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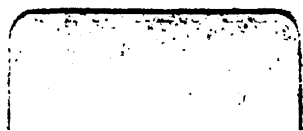
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*Containing Biographies of Many Well Known Citizens  
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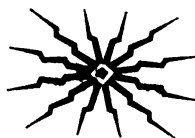
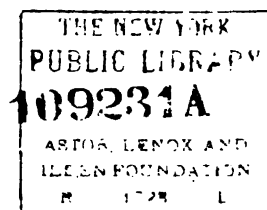
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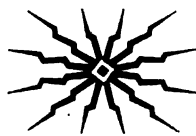
If I were to begin life now, and to lay anew the foundations of a library, it should be controllingly a biographical one—literary, portraits, memoirs and correspondence.

—*Star King's* BOOKS AND READINGS.

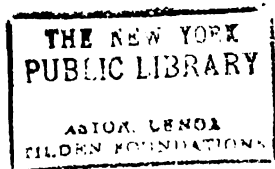
Biography is by nature the most universally profitable, universally pleasant of all things.

—*Carlyle's* SARTOR RESARTUS.

Lawson . . . 'P. 1923









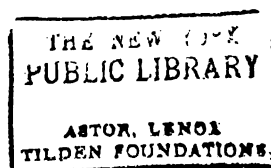
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.

# P R E F A C E

The high standing of the State of Utah among the youngest States in the Union, is due not alone to its ideal climate and rare beauty of scenery—other regions boasting a climate and environment as exceptional have nevertheless remained unknown to the great world of commerce and thought. When we consider the wonderful development and progress made in this new State, and especially during the last decade of the Nineteenth Century, we find that the present gratifying condition is due to the enterprise of public-spirited citizens. Through their efforts and untiring energy they have developed the commercial interests and the horticultural resources of the State. They have also maintained a commendable interest in public affairs and have given to their commonwealth many of her best statesmen. It has been truly said that in the lives of the citizens of any section the history of the locality is best narrated, and those who read the following pages will become acquainted with men and movements inseparably associated with the history of the State.

In the compilation of this work and in securing data a number of experienced writers have been employed for many months visiting the leading citizens, and every effort has been employed to obtain reliable data and produce a work accurate and trustworthy even to the smallest detail. Owing to the great care exercised and the fact that every opportunity was given those represented to secure accuracy in their biographies, the publishers believe that they are giving their readers a volume containing few errors of consequence. The biographies of some representative citizens will be missed from this work. This in some instances was caused by their absence from home when the writers called, and in other instances by the failure on the part of the men themselves to understand the scope of the work. The publishers, however, have done everything in their power to make the volume a representative work. The value of the data presented will grow as the years pass on. Posterity will preserve the work with care from the fact that it perpetuates biographical history which otherwise would be wholly lost. In those not far distant days will be realized in a greater degree than at the present time, the truth of Macauley's statement that "The history of the country is best told in the lives of its people."







Hubert M. Wells

# BIOGRAPHICAL

**H**ON. HEBER MANNING WELLS.

The Government of the United States has been likened to a monster machine made up of separate and semi-independent smaller mechanisms upon whose perfect attunement depends the rhythmic revolving of the balance wheel of the Nation. The organization of these forty-five smaller machines, which constitute the Nation, is similar to that of the whole broad organization which is charged with the general welfare of the country and its standing in the congress of the world powers.

To the chief executive of each of these several States is intrusted, so far as their own country is concerned, powers that correspond to the duties of the Chief Executive of the Nation. The governors of the new States, which have been carved out of the great West, have been confronted with new and trying situations, and novel questions have been presented for determination. In few States have these conditions been so complex or difficult as in Utah. From the time of its birth as a State, in 1896, down to the present writing, in 1902, one man has held the helm and has so well guided the affairs of the State, that he is now among the most popular and efficient governors of the States of the Union.

To a greater or less degree, the growth and prosperity of a State is a reflex of the character of the man who presides over its affairs and guides its life. With this as a criterion, it follows that the prosperous growth of Utah and the development of its resources, which have gone forward with a rapid increase since its acquisition of Statehood, the people of Utah made a judicious choice when they called Heber Manning Wells to occupy the highest place in their gift. He came

to the gubernatorial chair fully equipped for the duties of the position, through his active business career, and the prominent part he took in aiding in the establishment and growth of the industries of Utah, and especially of Salt Lake City, and his able administration of the duties entrusted to him has proved the wisdom of the choice.

It is safe to say there has never been a native son of Utah who has been so highly and universally respected as Governor Wells. The confidence, honor and esteem which the people of this State have seen fit in their judgment to confer upon him, has not been unmerited. His whole life—private, business and official, from his boyhood up, has been honorable, straightforward and upright, and under his administration the affairs of the State have been judiciously and economically handled.

The bill for the admission of Utah to Statehood successfully passed both branches of Congress during the session of 1894. The proclamation of admission was signed by President Cleveland January 4, 1896, three months after Governor Wells had been elected. His election as first Governor of the State of Utah occurred in November, 1895, for a term of five years, commencing January 4, 1896. He did such efficient work during those years and so eminently satisfactory was his entire administration, that demands for his re-election came from every quarter, regardless of party affiliation or religious creed, and he was elected, by a large majority, for a term of four years, commencing January 1, 1901.

Heber Manning Wells was born in Salt Lake City on August 11, 1859. He is a son of the late President Daniel Hanmer Wells, one of the most noteworthy men in the history of the Mor-

mon Church of the State of Utah, standing in the front ranks of the leaders of the Church and being closely identified with every enterprise for the development or advancement of the State for a period covering forty-three years. His biographical sketch will be found in another part of this work. Governor Wells's mother was Martha (Harris) Wells. He finished his education at the University of Deseret, now the University of Utah, and began his business career at the age of sixteen. From the time that he was old enough to take any interest in politics at all, he has been strongly Republican in his views. His first employment was in the office of the city tax collector, where he remained for five years, after which he served in the capacity of deputy city recorder for a period of two years. In 1883 he was appointed by the City Council to the position of city recorder, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. John T. Caine as delegate to Congress. At the expiration of the term, in 1884, he was elected to the same position, being re-elected in 1886 and again in 1888. He was defeated for the fourth term, at the election held in 1890, by Louis Hyams.

On May 6, 1890, he became cashier of the State Bank of Utah, and held that position until after his second election as Governor of the State. He is at this time a director in that institution; also a director the Brigham Young Trust Company, and of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company.

Governor Wells has been three times married; his first wife was Mary Elizabeth Beatie, whom he married January 15, 1880. She died October 12, 1888, leaving two children—Heber D. and Mary. He was married a second time on October 15, 1892, to Teresa Clawson, who died July 11, 1897, leaving two children—Martha and Florence. He married on June 5, 1901, Miss Emily Katz.

In social life the Governor is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and also of the Sons of the Pioneers of Utah. He is also a member of the American Protective Tariff League.

Governor Wells public career has been above criticism, and his record challenges comparison

with that of any governor Utah has ever had. While he comes of Mormon parentage, was born and raised in the Mormon Church, and her principles and doctrine are as dear to him as his own life, in the many trying positions in which he has been placed during the time he has occupied the gubernatorial chair he has been singularly free from prejudice towards all questions, and has placed himself squarely on record as desiring that the Church shall stand true to the promises made at the time of her admission into the Union, with regard to the polygamy question; that that question should be forever buried, and that out of the ashes of the dead past should rise a State of which every citizen should be justly proud, and of whose honor he should be as jealous as of his own. He has followed his convictions of right, regardless of the opinions of anyone, and his opinions and decisions have been handed down, only after deep and searching investigation of the question under advisement. This principle cannot be better illustrated than by giving here a few extracts from a speech made by the Governor in the Salt Lake Theatre, November 5, 1898, at the time Brigham H. Roberts was running for Congress. Governor Wells said, in part:

"I realize that this is a subject that should not belong to politics, but in view of the pledges which the people have made here, and which the United States understands, and which I myself have made, I cannot shut my eyes to the consequences that will come if Mr. Roberts is elected to Congress. It is unnecessary to refer to the solemn assurances of the people on this question—we understand that they *were* made, and that Mr. Roberts, as well as any other speaker, has frequently expressed himself as astonished and appalled that the sincerity of the people of Utah should be questioned in regard to their abandonment of the old conditions, and their acceptance of the new conditions imposed by Statehood. In my inaugural address, and at other times, I have given my personal assurance that the question of polygamy, as affecting the people of Utah, was a dead issue. \* \* \* To vote for the Democratic candidate is to vote against Utah, and gives an open invitation to Congress to renew the warfare against the Mor-



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*Jas. H. Smith*







*Wm. Smith*

mon people. \* \* \* I yield to no man in my love for the people of this State, and it is because of this love that I feel impressed to utter these words."

**J**OSEPH F. SMITH. The office of President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints requires for its proper discharge a man of large understanding, prompt and decisive in his actions, broad and tolerant of the opinions of others, and an ability of a rare order. These qualities, so necessary for the proper discharge of the enormous responsibilities of this important position, are happily blended in the character of its sixth president, Joseph F. Smith who, upon the death of Lorenzo Snow, on October 10, 1901, succeeded to that office.

His life has been crowded full of stirring deeds, narrow escapes from a violent death, and a conscientious discharge of the duties of the Church with which he was intrusted. To few of the leading men, pioneers of Utah, has it been the lot to enter so fully into the vital interests of the community and to discharge with such zeal and fidelity the onerous duties assigned to them, as has been the case with President Smith.

His father and mother were devout Mormons and among the leaders of the Church. He was born at Far West, Caldwell county, Missouri, on November 13, 1838, at a time when the feeling of that State ran strongly against the people of the Church. His father, Hyrum Smith, the second patriarch of the Church, and brother of the prophet, Joseph Smith, was one of the men delivered into the hands of the armed mob under command of General Clarke, through the base treachery of Colonel Hinckle, on November 1st, 1838. They were incarcerated in jail and on the following day were permitted to say farewell to their families. Under a strong guard of the militia, Hyrum Smith was escorted to his home at Far West, and was ordered to take leave of his wife. Here, on the thirteenth day of that month, was born to her a son, whom she named Joseph Fielding Smith. Here, in the midst of plundering and scenes of the severest hardships and perse-

cutions, this future president of this modern Church had his birthplace.

In January, of the following year, his mother, leaving her husband's four children, by his deceased wife, under the care of her sister, Mercy R. Thompson, made the long and hard journey from Far West to Liberty Jail, in Clay county, taking with her the new-born infant. Here she was permitted to see her husband, who, without trial or conviction, was confined in the jail, with no more specific charge against him than that he was a "Mormon." She was permitted to tarry but a short time with her husband, being compelled to continue her flight from Missouri, with her children, and seek refuge in Illinois.

In such manner was the infant days of the future President of the Church spent, and it was an arduous and inauspicious beginning of his wonderful career. It doubtless developed in him his great love for the Church of his choice, for which his father and uncle suffered imprisonment and death, and for which his mother underwent untold persecutions.

The mother of the President was Mary Fielding, who was of English ancestry. She was a woman with a remarkably bright mind, strong character and endowed with executive and administrative ability of a high order. To her efforts and to the principle she inculcated into his mind, her son owes much of his success in his chosen work, and the stamp she placed upon his character is a living monument to her love and purity.

The boyhood days of Joseph were spent in the midst of the agitations against the Church in Missouri and Illinois, and which reached a climax in the killing of his uncle and father on June 27, 1844, at Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois. Upon the abandonment of the city by the Twelve, and when the majority of the members of the Church had been expelled from Nauvoo in September, 1846, his Spartan mother fled from the city and found a refuge on the west side of the Mississippi river, among the trees on its banks, where she remained without even the shelter of a wagon or a tent, during the bombardment of the city by the mob. Later she succeeded in exchanging her property in Illinois for teams and an outfit, and set out for Winter Quarters on the

Missouri River, where Council Bluffs now stands, that being the first place settled. It being on the Indian reservation, they could only make a temporary stop; so they crossed and settled about seven miles north of where Omaha now stands, and that place is now called Florence.

On this trip, across the plains of Iowa, Joseph, then a lad of about eight years of age, drove a yoke of oxen and a wagon almost the entire distance, and after his arrival at Winter Quarters, secured employment as a herd boy. Here, on the Western plains, guarding cattle and living in the open air, he got his first taste of the freedom of the West, and the love for freedom and justice that deepened in him as the years passed, received its impetus from this free life of his youth.

It was here that he built up his wonderful constitution and laid the foundation of that great strength and endurance which has enabled him to successfully undergo experiences that would be ordinarily fatal to most men. Notwithstanding the sedentary occupation of his maturer years, he still possesses an erect, robust and muscular form, and enjoys the perfect health that comes from a well ordered life.

He is a firm believer in the efficacy of work and is a lover of strength. He has expressed as one of his beliefs that "Labor is the key to true happiness of the physical and spiritual being." "If a man possesses a million" he believes that "his children should still be taught how to labor with their hands; boys and girls should receive a home training which will fit them to cope with the practical daily affairs of family life, even where the conditions are such that they may not have to do this work themselves; they will then know how to guide and direct others."

The ardent desire of all the members of the Church, then gathered at Winter Quarters, was to secure the means to enable them to make the trip to the Salt Lake Valley and begin the work of settling that country. With this end in view, efforts were made to secure employment in Iowa and in the neighboring States; the occupations ranged from school teaching to farming. In the fall of 1847, Joseph Smith drove a team, for his mother, to St. Joseph, to secure provisions for

the journey to Utah, and in the following spring the trip was successfully accomplished.

In the fall of 1847, while tending his mother's cattle, he underwent one of the most thrilling experiences of his life. The cattle represented their capital to defray the cost of the journey across the plains, and so deeply was this fact impressed on the mind of the lad, that he viewed them as a precious heritage, whose loss would be irreplaceable. On the morning in question, in company with Thomas and Allen Burdick, he set out for the usual duties of the day. The valley in which the cattle were feeding was some distance from the settlement and had two entrances, one over a plateau and the other through a ravine or small canyon. The boys were all mounted on swift horses, Joseph's bay mare being the best. The party separated, Thomas and Joseph taking the short route over the plateau and Alden going up the canyon. When the valley was reached, the cattle were seen feeding by a stream which divided it in the center and wound down the canyon from the direction of the settlement. Having the whole day before them, and their duties as herders not being arduous, the lads amused themselves with feats on horseback and testing the swiftness of their horses. While engaged in jumping their horses over a little gully in the upper part of the valley, a band of twenty or thirty Indians came suddenly into view around a point in the lower part of the valley, some distance below the cattle. They were first seen by Thomas Burdick who frantically yelled "Indians!" wheeled his horse, for the "bench" and started for home. Joseph started to follow him, but remembering his cattle and what they represented to him and to his brave mother, resolved to save them if such a thing was possible. All thought of escape vanished and determined to save the cattle he headed the horse for the Indians, in order to get around the herd before the Indians reached it. One Indian passed him in the attempt to overtake Thomas, and Joseph succeeded in reaching the head of the herd and in turning the cattle up the ravine just as the Indians arrived. His efforts, unconsciously aided by the rush and yells of the Indians, stampeded the herd up the valley, and Joseph, following them on his horse, succeeded,

by keeping his horse at its best pace, in remaining between the Indians and the herd. The scene was one of the most thrilling in the annals of the fight of the settlers in conquering the West. The herd of stampeded cattle, the boy herder and the Indians racing at their best speed straight for the settlement. Finally the red men succeeded in cutting Joseph from the herd, to a spring, whereupon he turned and going down stream a distance, then circled around the stream to the right and endeavored to rejoin the cattle from the side. He had not proceeded far in that direction when other Indians appeared. They started for him, overtaking him as he emerged from the valley. He still spurred his horse, going at full speed, and while thus riding, two of the naked reds closed up behind him and took him, with the horses at full speed, one by the left arm and the other by the right leg, and lifting him from the saddle, held him for a moment in the air and then suddenly dropped him to the ground. He would undoubtedly have been scalped but for the timely appearance of a company of men going to the hayfields, on the opposite side of the ravine, which scared the Indians away, not, however, before they had secured the horses of both the boys. In the meantime, Thomas had given the alarm and two relief parties were hastily formed in the settlement. One, a posse of horsemen, under Hosea Stout, who went up the canyon and found the cattle with Alden Burdick, the pursuing Indians having abandoned the chase from fright; while the others took the bench route and discovered Joseph who, with them, spent the day in a fruitless search for the Indians and the cattle supposed to have been stolen. President Smith, in relating this experience, said: "I remember, on my way home, how I sat down and wept for my cattle, and how the thought of meeting mother, who could not now go to the valley, wrung my soul with anguish." But happily his bravery and fidelity to his trust, which are indissolubly woven with his character as a man, had saved the herd.

Joseph and his mother left Winter Quarters in the spring of 1848 and reached Salt Lake Valley on September 23, of that year, Joseph driving two yoke of oxen with a heavily loaded

wagon the entire distance across the plains and mountains. He performed all the duties of a day watchman, herdsman and teamster, as well as all the other duties, shared by the men, except night-guarding. Upon his arrival in Utah, he again became a herder, with intervals of plowing, canyon work, harvesting and fencing, and during this whole time he never lost an animal entrusted to his care, notwithstanding the large number of wolves that then lived in the valley.

His education was given him by his mother, who early taught him, in the tent, in the camp and on the prairie, to read the Bible. He has had no other save the sterner lessons gathered from the practical pages of life's book. His opportunities, in later life, have not been unused, and there are few college-bred men who delight more in books than does President Smith. He is, too, a good judge of the matter and manner of books. His leisure for reading is limited, owing to his constant employment in the affair of the Church; but he enjoys reading books of history, philosophy and science, and has taken special delight in reading the works of Seiss and Samuel Smiles who may be said to be his favorite authors. He is fond of music and is a great lover of it, finding keen enjoyment in the music of the human voice.

Four years after his arrival in the Salt Lake Valley, his Spartan mother died, leaving him an orphan at the age of fourteen. During the next year of his life he, with other young men, was called on for his first mission for the Church, and was assigned to the Sandwich Islands. The incidents of the journey to the coast by horses, his work in the mountains at a shingle mill for means to proceed, the embarkment and journey on the *Vaquero* for the Islands, would more than fill the space allotted to this sketch; while his labors in the Maui conference, under President F. A. Hammond, his efforts to learn the language in the district of Kula, his attack of sickness—the most severe in his life, caused by the Panama fever, and his other labors, together with his varied and trying experiences while there, would easily fill this volume.

After the successful completion of his missionary work, he returned to Utah, arriving in

1858, and at once joined the militia under Colonel Thomas Callister, which intercepted the march of Johnston's army. He served under Colonel Callister until the close of hostilities, and was later Chaplain of Colonel Heber P. Kimball's regiment, with the rank of captain. He took part in many expeditions against the Indians and was in every sense a minute man in the Utah militia.

He was again called to go on a mission in 1860, this time to Great Britain, and he drove a four mule team across the plains to provide for his passage. On this mission he served nearly three years, returning in the summer of 1863. While on this work his intimacy with President George Q. Cannon began, which grew stronger as their lives lengthened, and ended only in the death of President Cannon. Upon his return to Utah, President Brigham Young proposed, at a Priesthood meeting, that Joseph and his cousin, Samuel, each be given a thousand dollars to begin life on. President Smith realized in the neighborhood of seventy-five dollars in provisions and merchandise, but mainly a legacy of much annoyance from people who entertained the current belief that he had thus acquired a small fortune. With the bare exception of the cost of his passage and stage fare home, which had been sent him by his aunt, Mercy R. Thompson, amounting to about one hundred dollars, he paid all his expenses throughout, as he had done on previous missions. President Smith has been too busy and devoted to his work in the Church to devote much time to his personal affairs, and his worldly affairs bear strong testimony to his exclusive devotion to the good of his people.

His next work was as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, where, in the spring of 1864, he accompanied Ezra T. Benson and Lorenzo Snow and immediately set to work to straighten the tangle into which the affairs of the Church had got, through the actions of Walter M. Gibson. In this mission Joseph Smith acted as principal interpreter for the Apostles. After the excommunication of Gibson from the Church, Joseph Smith was left in charge of the mission there, with W. W. Cluff and Alma L. Smith as his fellow-laborers. The effort of the false teachings

of Gibson were such that it was some months before the people returned to the doctrines of the Church. Prominent among the work accomplished by Joseph Smith and his associates on this mission was the selection of the Laie plantation as a gathering place for the Saints, which was afterward, on their recommendation, purchased by a committee, sent for that purpose, by President Young, and it has since demonstrated its value to the mission and to the Church as well. Joseph Smith returned to Utah from this mission in the winter of 1864-5.

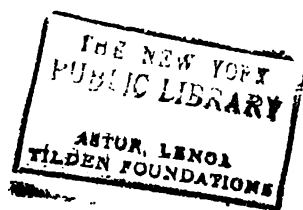
It was while absent on this mission that President Snow so nearly lost his life from drowning. The party attempted to land from the ship in an unwieldy boat across a narrow strip of rough sea. Strongly against the advice of Joseph Smith they attempted the landing, leaving Mr. Smith and all their valuables on the ship. The boat was overturned and all were rescued, save President Snow, who was apparently drowned, but after heroic treatment and the artificial renewal of respiration, was safely restored to consciousness.

Upon his return to Utah in the winter of 1864-5, President Smith was employed in the office of the Church historian, where he remained for a number of years; he was also a clerk in the endowment house, succeeding Elder John V. Long in that capacity; being in charge, after the death of President Young, until it was closed. He had been ordained as an Apostle under the hands of President Young, on July 1, 1866, and on October 8, 1867, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the quorum of the Twelve Apostles.

In the following year he was sent with Apostle Wilford Woodruff and Elder A. O. Smoot to Utah county, and served one term in the Provo city council.

He was assigned to a second mission to England on February 28, 1874, where he was the presiding officer of the European mission, returning to Utah in 1875, after the death of President George A. Smith. Upon his return he was appointed to preside over the Davis Stake until the spring of 1877, when he left for his third mission to England, having witnessed the dedication of the first temple in the Rocky mountains, at St. George, April, 1877. He arrived in Liver-





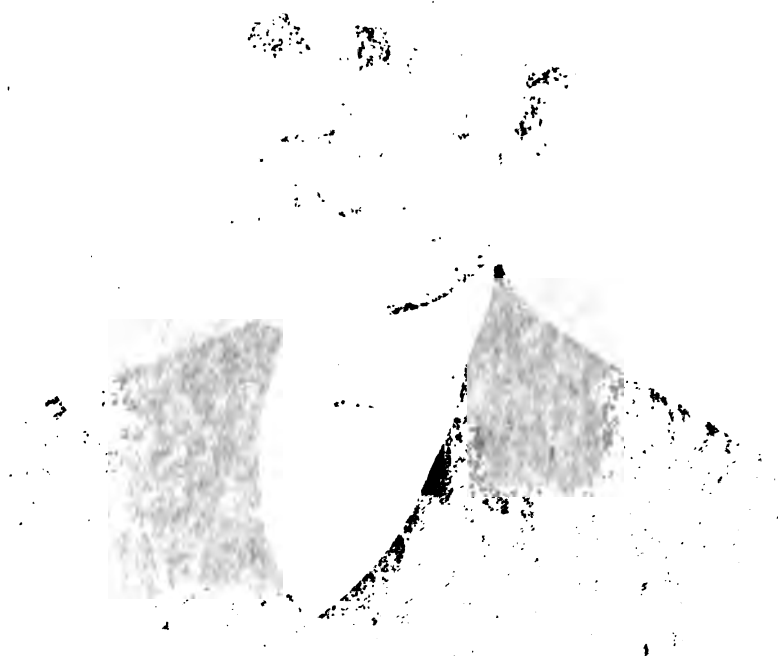


*John R. Minder*

As a public speaker, his leading trait is sincerity. He impresses the hearer with his message more from the sincerity of its delivery, and the honest earnestness of his manner, than from any learned exhibition of oratory or studied display of logic. He touches the hearts of the people with the simple assurance of one who is himself convinced of the truths presented.

President Roosevelt's personal appearance and his personal character, well known to the world, has a powerful influence upon the feeling of the nation. It is a fact, well known to all, that the people, from their personal knowledge of him, and of the things he has done, feel a sense of responsibility toward him, and that they are ready to do his bidding with a willingness and a devotion that is almost unexampled in the history of the world. It is this feeling of responsibility, and the devotion that it creates, that is the real power of the President. It is this feeling that makes the President's words and actions so powerful, and that makes his influence so great. It is this feeling that makes the President's words and actions so powerful, and that makes his influence so great. It is this feeling that makes the President's words and actions so powerful, and that makes his influence so great.

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*John P. [unclear]*

pool on May 27, of that year, where he was joined later by Apostle Orson Pratt, who had been sent to publish new editions of the Book of Mormon and the Doctrine and Covenants. When the news of the death of President Young arrived, they were released from their work and returned to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City on September 27, 1877. In August, of the following year, he was sent, with Apostle Orson Pratt, on a short mission in the eastern part of the United States, visiting noted places in the history of the Church in Missouri, New York, Ohio and Illinois. It was on this trip that they had their famous interview with David Whitmer.

Upon the organization of the First Presidency, in October, 1880, he was chosen second counsellor to President John Taylor, who died July 25, 1887. He was again chosen to this position in the Presidency under President Woodruff; and again held it under President Snow. Upon the death of the latter and the organization of the First Presidency, he was selected President of the Church.

To attempt to make a sketch of his services in civil capacities in Salt Lake City and in the Legislature would be but to repeat the history of Salt Lake City and of Utah. His public service was marked with the same zeal and fidelity that he displayed in his Church work, and his honesty of purpose and straightforward course has won for him the love, confidence and esteem of the whole community. He is a friend of the people, easily approached, a wise counsellor, a man of broad views, and, contrary to first impressions, is a man whose sympathies are easily aroused. He is a reflex of the best character of the Mormon people—inured to hardships, patient in trial, God-fearing, self-sacrificing, full of love for the human race, powerful in moral, mental and physical strength.

As a public speaker, his leading trait is intense earnestness. He impresses the hearer with his message more from the sincerity of its delivery, and the honest earnestness of his manner, than from any learned exhibition of oratory or studied display of logic. He touches the hearts of the people with the simple eloquence of one who is himself convinced of the truths presented.

He is a pillar of strength in the Church of his choice, thoroughly imbued with the truths of the Gospel, and the divine origin of this work. His whole life and testimony are an inspiration to all men, and the career he has attained marks him as a man who would have been a leader in whatever he had undertaken. Under his direction, the Church has already begun to gather a new impetus, and the years of the twentieth century will undoubtedly make great progress under his wise and able administration.

President Smith has an imposing physical appearance. Now, in his sixty-third year, he is tall, erect, well-knit and symmetrical in build. He has a prominent nose and features. When speaking, he throws his full, clear, brown eyes wide open on the listener, who may readily perceive, from their penetrating power, the wonderful mentality of the man. His large head is crowned with an abundant growth of hair—in his early years, dark; but now, like his full beard, tinged with a liberal sprinkling of grey. In conversation, one is forcibly impressed with the sudden changes in appearance of his countenance, under the different influences of his mind; now intensely pleasant, with an enthusiastic and child-like interest in immediate subjects and surroundings; now absent, the mobility of his features set in that almost stern, majesty of expression so characteristic of his portraits—so indicative of the severity of the conditions and environments of his early life.

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**P**RESIDENT JOHN R. WINDER, First Counsellor to President Smith, prominent among the pioneer workers who have so successfully reared a State out of the great American wilderness and developed the natural resources that are hidden in the mountains and valleys, is the subject of this sketch. His work has not been confined to the Church of his choice, but has included the labors incident to the development of the State. In all the positions he has held—civil, military and ecclesiastical, he has invariably performed the tasks allotted to him in a manner satisfactory to his official superiors, and to his

fellow citizens in general. From an unpromising and inauspicious beginning, from a life that, in its youth, seemed to be bound by the narrow limits of his native country, he has risen to the opportunities that have presented themselves and has made for himself a name that stands high in the annals of Utah.

John Rex Winder, son of Richard and Sophia (Collins) Winder, was born at Biddenden, Kent, England, on December 11, 1821. His parents were members of the Church of England, and their son was baptized in that church when but an infant, and at the age of fourteen was confirmed as one of its members, under the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. His early life was spent in his native town, and his early education, such as it was, was derived through his own efforts.

At the age of twenty he went to London and obtained employment in a shoe store. He was married on November 24th, 1845, and two years after, left London, taking charge of an establishment in Liverpool where he arrived in August, 1847, and resided there for the next six years.

So far, his life had followed the usual line of the majority of the Englishmen, but the whole trend of his character and his life was changed in July, 1848, when he first became acquainted with the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The first meeting of the Church, that he attended, was held in a music hall on Bold street, Liverpool, conducted by Elder Orson Spencer. After an examination of the principles of this religion, he became convinced of their truth and was baptized on September 20th, 1848, by Elder Thomas D. Brown; and on October 15th, following, his wife was baptized by Apostle Orson Pratt. Upon joining the Church he was associated with the Liverpool branch until February, 1853, when he, with his family, set sail for America and Salt Lake, on the ship *Elvira Owen*. At this time Bishop Winder had three children living and one dead, two of the former being twin babies only four months old. Their trip across the ocean was one filled with hardship and horror. When but ten days out from Liverpool, our subject was taken with small-pox, which was brought on board ship by a

child who occupied the room next to his. He was the first to discover the disease, which soon spread, and six of the company were quarantined in a small house built on the deck for their accommodation. Through the illness of Bishop Winder his wife was left with no assistance in her task of caring for her twin babies on board of ship. So ill was the bishop that it was confidently expected that he would die from day to day, but believing that he would recover his health, he successfully fought off the disease and was able to continue his journey. The party landed at New Orleans and went to Keokuk, Iowa, by way of St. Louis, and here our subject joined the company under Joseph W. Young, and made the long trip across the plains to Salt Lake, arriving in the Valley on October 10th, 1853.

Shortly after his arrival in Utah he became associated in business with Samuel Mullner, in the manufacture of saddles, boots and shoes, and in conducting a tannery, and in 1855 he enlarged his business interests and entered into a partnership, in that year, with William Jennings, then owner of a meat market and a tannery, and they also carried on the manufacture of boots, shoes, saddles and harness. This business he continued until July, 1858.

Prior to this he had taken an active part in the military life of the Church, having joined the Nauvoo Legion in 1855. He was Captain of the Company of Lancers stationed in Echo Canyon in the fall and winter of 1857-8, guarding the canyon and its approaches with fifty men, after Johnston's army had gone into winter quarters at Fort Bridger, and General D. H. Wells and Colonel R. T. Burton had returned to Salt Lake City. The tenseness of the situation having relaxed, Captain Winder was relieved of vidette duty about Christmas, by Major H. S. Beatie, who took command of Camp Weber. His respite from military duty was, however, very short, for on March the 8th, of the following year, he raised a force of eighty-five men and accompanied General George D. Grant through Tooele county, Utah, on to the great desert, pursuing a band of Indians who had stolen a lot of horses from settlers in the valley. A blinding snow storm

was encountered on the desert and the trail of the Indians was lost, and the pursuers returned to Salt Lake. Shortly after his return Captain Winder was called to take charge of the defense in Echo Canyon, and he remained in this duty until peace was declared.

He dissolved his partnership with William Jennings and associated himself with President Brigham Young and Feramorze Little, and built a tannery on Parley's Canyon creek. While engaged in this enterprise, he purchased his present home, "Poplar Farm," and engaged in farming and stock raising. The tannery business was carried on successfully until the native bark for tanning became scarce, and being unable to compete with importations, the business was suspended. During the years of 1865 to 1867, Bishop Winder participated in the Black Hawk Indian War in Sanpete County, serving part of the time as an aide to General Wells, and in 1868 he served as Assistant Adjutant-General, collecting and making up the accounts of the expenses of this work, amounting to one million, one hundred and twenty-one thousand and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents. This claim was submitted to Congress by Delegate William H. Hooper, but the expenses have never been reimbursed.

In addition to his military services and to his business enterprises in the early days of Utah, he has also been prominent in the administration of its political affairs, and in 1870 was appointed Assessor and Collector of Salt Lake City, holding that position for fourteen years. He also served three terms in the City Council, covering a period from 1872 to 1878. He resigned his position as Assessor and Collector in 1884 and was appointed Water Master of Salt Lake City, which position he held until April, 1887, retiring from that to enter upon his duties as Second Counsellor to Presiding Bishop Preston, to which position he was called at a General Conference April 6th, and was set apart on the 25th of that month by President George Q. Cannon and Apostle Franklin D. Richards.

When the Salt Lake Temple was approaching completion, in April, 1892, it was especially desired to have the structure finished and ready for

dedication in April, 1893, forty years from the time its foundation stones were laid. To Bishop Winder was entrusted the work of completion, and he discharged that duty with his characteristic energy and zeal. He contributed liberally to the fund to defray the heavy expenses entailed, and after the dedication, was appointed in May, 1893, as First Assistant to President Lorenzo Snow, in charge of the Temple, which position he still holds. His great service to the Church in his superintendence of the Temple, won for him the marked recognition of all the leaders of the Church.

In addition to these prominent parts he has held many important ecclesiastical positions in the Church. He was ordained as a Seventy in 1854, and in the following year became one of the Presidents of the Twelve Quorum of Seventies, being ordained a High Priest on March 4th, 1872, by Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter, and placed in charge of the Fourteenth Ward of Salt Lake City during the absence of Bishop Thomas Taylor, on missionary work. He subsequently acted as Bishop Taylor's First Counsellor in this work. In April, 1872, he became a member of the High Council of Salt Lake Stake.

His life has been one of strenuous activity and one of stirring deeds and events. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the first regiment of cavalry of the Nauvoo Legion. He has also been United States gauger of the internal revenue department, and since 1856 a director of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, in addition to which he has been president of that organization from 1872 until his resignation in 1900. He has taken an active part in the political affairs of the State and was a member of one of the early Constitutional Conventions. During the old political regime he was for a long time Chairman of the Territorial and Central Committee of the People's party. He was a director in the Utah Iron Manufacturing Company, and at present is a director in the Utah Sugar Company of Salt Lake City, and the more recently established Ogden Sugar Company. He is President of the Deseret Investment Company and a director of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and holds a similar position in the Deseret National

Bank and in the Deseret Savings Bank. He was Vice-President of the Pioneer Electric Company, as well as of the Union Light and Power Company.

Bishop Winder's first wife, Ellen (Walters) Winder, died on November 7th, 1892. He has had three other wives, one of whom, Maria (Burnham) Winder, is still living. He is the father of twenty-three children and has sixty-three grand children and three great-grandchildren. At the advanced age of eighty-one years, Bishop Winder is in good health, active in the performance of duties, and enjoys his life and his work as much now as he did in the days of his youth and prime.

On October 17th, 1901, when Joseph F. Smith was elected President of the Church, he appointed Bishop Winder as his First Counsellor, which appointment was confirmed by a special General Conference which was held on the same date of his appointment above mentioned.

He has made a remarkable career in Utah, and his undertakings have been eminently successful. He is one of the best posted men upon the affairs of the State and upon the condition of the West. A good citizen, devoted to his religion, and to the general interests of the people of his Church, and to the development of the State, he has won the confidence and trust of the leaders of the Church and the love of its members. His uprightness and integrity have won for him the respect and esteem of all the people of the West, and the career that he has made may well be an object of pride, alike to the Church and to his posterity.

cipline of that Church and the teaching of its leaders, the foreign ideas have been submerged in the great wave of Americanism. These people have taken their share in the work of developing the unpromising land from a wilderness to a state of civilization, and have aided in the growth of the Church to which they willingly gave their support. This adaptation is perhaps better illustrated in the life and career of President Lund, the subject of this sketch, than by the life and work of any other foreigner who now owes allegiance to the United States. He has taken his full part in all the work incident to the subjugating of the wild country, and in building up the Church to its present high standing.

Anthon Henrik Lund was born in Aalborg, Denmark, May 15, 1844. When but a little more than three years of age, his mother died and he was reared under the care of his grandmother. His father was drafted into the Danish army in the fall of 1847 and sent with the forces of that government to subdue the insurrection of the people at Schleswig. In the following year, Schleswig and Holstein revolted, and for three years, with the aid of Prussia and Germany, waged a sanguinary war against Denmark. Through all this period, our subject's father served in the Danish army, and when he returned to his home it was to find his son a boy of seven years of age. Shortly after his return from the war, his father removed from his old home to a new site, thirty-five miles distant, and after much pleading, his son was left with his grandmother by whom he was reared and educated.

Following the example of all European countries, Anthon Lund was sent to school at an early age, and at four years entered a private school where the rudiments of his education was begun. At the age of seven he entered the public schools of Aalborg, and here he displayed such zeal and aptitude that he was rapidly advanced from one grade to another. While preparing himself for graduation in the studies given in this school, he undertook the studies of the English, German and French languages. At the age of eleven he held the first place in school. His future activity in religious matters may be dated from almost the beginning of his life, for almost from the time



#### RESIDENT ANTHON H. LUND.

The cosmopolitan character of the United States is perhaps better illustrated in Utah than in any other State in the West. To this State the more intelligent emigrants, from Europe, were attracted by the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and under the dis-





*Arthur H. Hunt*

[illegible]

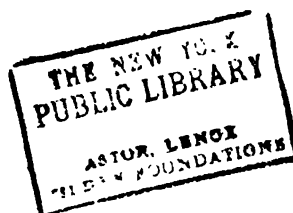
diplomacy of the Church and the teaching of its leaders, the foreign ideas have been subordinated to the great value of Americanism. These people have taken their share in the work of elevating the uncivilized land from a wilderness to a state of civilization, and have aided in the growth of the Church to which they willingly gave their support. This adaptation is perhaps best illustrated in the life and career of Prof. J. H. Johnson, the subject of this sketch, than by the life and work of any other foreigner who now owes allegiance to the United States. He has taken his full part in all the work incident to the subduing of the wild country, and in building up the Church to its present high standing.

Arloer Henrik Lund was born in Aalborg, Denmark, May 15, 1844. When but a little more than three years of age his mother died and he was reared under the care of his grandmother. His father was drafted into the Danish army in the fall of 1847 and sent with the forces of that country to subdue the insurrection of the people in Schleswig. In the following year, Schleswig and Holstein revolted, and for three years, with the aid of Prussia and Germany, waged a sanguinary war against Denmark. At the close of this period, our subject's father served in the Prussian army, and when he returned to his home it was to find his son a boy of seven years of age. Shortly after his return from the war, his father removed from his old home to a new one, thirty-five miles distant, and after much pleading, his son was left with his grandmother by whom he was reared and educated.

Following the example of all Finno-Lapland countries, Arthur Laine was sent to school at an early age, and at four years entered a private school where the rudiments of his education was begun. At the age of seven he entered the public schools of Askeri, and here acquired such zeal and aptitude that he was rapidly advanced from one grade to another. While preparing himself for graduation in the studies given in this school, he undertook the studies of the English, German and French languages. At the age of eleven he took the first place in school. His future activity and high accomplishments may be traced from a record of his career in his life, beginning from the time



*Anthony H. Lund*



he could read, the Bible was his favorite book.

When Elder Erastus Snow arrived in Denmark in 1850, upon his mission to the Scandinavian countries, among the early converts to the teachings of the church he represented, was Jens Anderson, the uncle of our subject, who was a respected and valued citizen of Cedar City, Utah. He died in the spring of 1901. His grandmother also became a member of the Church, being baptized in 1853, when Anthon was but nine years of age, and just before the emigration of his uncle for America. Anthon was thus brought into close contact with the teachings of the Church, but was deterred for some time from adopting that faith. This was due to the opposition of his relatives and to the persecution to which the members of the Church were subjected. His life at school was made unpleasant by the taunts and physical torturing indulged in by the older boys. His industry in his studies, however, never flagged, and he won by his own merit the coveted position of "Dux," or first place, in the upper class, notwithstanding the bitter opposition of several of the teachers. Upon the completion of his school course, his relatives wished him to take a collegiate course, but his desire to become a member of the then new Church overcame his love for the work of study, and on May 15, 1856, at the age of twelve years, he was baptized and admitted into the membership by Elder Julander, and on the 18th of that month he was confirmed by Elder Peter Madsen, a former resident of the Second Ward of Salt Lake City.

When our subject joined the Church, Elder C. D. Fjelsted presided over the Aalborg conference, and Bishop C. A. Madsen, of Gunnison, was pastor over Aalborg and several other conferences. He and his wife, a highly educated woman, rendered the young member much valuable assistance in his study of English, and their kindness resulted in a very warm attachment, on the young lad's part, for both Bishop and Mrs. Madsen. One year after his entrance into the work of the Church he was called to its labors, and at thirteen was teaching the emigrants English, and distributing tracts and assisting the Elders in holding meetings. When he made his first report at the conference, Elder Fjelsted

lifted him upon a table, and in this way he made his debut before an audience. This began his active work and he traveled over the entire conference, addressing meetings and making converts. At the age of sixteen he was ordained an Elder and appointed President of the Aalborg branch, and traveling elder in five other branches. This was a responsible position, and especially so for one so young, the branch being large and requiring constant and unremitting care. He continued his missionary labors until the year 1862 when, at the age of eighteen, he emigrated to Utah leaving Hamburg on the *Benjamin Franklin*. While lying in that port, an epidemic of measles broke out and spread over the ship, making fearful ravages among the children. There was no doctor on board and the captain would deliver medicine only upon the order of a physician. At a meeting of the members of the Church, on the ship, presided over by Bishop Madsen, it was agreed to appoint Elder Lund, physician for the company. Equipped with a book, treating of the common diseases, and the medicine chest, he creditably discharged all the duties required of him to the satisfaction of the passengers and the crew.

That year, four ships left Denmark with emigrants for Utah. These met at Florence, near Omaha, Nebraska, where some continued the journey in conveyances furnished by Utah members, and the others were organized into two independent commands under Bishop C. A. Madsen and Patriarch O. N. Liljenquist. Elder Lund traveled across the plains in the company headed by Bishop Madsen, and arrived in Salt Lake City on September 23, 1862, after an overland journey of seventy-one days.

Upon his arrival in the valley Elder Lund at once took hold of the work before him and has ever since been actively and prominently identified with the work of the Church and the development of the State. He first located at Fairview, Sanpete county, but three months later removed to Mt. Pleasant. Here he remained until the fall of 1870. His first work in Utah was at farm labor, digging potatoes, working on the threshing machines and following the routine of farm work as long as such employment could be had. He then secured employment in a harness

shop and later in a shoe shop. He was never idle a day, and in a land where work could be had for the asking was always busy. He was offered a home in the family of John Barton, whose children he taught in the evenings, and by that family he was treated as one of themselves.

To Elder Lund, as to so many others who have come to Utah, the first impressions and experiences of the new country were discouraging and depressing. His books were missed most, and an old hand book in astronomy, without maps, which he happened to find, became one of his most cherished possessions. He studied it and drew his own maps, using the hearthstone for a table, and was able to locate the constellations of the stars and trace the planets. In this manner passed his first winter in Utah.

In 1864, the Church called him to go as a teamster to the Missouri River, to conduct to Utah immigrants who had collected there. This mission he performed with his usual ability and faithfulness.

When President Brigham Young called a number of young men to come to Salt Lake City to learn telegraphy, Elder Lund was selected as one of the number to be instructed. During his stay at the capitol he became acquainted with Elder John Henry Smith and other prominent members of the Church, with whom he has since been intimately associated in Church work. Having successfully mastered telegraphy, he returned to Mt. Pleasant and assumed charge of its telegraph office. Here he also had a photograph gallery, and when the first co-operative institution was started in that place, he was made its secretary. He was also elected a member of the city council. Notwithstanding these varied duties, he still found time to attend to the work of the Church, and in 1865 assisted in founding the first Sunday school in his city, which proved successful in a high degree.

In 1870, he removed to Ephraim, and in the same year married Sarah Ann Peterson, daughter of Stake President Canute Peterson, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom are still living. In the following year he was called upon to undertake his first foreign mission, being assigned to assist Elder Canute Peterson in Denmark.

Here the latter was appointed president of the Scandinavian mission, and our subject became the business manager of the central office in Copenhagen.

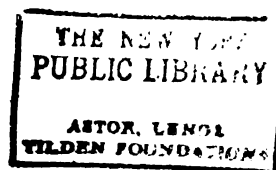
Upon his return to Ephraim, he became interested in the co-operative store there and in the next year was placed in charge of its affairs. This position he held for nine years, and its success was largely due to his wise and able administration. In 1874 he was appointed a member of the High Council of Sanpete, and when the stake was organized in 1877, he became Stake Clerk and member of the new High Council. In the following year he was made superintendent of the Sunday School at Ephraim. He continued to devote his time and attention to these multifarious duties until 1883, when he was called upon to go on another mission to Scandinavia, succeeding Elder C. D. Fjeldsted as president of that mission, and there he remained for two years and three months.

During his absence he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, and upon his arrival in the State at once took his seat in that body. He was re-elected in 1888 and his service in the administration of the affairs of the State was marked by the same courage, zeal and industry that marked all his previous work.

The reform school and the agricultural college are the fruits of his legislative labors; he writing the bills for the establishment of the same.

In May, 1888 he was appointed Vice-President of the Manti Temple, assisting President Daniel H. Wells, and in 1891 he succeeded to the presidency. At the organization of the General Church Board of Education he was appointed a member of that Board. In October, of the following year, he was called to the office of Apostle in the Church, and in 1893 was sent to preside over the European mission, spending more than three years in that work. His linguistic ability was of much service to him in his travels over the various mission fields and upon his visits to conferences, and his administration was highly successful.

Upon the death of Apostle Abraham H. Cannon, Apostle Lund was appointed director of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and a





*Arthur L. Thomas*



few years before had been made a director of the Zion's Savings Bank. His next work for the Church was as a missionary to Palestine and Syria, where he was entrusted with the work of organizing the members of the Church and caring for their welfare generally. This work he completed satisfactorily and returned to Salt Lake City in the summer of 1898.

In the fall of 1898 he removed to Salt Lake City, where he has since made his home. Since that time he has continued his labors as an Apostle in the various States. In April, 1900, he was made superintendent of the Religion Classes, and in August of that year succeeded the late President Franklin D. Richards in the important post of Church Historian.

On October 17, 1901, under reorganization of the First Presidency, President Joseph F. Smith chose him as his second counselor, and he was sustained by the special General Conference which was held in November, 1901. In 1902 he was appointed President of the Board of Trustees of the Latter-Day Saints University.

The career which President Lund has built up, both in the work of the Church and of the State, marks him as one of the remarkable men of Utah. To him, as one of the leaders in the work of civilization and improvement, is due to a large extent, the present satisfactory condition of Utah and Salt Lake City. His sincerity in his beliefs, and his earnestness in his work, have won for him a high place in hearts of his people and have brought him the confidence and esteem of all the people with whom he had lived or visited. Throughout the State he enjoys a wide popularity, and his broadmindedness and charity have made him believed even by those opposed to his beliefs.

surpassed climate, rugged mountain scenery, smiling valleys surrounding it on every hand, superb location and the style and beauty of its architecture, but the man who anticipates moving his family to that city or making his home there, if he be of the better class, will ask what of its educational facilities; its religious and moral life and its civil government. If he place his finger upon these, the pulse of the city's life, and find them unsound, it were a waste of time to argue in favor of merely temporal advantages. There is scarcely a city of any size in the West that has not passed through its stage of lawlessness and misrule, acquiring an unenviable reputation that has clung to it long years after the evils have been remedied, and against which the citizens have had to fight valiantly before convincing the world that the old conditions have been utterly vanquished. Salt Lake City has been peculiarly free from anything of this nature; she has been most fortunate in the class of men who have stood at the helm and guided not only her affairs, but those of the State at large, and every year sees the morals of her life purer and higher than the last, with the result that the best class of citizens in the territory contiguous to Utah turn involuntarily to Salt Lake City as the place in which to make their homes after accumulating fortunes in mines, cattle or sheep, and she bids fair to outrival all western cities at no very far distant day as the home of culture, refinement and wealth. Such a condition of affairs has only been made possible by the lives of such men as ex-Governor Thomas, the subject of this sketch, who has spent over twenty-three years of his life in Salt Lake City and done as much, if not more, than almost any other man for her advancement and uplifting. He has always been in public life, and is in close touch with all the needs of the city, as well as the State at large.

Governor Thomas was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 27, 1851, and is the son of Henry J. Thomas, a native of Wales, who came to America as a boy, and after reaching man's estate engaged in the copper and iron business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he spent the greater portion of his life, and was known

**H**ON. ARTHUR L. THOMAS, Ex-Governor of Utah. The lives of its citizens is the history of any community which the world reads closest and draws its deductions from to a very large extent. A city may advertise its un-

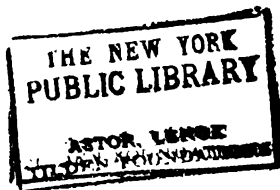
among the Welsh people in America as a prominent Welsh scholar. He was a man of considerable influence in Pittsburg, and for ten years occupied the position of Municipal Judge. He married a Miss Eleanor Lloyd, a native of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, the first exclusively Welsh settlement to be established in that State.

Our subject spent his early life in Pittsburg and received his education from the schools of that city, and later from a private tutor. At the age of eighteen years he started out to make his own way in life, and in the spring of 1869 received the appointment of a clerkship in the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., which position he held continuously for a period of ten years. In the spring of 1879 he was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Utah, and filled that position until 1887. During these years Governor Thomas became actively identified with the life of the Territory, being appointed in 1881 as special agent to collect statistics of the churches and schools of the Territory for the Government. He also received that same year the appointment of Census Supervisor for Utah. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the committee to compile and codify the laws of the Territory, and in 1886 was again named by the Legislative Assembly for a similar position, and from 1882 to 1887 was Disbursing Agent for the Government, having charge and control of all monies expended by the Utah Commission. In December, 1886, he was appointed a member of this Commission, and remained in that capacity until 1889, when he was appointed Governor. In 1888 he received the appointment of member and director of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, which position he held for two years.

He received the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Utah in the spring of 1889, his term lasting four years. The years covered by Governor Thomas' term of office are among the most momentous and eventful in the history of Utah. There was commenced the organization of the Republican and Democratic parties in Utah, and the new movement grew rapidly and ultimately embraced all the old political divisions. There has been no movement in all the history of

Utah more pregnant with significant and far-reaching results than was this, and it brought together Mormons and Gentiles in a common bond of sympathy for the political principles of their respective parties. The assessed valuation of property in the Territory almost doubled in value during that time, and many important enterprises were set on foot or completed. He was chairman of the committee which accepted the plans of the present penitentiary buildings and formally accepted the same when completed. So thoroughly was the ground covered at that time that even to-day the State penitentiary of Utah ranks foremost among such institutions in this western country, being complete in every detail; strong, commodious, the best of sanitation and a model institution of the kind. He was also chairman of the Board of Trustees which completed the building of the State Agricultural College at Logan, which has become one of the great institutions of the West, and which also built the State Reform School at Ogden—each excellent for the purpose for which it was designed. Governor Thomas also proved himself the staunch friend of education at this time. In his message to the Legislative Assembly he recommended the enactment of a new school law which would guarantee an absolutely free system to the State. In connection with Professor Benner of Hammond Hall, then a member of the Legislature, and Counselor Collett of Tooele county, Governor Thomas helped prepare the bill which afterwards became a law, providing for free schools in Utah, and which bill he approved as Governor after it had passed both houses; and the impetus thus given to education has resulted in a public school system which is second to none in the entire western country. It was also during his term of office that the forming of new polygamous relations was formally renounced by the Mormon Church, through a manifesto issued by President Wilford Woodruff.

After retiring from the office of Governor, Mr. Thomas became President of the Idaho Irrigation and Colonization Company, and Manager of the Utah Savings and Trust Company of Salt Lake City, which latter position he resigned when appointed postmaster.





*James A. Minter*

Governor Thomas has been a member of the Republican State Committee for many years, and was Chairman of the Republican State Congressional Convention held in 1899. He was also Chairman of the Republican State Convention which elected a delegate to the Saint Louis Convention, which nominated William McKinley for President in 1896. Governor Thomas received the appointment of postmaster of Salt Lake City in 1898, during President McKinley's first administration, and was re-appointed by President Roosevelt in January, 1902.

He was married in the City of Washington, D. C., in 1873, to Helenna H. Reinburg, a native of Annapolis, Maryland. Five children have been born of this marriage,—Elbridge L.; Arthur L., Junior, who enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War while still under age, and whose name heads the muster roll of volunteer soldiers from this State. He was discharged from service on account of incipient tuberculosis; Evelyn L. is at home; Alexander R. is a student in the High School and Captain of the High School Cadets; Ellen is the wife of Colonel Samuel Culver Park, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Park was one of the reigning belles of Salt Lake, and had the reputation of being one of the most beautiful women in this Western country.

It is safe to say that no man in this State stands higher in the confidence and esteem of the people than does Governor Thomas. He is a man of unsullied honor; his public career has been above reproach and no stain has ever rested upon him either in public or private life. He is liberal, broad-minded and charitable towards all men, courteous, and behind his unassuming quiet manner hide all the graces of a true man.

In the business world Governor Thomas is the owner of one of the largest ranches in this Western country, situated in the Boise Valley, Idaho. He is a director of the Utah Savings and Trust Company; Superintendent of the Maxfield Mining Company and President of the Cambrain Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, and of the inter-mountain country.



ON. JAMES A. MINER, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Utah. In taking a retrospective view of the settlement and development of a new country and of the men who have been closely identified with its history, there are many important and vital points to be taken into consideration, and especially is this true of a State which has proved so eminently successful as has the great State of Utah, which has proved of such vast importance, not only to this inter-mountain region, but to the whole country at large; its vast agricultural interests; its gigantic commercial enterprises, and the millions of dollars which have been taken out of its mines and the untold millions yet hidden within the secret receptacle of its boundaries, all these conditions go to make up the history of this State. In all these undertakings and conditions it requires the co-operation of men, men of ability, integrity and experience to develop and bring forth the best results. The history of the past has revealed and at the present people are ever reminded that wherever men are associated together in great business enterprises, in developing of vast resources, that differences of opinions will arise and questions will forever spring up which of necessity must be passed upon and finally settled by disinterested parties. The forefathers and founders of this great nation foresaw these conditions and wisely provided a plan whereby questions and differences of opinion could be settled by the judicial system. One of the most important branches of the Government of the United States is its Supreme Court. This also holds true in the government of any State. The Supreme Court and the men who preside over it ranks among the highest in its civic life. The Chief Justice of a Supreme Court of a State must of necessity be a man of ability, integrity and wide experience, thoroughly understanding human nature; and the great questions of law which he is called to pass upon and finally decide according to the laws of this country. No person who has become acquainted and closely watched the proceedings and doings of Chief Justice Miner, both in public and private life, will for

a moment question his ability, integrity, sound judgment and wide experience.

Judge Miner has not risen to the high position which he holds in the State of Utah by mere chance, but it has taken years of toil, indomitable energy, and perseverance to fit him for his high calling. All of his decisions since serving as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, thoroughly evince the fact that each case and every phase and condition of the case has been carefully weighed and measured before he has finally rendered his decision, and thoroughly demonstrate that a master mind has had them in charge, and today Judge Miner enjoys the highest esteem, respect and honor of almost the universal population of the entire State of Utah, and it is safe to say that no man has ever occupied a similar position in this or in any other State who has lent greater dignity and whose ability and straightforwardness has tendered to bring the Supreme Court of this State to the high position which it occupies today. Judge Miner is a man who, by his very make-up was destined to make a successful career; the very elements of success are stamped in his whole likeness, and he would have made a success of almost any avocation or profession to which he chose to turn his attention. Judge Miner is a man of dignity and his calling has of necessity made him somewhat stern, yet he is genial, kind and considerate of all the interests of mankind. These conditions have all tended to bring to Judge Miner the successful career which he has acquired, not only in this State, but wherever he has resided. Born in Marshall, Michigan, in 1842, his early life was spent on his father's farm and his education was derived from the common schools and Lyon's Institute, working in the summer months on the farm and attending schools in the winter. He later secured employment as a school teacher, which he followed for several winters, in order to obtain sufficient money to complete his education. From boyhood he had determined to be a lawyer and at an early age he made a study of law with General Noyes, of the firm of Noyes and Fitzgerald, prominent lawyers of Michigan. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he took a prominent part

in raising the Ninth Michigan Infantry and entered the service, remaining in the army until the death of his father, which occurred in 1864, at which time he returned to Marshall, Michigan, completed his study of law and was soon admitted to the bar of that State. During the early days of his career as a lawyer he held the office of City Recorder and Circuit Court Commissioner, and was also Prosecuting Attorney from 1876 to 1889, of Calhoun County. He was actively engaged in the practice of law throughout that time in Marshall and Southern Michigan, participating in most of the important cases brought before the courts of that region for trial, earning for himself an enviable reputation as a lawyer in that State.

He was married in 1870 to Hattie E. Miner of New York. They have one daughter living,—Mabel, now Mrs. McClure of Salt Lake City.

Judge Miner is a self-made man, attaining his success by the exercise of unflinching application and constant industry. He has made for himself a reputation for charity, broad-mindedness and liberality which has won for him the respect of all classes of people in the community where he has resided. In 1889 he left his native State, removing to Utah, and was soon after appointed by President Harrison Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, being assigned to the first judicial district at Ogden, which city he continued to make his residence until 1894, when he removed to Salt Lake City. Upon coming here he formed a partnership with Judge Ogden Hiles, which continued one year, under the firm name of Miner and Hiles.

In politics Judge Miner has always been a staunch Republican and a firm believer in the principles of that party, and especially in the defense of American labor and its protection of home industries. His career on the bench has been a continuation of the success which he made as a lawyer, and the ability he has demonstrated has placed him in the front ranks of the jurists who have been called to preside over the Supreme Court of this State. In private as well as public life he has ever evinced his purity and uprightness. He is a man of great energy and perseverance. Outside of his profession Judge

Miner has done a great deal to develop and bring to prominence not only Salt Lake City, but the entire State as well. His fine residence is located on East Brigham street, which is considered one of the most desirable residence streets in Salt Lake City.

**H**ON. THOMAS KEARNS. The most prominent man in Utah today, in mining, finance and politics, is undoubtedly the present junior United States Senator. Behind his successful leap from poverty to wealth and from the obscurity of a worker to the position of leader of the dominant political party in Utah, can readily be seen that lever of success—constant hard work, grinding application and unflagging industry, and coupled with his ability and his career in mining and in politics, is his great popularity. Perhaps no man of today enjoys a warmer friendship of so many people than does Mr. Kearns.

He was born on a farm near Woodstock, Ontario, in 1862. His people were Irish emigrants and his father had settled in Canada and supported his family by farming. His son's early life was spent in working on his father's farm in Nebraska, where the family had moved in the early seventies and in doing all the tasks belonging to farm life.

At the time of the gold discoveries of the West he believed that the opportunities were greater and the field in which to employ his ability promised more results than did the contracted sphere of farm life. His first work in the West was in freighting provisions and supplies across the plains to the mountain camps which had already sprung into existence in the Black Hills. This he followed until the building of the railroads suspended this method of transportation and did away with the business of freighting. The many friends whom he had made among the miners by his scrupulous honesty, his manly life, his generosity and his amiable and obliging disposition,

stood him in good stead and he soon secured employment as a miner. His first work was in the Ontario mine at Park City, where he was one of the shift of men employed in taking out the ore. This employment he regarded only as a stepping stone to greater things and all his time at night was devoted to the study of geology, and during the day while at work he learned all he could of the practical working of mines. He labored in the Ontario mine eight hours every day and devoted all his remaining hours of daylight to prospecting for himself, applying all his savings of his wages to that work. His first efforts were very unsuccessful following failure with monotonous regularity. On many of his prospecting tours in the mountains he was often without food for days, and for many months he labored sixteen hours a day; eight in his shift in the Ontario mine and eight tapping the mountains in his search for wealth. This life consumed seven years; a period marked by almost constant failure and persistent effort. The wheels of fortune at last began to turn and the prosperity that it brought carried in its train endless troubles; litigations over the property, enjoinders by the court; embarrassment in raising the money for the purchase of the land on which the mine was located and all the vicissitudes to which miners are so liable. Had he been a man of less determination, less confident of his ability to win in the end, he would no doubt have given up the task. Under these discouraging conditions the true character of the man who was afterwards to lead his party and represent the State in the United States Senate, was made apparent; the obstacles he encountered only strengthened his purpose, and the difficulties to be overcome lent him more vigor.

When the first shipment of ore from his mine returned to him in the shape of gold money his first thought was not to reward himself for his long and hard efforts, but were for his aged father and mother, then living in straightened circumstances on a small farm in Nebraska. He received twenty thousand dollars in payment for his first ore, and his first work with this money was to provide for his parents a home and a competence for life. This exhibition of unselfish-

ness is but in keeping with the man's life and was but the beginning of the good work he has done throughout Utah and the West.

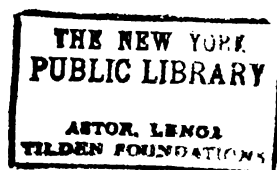
His experience as a practical miner and of the conditions of the workingman has aided him in doing much to raise their standard and to at least give them more comfort. When he became a mine owner he voluntarily raised the wages of all the workers, through a desire to benefit as large a number of people as possible, as well as through a desire to remember the people whose life he had shared in his early days. His workmen hold him in high esteem and the people throughout the State respect and admire him for the career he has made; for the ability he has shown and for the clearness with which he has met and decided all questions in which the State has been a party. His mining interests in Utah are now very extensive and he is without doubt the most prominent mining man in all the Western country. He is owner of the "Mayflower," the first mine that he located and developed, and is also part owner of the "Silver King" mine, the largest mine in Utah, and perhaps the most successful one in the United States.

He believes thoroughly in the future prosperity and greatness of Utah and Salt Lake City. He has not confined his attention to mining, but with a broadness of grasp has seen the great good that will redound to Utah from a direct connection with the Pacific Coast. He is a director of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, being associated with Senator Clark of Montana and Hon. R. C. Kerens of St. Louis in the work of joining Salt Lake City and Southern California.

In politics Mr. Kearns has always been a Republican and prior to his election to the United States Senate, January, 1901, had been prominently identified with the work of the party. His election was at first looked upon by some as doubtful, but the support he received and the stampede that followed clearly demonstrated his popularity with all classes throughout the State, and his selection by the legislature has proven satisfactory to Utah. While his Senatorial career is yet in its infancy he has already demonstrated that Utah will profit largely by his experience

and by his work, both in the upbuilding of the State and of its capital city, and by the influence which Senator Kearns has upon federal legislation. Like a number of prominent men who have become wealthy through the development of the resources of Utah, the Senator believes in disbursing his wealth in the State from which it was derived. His handsome home now completed on Erigham street is one of the most palatial residences in the West and promises to add as much to the attractiveness of Salt Lake City as it does to the comfort of the Senator. Senator Kearns is married (his wife was Miss Jennie Judge, a native of New York State) and has three children, two sons and one daughter, Edmund J., Thomas F. and Helen M. His wife has been his constant, faithful companion, in both his adversity and prosperity. She is especially noted throughout Utah for her charity and unselfishness. The City of Salt Lake owes much to her and by the orphans of the miners she is looked upon as their patron saint. Through her efforts and munificence alone was erected the magnificent orphanage to be the refuge of the children of miners. With almost the first wealth from her husband's wonderful mines which she could devote to her own personal uses she signed a check for fifty thousand dollars and presented it to Bishop Scanlan of the Roman Catholic Church of Utah, for the immediate erection of the splendid new home for the orphaned little ones of the miners. This orphanage is one of the finest and most complete public buildings in the State. It is of modern construction; handsomely finished, lighted and heated and ventilated after the most modern plans, and is equipped with broad recreation halls and airy play and study rooms. It shelters one hundred and seventy children at present. These are educated to fit all the avocations of life and as they grow older are given the choice of a profession or occupation and then instructed in their choice so that when they start for themselves they are properly equipped and fully prepared to earn an honest living and be a success in the occupation which they have chosen. The establishment of this institution redounds greatly to the credit of Mrs. Kearns, inasmuch as it was founded by







*G. W. Bartch*

her efforts and with her money long before she thought of expending money in providing herself with the luxuries that she could so well afford. The buildings were completed and dedicated in the spring of 1901. At that ceremony an audience composed of the most prominent citizens of Salt Lake joined with the orphans in praise of the beneficence of Mrs. Kearns. Mrs. Kearns is much loved and admired throughout all the West and holds a high place in the regard of all Utahans. She is a leader in all charitable works and her genial and unassuming manners have endeared her to all classes throughout the State.

It is safe to say that the West has never been represented in the United States Senate by a stronger, more level-headed or influential man than Senator Kearns has proven himself to be. During the short period of his official life in the Senate of the United States he has by his influence and untiring efforts caused Utah to be recognized and honored to a degree that surpasses any new State in the Union. Appointments have been secured for citizens of this State which many older and more prominent States might well be proud of. Few men in the Senate stands closer to President Roosevelt than does Senator Kearns, and it is probably owing to this fact that he has been able to wield so strong an influence for Utah. The splendid showing which he has already made may be taken as a forerunner of what will be accomplished for the good of the State during his term in the Senate; and while it is true that he has gained the favor and good will of not only the President, but also of many of the most prominent men in the country, he has at the same time lost no friends in his own State. Beyond a doubt he today stands as close to the hearts of the masses in Utah as does any other man in public life. In securing the raising of Fort Douglas to a regimental post and the appropriation of over seven hundred and forty thousand dollars for improvements, Senator Kearns has rendered Salt Lake City a service which can only be measured and appreciated as the years go by.

In presenting this sketch the writer has not attempted to give a full biographical outline of

the life of Senator Kearns, as that would be impossible in a work of this kind, but to present such facts as will enable the reader to have a better idea of the main points in his life; and it is believed that in the presentation it will prove an inspiration to not only the young and rising generation, but to those who are more mature in years, fully demonstrating what may be accomplished by the exercise of a level head and good business judgment, coupled with determination, perseverance, and indomitable will power.

**J**UDGE GEORGE W. BARTCH. As the wealth of a people increases and the development of the resources of the State progresses, able men are demanded to adjudicate controversies and to intelligently and impartially construe the laws. These conditions have arisen in Utah, and among the men selected to comprise the Supreme Court of the State, few have met the demand as well and none better than had the Honorable George W. Bartch.

Born on his father's farm in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, the son of the Reverend John G. Bartch, an Evangelical clergyman, and of Mary Madgeline (Stiner) Bartch, he was left an orphan at an early age, his mother dying while he was yet an infant and his father when he was but eight years of age.

The Bartch family were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania and were of English-German extraction. The Reverend John G. Bartch, the father of the subject of this sketch, was well and favorably known throughout Pennsylvania as an ardent preacher and a consistent Christian. Owing to the death of both his parents so early in his life, their son has found great difficulty in learning much of their early history.

Almost from the time he learned to work, our subject followed his father around the farm and was his constant companion until the latter's death. Young as he was, this intercourse had a marked influence upon the boy's mind, and the principles inculcated during that time and later from a study of his father's life, were undoubtedly the foundation upon which he has built a

reputation for unimpeachable integrity and a successful career.

Upon the death of his father, he lived with an older brother on a farm in Sullivan County, and there spent his boyhood days. His early education was received in the common schools of Sullivan County, which he attended in the winter, spending the summer in work on the farm. He later entered the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1871 with the degree of Master of Science. Finding that the contracted sphere of farm life did not afford him sufficient opportunity for the exercise of his ability, he started out in life at the age of sixteen. His first work was as a school teacher in the county schools, which he continued to follow for two years. The ability he displayed in this capacity won for him the position of Superintendent of the city schools of Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, which he retained for ten years. In addition to his duties as principal, he taught Latin and Greek until a professor was furnished for those branches. Besides his study of languages, he also devoted considerable time and attention to the study of philosophy and mental science. Under his direction the schools of Senandoah made great strides in progress and so satisfactory had his work been that it was with some difficulty that the Board consented to accept his resignation. The reputation which he had built up as an educator during this tenure of office made him well and favorably known to all the leading colleges and educators of Pennsylvania, and he still enjoys many warm friendships he made in those days in that State.

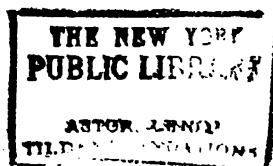
During the entire time he was engaged in directing the school work and even before, his mind had been set on following the law as a profession and as his lifework. All the time he could spare from his duties were given to this study, and when he resigned his position it was with the view of entering upon the practice of his chosen profession. Judge Bartch was admitted to the Bar of Pennsylvania and practiced in his native State until 1886, residing there during the Molly Maguire troubles and living in the very thick of that disturbance.

In the fall of 1886, this future Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah removed to Colorado and located at Cannon City, where he soon built up a good practice and was joined by his family. Here he continued to reside for two years and in the spring of 1888 moved to Utah and settled in Salt Lake City. Here his ability and knowledge soon won for him a prominent place at the bar, as well as a lucrative practice. His entire time since his arrival in Salt Lake City, with the exception of the terms he served on the Bench, has been devoted to his professional labors.

In President Harrison's term of office he was appointed Probate Judge of Salt Lake County. He was later appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah by President Harrison, being associated with Judge Blackburn, who was then a member of that court. This position he continued to fill with his usual ability and efficiency until Utah was admitted to the Union in 1896. When the elections to fill the offices of the new State were held, Judge Bartch was elected Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of five years, the last two years of which he was Chief Justice, and in the election of 1900 was re-elected on the Republican ticket to that position by a large majority.

His work on the Bench has stamped him as one of the ablest judges who have served Utah, and among the men who have been chosen to fill that responsible position, few have given the general satisfaction that Judge Bartch has given to the people of the State. Just as in other walks of life, his success has been built upon constant hard work, close study, and the power to think and to grasp the salient points of a controversy. In all the cases he has decided, his decisions have been reached only after a careful and painstaking review of all the facts. It is his policy never to take anything for granted, but to make himself personally familiar with all the details of the case in hand.

Judge Bartch was married in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1871 to Miss Amanda A. Guild, daughter of Aaron D. and Sarah A. Guild, and has three children, Minnie Alice, Rae and Olive Amanda. Judge Bartch's wife comes from one





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*J. S. Richards*



of the old Pennsylvania families and were among the first settlers of that State. His father-in-law was a farmer of means and prosperous business.

For the past thirty years Judge and Mrs. Bartch have been members of the Presbyterian Church and have always aided in its work and taken prominent parts in its development in Utah.

In political affairs, the Judge has ever been a staunch Republican and has consistently followed the fortunes of that party throughout his career. During the lifetime of the late President McKinley, he enjoyed the warm personal friendship of that distinguished statesman.

From an unpropitious beginning, Judge Bartch has erected a career that stands high, not only in Utah, but in the United States. His successful career as a lawyer and as a judge mark him as one of the most successful men of the West. Thrown on his own resources at an early age by the death of his parents, he has, by the dint of continuous hard work and application, erected a career that may well be a source of pride to his posterity in the years to come. A commanding presence, coupled with a judicial cast of mind, a genial and pleasant manner and a warm heart has won for him a host of good friends throughout Utah and made him one of the most popular men in the State.



**F**RANKLIN S. RICHARDS is a name that must ever point out one of the brightest stars that has yet dawned upon the horizon of the legal world of the West. Perhaps no profession affords a wider field for individual attainment than does the law, and this fact has attracted to it multitudes of young men from every clime since it became reduced to a recognized science and increasing civilization demanded a finer discrimination between justice and injustice. The man who rises above the mediocre in his profession must possess not only a thorough knowledge of the law; he must have a logical and resourceful mind, be a reader of human nature, and have a peculiar fitness not alone to so plead at the bar and so sway the minds of the jury as to procure for his client the desired verdict; he must pos-

sess that indefinable something called eloquence; that power over the minds and hearts of those with whom he is associated that shall make them bend to his will as the mighty tree bends before the gale that sweeps over prairie and plain; that winning personality that invests every other being with a part of itself, and makes his mind and his will theirs. Such a man will rise to the highest mountain peaks of fame and leadership, be his environment what it may. Such a mind and such a personality can no more be kept in obscurity than can the first bright, beautiful rays of the morning sun; and as those rays grow more bright and beautiful as the orb ascends the heavens, so will the career of such a man shed increasing light and increasing beneficence upon the world about him, penetrating ever farther and farther, and bringing blessings and joy to mankind generations after the man himself shall have passed from earth's scenes. Such a man as we have described is to be found in the person of Franklin S. Richards, whose name heads this article.

Mr. Richards was born in Salt Lake City, June 20, 1849, two years after the first pioneer set his foot in Salt Lake Valley and here began the erection of his home, seeking nothing better than that he be allowed to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience. Among those worthy people were President Franklin D. and Jane (Snyder) Richards, parents of our subject, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. The mother had come childless into this then uninviting wilderness, carrying with her the bitter memory of two little graves where she had laid her loved children after the exodus of the Mormons from Nauvoo, and when our subject was born, not only his frail life, but that of the mother, hung in the balance for many days. The long and wearisome journey across the plains, the hardships endured not only on that journey and later, but at the time of the exodus; the breaking of the mother heart as she saw her little ones pass out into that bourne whence none ever return, all tended to break down her health and sap her vitality, and the house in which the babe was born was a crude structure consisting of one barren adobe room, the roof thatched with

rushes and covered over with earth; but rude as it was, it was better than the shelter that most of those early pioneers had secured, as building a place of shelter became almost a second consideration in the face of the failure of the first crops and the fast diminishing supply of food. As a result of a terrific storm which swept the valley Mrs. Richards went through a severe sickness, in which her life was for a time despaired of, but her fine constitution carried her safely back to health and she was spared to her family for many years. Inheriting from both parents intellectuality, perseverance and the power of concentration, he early gave evidence of possessing a mind of an unusual order, and he was given every advantage in the way of an education that the schools which then existed afforded, his parents taking special pains to instruct him personally. So apt a pupil did he prove that at the age of seventeen, upon the departure of his father to a mission to Europe, he was capable of taking entire charge of a large and select school which he taught for the following three years, thus assisting in the support of the family. During this time he continued his own studies under private tutors.

On December 18, 1868, when but nineteen years of age, Mr. Richards entered the marriage relation with Miss Emily S. Tanner, a daughter of Nathan and Rachel Tanner of this city. Several children have been born of this marriage, which has proved one of exceptional happiness, and Mrs. Richards is one of the notable women of Utah.

Early in the following year Apostle Franklin D. Richards was appointed to preside over the Weber Stake of Zion and it became necessary for him to remove to Ogden, which he did, our subject and his young wife, as a part of the family, going with him. Mr. Richards had a passion for the study of medicine and was fitting himself to follow that profession, but the conditions which he found to exist in Ogden profoundly impressed him with the necessity for a good legal adviser and practitioner among the people of that district, and after much deep consideration and study of the case he abandoned his determination to study medicine and turned

his attention to the study of the law. The situation demanded that he devote his whole energy to the perfecting of himself in this direction, as there was no resident lawyer in Ogden and but few established legal forms; the railroad had arrived and the public lands were coming into the market. Mr. Richards was appointed clerk of the Probate Court and subsequently elected County Recorder, and during this time spent much time and thought upon the difficult and important task of formulating methods and devising a way in which to keep the public records in a more systematic manner than they were then kept. The improvements he made in this direction brought him the special commendation of President Brigham Young. He held the offices of Clerk and Recorder for nine years, at the end of which time he retired, declining reelection that was tendered him. He had continued the study of law during these years, paying special attention to the subject of constitutional law, and on the 16th of June, 1874, was admitted to the bar of the Third District Court at Salt Lake City, and on the afternoon of the same day to the bar of the Supreme Court of the Territory, his name being presented by the veteran attorney, Frank Tilford. Mr. Richards' first case in court was that of a man charged with murder, and although the opposing counsel were able and eloquent attorneys, Mr. Richards' handling of the case astonished even the most enthusiastic of his friends and won the discharge of his client. His signal success brought him into immediate recognition and prominence in legal circles, and the star that then began to ascend has since continued to grace the legal world with ever-increasing lustre.

In the spring of 1877 he was called in company with Apostle Joseph F. Smith to go to Europe on a mission for the Mormon Church. They arrived in Liverpool on the 27th of May and the English climate being at that season too severe for his delicate health he availed himself of an opportunity to travel on the continent for a time, and during the period of recreation visited France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and other countries, and returned to London much refreshed and benefited by the change. He re-

mained in the work in London for a time and then went to the south coast, where his health again became affected by the humid atmosphere, and it was deemed advisable for him to return home, which he did in the fall of 1877, in company with Apostles Orson Pratt and Joseph F. Smith.

Mr. Richards attained special prominence as an attorney for the Church during the administration of President John Taylor, successor to Brigham Young. His first work of note was in connection with the estate of Brigham Young. Mr. Richards had as a law partner at that time Judge Rufus K. Williams, formerly Chief Justice of Kentucky, and was the senior member of the firm. This firm was dissolved in 1881, Mr. Richards' arduous duties as church attorney and his study of the constitutional law absorbing all his spare time, and he preferring to follow this course rather than that of a general law practice. He was admitted in the spring of 1881 to practice before the bar of the Supreme Court of California.

The following year he represented Weber County in the Constitutional Convention, in which he took a very active part, and was elected one of the delegates to present the Constitution to Congress, his associates being Hons. John T. Caine and D. H. Peery. This was after the passing of the Edmunds act, and Mr. Richards position as church attorney brought him into considerable prominence in Washington, where he made the acquaintance of the most noted men of that day. During this time Judge Jeremiah S. Black made a special trip to Washington in the interests of the Mormon Church, and for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Richards regarding the condition of affairs in Utah, and it was during this and subsequent conferences and the study of the questions involved that the work was given Judge Black's great constitutional argument upon "Federal Jurisdiction in the Territories," delivered during the following winter before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. The frequent conferences between our subject and Judge Black resulted in close friendship which was only severed by the death of the judge.

At a somewhat later period Mr. Richards and his brother, Charles C., successfully defended their father in the noted mandamus proceedings brought against him as Probate Judge of Weber County, by James N. Kimball, and which case was brought to a satisfactory termination.

Mr. Richards' next trip to Washington was in the fall of 1882, when in company with Messrs. Caine, Peery and ex-Delegate Cannon, in the interests of statehood. During his sojourn in Washington he was admitted to practice before the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon motion of Judge Black, the date of his admission being January 30, 1883. Judge Black died the following August, deeply mourned, not only by his chosen friend, but also by the people whose cause he had so ably defended, and in October of that year Mr. Richards once more made a trip East, this time with Hon. George Q. Cannon and Delegate Caine, for the purpose of engaging counsel to assist them in pleading the cause of the Mormon people. As a result of this visit Senator Vest of Missouri was retained. He again visited the Capitol with Moses Thatcher in the same cause in 1884, but was obliged to return home to take his seat in the legislature, having been elected to represent the counties of Weber and Box Elder, being elected President of the Council. He was also appointed as City Attorney for Salt Lake in that year and moved his residence from Ogden to this city, after an absence of fifteen years. He was re-elected to this office from term to term until 1890, when the municipal government changed hands. During the period commonly called the "Crusade," in which the violators of the Edmunds act were vigorously prosecuted, Mr. Richards gave his whole time to the defense of the church and the Mormon people, his most noteworthy cases being that of Rudger Clawson, the first man to be tried for polygamy before Judge Zane, and the case commonly referred to as Murphy vs. Ramsey, involving the rights of thousands of citizens disfranchised by the rulings of the Utah Commission; also the case of the United States vs. Lorenzo Snow, in which the questions of "constructive cohabitation" and "segregation" came up for adjudication; the vital

point in this case being whether or not a man accused of breaking the Edmunds law could legally be punished three times for one alleged offense. These cases were all carried to Washington, where Mr. Richards was assisted in some of them by such eminent legal lights as Watne McVeigh, Senator Vest and George Ticknor Curtis, who appeared with him several times before the Court of Last Resort. As a result of Mr. Richards' labors Apostle Snow was released on a writ of habeas corpus.

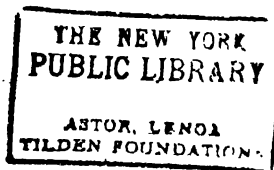
At that time nearly all the leaders of the Mormon Church were living in exile, as under the law then existing a man could be convicted of unlawful cohabitation and sentenced upon an indefinite number of counts. Mr. Richards had been earnestly and persistently laboring for a period of more than two years to have this law modified and was finally successful. It was one of the greatest victories ever won in the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the Mormon people, and one in which the greatest gratitude was shown Mr. Richards by the leaders of the church. The result of this decision was that nearly all of these men came forward and submitted to the jurisdiction of the Court and in many cases pleaded guilty and went to the penitentiary, willing to suffer the penalty and pay their fines, knowing that the reign of terror which had existed among the Mormon people was broken and that they could only be tried and made to pay the penalty imposed by the law once for an offense. Under these happy conditions the people returned to their homes and once more resumed their accustomed labors, feeling secure that the justice of the law would protect them.

Mr. Richards also appeared in behalf of the church at the time of the confiscation of the church property under the Edmunds-Tucker act, having associated with him such eminent lawyers as Hon. James O. Broadhead and Senator Joseph E. McDonald, the opposing counsel being chosen from among the brightest legal lights of the United States. In fact, he represented nearly all the cases of note at that time. At the close of the crusade, when both Mormons and Gentiles agreed to bury the hatchet, wipe out old party lines and become Democrats and Republicans, in

the new era then opening upon Utah, no one was more active in bringing about the changed conditions that have since prevailed. He cast his lot with the Democratic party and has since been one of its most staunch defenders and supporters.

He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1894, representing the Fourth Precinct of Salt Lake City, in which he resides. He took a prominent part in this convention and won laurels by his learned and logical address in behalf of woman suffrage, which after a spirited and protracted debate was incorporated into the State Constitution. His cherished dream—Statehood for Utah—being realized, Mr. Richards retired to some extent from active politics and once more devoted himself to his profession. His son, Joseph T., had been associated with him for some years under the firm name of Richards and Richards, and this partnership was dissolved in the beginning of 1898, and Mr. Richards formed another partnership with Hon. C. S. Varian. This firm has come to the front as one of the leading law firms of the city. They are frequently retained in big cases involving questions of constitutional and mining law, as well as having a large general law practice, and some of the most important cases tried in the State since the formation of this partnership have been won by this firm. Mr. Richards also still retains the position of attorney for the church.

Mr. Richards is one of the most cultured of men; studious, thoughtful, and to the stranger a trifle distant at first, but this apparent coldness comes more from a naturally reserved nature than from any desire to be formal, as he is to those who know him one of the most genial and kindly of men; a great lover of home and family. When aroused he is most enthusiastic and has the power of infusing that enthusiasm into those he wishes to impress. He is full of energy and action, a hard worker, and whatever he has in hand he goes at it in a whole-souled manner, putting his best energies into the task until it is completed. While he is and has always been a strong and devoted follower of the Mormon Church, yet he is a man of very broad and liberal mind, charitable and allowing every man the privilege of living according to the dictates of





*Matthew A. Walker*

his own conscience, and no man of this day stands any higher in the esteem and confidence of the people, not only of the city and State, but throughout the whole Union wherever he is known, than does Franklin S. Richards, and he has won the lasting friendship of the people of this land whose friendship is most worth having, irrespective of religious dogma. While his greatest work has been in the interests of the Mormon Church, he is first, last and always the friend of the people and of the State, and stands ever ready to lend his aid to any enterprise or scheme for the uplifting of the one or the advancement of the other.



**MATTHEW H. WALKER.** So closely interwoven with the beginning and development of the prosperity of Utah, and of the building up of Salt Lake City is the life of the Walker family, in Utah, that any attempt to write a sketch of their lives must of necessity include a greater part of the history of the rise of Salt Lake City to its present important position. They were among the first pioneers to come to this Territory when it was a vast wilderness and formed a part of the great American desert. They participated largely in the work of settlement, and have aided greatly in transforming the desert into a prosperous and growing business community. No member of the family has taken a greater part in the industrial development of Salt Lake than has Matthew H. Walker, the subject of this sketch. He is President of the Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, one of the largest and most successful establishments of that kind in Utah, and is also President of Walker Brothers Bank, one of the oldest and most solid financial institutions in the inter-mountain region. He was also President of the Union Insurance Agency, which has been consolidated with the Sherman, Wilson Insurance Company, and is one of the largest individual owners of real estate in Salt Lake City, in addition to which he holds large interests in mining properties and in other investments throughout the State.

He was born in Yorkshire, near Leeds, Eng-

land, on January the 16th, 1845. When he was but an infant his family emigrated to America, and he crossed the Atlantic ocean a babe in arms. His father, Matthew, had been a prominent man in England, and was largely interested in commercial undertakings and in railroad projects. He died at the age of thirty-eight, soon after reaching Saint Louis, where the family had settled upon their arrival in America. His wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, Mercy (Long) Walker, was also a native of Yorkshire, England, and upon the death of her husband, she, with her four sons, left Saint Louis in 1852 and crossed the great American plains by ox teams to Utah. This journey was unusually hard and arduous, owing to the fact that they lost a large part of their cattle, and were forced to part with the remainder to the Indians, for ponies and equipment in order to enable them to continue their journey. The wagon train with which they started across the plains was left at Green River, Wyoming, and the Walker family journeyed from that point alone to the Salt Lake Valley, arriving here in September, 1852. Their journey across the plains occupied a period of four months. The oldest son was then but sixteen years of age, and Matthew, our subject, was but seven when he arrived in Salt Lake. He received his early education in the common schools of Salt Lake City, and in 1859, at the age of thirteen, he with his three elder brothers, embarked in the mercantile business under the name of Walker Brothers. Prior to the establishment of their business, they had secured employment as clerks in stores in Camp Flood and in Salt Lake City. Their business was first located at a site north of where the building of the Walker Brothers Bank now stands. Later, they purchased the property on the east side of Main street, opposite and later acquired the property upon which the Walker Brothers Bank building now stands, at the northwest corner of Main and Second South streets. Their mercantile business at first occupied all of the front of the building, facing on Main street, and the banking business, which was then but a side issue, was carried on in the rear of the building. Their banking business gradually grew as the years passed, due to a great

extent to a custom of their customers leaving money with them for safe keeping. The increase in the banking business led them to establish the Union National Bank, which was a very successful venture, but it was later merged with the Walker Brothers Bank. They erected at the southwest corner of Main and Third South streets, in 1891, the new home of the Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, a substantial three-story brick building, which is among the best buildings in the city, and compares creditably with establishments of cities much larger than Salt Lake. This store, in addition to dry goods, is in reality a department store in which everything pertaining to clothing or dry goods is kept for sale. This establishment alone gives employment to about one hundred and twenty-five people, and their other industries in the city swells the number of their employees to one hundred and fifty.

S. S. Walker was a member of the firm until his death in 1887. Joseph R., another brother, was also a member of the firm until his death in 1901. D. F. Walker, for years a member of the firm, is now living at San Mateo, California.

Our subject married in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth Carson. She died in 1896, and his present wife was Mrs. Angelena Hague, a native of London, England, who came to Salt Lake City when but a young girl, and has spent her life in Utah. Mr. Walker has one son, J. H. Walker, by his first wife, and who is now Assistant Cashier in the Walker Brothers Bank. By his second wife he has one daughter, four years old.

In political life Mr. Walker is a member of the Republican party but he has been so engrossed in business affairs that he has not had time to participate actively in this work. He is a member of the School Board of Salt Lake. In fraternal life he is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

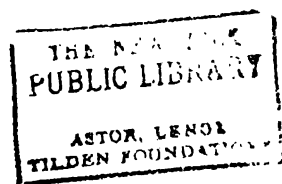
Mr. Walker has acquired his present high standing in financial and business circles through no lucky chance, but by constant, hard work, careful management and application to the work in hand. His unimpeachable integrity has won for him a high reputation in the business world, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all

with whom he has come in contact. He is a resident of Salt Lake City and has a handsome home on South Main street.

**J**UDGE THOMAS MARSHALL. Few members of the Bar of Utah have acquired as high a reputation for integrity, ability and learning in their profession, as has Judge Thomas Marshall. There have been many brilliant careers in the West, and many which have shone with the light of great ability and the successful development of prosperous industries, but among the ranks of the men whose life work has been crowned with success, there are none who hold a higher position than does the subject of this sketch.

Judge Thomas Marshall was born in Washington, Mason County, Kentucky, August 25th, 1834. His father is a son of Colonel Charles A. Marshall and Phoebe Paxton Marshall, one of the oldest and most prominent families in Kentucky, and they number among their ancestors some of the most prominent men that America has ever produced. Judge Marshall's father inherited a large property from his father, and in the affairs of the State and the Union took an active part. He was twice commissioned under Garfield during the Civil War. He was a nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall, one of the most brilliant men who have ever sat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Thomas Marshall, his son, was prepared for college under the tuition of Doctor Lewis Marshall, at the latter's home, known as "Buck's Pond," in Woodford County, Kentucky. Dr. Marshall was the father of Thomas F. Marshall, the distinguished orator; A. K. Marshall, who succeeded Clay in the Ashland district; Edward C. Marshall, member of Congress and Attorney General of California; Judge William Marshall, brother-in-law of General Robert E. Lee and member of Congress from Maryland. After four years study under Dr. Marshall, Thomas was sent to Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, where he completed his studies. He also took a course of law and studied under Judge Thomas A. Mar-







*John Henry Smith*





shall, then occupying a position on the Supreme Bench of Kentucky. Upon the completion of his studies Thomas Marshall went to St. Louis and there established himself in the practice of law, being admitted to the Bar of that State at the age of twenty-one. Here he formed a partnership under the name of Williams, Barrett & Marshall. Here he remained until the spring of 1866, when he came to Salt Lake City, and has since made Utah his residence. Shortly after his arrival here he became attorney for the Holliday Overland Mail and Express Company. His ability was soon recognized by other corporations and in 1869 he became the attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and has been since that time attorney for the Southern Pacific Company and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He has also been President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and is now a director and served as an officer of the Territorial Government in 1888, as a member of the Territorial Council. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1872. His ability and industry have brought him great success in his chosen profession and the enjoyment of a lucrative practice.

Judge Marshall married November 27th. 1855, the daughter of the Honorable James M. Hughes, ex-member of Congress for the State of Missouri at large. He was also President of the State Bank of Missouri. He died in 1861 at Jefferson City while a candidate for the United States Senate. He has one daughter, the wife of D. R. Gray, who is the agent of the Harriman railroads in Salt Lake City. Judge Marshall has been a member of the Masons in Utah for over forty years, being a Chapter Mason. He joined the Masons in early life and has always been an active worker in its development in the West. Judge Marshall has achieved for himself a high position, not only in the ranks of the legal profession of Utah, but in all walks of life. His work as a lawyer has stamped him as a worthy descendant of the greatest Chief Justice, and perhaps the greatest lawyer that the United States has ever produced. He is well known throughout Utah and the West and enjoys the warm friendship of a large circle of friends.



## POSTLE JOHN HENRY SMITH.

The development of Utah from a wild and apparently barren land to a prosperous and growing State of the Union within the short space of half a century is one of the most remarkable chapters in the growth of the United States. The difficulties which confronted the pioneers, the privations and hardships they were forced to endure, and their conflicts with both wild and civilized man makes their triumph all the more marked. One of the more prominent of these pioneers and who has spent his entire life in the interests of the State and the church to which it owes its beginnings, is John Henry Smith. He has been foremost in the work of making Utah a prosperous and self-sustaining community and to his efforts much of its present reputation is due. Passing safely through the ordeal of the early settlement of the frontier, he has now reached a position which marks him as one of the leaders of the State, and his prominence in the affairs of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has been the result of his ability and zeal.

John Henry Smith was born at Carburna, Iowa, September 18, 1848. He is the son of the late President Smith and Sarah Ann (Libbey) Smith. His parents had been driven from Illinois and Missouri with the rest of the members of the church and it was while they were at Carburna, now Council Bluffs, that their son was born. His father, the late President George A. Smith, had accompanied President Brigham Young and the first company of pioneers to the Great Salt Lake Valley the year before, and with some of them had also returned to the Missouri river. Upon his arrival there he proceeded to make preparations for the removal of his family to the new headquarters of the church, but it was not until the summer of 1849 that the family began their journey westward from the Missouri river; and John Henry was just past one year of age when the family arrived in Salt Lake City. Here, on June 12, 1851, his mother died of consumption, and after her death, he was placed under the care of his mother's sister, Hannah Maria, who was also one of his father's wives, and to her he owed much of his future growth and education.

Owing to the frequent and prolonged absences of his father from home, the lad was almost exclusively under the tuition of his aunt. His father's family became widely separated soon after their arrival in Utah, some residing in Salt Lake City and others in Parowan, while his wives Lucy and Hannah were, during the summer of 1852, removed to Provo, in which town the lad spent his early life.

The days of his boyhood passed in a similar manner to that of other sons of the pioneers, and one of his first occupations was in herding cattle on the Provo bench and along the "bottoms" on the shores of Utah Lake. He was a large and powerful boy, and was always considered a genial, good-natured companion by his friends. For several years after the first settlement of Provo the Indians were exceedingly troublesome, and though but a boy, John Henry participated in many adventures, at one time being shot at, but fortunately escaping without injury. When he was fourteen years of age he had a narrow escape from drowning in the Provo River during the high-water season, and remained so long a time below the water, that his life was despaired but his remarkable vitality stood him in good stead, and when he finally came to the surface was soon resuscitated.

As he advanced in years, he removed to Salt Lake City and attended the schools that were then in existence. The educational conditions in Utah then were necessarily crude and imperfect and his education was received more from his experiences in life and from the teachings of his foster-mother than from books.

At the age of eighteen he married his first wife, Miss Sarah Farr, daughter of the Honorable Loren Farr, of Ogden and she has ever been a true and devoted helpmeet to her husband. Ten years later he married Miss Josephine Groesbeck, daughter of Nicholas Groesbeck, an Elder in the Church.

Upon his marriage to Miss Farr, the young couple removed to Provo, where John Henry Smith was employed as a telegrapher. While residing there he was chosen as a counsellor to Bishop W. A. Follett, of the Fourth Ward of that town. When the transcontinental railway

was nearing completion he left Provo and entered the service of Bensin, Farr & West, and assisted them in completing two hundred miles of line of the Central Pacific Railroad, which they had contracted to build. Upon the completion of this work, Governor Leland Stanford, of California, offered the young man a good position in Sacramento, but as his father desired him to return to Salt Lake City, he declined the offer.

He was his father's frequent companion on his travels throughout the Territory, and from these journeys he derived much of his acquaintance with the prominent men of the community. This privilege also afforded him an opportunity to acquire an education which could not be obtained from books, and how eagerly he grasped it is shown in the fulness of his character and life.

At the session of the Territorial Legislature of 1872, John Henry Smith was appointed assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, and from this time dated the beginning of his career in civil matters. In the same year he was chosen assistant clerk of the constitutional convention.

In May, 1874, he was called to go on a mission to Europe by President Brigham Young. He left Utah on June 29 of that year and arrived in New York on July 4, and before sailing paid a short visit to his mother's brothers, then residents of New Hampshire. He arrived in Liverpool, England, on July 26 and reported to his cousin, Joseph F. Smith, then president of the European mission. By him he was assigned to the duty of a travelling Elder in the Birmingham Conference, under the direction of Elder Richard V. Morris. While engaged on this work, he visited most of the conferences of Great Britain, and also accompanied President Joseph F. Smith, Elder F. M. Lyman and other high officers of the mission to Denmark, Germany, Switzerland and France. After the lapse of a year he was called to Utah by the sickness of his father, and reached Salt Lake City in time to spend fifteen days at his father's bedside previous to his death on September 1, 1875.

He again took up the active work of the

Church in Utah, and on November 22, 1875, was appointed Bishop of the Seventeenth Ward for Salt Lake City, which position he filled with efficiency and zeal for five years. During this period he was also employed by the Utah Central Railway Company.

At the general conference of the Church in October, 1880, the First Presidency of the Church was reorganized and Elders Francis M. Lyman and John Henry Smith were called to fill vacancies in the quorum of the Twelve Apostles, being ordained on the 27th day of that month.

In the first months of 1882, when the Edmunds-Tucker anti-polygamy bill was before Congress, Apostles John Henry Smith and Moses Thatcher were sent to Washington to assist George Q. Cannon, the delegate from Utah, in preventing the passage of this act, but their labors were unsuccessful. Upon three subsequent occasions, Apostle Smith has visited Washington in the interest of the people of Utah. In 1892 he went to the capital to aid in securing the admission of Utah as a State, and in the early part of 1900 he again visited that city in the endeavor to modify the sentiments of the leading men of the country and their attitude in regard to the members of the Church.

He was again called to go on a mission to England by President John Taylor, this time, October, 1882, to act as president of the European mission. While there he visited the various conferences in England and travelled extensively in France and Italy, being absent from home a period of twenty-nine months. Upon his return he found the whole State in a turmoil, due to the arrests and prosecutions then being made under authority of the Edmunds-Tucker act. He was arrested upon the prevailing charge—unlawful cohabitation—but was discharged on account of the lack of evidence.

In addition to his duties in the work of developing the Church, Apostle Smith has taken an active part in the political affairs of the State. In February, 1876, he was a member of the Salt Lake City Council and served for six years as a Councilman. In August, 1881, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature.

Upon the division of the People's party and the Liberals upon national political lines, he was one of the first to advocate the principles of the Republican party and has ever since been an active worker in that party. He was president of the convention that formed the constitution under which Utah was admitted into the Union as a State.

Since his call to the Apostleship, Elder Smith has devoted practically all of his time to public duties. Except when absent from the country on missions, he has travelled almost constantly among the stakes of the Church, attending conferences, instructing and encouraging the members, organizing and setting in orders the stakes and wards. He has visited every stake of the Church in Utah, many of them several times, including those in Old Mexico and different States and Territories of the United States and Canada. He also made a tour of the Southern States Mission in 1899, doing considerable preaching both there and on his way.

He has been a delegate to several of the sessions of the Trans-Mississippi and Irrigation Congress, and upon the adjournment of the last one held in Houston, Texas, April, 1900, he in company with President George Q. Cannon and others, made an extensive trip through Mexico.

In 1901, at the session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress held at Cripple Creek, Colorado, Mr. Smith was elected President of the Congress and presided over its deliberations.

So closely had his time been devoted to public affairs and to the affairs of the Church, that he has not had time to devote to any extensive personal business enterprises. He is, however, connected with a number of the leading institutions of the State, as an officer and director, in which positions he has exhibited the same ability and enterprise that has marked his whole life.

By nature and training he is admirably equipped for public duties. He has a thorough knowledge of human nature and an extensive acquaintance with prominent men not only in Utah but in the whole country as well. These qualifications, together with his faculty for making and holding friends, has fitted him admirably

for the positions and labors that have fallen to him to perform.

His easy, natural and unassuming manner are the outward signs of his straightforward character, and bespeak the possession of courage of the highest type. These qualities have impressed all with whom he has come in contact with his sincerity, no matter how opposed they may have been to his views. His happy disposition has always enabled him to take the most cheerful view of conditions, no matter how discouraging their aspect. He is quick to discern and appreciate the good qualities of others, is ever thoughtful of their welfare, and is broad minded in his views. He possesses the same good qualities of heart as of mind, and is liberal almost to a fault.

By his continuous upright course in life he has established a reputation for integrity and honesty, and has gained the confidence and esteem of all the people of the State.

As a public speaker, Apostle Smith is convincing, forceful and eloquent, with the eloquence that comes from sincere earnestness. In his private conversation he exhibits the same force and is always an interesting and entertaining talker. Perhaps the greatest secret of his career and which has aided him so much in his successful life is his great magnetism, the magnetism of pure love for humanity. His career and life have been such as to make it a treasured memory to his posterity and to the Church of his choice. When the history of the rise and development of Utah shall be written, his name will stand high in the ranks of the men who have accomplished great deeds and who have built up a commonwealth from a desert.

**L**ORENZO SNOW. So closely interwoven with the growth and progress of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is the life of its fifth President, who has just died at the ripe old age of eighty-seven, that a sketch of his life is necessarily a history of the Church. Few men, and especially leaders in great movements or in great organiza-

tions, have displayed so much wisdom, integrity and honesty of purpose as did this great leader of this modern religion. Throughout a long life of activity, controlling great interests and guiding them to prosperity, developing the work of the Church of his choice, and with it the State wherein its headquarters were located, he left behind him, not a fortune in worldly goods but a reputation for honesty, singlemindedness and integrity that will make his name live in the annals of American history and one that may well be a legacy of pride to his posterity and to his Church.

Lorenzo Snow was born in Mantua, Portage county, Ohio, April 3, 1814. He was the eldest son of Oliver Snow and Rosetta L. Pettibone Snow. His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother was born in Connecticut. In Ohio, the Snow family were well to do, the father being a prosperous farmer, and it was on this farm that Lorenzo was reared. Here he had his first lessons in responsibility, while yet a boy. Owing to the frequent and continued absences of his father from the farm, the direction of the work and the care of the property fell upon his shoulders, and from this beginning was developed the talent for management and organization which brought him success in later years. Inheriting a love of knowledge, deep patriotism and a sincere belief in the existence of a Supreme Being from his parents, his environment was such that his desire for knowledge, his love of the right and justice, and his patriotism for his country were deepened and widened as he grew to manhood's estate. Like so many of the young men, born and reared in what was then the outposts of civilization, his ambition was to follow the military profession, and he later held a commission as ensign, from the Governor of Ohio, in the militia of that State, and his aptitude was such that he was afterwards promoted to the grade of lieutenant.

His early education was derived from the schools that then existed in Ohio, and at the age of twenty-one he secured admission to Oberlin College, at that time an institution dominated by the Presbyterian belief. This privilege he secured through the efforts of an intimate friend



who was connected with the college. Although he had been reared in the Baptist faith, to which his parents belonged, he had not espoused any religion at the age of twenty-two, nor had the teachings of the Presbyterian church convinced his mind while he remained at the college.

In June, 1836, one year after his entrance to college, he made a visit to his sister, Eliza R. Snow, the poetess, at Kirtland, Ohio, who had recently been converted to the faith of the Latter Day Saints. This town was then the headquarters of the Church, and while there he entered the Hebrew school established by the Prophet Joseph Smith. While in that institution he became converted to the faith of the Church, and was baptized and admitted to its membership by Elder John F. Boynton, then one of the Twelve Apostles.

Early in 1837, just a year after his entrance into the faith, he was promoted to be an Elder in the Church, and took the field in Ohio, and preached among his relatives and friends until his removal to Missouri in the following year, to which State the members of the Church were then migrating. Here he was accompanied by his parents, who had also embraced the faith of their son. Soon after his arrival in Missouri, he left on a mission to Kentucky, and was absent in that field when the members of the Church were forced to leave Missouri and settle in Illinois. He completed his work in Kentucky and joined the colony at Nauvoo on the first day of May, 1840.

From the time of his entrance into the Church, his ability and zeal were of such an order that he was assigned important and responsible tasks. Upon joining the colony at Nauvoo, he was designated for missionary work in Europe and left in the month of May, 1840, for England. Shortly after his arrival in that country, he was made President of the London Conference, and while holding that position presented two copies of the Book of Mormon, handsomely bound and specially prepared for that purpose, to Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. This he was enabled to do through the courtesy of Sir Henry Wheatley. He completed the work of this mission in 1843 and returned to the United States at the head

of a large company of emigrants, whom he conducted safely to the headquarters at Nauvoo.

A short time after his return to the United States, the Prophet Joseph Smith taught him the principle of celestial marriage, or marriage for a time and eternity, including plurality of wives. In accordance with this principle, the Prophet had married Eliza Snow, sister of our subject, and our subject wedded two wives simultaneously and subsequently increased the number to four. While at Nauvoo he was a school teacher and a captain in the militia, the organization being known as the Nauvoo Legion. Later he was appointed a member of the committee of the Church to explore California and Oregon with a view to locating a home for the organization beyond the Rocky Mountains. Owing to the unsettled conditions then prevailing in Illinois, and which terminated in the killing of the Prophet, this expedition never left that State. In addition to his duties in the Church, Lorenzo Snow took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1844, in which year Prophet Joseph Smith was a candidate for that office. The future President of the Church left Nauvoo in the emigration which took place in 1846, and in the move from the Missouri river to Salt Lake in 1848, was a captain in charge of one hundred wagons in the band of pioneers led by President Brigham Young.

He was ordained an Apostle of the Church on February 12, 1849, by the First Presidency of the Church, then comprising Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards, who were assisted in this service by Apostles Parley P. Pratt and John Taylor. In October, of the same year, he was again designated for missionary service in Europe, being charged with the establishment of a mission in Italy. He was one of the first missionaries sent from the new home of the Church in Utah and made his way across the plains, then inhabited by hostile Indians, to New York, and reached Italy via England. The mission was successfully started in Italy, its establishment being made on a snow-covered mountain, by Apostle Snow and three Elders of the Church, on November 25, 1850. This mountain overlooked the Valley of Piedmont, and the first converts were made among the Waldenses. The

missionary work met with great success and was extended into Switzerland and into the neighboring countries with satisfactory results. While sojourning in Italy, Apostle Snow had the Book of Mormon translated and published in Italian, together with several pamphlets he had written on the work of the Church, and these were widely disseminated throughout Europe. In addition to his missionary labors, he found time to write valuable descriptive letters of Italy and the work of the missionaries for the information of the Church in Utah. Besides establishing successfully the mission work of the Church in Italy and Switzerland, he sent Elders to Calcutta and Bombay to found a mission in India and also arranged for a missionary to work on the Island of Malta. After these arrangements were completed, he started for India, but owing to an accident to the ship in which he sailed, only reached Malta. Owing to the lapse of time and to the fact that he was under orders to return to Utah to participate in the laying of the corner stones of the Salt Lake Temple, he was forced to abandon his voyage, and returned to Utah by way of Gibraltar, Portsmouth, London, Liverpool, New York and St. Louis, arriving in Salt Lake City in July, 1852.

Upon his return to Utah he at once took up the work of building up the State and founded Brigham City, in what is now Box Elder county. Here a small settlement had already been formed but, owing to the want of a master hand to guide it, was in an unprosperous and languishing condition. To this place Apostle Snow came, with a company of fifty families, in the fall of 1853, and was elected President of the Box Elder Stake, which office he held until August, 1877, to take up the office of the First Presidency of the Church. His eldest son, Oliver G. Snow, succeeded him as President of the Box Elder Stake. While a resident of Salt Lake City, Apostle Snow was elected to the Legislature of the Territory in 1852, and upon his removal to Box Elder, represented that county and the county of Weber, in the Legislature. His whole term of service in the Legislature covered a period of thirty years, during twelve of which he was the presiding officer of that body.

He continued to reside in the State of Utah, devoting his time and attention to the work of his Church and to the upbuilding of the industries of the State until 1864, when he was sent by the Church to adjust the affairs of the mission in the Hawaiian Islands, which had become badly tangled and demoralized through the work of an imposter. While there, Apostle Snow met with an almost fatal accident, and his rescue from death by drowning is easily one of the most marvelous escapes from that form of death. In company with Apostle Ezra T. Benson, Elder Joseph F. Smith and the remainder of the party sent to Hawaii, he sailed from Honolulu to the island of Maui and the ship cast anchor about a mile outside of the harbor of Lahaina on March 31, 1864. The entrance to the harbor was between two coral reefs, a narrow passage of rough water, and in attempting to land in the ship's small boat, all of the passengers were capsized into the surf. All got through safely to land except Apostle Snow and the captain of the ship. The bodies of these two men were taken from the surf, apparently lifeless, but after persistent efforts, they were finally resuscitated. Both men were rolled upon barrels until all the water they had swallowed was ejected, but even after this heroic treatment Apostle Snow failed to return to consciousness, and it was not until respiration was resumed by the efforts of his fellow missionaries, who placed their mouths to his and inflated his lungs with their breath, inhaling and exhaling the air in imitation of natural respiration, that he became conscious. His work in the islands was prosecuted successfully and the entire mission was soon enabled to return to Utah, leaving the affairs of the Church in Hawaii in a very satisfactory condition.

Upon his return to the United States, Apostle Snow immediately undertook the organization of the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association, first known as the United Order of Brigham City. This institution was started on its career with but four stockholders, of whom the Apostle was one, and with a capital that did not exceed three thousand dollars. The dividends of the association, amounting to twenty-five per cent annually, were paid in merchandise, and as

the enterprise prospered under his direction, additional capital stock was secured and the names of new stockholders added to the original list. This prosperity continued to such an extent that the company soon had a surplus capital, and succeeded in uniting the interests of all the people and secured their patronage. This success was followed by the establishment of a number of home industries, amounting to over twenty, each paying dividends in the articles manufactured. These industries provided employment for several hundred people; new and commodious buildings for the various departments of the association were erected, and for twenty years an era of prosperity dwelt over the region dominated by this organization. Its prosperous career was checked and finally ended by a combination of unfortunate events—fire, vexatious law suits, oppressive and illegal taxation which fell on the order with such force as to crush its business life. Its success during the twenty years that Apostle Snow directed its energies stands as a practical demonstration of his power of management, genius, industrial thrift and capacity for organization.

The progress of events in Utah were rudely shaken and much disturbance caused by the crusade against polygamy under the provisions of the Edmunds-Tucker Act in 1884. Many of the prominent members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints were arrested, prosecuted, fined and imprisoned under this law, for what they regarded as the rightful exercise of their own religion. This prosecution reached its height in the next year, and on November 20, 1885, Apostle Snow was arrested at his home by a force of United States deputy marshals, who had marched north from Ogden in the night and surrounded his home, at Brigham City, before dawn. Most of his wives were, like himself, well advanced in years, and while he acknowledged them and provided for their support, he was in reality living with but one wife, and to all intents and purposes was complying with the demands of the law. After his arrest and before his trial, his friends endeavored to secure his consent to efforts looking to his rescue from what they regarded

as persecution, but with the calm fortitude and belief of legality in his actions, which had always characterized him throughout his life, he declined their offers of assistance and submitted to what he considered a persecution for the exercise of his religion. He was tried and convicted three times for one alleged offense—that of living with and acknowledging a plurality of wives—and in addition to being heavily fined, was imprisoned in the penitentiary for eleven months. While serving this term of imprisonment, he and his fellow members of the Church who had been convicted of violations of the Edmunds-Tucker Act, were offered amnesty provided they would promise to obey the provisions of this law, but feeling that it struck at the base of their religion, the offer was declined. At the expiration of eleven months, Apostle Snow was released from the penitentiary by virtue of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which declared illegal the practice of multiplying indictments according to the days, months or years during which polygamous relations might have been maintained, and under which a triple sentence had been imposed upon him by the courts of Utah. The peculiar circumstances surrounding his conviction, and the fact that his incarceration was viewed not as a punishment, but as a persecution, served only to increase the admiration, love and respect of his people, and upon his release from prison they welcomed him, not as a returned criminal, but as a martyr to his principles and to his conception of the right.

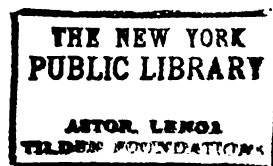
Upon the accession of Wilford Woodruff to the Presidency of the Church on April 6, 1889, Apostle Snow, by virtue of his long service, was the senior in the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, the council next in authority to the First Presidency, and on the same day he was sustained as president of that council by the representatives of the Church. He continued to discharge the duties of this position for over nine years, and on September 13, 1898, eleven days after the death of President Woodruff, Apostle Snow succeeded him in the Presidency of the Church, which position he held until his death on October 10, 1901. His first action as President was to choose his companion counsellors in the First Presidency,

and his choice was George Q. Cannon, since deceased, and Joseph F. Smith, who succeeded to the Presidency on the death of President Snow.

When President Snow took the office of the First Presidency, the affairs of the Church were in anything but a satisfactory condition. Owing to the rigid prosecutions under the Edmunds-Tucker Act, during the decade of the eighties, much of the property of the Church had been confiscated and a large and growing debt had been incurred and the financial life of the Church was threatened. With his usual energy and ability he applied himself to the alleviation of the troubles that harassed the Church, and as trustee-in-trust, authorized the issue in bonds to the amount of a million dollars. These were readily taken up, largely by capitalists in Utah, and from the proceeds thus derived, the most pressing debts of the Church were cancelled and the rate of interest on its borrowed money was materially reduced. As soon as the financial pressure was relieved and the most pressing debts settled, President Snow turned his attention to a method of securing a future assured income for the Church from its members. He decided to revive the law of tithings and to secure a better observance of it from the members of the Church. The success of this work has resulted in the increased wealth of the Church and in marking his administration of the Presidency as one of the most notable in its history. This movement was inaugurated at St. George, in the extreme southern portion of the State, in May, 1899, where President Snow, accompanied by a large party, proclaimed as the word of the Lord to the members of the Church that if they expected to see a continuance of peace and prosperity upon the land, the divine law of tithings and offerings must be obeyed. He promised full forgiveness for past omissions and neglect and predicted that Heaven would shower its blessings upon them more abundantly than ever if the future witnesseth a faithful observance of this law. If the law was neglected and disobeyed, he predicted the visitation of calamities and the scourging of the people for their disobedience. He stated that tithing must be paid, not because it would free the Church from debt,

but because it was the word of the Lord and must be obeyed. The President was followed by other speakers who gave the same counsel and the echoes of this successful start echoed throughout the whole region. This great wave of reform swept northward from St. George and resulted in the gathering of large and enthusiastic meetings at all the principal places north and south of Salt Lake City, and indeed, wherever there was a settlement of the people of the Church. In addition to the immediate satisfactory response to this appeal, President Snow, who had always held the admiration and love of his people in a marked degree, received increased prestige and a greater love and respect from the people of the Church. Tithes and offerings were made with such dispatch and such promptitude that the material condition of the Church was greatly improved, and an era of prosperity ushered in, greater than that enjoyed by the Church for years. Many other improvements and changes were made by the new President and, throughout his term, the Church progressed, both in power and wealth, to a marked degree.

In his work as President of the Church, Lorenzo Snow exhibited such a rare order of ability and such a comprehension of methods to successfully overcome difficulties, that his term of office marks him not only as one of the great leaders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, but as one of the great pioneer captains in the development of the West. He possessed a mentality of rare breadth, being a natural financier, and yet a man with a spiritually-inclined mind, a poetic temperament and literary tastes. His religion never made him sanctimonious, nor fanatical or bigoted. His broad and charitable mind made it impossible for him to persecute any man for his opinions, or interfere with his religious worship, even when he disapproved of them. Throughout his life he was an exemplary Christian, pious, zealous and devoted to the cause to which he gave his life-work. Possessing a firm will, prompt and fearless in decision and execution, jealous of his own rights and therefore considerate of the rights of others, his balance and integrity prevented him from doing any tyrannical acts, and enabled him to judge with





*O. W. Powers*

rare impartiality. Spirited and independent, he was not combative in his disposition, but once convinced of the correctness of his position, held to it with all his inflexibility and tenacity of purpose that made his career a success.

Throughout the entire West, both as a leader of the Church and as a man aiding in the development of the country, no one enjoyed a greater esteem and popularity than did he. From his very youth his life was filled with stirring events, commencing as a missionary of the new religion, preaching its doctrines in hostile communities, taking part in the compulsory emigration of the Church from civilization to the wilderness and building up, in the great American Desert, a self-sustaining and prosperous community; building up and perfecting the Church of his choice, and with it the State of which it was the genesis, he died at the ripe old age of eighty-seven, respected by all the people and loved and revered by the people whom he so ably served and led. By his death, Utah suffered a great loss and one that made a wide gap in the leaders of the State. At his funeral not only was the Church and its members represented, but representatives from the entire State, irrespective of religion or belief, attended his funeral, and the services at the Tabernacle were participated in by a gathering that completely filled that commodious structure. The funeral procession from the Tabernacle to the railroad station, was composed of upwards of twenty thousand people, and the streets were lined with citizens who paid the last marks of respect to his wonderful character and clear life. The interment was made at Brigham City, the town with which he had been so intimately associated, both as its founder and builder. In the history of the West, and especially in that of the State of Utah, whether as the leader of the Church or as a leader in the development of the industries and resources of the intermountain region, President Snow's large part rightly entitles him to a high place and to the gratitude, not only to the future members of the Church, but of the citizens of the entire State as well.

**J**UDGE ORLANDO W. POWERS. Undoubtedly one of the ablest and most profound jurists who has ever sat upon the bench or appeared before the bar of Utah during the past half century is to be found in the person of Judge Orlando W. Powers, the subject of this sketch and a member of the law firm of Powers, Straup & Lippman. As an orator, a public speaker or a pleader before the bar, Judge Powers is without a peer in this Western country, and it may be questioned whether his equal in this respect is to be found in the United States. His eloquence is at all times matchless; his wit spontaneous; his vision clear and far-reaching and his diction superb. While the bar of Salt Lake City comprises some of the brightest legal minds to be found in the entire inter-mountain region, Judge Powers easily towers above them all and is the acknowledged leader of the bar in this Western country. He is deeply versed in all the intricacies and questions of law, and it is through this wide knowledge, added to his wonderful personality, holding his listeners spell-bound under the power of his eloquence, that much of his unequalled success as a lawyer has been attained and many noted cases won. All through his professional career Judge Powers has devoted much of his time to politics and been a prominent figure in many notable political gatherings. During his speeches before the political bodies he holds the close attention of his audience from the beginning to the close of his speech, and in his flights of oratory plays upon emotions of his hearers as the master musician plays upon the instrument, causing their wills to bend before the strength and majesty of his will as the reeds bend before the breeze. The heights to which he has attained in public life may best be told in the following epitome of his life:

Judge Powers sprang from a family whose name of Powers, or Power, is from the old Norman name le Poer, and who trace their lineage in England back to the time of William the Conqueror, one of whose officers bore that name at the Battle of Hastings. From that time down the name has held an honorable place in the history of England. A curious incident is

related of Richard le Poer, High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1187, in that "he was killed while defending the Lord's Day." When King Henry the Second invaded Ireland for conquest in 1171, a chief command was given to Sir Roger le Poer, an English Knight, and large tracts of land bestowed upon him by the crown, in recognition of distinguished services rendered. The British Parliament has had many members from his descendents, and among those whose lineage is traced to the ancient family is Walter Power, of Essex, England, who emigrated to America in 1654, landed at Salem, Massachusetts, and settled at Littleton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. He was an ancestor of David Powers, born March 4, 1753, who was the great-grandfather of our subject. He was a soldier in the American Revolution and one of the earliest settlers of Croydon, New Hampshire. His son, Captain Peter Powers, was born there February 7, 1787, and married Lois Sanger Cooper. They emigrated to New York State and settled in Cayuga county, afterward removing to Pultneyville, Wayne county, New York. Among their children was Josiah Woodworth Powers, born December 7, 1817, who in 1842 married Julia Wilson Stoddard, who died in January, 1891. Josiah Woodworth Powers died in the year 1900. They were the parents of Judge Orlando W. Powers, the subject of this sketch.

Among the most noted members of this family in America may be mentioned Hiram Powers, sculptor, and Abigail Powers Fillmore, the wife of Millard Fillmore, formerly President of the United States, and of whom it is said that "she presided over the great and constant hospitalities incident to the position of mistress of the White House with a grace and dignity excelled by none of her predecessors since the days of Mrs. Madison." Mrs. Fillmore was a second cousin of Judge Powers.

Orlando W. Powers was born June 16, 1850, at Pultneyville, Wayne county, New York, a little hamlet on the shore of Lake Ontario, sixteen miles north of Palmyra, New York. There his early boyhood was passed, his father being a farmer of moderate circumstances. He received his principal education in the district school, at-

tending school winters and working on the farm during the summer months. He later attended the Sodus Academy for two terms, and also spent two terms in the Marion Collegiate Institute of Wayne county, New York. His parents were not able to give him an elaborate education, although his mother, a naturally ambitious and intellectual woman, closely economized and hoarded her earnings that she might devote them to the education of her three children. At the age of eighteen years our subject was given the choice of attending the law school of Michigan University at Ann Arbor and perfecting himself for the legal profession, or taking a literary course at Cornell University. He at that time had fully determined to become a lawyer, and from a justice of the peace had obtained a copy of the Revised Statutes of New York, which his father was horrified to find him reading one day in the corner of a rail fence, when he was supposed to be hoeing corn. Shortly after this he was called to try his first case, which he won and for which he received five dollars, four of which he invested in "Metcalf on Contracts," which was the nucleus of his law library.

He entered the law school of Michigan University in the fall of 1869, and graduated in the spring of 1871, in the same class with Governor Charles S. Thomas, of Denver, Colorado. He then returned home and worked on the farm for a time and secured other employment in order to obtain the means with which to start into practice. He attained his majority in the fall of 1872 and was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the Legislature, but the district being overwhelmingly Republican, was defeated by Hon. L. T. Yoemans, a brother-in-law of ex-President Grover Cleveland. He moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan, the following spring, reaching there with less than one hundred dollars, never having had any experience in a law office and with no practical experience at the bar. He obtained the position of clerk in the office of May & Buck, the former being a noted orator and at one time Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan. For the first three months he received his board and permis-



sion to sleep in a back room of the office; at the end of that time he was given a salary of ten dollars a month, in addition to his board and lodging, being required, however, to put five hundred dollars worth of law books into the firm, which he procured by borrowing the money from Hon. T. G. Yoemans, the father of his late opponent for the Legislature of New York. The Hon. George M. Buck, the junior member of the firm, was at that time prosecuting attorney for Kalamazoo county, and he delegated to Mr. Powers the trial of many minor criminal cases in Justice courts, which proved of incalculable benefit to him.

His work in the field of politics began in 1874 when he took the stump for the Democratic party of his county, and during the remainder of his residence in Michigan he took an active part in politics, being a member of every Democratic State Convention, and as a member of committees on resolutions assisted in preparing many of the party platforms. He evolved and carried through the plan whereby the Democratic and Greenback parties united, which resulted in the election of many Democratic Congressmen and other officials, and which for many years placed Michigan in the column of doubtful States. During this time he enjoyed a large law practice, but found time to act for many years as County Chairman for the Democrats of Kalamazoo county, and also directed several hard-fought municipal campaigns. In 1875 the law firm of May & Buck dissolved, Governor May moving to Detroit, and Mr. Buck becoming Judge of Probate for Kalamazoo county. Mr. Powers succeeded to the business of the firm, associating with him William H. Daniels, a bright young lawyer. Mr. Powers was elected City Attorney of Kalamazoo in the spring of 1876, and in the fall of that year was nominated for County Prosecuting Attorney, but did not receive the election, although he ran twelve hundred votes ahead of his ticket. That same year he stumped the State in the interest of Samuel J. Tilden for President, and also took part in the campaign in Indiana, speaking in the northern part of that State with Governor Hendricks and Hon. Daniel W. Vorhees. A strong

friendship grew up between Mr. Powers and Governor Hendricks, and thereafter he was a staunch supporter of the great Indiana statesman.

From 1878 to 1880 he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, being connected with some of the largest cases of that section of the State. In 1880 he was urged to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Congressman from the old fourth district of Michigan, which had almost uniformly been represented by a Republican. He absolutely refused to have his name used and also refused to attend the convention. However, his name was put up against that of Doctor Foster Pratt, of Kalamazoo and on the first ballot he received fifty-seven votes against Doctor Pratt's three. He protested vigorously against running, but was finally overpowered by the arguments of his friends and finally accepted the nomination, being defeated at the polls by Hon. Julius Caesar Burrows, afterward elected Senator from Michigan. However, the result of the campaign left a bitterness of feeling existing between the older element of the party, which had desired the nomination of Doctor Pratt, which feeling continued and was a factor in the bitter fight afterwards waged against Mr. Powers' confirmation as Associate Justice of Utah, when his name was pending before the United States Senate.

In 1882 he wrote a law book upon Chancery Practice and Pleading, adapted to the Courts of Michigan. The volume consists of eight hundred and forty-nine pages and three hundred and five practical forms. It met with a large sale and is today a recognized authority upon the subject of which it treats. In 1884, at the request of the Richmond Backus Company, publishers of law books, of Detroit, Michigan, he wrote a work of four hundred and thirty-six pages, entitled "Powers' Practice," treating of the subject of practice in the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. This also met with a good reception from bench and bar.

In the same year, 1884, he was elected as a delegate at large to represent the State at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and while his candidacy for the place was op-

posed by the element which had become dissatisfied with his nomination for Congress, he received more than a two-thirds majority. The Michigan delegation that year took a prominent part in the convention; it was divided as to its Presidential choice, part favoring Grover Cleveland and part, under the leadership of Mr. Powers desiring the nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks. The New York delegation was bound by the unit rule to vote as a body for Mr. Cleveland, although there was a strong minority led by Hon. John Kelly, of Tammany Hall who was opposed to him. An effort was made to abrogate the unit rule and Mr. Powers took the floor and spoke upon that side of the question. He was the member from Michigan upon the important committee of Permanent Organization and Order of Business. Prior to the ballot for the Presidential nomination, Mr. Powers with several members of the Michigan delegation, had been active in working up a sentiment in favor of the nomination of Mr. Hendricks, who was present as a delegate from Indiana, and chairman of that delegation. The Michigan delegation, however, decided to cast their vote upon the first ballot for Mr. Cleveland, agreeing that if there were an opportunity to nominate Mr. Hendricks, the Cleveland men in return for the united support of the Hendricks men on the first ballot, would cast their votes for the latter. The first ballot was taken in the evening, and while Mr. Cleveland was strongly in the lead, he did not have the necessary two-thirds vote. Immediately after the adjournment of the convention a private meeting was held in a room at the Palmer House, at which the more prominent leaders of the opposition to Mr. Cleveland were present; among them being Samuel J. Randall, Benjamin F. Butler, John Kelly, Daniel W. Voorhees, Thomas A. Hendricks, Allen G. Thurman, Senator Bayard, General Mansur, Mr. Powers, and others. It was the sentiment of this meeting that if Mr. Cleveland was to be defeated the opposition would have to center upon Governor Hendricks as its candidate, and upon this being known, Mr. Hendricks left the meeting. General Butler proposed that upon the first ballot of the following morning the

forces should be held in line for the same candidates for whom they had voted on the first ballot in opposition to Mr. Cleveland, and that upon the next ballot they should all concentrate upon Mr. Hendricks. While this plan was being discussed John Kelly, of New York, called attention to Mr. Powers being the original Hendricks man in the convention, and invited him to give his opinion of the plan. Mr. Powers favored springing the name of Mr. Hendricks upon the next ballot, calling attention to the fact that upon the first ballot there had been one vote cast for him, which had brought forth much applause, and there was danger of a stampede in attempting to hold the lines as they had been on the previous ballot. As the time for nominating candidates had closed, General Butler desired to know how Mr. Powers would place the name of Mr. Hendricks before the convention. "I would arise to a question of privilege," said Mr. Powers, "and upon the chair requesting that the question be stated I would say that I arose to the question of the highest privilege, that of placing in nomination the next President of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks." However, it was determined to hold the opposition in line as it had been the night before, without any change on the next ballot. General Butler agreed to see the delegate from Illinois and have him refrain from voting for Mr. Hendricks. It was also arranged that just prior to the opening of the third ballot Mr. Powers should present the name of Mr. Hendricks, as he had suggested, and that Alabama would lead off with her vote for Hendricks, which would be the signal for all the opposition to concentrate upon his name. When the second ballot was taken everything proceeded as intended, there being no change in the vote until the State of Illinois was reached, when the same man who had voted for Hendricks the night before again cast a ballot in his favor. The announcement was made by General John C. Black, Chairman for Illinois, in these words, "Illinois cast one vote for Thomas A. Hendricks." Thereupon started what is known in political history as the "Hendricks stampede," being the most remarkable demonstration that has ever taken place in any political convention.

For forty-five minutes the building rang with shouts, cheers and cries for Hendricks, in the midst of which Mr. Hendricks escaped from the building. During the entire time of the demonstration Gen. Black remained upon his feet, awaiting an opportunity to state the balance of the vote from Illinois. The State of Pennsylvania withdrew from the convention for consultation in the midst of the tumult, and other States followed suit but the States that had already voted could not, under the rule, change their votes in favor of Mr. Hendricks, and it was perceived by his friends that the Butler plan was doomed to failure. As the demonstration ceased, General Black completed his sentence by saying, "and thirty-eight votes for Grover Cleveland." Indiana cast her vote for Hendricks, as did a part of Michigan, but before the call of the States was completed, it was seen that Mr. Cleveland would be the nominee, and changes were made in his favor, giving him more than the necessary two-thirds vote. Mr. Powers dined that day with Governor Hendricks, and calling the attention of Mr. Hendricks to his sorrow that the fight had resulted as it had, the Governor replied that from the noise and the demonstration he believed that if the galleries could have voted he would have been the Democratic nominee. Mr. Hendricks then departed for Indiana, and that afternoon when the convention assembled to nominate a Vice-President, Daniel Manning, of New York, urged Mr. Powers to place Governor Hendricks in nomination, which he declined to do, insisting that he should have had the first place. Hendricks, however, was nominated and became Vice-President of the United States under Mr. Cleveland's administration.

In the spring of 1885 the Democrats again carried Kalamazoo, and Mr. Powers was again elected City Attorney. A contest arose over the appointment of Post Master for the city, the candidates being Doctor Pratt on the one side and the editor of the Democratic paper on the other. Hon. Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, was just coming into prominence in national politics, and Mr. Powers went to Washington in the interests of his friend, the editor, and procured the services of Mr. Dickinson. A day or two after

his return to Kalamazoo he received a dispatch from Mr. Dickinson which read: "Will you accept position of Associate Justice of Utah? Answer quick." Mr Powers had no thought of any such appointment, but upon receipt of the telegram immediately went to the telegraph office and wrote the reply, "Yes." That was in April and in due time the appointment was made. In May of that year Mr. Powers came to Utah, took the oath of office and entered upon his duties as Associate Justice of Utah and Judge of the First Judicial District, with headquarters at Ogden. His experience on the bench was not of the most pleasant nature; the laws against unlawful co-habitation and bigamy were then being enforced with great vigor, and before he had time to become acquainted with the people or become familiar with his new position, cases involving the violation of this law were brought on for trial in his court, and at the June term of the Supreme Court that year there came up for review the cases of Angus M. Cannon and A. Milton Musser, convicted of unlawful co-habitation, which were affirmed, Mr. Powers, however, dissenting from the opinion of the court.

In the fall there came on for trial before him the celebrated mining case of the Eureka Hill Mining Company against the Bullion-Beck and Champion Mining company, the trial of which consumed seventy-five days, and involved new and intricate questions of mining law. It was during the trial of this case that opposition began to the confirmation of Mr. Powers as Judge, by the Senate, and at the conclusion of the case, those who were disappointed with his decision gave aid and encouragement to the dissatisfied members of his party who were opposing him in the East, while the political enemies of Mr. Dickinson joined in fighting Mr. Powers, hoping thereby to destroy the influence of Mr. Dickinson with the President. The contest continued from October until April of the succeeding year, with great vigor and bitterness. Mr. Powers remained in Utah, daily attending to his duties upon the bench, but in his efforts to cope with his enemies, he exhausted his finances and in April, 1886, telegraphed the President requesting him

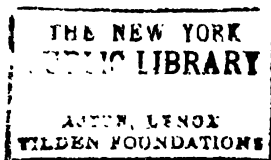
either to withdraw his name from the consideration of the Senate, or accept his resignation as Judge. The President chose to pursue the former course, instructing Mr. Powers to continue in the performance of his duties until his successor was appointed. The name of Hon. Henry P. Henderson, of Mason, Michigan, was submitted to Mr. Powers in June, with the query as to whether his appointment would be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Powers, who replied in the affirmative. Judge Henderson was appointed and Mr. Powers was relieved of his duties as Judge on August 16th, and returned to Michigan, where he became editor of the *Grand Rapids Daily Democrat*, returning to Utah in September, 1887, and has since engaged in the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City.

Judge Powers was married on October 26, 1887, to Anna Whipple, daughter of George Whipple, an old resident and merchant of Burlington, Iowa. Two children were born of this marriage—Don Whipple, died in 1889, and Roger Woodworth is now eleven years of age. From 1888 to 1892 Judge Powers filled the position of Chairman of the Liberal State Committees, and conducted some of the most vigorously contested campaigns ever conducted in Utah. It was during this period that the famous "Registration train" was run by the Liberal party in the campaign of 1890. The laws in Utah were such that a man could register by taking the required oath before a notary public in any section of the country, and sending that vote to the registration officer, whose duty it was to put the voter upon the list. The Rio Grande Western was at that time broad-gauging its track and employed several hundred men. As the need of completing the improvements speedily was urgent and the company fearful that they would not return to work if allowed to come to Salt Lake City, felt unwilling to allow them to do so. Mr. Powers consulted leading attorneys who assured him that it would be proper for a registration officer to register any bona fide voters, residents of Salt Lake City, who were working for the railroad company, wherever they might be found within the State, and it was his purpose to advertise that this would be done, in

order to allow both sides an opportunity to register. However, during his absence on law business in Provo, a special train was hired and started from Salt Lake City at midnight, in a clandestine manner, to register voters, the train containing registration officers. Mr. Powers became very indignant upon learning what had been done, and when the registration officers returned to Salt Lake, told them that if they placed upon the registration list any names secured in this manner, he would challenge them at the proper time and, as a result, none were placed upon the list. This episode created much adverse comment, and Judge Powers, as Chairman of the Committee, was held responsible, which responsibility he accepted. Upon the other hand, the managers of the People's Party had secured Inspector Bonfield, of Chicago, to come secretly to Salt Lake City, with a number of assistants and detectives, to aid in the campaign. Mr. Powers caused the Bonfield matter to be exposed just prior to the election, which also caused intense excitement. The Liberal ticket won by a majority of eight hundred and forty.

Anticipating the division upon political lines, Judge Powers organized the Tuscarora Society, a Democratic organization, which grew to a membership of eleven hundred, and became a strong political factor. At the National Convention in Chicago, in 1892, this society ran a special train, containing a drum corps and about sixty members of the organization, to Chicago; where they became the feature of the convention. Judge Powers, with Fred J. Kiesel, attended the convention as delegates from Utah, representing the Gentile wing of the Democratic party. Their right to sit as delegates was contested by Judge Henderson and Hon. John T. Caine, representatives of the newly-formed democratic party of Utah; the latter being seated.

In 1892 Judge Powers was elected a member of the Legislature of Utah, and served during the session of 1893. In 1895 he was unanimously elected Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and waged a vigorous campaign, being re-elected to the same office in 1896, the State that year giving a very heavy democratic majority. At the request of the National Com-





*Daniel H. Wells*

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*Samuel H. Miller*



mittee, he stumped the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming in 1896, part of the time speaking with Mr. Bryan from the latter's special train. He was Chairman of the Utah delegation to the Convention held in Chicago that year. He submitted the plan for the organization of silver delegates, which was later adopted in the convention and which proved so effective, surprising the gold delegates by its completeness. He also placed in nomination the name of Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia, for Vice-President, making a speech that was highly complimented.

In December of that year he resigned as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate, withdrawing, however, in favor of Hon. Moses Thatcher, before the balloting commenced, the conditions at that time impressing Judge Powers that it was his duty to do so. Nevertheless, during the whole fight, he was voted for by Senator Mattie Hughes Cannon. In 1898 he again became a candidate for United States Senator, and was one of the leading candidates during the whole session, which resulted in no election of a Senator from Utah.

On August 26, 1899, an attempt was made by an ex-convict, commonly called John Y. Smith, to take the life of Judge Powers by an infernal machine loaded with giantpowder and fulminating caps. The contrivance was ingeniously constructed, but by one of those fortunate mental warnings, which baffle description, but which are sometimes experienced, Judge Powers did not open the box, but turned it over to the police who discovered its dangerous character. The Governor of Utah offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator, and he was secured while endeavoring to escape. His trial was had in December, 1899, and he was convicted of assault with intent to murder. The day after his conviction he ended his life by taking morphine with suicidal intent. After his conviction he confessed his connection with the effort to take Judge Power's life, but alleged that he had an associate. He also stated that his true name was Louis James, and that he was a cousin of the notorious Jesse James. After his death he was identified by one

who knew him in childhood as being what he claimed to be, Louis James.

It is safe to say that during the long period of time in which Judge Powers has practiced his profession, and among the large and noted cases, both civil and criminal, which he has conducted, not only in Utah but in the State of Michigan, that he has met with more uniform success than any other attorney, either East or West; in fact, it is very seldom that he ever loses a big case. His long and most honorable career in Utah has brought him prominently before the people and won him a large circle of friends and admirers. Personally, he is one of the most genial, pleasant gentlemen one would wish to meet, and is in large demand where there is any occasion for speech-making.



**D**ANIEL H. WELLS, Deceased. In taking a retrospective view of Utah during the past half-century, and of the men who have been closely identified with it through its period of direst trouble and hardship, the name of Daniel H. Wells stands out in bold relief, and while he has passed from earth's scenes, his influence still lives and will continue to live for generations yet to come.

Daniel Hanmer Wells was born at Trenton, Oneida County, New York, October 27, 1814, and was the only son of Daniel and Catherine (Chapin) Wells. Our subject's mother was Mr. Well's second wife, by whom he also had one daughter, Catherine Chapin Wells. Mr. Wells had five daughters by his first wife, all of whom are now dead. He was born at Weathersfield, Connecticut, and was descended through Joshua; Joseph, Robert and John from Thomas Wells, the first American progenitor, who settled at Hartford in 1660, and became the fourth governor of Connecticut, and was several times elected alternately to the office of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of that colony.

Catherine Chapin was the daughter of David Chapin, a Revolutionary soldier, and connected with one of the oldest and most distinguished New England families. He served under the

immediate command of Washington, and during the greater part of the war for Independence. He died at the great age of ninety-six, and is buried at Havana, New York.

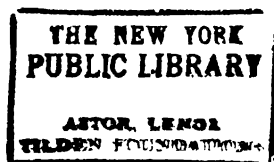
When our subject was but twelve years of age his father died and it became necessary for him to aid in supporting the family. He worked on a farm until eighteen years of age, when, the estate being settled and he and his sister each receiving a small competence, he moved with his mother and sister to Marietta, Ohio, and again took up farming, devoting the winter to teaching. From there, they moved to Hancock county, Illinois, settling near Commerce, afterward known as Nauvoo. Here he again took up farming and supported his mother and sister until they both married. He accumulated a large amount of land in Illinois, and became a successful farmer. His life of sober industry and his keen interest in the welfare of the community in which he lived, made him very popular, and before he had reached his majority he was elected to offices of honor and trust, being first a constable and then justice of the peace and was an officer in the first military organization of Hancock county. He was a Whig, in politics, and prominent in the political conventions of the period. As "Squire Wells" he became noted as a man of strict integrity, with a high sense of justice and impartiality.

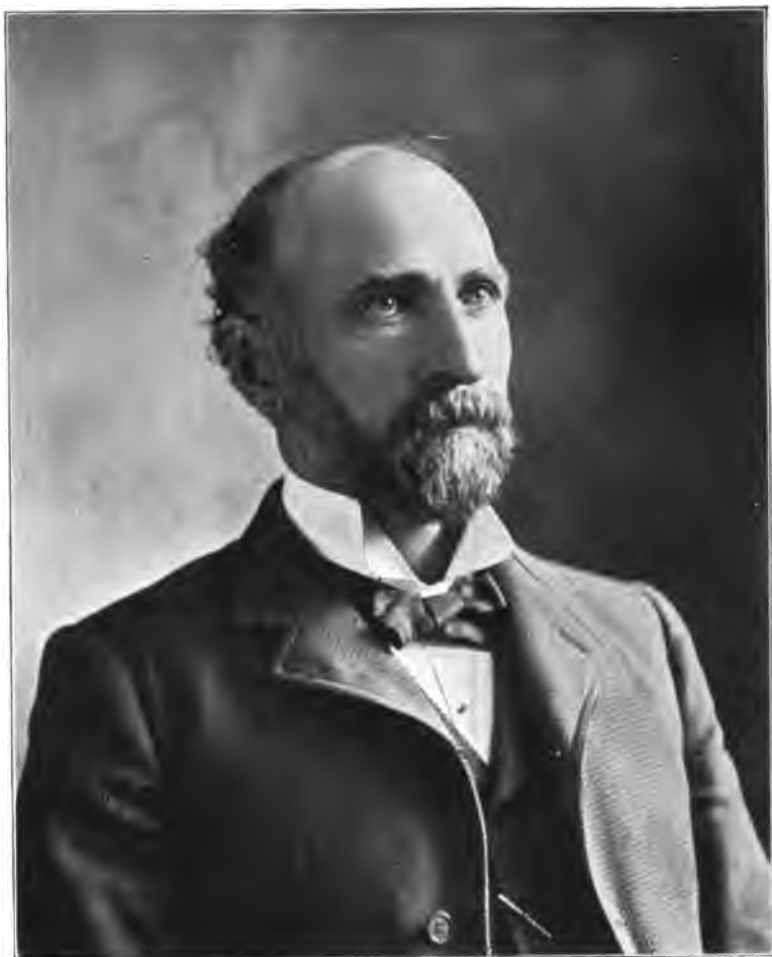
In 1839, when the Latter Day Saints, fleeing from Missouri, settled at Commerce, he aided in securing for them a cordial welcome. He owned eighty acres of land on the bluff, which he platted and sold them at low figures and on long time payments, and the chief part of the city and the Mormon Temple was built on land that had belonged to him. He became a warm friend to Joseph Smith, and when the opposition to the Mormons reached its height he espoused the cause of these people, although at that time not a member of the Church, which he joined August 9, 1846, six weeks before the battle ensued in which the Mormons were driven from the State. He was among the last to leave the city. One of the balls from the cannon reaching the Iowa side of the river, Mr. Wells sent it to the governor of that State as a souvenir with the

laconic message that his State was being invaded.

After settling up his affairs in Illinois, which involved the greatest sacrifice of his life—separation from his wife and only son—Squire Wells started for the West and came to Utah in 1848, acting as Aide-de-camp to President Brigham Young on the second journey of the pioneers. When Salt Lake City was laid out he drew a lot in the Eighth Ward, but President Young desiring him to live nearer Church headquarters, he moved to a site near the Eagle Gate, where he remained for a number of years, and afterwards moved to the site now occupied by the Zion's Savings Bank, also acquiring valuable land in Salt Lake and Utah counties. He took the same interest in the affairs of this State that he had in Illinois and held many high positions, being a member of the first Legislative Council, State Attorney-General, Major-General of the Nauvoo Legion, the State Militia, and on March 7, 1855, received from President Brigham Young the commission of Lieutenant-General of the Legion. He took a prominent part in the Indian troubles in Utah and Sanpete counties, being in the battles at Provo, Battle Creek and Payson. He was also in command of the Echo Canyon expedition at the time of the Johnston army troubles and figured largely in all the exciting experiences of those early days.

From 1866 to 1876 he was mayor of the city of Salt Lake, and during that time carried on a perpetual warfare against crime, the city being conspicuously free from vice during that time. He became the firm friend and supporter of education and was one of the first regents of the University of Deseret, being its Chancellor from 1869 to 1878. Mr. Wells also took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the development of the resources of the State, and developed the first coal mines in Summit county, and for many years operated the lumber mills in the Big Cottonwood Canyon. He also managed the successful manufacture of nails, and in 1872 established the Gas Works of Salt Lake City, to the success of which he pledged his entire property. He was always a large employer of men and thousands can testify to his generous treatment of those who worked for him. While Superin-





*W. L. Snyder*

tendent of Public Works he assisted many poor families in getting work and becoming independent.

In the Church, President Wells held the offices of Elder, High Priest and Apostle. He was appointed Second Counselor to President Young on January 4, 1857, and in company with President Young and Heber C. Kimball visited the Saints throughout the State, aiding in locating and organizing many settlements, frequently having entire charge of affairs in the absence of President Young. His position as one of the First Presidency he occupied until the death of President Young, August 29, 1877. Then, the Twelve Apostles succeeding to the Presidency, he was appointed as Counselor to that Quorum, and held the place until his death. In 1864 he was sent on a mission to Europe, returning in 1865, and in 1868 took charge of the Endowment house, where he ministered in the ordinances for the living and the dead for many years.

On May 3, 1879, he was sent to the penitentiary for contempt of court in the Miles polygamy case, for refusing to disclose the rites of the Endowment house. Being interrogated by the prosecution in relation to clothing worn in those ceremonies, he made the following answer: "I decline to answer that question because I am under moral and sacred obligations not to answer, and it is interwoven in my character never to betray a friend, a brother, my country, my God or my religion." He was sentenced to a fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment for two days. He paid the penalty and on May 6th was escorted from the penitentiary by a procession hastily, but thoroughly organized, of over ten thousand people, carrying banners, mottos, flags and signs of rejoicing, being one of the most remarkable demonstrations of respect ever witnessed in this country.

In the summer of 1876 he was placed in charge of a company to visit the newly started settlements in Arizona, and in crossing the Colorado river narrowly escaped drowning, the boat capsizing and the whole outfit being swept away. Bishop Roundy, who was one of his companions, was drowned. He again went on a mission to

Europe in 1884, presiding over the European mission and visiting the churches throughout the British Isles; also Scandinavia, Germany and Switzerland, remaining about three years, and on his return to the United States visited his relatives in the East, reaching home in July, 1887. When the Manti Temple was dedicated he was appointed to take charge, in which work he was engaged up to the time of his death, March 24, 1891.

Daniel H. Wells was the husband of seven wives, six of whom survived him, by whom he had thirty-seven children, of whom twelve sons and twelve daughters are living, and at the time of his death left twenty-five living grandchildren.

Mr. Wells was a man of unassuming manners, kind and hospitable, and his faith in his Church and the doctrines it expounded was unbounded. The funeral services were held in the Tabernacle, and although the weather was extremely inclement, thousands of people attended the services, which were of a most solemn and impressive character.



WILSON I. SNYDER. It isn't the performance or execution of some great thing in life that makes a man a success or a valuable citizen in the community in which he lives; on the other hand, it is the careful, vigilant and close attention to the most minute details of everyday life that forms the elements of success. Among the men who have achieved success by close and careful attention to business, should be mentioned the subject of this sketch.

Wilson I. Snyder was born twelve miles south of Salt Lake City, on the Jordan river, in 1856. He was the son of George G. Snyder, who was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, in 1819. His early life was spent on a farm, and after attaining his majority, he engaged in the potash industry in New York and Canada. In 1844 he left his native State and went West, passing through Chicago, which was then but a small, straggling village, and was here offered a large tract of land where the most valuable property in Chicago now stands, for a yoke of

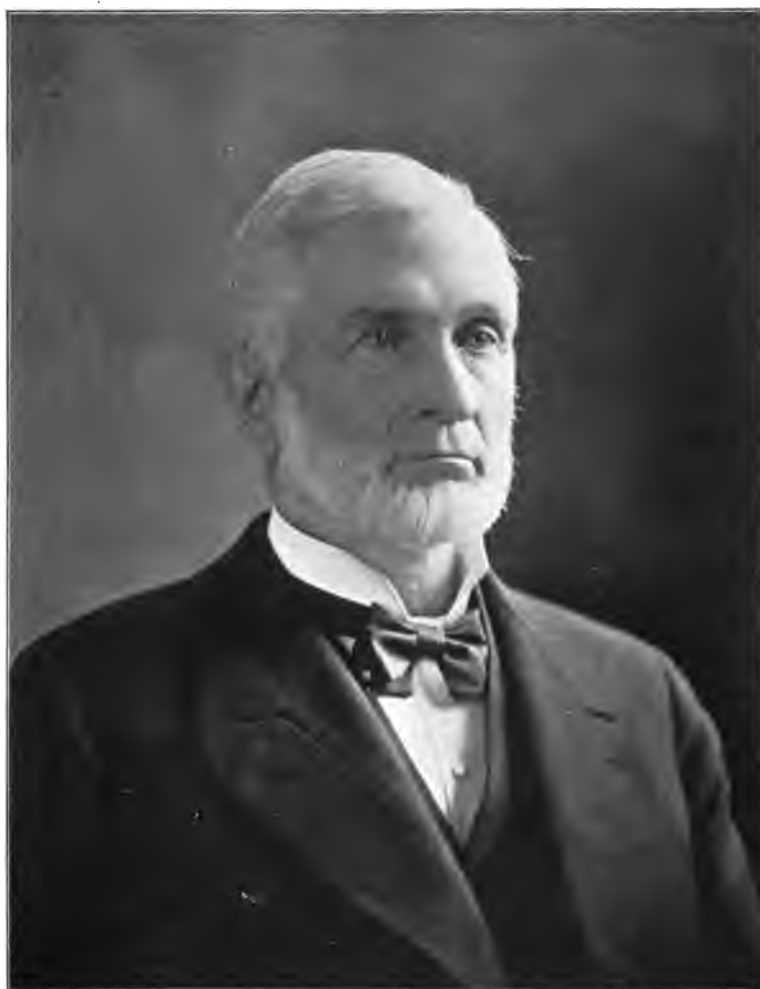
oxen, which he refused to accept. He moved on to Missouri and settled in Jefferson county. His father, Isaac, was a son of Jacob Snyder, the family originally coming from Germany and settling in Pennsylvania, being among the earliest settlers of that State. George G. Snyder's mother was Louisa (Comstock) Snyder, whose family were of English extraction, the first member of the family having come over to America in the *Mayflower*. The Comstock family settled in central New York. Peter Comstock established the first express route from Rochester to the Hudson river, which later formed the nucleus of the Adams Express Company. Our subject's mother, Elsie (Jacob) Snyder, was a daughter of Norton Jacob, who belonged to an old English family which came from the vicinity of Ipswich. Norton Jacob was a carpenter, joiner and millwright and was considered one the best mechanics of his time. He came to Utah in the early history of the country, marrying his wife in New York and emigrating thither and living in Utah until the time of his death, which occurred in Glenwood, Sevier county, in 1882. At the time of his death Mr. Jacob was a member of the Mormon Church. The first member of the Jacob family also came over in the *Mayflower*, and settled in Massachusetts, where some branch of the family has continued to reside, ever since, in the old town of Sheffield, Berkshire county. Norton Jacob was the first to leave that section of the country, and came to what was then considered the far West, to Jamestown, New York.

During the time of the gold excitement in California in 1849, our subject's father left Missouri for the gold fields of that section, going by way of Salt Lake City and spending the winter in the Salt Lake Valley. In the autumn of 1850 he landed in Sacramento and later moved to Diamond Springs, where he built and successfully run a hotel for four years. He amassed considerable wealth in the gold fields of California, and determined to return East, and on his return stopped again in Salt Lake City. Having early joined the Mormon Church, and having many friends and associates in this valley, he changed his mind and concluded to locate in this section. He successfully carried on business in this and

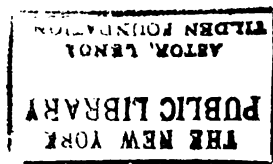
Davis county for a number of years. He later moved to Cache county, where he located and successfully operated the first saw mill ever built in that section. In 1864 he moved to Summit county, where he engaged in the stock and ranch business, freighting, livery, merchandising, and mining business; he being among the first to settle in Park City, and laying out a portion of that town. Mr. Snyder served on two missions to England and the Eastern States for his Church, and was also Probate Judge of Summit county for six years. He spent the balance of his life in Park City, and died there in 1887. His wife died in March, 1891.

Our subject spent his boyhood days in Salt Lake City and Summit county, where his father owned a ranch six miles north of Park City. He received his early education in the schools of Wanship and by private instruction, his father employing a college professor of prominence, from England, on one occasion for more than a year, to instruct his children in the higher branches of their education, the schools that then existed in this section of the country, affording but meagre facilities. At about seventeen or eighteen years of age, in the latter part of 1874, he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Jabez G. Sutherland, at that time one of the most noted mining attorneys in the State. He later studied under the direction of Judge E. F. Dunne. On October 21, 1878, Mr. Snyder was admitted to the bar and the same year opened his office in Park City, where he continued to practice successfully until about one year ago, when he settled in Salt Lake City, still retaining his branch office in Park City, under the firm name of Snyder, Westerfelt & Snyder. Mr. Snyder's whole life has been closely identified with the mining interests of Utah, and his practice has been largely with corporations and mining companies. He is the author of a work on mining law, and also of an article on mines and mining in an encyclopaedia of law. He is considered one of the ablest attorneys in this State.

Mr. Snyder was married in 1877, in Pleasant Grove, Utah, to Miss Lythia Brown, daughter of Bishop John Brown, one of the pioneers of this State. They have had two children, one of



*Charles S. Gane*





whom is living—Miss Cora Helen Snyder. His first wife died in 1881, and he married again to Mrs. Elizabeth (Wells Arrick), a native of Sheffield, England, who came to America early in life and was raised and educated in this country.

In political life, Mr. Snyder has been a republican ever since the organization of that party in this State. He has been active in the work of his party and is well-known in public life, having filled the office of County Attorney of Summit county, City Attorney of Park City, school trustee and a number of other minor offices. In 1896 he was a candidate on the republican ticket for the office of District Judge, but the party, that year, was unsuccessful. In social life, he is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Woodmen of the World.

While Mr. Snyder has been actively engaged in his law practice, yet this has not consumed all of his time, for he is prominently identified with the mining interests of this State, being one of the original organizers of the Ajax mine and the California mine, and is still identified with the latter mine, being the president of that company. He is also largely interested in other mining properties throughout this intermountain region.

**H**ON. CHARLES S. ZANE. In presenting to the readers of this volume the life and career of Charles S. Zane, ex-Chief Justice of Utah, we are perpetuating the name of one of the most learned, renowned and popular men who ever graced the bench or bar of this State. For a period of more than twenty-six years, Judge Zane has been prominently associated with the legal life of the States of Illinois and Utah, and during this time has won a constantly increasing reputation for breadth of knowledge and keenness of intellectual faculties. In the many positions of honor to which he has been called he has proved himself a man of superior ability, in whose hands large responsibilities may safely be entrusted, and by his unbiased and just decisions while on the bench of Utah, won the esteem and good will of hundreds of people whom, in his official capacity,

he was compelled to pronounce guilty of a violation of the laws of the United States during the Territorial existence of Utah, and sentence to fine and imprisonment; as well as the hearty admiration and support of his colleagues and the better class of citizens in the territory.

Charles S. Zane was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, March 2, 1831. He traces his lineage in this country back to Robert Zane, a Quaker, who came from England with a company of people of his faith, and settled at Salem, Gloucester county, New Jersey, in 1672. The family continued to reside in this county for a number of generations. A descendant of this family emigrated to the western part of Virginia prior to the Revolution, and numerous members of the family are to be found in that State today. One of this family was a member of the committee of Feill in the Virginia House of Burgesses, of which Patrick Henry was chairman, and which drafted the resolutions of resistance to the English Government. The Virginia branch of the family took a large part in the settlement of the State of Ohio. The well-known exploit of Elizabeth Zane at the blockhouse of Zanesville, is still remembered among the cherished traditions of the Muskingum Valley. The New Jersey branch of the family continued Quakers until within the present century. The father of the subject of this sketch, Andrew Zane, was born and bred, during his early life, in Gloucester county, New Jersey, and there married Mary Franklin, a distant relative of the philosopher, Benjamin Franklin. They later moved to Cumberland county where there was no Quaker community, and there identified themselves with the Methodist church, and while attaching but little importance to sectarian differences, they always clung to the simplicity of speech and dress of the Friends. Andrew Zane was a thrifty farmer, of correct and religious life, industrious habits and excellent judgment.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm, where he worked in the summer and attended the country school in the winter. However, the school-masters of that district were very illiterate men at the time our subject was in school, and his progress during this period was not rapid. In

the fall of 1848 he went to Philadelphia where he engaged as a clerk in a grocery store, but this life proving uncongenial, returned home the following spring. Here he hauled the stone with which the light house was constructed at East Point, on the Delaware Bay. He returned to Philadelphia that fall and acquired an interest in a livery business, selling his interest the following March and starting for Illinois. The means of locomotion in those days were very crude and it took all day to traverse the same distance that is now traversed in two hours. This journey consumed two weeks, but was filled with many interesting and amusing incidents, which served to break the monotony and fatigue incident to the trip. Arriving in Springfield he took the stage for his brother's farm, which lay in the same neighborhood in which the Reverend Peter Cartwright resided. Mr. Cartwright was a Kentuckian by birth and a prominent figure in that part of the country. He had served as Chaplain of a regiment in General Jackson's army and took part in the Battle of New Orleans. On the eve of this battle, General Jackson called his Chaplains together and instructed them to preach a strong sermon to the soldiers, telling them the Lord would take their souls straight to Heaven if they fell in battle; to which Mr. Cartwright replied that he could not go that far, but would say to them as forcibly as he could that he believed their country's cause was the cause of God, and that he believed those who died fighting would be given credit for their bravery and sacrifice on the day of judgment. He was a man of strong convictions and usually spoke with much earnestness.

During that year our subject engaged in brick-making and farm work and during the next winter, in company with another man, cut down trees and split posts and rails with which he fenced one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land the following spring. During the winter he had frozen one of his feet quite seriously. He spent the summer of 1852 breaking the prairie land with four yoke of oxen and a large plow. In September of that year he entered McKendree College, prosecuting his studies under great disadvantage on account of his lack of preparation.

Dr. Akers had been elected president of this college, although he did not enter upon his duties until late in the term. He preached his first and second sermon at the college. His first discourse was purely chronological, consisting of a statement of dates and events as found in the Bible. After he had consumed more than two hours, he stated that he believed that the remainder of his discourse would be more interesting, and that on the next Sunday he would resume. The discourse had been very dry, but the next Sunday he was very eloquent. His appearance and manner when speaking, indicated great clearness and force. Like Cartwright he was a man of profound convictions; neither appeared to be troubled with a doubt or fear; they were about the same age; belonged to the Methodist Church, and lived the most of their lives in the central part of Illinois. Cartwright was a thrifty farmer, as well as an able divine. Akers was a student, and much the more learned, taking but little interest in the acquisition of wealth; he was an ardent opponent to slavery and never hesitated to denounce it on proper occasion, regarding it as opposed to the teachings of the Bible. Years before the Civil War he preached at a camp-meeting near Springfield and took occasion to condemn slavery in strong language. He said that it was opposed to both civil and religious liberty and predicted that sooner or later it would go down in blood. Mr. Lincoln, who had a very high regard for Mr. Akers, had gone out to hear the sermon, and on the way home referred to the sermon and expressed the opinion that the prediction might come to pass; that this nation could not stand, permanently, part slave and part free. During the time Judge Zane attended this college, he was a member of the Philosophian Society, in which he took an active part, and has always been very sensible of the advantages received from this source. He taught school for about a year after leaving college and then entered the office of James C. Conkling, in Springfield, in the year 1856. Here he made the acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln and his law partner, Mr. Herndon, and these three men had much to do with the moulding of the character and career of our subject. Mr. Lincoln he considered the

greatest man he ever met, which opinion he still holds, and cannot say too much in praise of him. He was in his company the day the returns came in when he was nominated for President, and the remembrance of this occasion is one of the choicest in his repertoire. He succeeded Mr. Lincoln as a partner of Mr. Herndon, under the style of Herndon & Zane, which continued for eight years; at the end of that time, Mr. Herndon turned his attention to farming and in 1870 Judge Zane became a member of the firm of Cullom, Zane & Marcy. His connection with this firm ceased in 1873, upon his election, in June, of that year, to the office of Judge of the Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Sangamon and Macoupin, but during the term the counties of Montgomery, Christian, Shelly and Fayette were added with two more judges. At the expiration of the first term he was re-elected for another term of six years, and on July 2, 1884, President Arthur appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, and he qualified as such on the 1st day of September following.

During his service of eleven years and six months on the bench in Illinois Judge Zane had a number of cases that attracted widespread interest, among which may be mentioned that instituted by the Attorney-General of the State against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company to recover certain penalties for violations of a recent act of the legislature fixing maximum freight rates and passenger tariffs. While the case was pending the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern district of Illinois issued a writ commanding Judge Zane's clerk to certify all the papers in the case to that court. Judge Zane was at the time engaged in the trial of a case, but on examination of the writ instructed his clerk not to certify the papers without further orders. The late Judge Beckwith and other attorneys on behalf of the defendant then moved the court to order the clerk to certify the papers, and afterwards the late Milton Hay, Henry S. Green and others for the defendant and the late John M. Palmer and John A. McClernand on behalf of the State, argued the motion at length and submitted it. After consideration Judge

Zane denied the motion and directed the clerk not to certify the papers. The attorneys for the defendant then applied to the Circuit Court of the United States for a mandate requiring the State Court to certify the papers to that court, and the motion was set down for argument. Upon the hearing Justice David Davis of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Drummond of the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Treat of the United States District Court, sat, and the Attorney General of the State and others appeared for the State, the application being argued at great length. The court filed a written opinion concurred in by all the judges denying the application. The case came before the State Court again when the defendant's counsel insisted that the charter of the corporation was a contract between the State and the corporation, and that the latter thereby was given the power to fix its own rates, and the Section Ten, of Article One, on the Constitution of the United States, forbidding the passage of any law by a State impairing the obligations of contracts. Judge Zane held that the defendant had appropriated the use of its road and rolling stock to the common use of the people that might have occasion to travel upon its road, or ship their goods over it; that for such use they had the right to charge a reasonable compensation and no more; that the defendant had devoted its property to a public use for a reasonable compensation and that the Legislature possessed the power to protect the public by fixing such reasonable charges; and to forbid unjust discrimination, and to enforce such provisions by imposing reasonable penalties for their violation. He held the law valid. These principles the Supreme Court of the United States soon after held in a case brought before it.

In 1870 the people of Illinois adopted a new constitution which fixed a limit to municipal indebtedness, and upon a bill presented by a taxpayer the City of Springfield was enjoined from increasing its indebtedness in violation of this provision, which injunction was affirmed by the Supreme Court. During this same term of office the Attorney General of the State of Illinois presented to Judge Zane a bill praying for an in-

junction restraining the Saint Louis Bridge Company, the Wiggins Ferry Company, the Madison County Ferry Company, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company from executing a contract between them by which all the defendants except the bridge company should cease to use their respective ferries to transport persons or property across the Mississippi river between the cities of Saint Louis and East Saint Louis, in Illinois, in consideration that the bridge company would distribute each of the other defendants a certain per cent. of the net earnings of the bridge. The application was opposed by defendants and argued at great length by eminent lawyers. The respective defendants held charters under the laws of Illinois and also under the laws of Missouri. Among other things the court held in substance:

1. That the consideration upon which the franchises were granted to the ferry companies were the benefits to the public from their exercise.

2. They could not by contract render themselves incapable of performing the duties their charters imposed; they could not see the privileges conferred to defeat the ends of their creation.

3. The contract was a combination to prevent lawful competition and against public policy.

4. That its execution should be enjoined and the writ should therefore issue as prayed.

A few days before starting for Utah a banquet was tendered Judge Zane by members of the Sangamon County Bar and business men of the city, which was also attended by lawyers from other parts of the circuit. The expressions of good will and good feeling manifested at this time was a source of much gratification to Judge Zane. Upon reaching Ogden on the afternoon of August 23, 1884, he was met by members of the bar and others who welcomed him to the city and Territory with expressions of pleasure and friendship, and this reception was repeated in Salt Lake City, where he arrived that same evening, and was met by Governor Murray, judges and other officials, members of the bar and citizens who escorted him to his hotel, and during the evening gave every evidence of a cordial welcome. During his thirty-four years' residence in Illinois he

had become more or less familiar with the doctrines and teachings of the Mormons, and yet was not sufficiently acquainted with their practices to feel that he was thoroughly in touch with the great questions agitating the Territory at that time. He found that while an Act of Congress had been in force since July 8, 1862, declaring any person having a husband or wife living and undivorced, who should marry any other person, whether single or married, in a Territory of the United States, guilty of bigamy, and punishable by fine and imprisonment, only one person had in the twenty-two years in which the law had been in force, been convicted of its violation. He also found laws defining and fixing the punishment for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, termed by the law a misdemeanor; also a law providing that either of these practices should be sufficient cause of challenge against any person called as a juror or talesman in such case. Or if he should believe such practices to be right, he might be challenged. This law had been in force two and a half years before Judge Zane opened his first case in Utah in September, 1884, and no conviction had been had under it. There was also a law in force which required the clerk of the District Court and the Probate Judge to select alternately names and prepare a jury list in January of each year, from which grand and petit jurors should be drawn from which a list should be made.

Under such circumstances Judge Zane opened the Third Judicial District Court which he held by virtue of his office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory. Believing that polygamy and unlawful cohabitation cases would come before the grand jury to be selected, and also before the petit jurors, the court informed the Assistant District Attorney that it would challenge on its own motion all persons presented for jury duty who might believe it right for a man to have living and undivorced more than one wife, or to cohabit with more than one woman as such. The Assistant District Attorney said he would interpose a challenge to any such proposed juror who upon examination should disclose such a belief, and the result was the court sustained challenges because of such a belief to

all of the jurors except eight whose names were on the jury list and in the box. Fifteen jurors constituted a grand jury and but eight were found competent. The courts of the Territory had held that men could not be summoned to attend as jurors whose names were not on the lists made in January, and while the Assistant District Attorney said it was his opinion and the opinion of the District Attorney as well, that a venire could not issue to summon men whose names were not on the list and in the box to serve as jurors, he would make the motion for such open venire, as it was termed, in order to bring the matter before the court for its decision. The point was argued at considerable length and submitted. The court held that the names on the list being exhausted and no statutory method provided by which a jury could be obtained, the court had the power to provide a jury; that the law fixed terms of court and the duty to hold them was express, and therefore the power to do that without which it could not proceed to try cases was implied, and the open venire was issued and a jury obtained in that way. The ruling was afterwards brought before the Supreme Court of the Territory, and afterwards before the Supreme Court of the United States, and affirmed by both. In his charge to the jury Judge Zane admonished them that they should be fearless and impartial in their investigations; calling their attention especially to the crime of polygamy, and instructed them that when the evidence was sufficient it was their duty to indict, regardless of the position of the individual pecuniarily, religiously, politically, socially, or otherwise. Among the cases that came up were those of Elder Rudger Clawson, and Bishops Hamilton and McMurrin, besides scores of others, all of whom were sentenced and fined, and all of whom later expressed the utmost good will towards the judge, saying they believed he had only done his duty as he saw it. On September 24, 1890, President Wilford Woodruff issued his manifesto declaring it to be his advice that the practice be abandoned and that henceforth no polygamous marriages be entered into. This manifesto was adopted as authoritative and binding by the Semi-Annual Conference on October 6, 1890.

After the State of Utah had been admitted to the Union Judge Zane's name was placed in nomination, without his solicitation, as a candidate for the office of Supreme Judge, receiving the largest majority of any one elected, and as fully two-thirds of the voters were Mormons, this fact alone proves the high esteem in which he was held at that time, as today. Lack of space prevents the writer going further into the details of the cases tried or the able opinions handed down by Judge Zane, which opinions and findings were when appealed sustained by the higher courts. He served three years as Chief Justice of the State of Utah, and was renominated by the Republican State Convention in 1898; but as he had during the presidential canvass of 1896 expressed himself opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and had also expressed a preference for William McKinley for President, he failed of re-election. He returned to private practice in Salt Lake City in January, 1899, in which he still continues.

Judge Zane married Margaret D. Maxey, of Springfield, Illinois, April 6, 1859. Nine children were born of this marriage, six of whom are living—Mary Farnetta, wife of William H. Hinkle, of Chicago, an officer of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, in the Trust Department; Charles W. served as Assistant District Attorney of Utah, and died at San Antonio, Texas, September, 1889; John M. was reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of Utah, and was Assistant United States District Attorney of Utah, and is now practicing law in Chicago, a partner in the firm of Shope, Mathis, Zane & Weber; Margaret, wife of Dr. J. S. Witcher; Oliver W., a resident of Los Angeles, California; Franklin A., also a resident of Chicago, connected with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; Agnes M., at home.

As a private citizen, Judge Zane is a gentleman of most winning personality, kindly, courteous, and affable. He numbers his friends by the legion, not only in Utah but throughout the East, where he is widely known, as well as in the States adjoining Utah. He is popular with all classes, and has had a most honorable career upon which no stain or blemish has ever rested.

**J**AMES CHIPMAN. In the work of developing the resources of Utah and placing the State upon its present high plane of prosperity, there has necessarily been a demand for financiers; men of ability to judge and control, and with foresight to understand the trend of events and provide for the wants of the future. In the pioneers who came to Utah in 1847, men of ability were not wanting, in fact almost every line of business was represented by those early colonists. Among these early settlers, and one who has contributed largely to the success which has followed the development of the State, and who by his able management has made the Utah National Bank, over which he presides, one of the soundest institutions in the West, is the subject of this sketch.

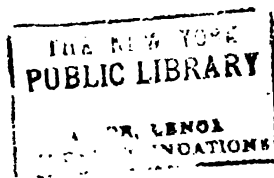
James Chipman was born in Carroll County, Missouri, and came to Utah with his parents in 1847. His father, Stephen, a native of Canada, was a farmer and stock raiser in the United States, and was one of the early workers in behalf of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Upon his removal to Utah he participated actively in the development of the Church and assisted in the erection of the Salt Lake temple. His wife, Amanda Washburn, and the mother of our subject, was also a native of Canada, but came to Missouri and later to Utah with her husband. The early life of their son James was spent at Mill Creek, near Salt Lake City, where he attended school and gleaned such information from them as the nature of the schools afforded. His education was, however, largely derived from the great book of human experience and from the daily lessons taught by the efforts of the pioneers to subdue and control the unpromising natural conditions. At the age of twenty Mr. Chipman started out for himself as a farmer and stock raiser, and later engaged in freighting goods across the mountains with mule teams. In this work he made three trips from Montana to Los Angeles, each round trip consuming an entire season. The route that he followed from Salt Lake City to the Coast is virtually the same as that over which the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Rail-

road will be built. These trips were made in the years 1866 to 1869.

When the railroads began to enter the great Western country, Mr. Chipman, seeing greater opportunities for the exercise of his talents in that work, turned his attention to railroad contracting. He assisted in building the Union Pacific and the Rio Grande Western Railroads, and in addition to the contracts which he had, he also established and successfully conducted a general mercantile business. This business he continued to conduct until 1890, when he established the mercantile business at American Fork, and in connection with this enterprise also established a bank at that place. These have both been prosperous ventures and are in a healthy condition at the present time. Notwithstanding his wide and varied interests, Mr. Chipman has continued to give his time to the development of these industries, and is still the owner of the bank which he established there. The Utah National Bank, of which he is now President, was established in Salt Lake City in 1890, and Mr. Chipman was elected its President in 1898. His position as a financier and one of the leaders of the business community, is such that he is necessarily interested in the development of all the resources of the State. He has large interests in many mining properties throughout Utah. He has also given considerable attention to stock raising and is identified with that industry in Utah. He is the Manager of the Uncle Sam Mining Company, whose property is located in the Tintic district, and has interests in a large number of other mining companies throughout the State.

Mr. Chipman is deeply interested in all matters affecting the education of the youths of Utah, and to him is due in a large degree the credit for the establishment of the first public schools in the Territory.

He was married in 1859 to Miss Sarah A. Green, daughter of Alphonso and Betsey Green, who were among the early settlers of Utah. She died, leaving four children, and he married his second wife in 1863. She was Selina Huntsman, daughter of John Huntsman, a citizen of Utah, and by this wife he has ten children. His children are: Bessie, James, Jr., who is in charge







BY THE AUTHOR

*R. H. Burton*



## BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

of the latter American Fort; Alphonso Stephen  
L., who is manager of the mercantile house at  
Annapolis, of which his father is President  
and he is also President of the Maine State  
of the Maine A. Washburn, also a Lumie  
Washburn, May, John, Oscar, Arthur and Earnest.  
In addition Mr. Crispin is a fisherman, and  
has been a devoted most of his life and has  
been the victim of his own sportsman-  
ship, having been called upon by his party  
to be Treasurer for the term being  
the first year of this office  
with the admission of the State

In the city in which Mr. Chamber has attained  
 such eminence as one of the ablest financiers of the  
 West, and one of the most substantial business  
 men of the continent. His success is entirely due to his  
 own efforts. Self-educated and self-made, he has  
 made his brilliant fortune and his career by his own  
 energy and industry. His integrity and honesty  
 have won him the confidence and respect of  
 every one. Strong and few men are possessed of  
 so many moral and legal virtues that he has. The ca-  
 reer of such a man may well be the object of  
 admiration, and stands forth as an ex-  
 ample to all, which a man of energy and ability

**WILLIAM TAYLOR CURTIS**, president of Utah and its development for a wilderness, few men have taken a more active part in the work, and few have aided more in the development of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ of Latter Days. This is the subject of this sketch, which is published by the First Counselor to William F. Poole, Presiding Bishop of that Church. He was one of the early pioneers to this state, and has participated actively in the suffering and storming times of the early years of Utah. He took part not only in the development of its latent resources but was a foe in the potentia of the settlements against the depredations of the Indians, and was a leader in the battles which defended the Mormon Church against the approach of the United States troops. He is now one of the leaders of the church of

his choice and his own. He has been a member of the team, not only of the 1976 Olympic Games, but also of the 1980 World Cup. By his life and his work, he has shown that he is a man of the highest commitment and of the highest integrity. He is a man who enjoys the challenge of the unknown and the unknown.

The first T. and H. was a 1957 Buick Wildcat, 1958-  
 1960 Buick Wildcat, 1961 Buick Wildcat, 1962 Buick  
 a 1963 Buick Wildcat, 1964 Buick Wildcat, 1965 Buick  
 ratives, 1966 Buick Wildcat, 1967 Buick Wildcat, 1968  
 in 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977,  
 and 1978. The first Buick Wildcat was a 1957 Buick  
 York, where it was used to transport the first  
 1957 Buick Wildcat from New York to the  
 and then to the first Buick Wildcat in 1958.  
 They are now in the collection of the  
 took up the first Buick Wildcat in 1958.  
 Not content with the first Buick Wildcat, the  
 created the first Buick Wildcat in 1958.  
 A Buick Wildcat in 1958, the first Buick Wildcat  
 in 1958, the first Buick Wildcat in 1958, the first  
 the first Buick Wildcat in 1958, the first Buick  
 then, a Buick Wildcat in 1958, the first Buick  
 1958, the first Buick Wildcat in 1958, the first  
 sent in 1958, the first Buick Wildcat in 1958,  
 school day, the first Buick Wildcat in 1958, the first

for year 1981. His parents, who were baptised in the Anglican Church in Canada at the age of 10, were there in September 1981 for the service of the church by the Rev. John A. Kinsman, who was the first to be ordained in the new church. He was one of a group of 100 people at that time, and here the church was in the early stages of the early 1980s.

Upon his return to the States, he was elected to the  
 1833 term of the Ohio Legislature, and in June  
 1833, being the first year of his term, he was com-  
 plete with a full complement of a mis-  
 sionary to the State of Ohio, and  
 Ohio, where he was engaged in  
 to New York, and the  
 Prophet Joseph, and  
 Upon his return to the  
 listed in Captain Chase's  
 the Nauvoo Legion, and was



*L. B. ...*

of the bank at American Fork; Alphonso, Stephen L., who is manager of the mercantile house at American Fork, of which his father is President, and he is also President of the Alpine Stake of Utah; Sarah A., Washburn, Milissa, Lunnie, William, May, Della, Oscar, Alva, and Emmit.

In politics Mr. Chipman is a Republican, and while he has devoted most of his time and attention to the ramifications of his business interests, he was called upon by his party to serve as State Treasurer for the term beginning 1896. This was the first term of this office, it having been made with the admission of the State into the Union.

The position which Mr. Chipman has attained, marks him as one of the ablest financiers of the West, and one of the most substantial business men of Utah. His success is entirely due to his own efforts. Self-educated and self-made, he has built up his fortune and his career by his own pluck and industry. His integrity and honesty have brought him the confidence and respect of the entire State, and few men are possessed of more warm and loyal friends than he. The career that he has made may well be an object of pride to his posterity and stands forth as an illustration of what a man of energy and ability can attain.

**R**OBERT TAYLOR BURTON. In the settlement of Utah and its development from a wilderness, few men have taken a more active part in the work, and few have aided more in the development of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints than has the subject of this sketch, who now holds the office of First Counsellor to William B. Preston, Presiding Bishop of that church. He was one of the early pioneers to this State, and has participated actively in the stirring deeds and stirring times of the early days of Utah. He took part, not only in the development of its latent resources, but was active in the protection of the settlements against the depredations of the Indians, and was a leader in the forces which defended the Mormon Church against the approach of the United States troops. He is now one of the leaders of the church of

his choice and has won the confidence and esteem, not only of its leaders, but of the people as well. By his life of industry he has achieved a prominent position in the affairs of the State, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all the people.

Robert Taylor Burton was born in Amherstburg, Canada West, October 25, 1821. He was a son of Samuel and Hannah (Shipley) Burton, natives of England, who emigrated to America in 1817, sailing from Hull, Yorkshire, England, and settled in Poultneyville, Wayne County, New York, where they continued to reside for two or three years. They moved from New York to Canada and remained in that country until 1828, when they again returned to the United States and took up their residence in Lucas County, Ohio. Not content with their home in this State, they emigrated to the West and settled at Adrian, Michigan, and later returned to their former home in Canada. While residents of Canada, in 1837, they were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church by two missionaries who visited that country. At the time of the baptism of his parents into this religion, Robert T. Burton was absent in Ohio, visiting relatives and attending school during the winter of 1837-38. In the latter year he returned to Canada at the request of his parents and reached there in September, and was baptized into the church by Elder Henry Cook, on October 23, 1838. A few days after his baptism his family left Canada and went to Knoxville, Illinois, where they remained a little over a year. They then joined the Mormon people at Nauvoo, Illinois, in the spring of 1840, and here the Burton family remained until February of 1846.

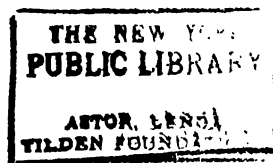
Upon his entrance into the church Bishop Burton took an active part in its affairs, and in June, 1843, being then an Elder, he left Nauvoo in company with Elder N. V. Jones, to go as a missionary to the States of Illinois, Michigan and Ohio, where he remained for a year, returning to Nauvoo a few days prior to the killing of the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum. Upon his return to Nauvoo, Bishop Burton enlisted in Captain Gleason's cavalry company of the Nauvoo Legion, and was on guard in the city

at the time Prophet Smith was killed. For some time after that sad occurrence he was active in his efforts to protect the lives and property of the members of the church from mob violence and robbery. About this time he also became a member of the Nauvoo Brass Band, and the Nauvoo choir. Bishop Burton was again sent on a mission in January, 1845, with Elder Samuel W. Richards, to some of the central counties of the State of Illinois, with a view to allaying the prejudice that had arisen in the minds of the people of that locality against the Mormon Church.

Mr. Burton was married in December of this year to Maria S. Haven, President Brigham Young performing the ceremony, and in the following spring, the members of the church being driven from Illinois, he left with the first company who crossed the Mississippi and encamped on the west bank. The hurried departure and increasing bitterness of the mob forced the people to leave with but few provisions for the ensuing winter. The snow was about eighteen inches deep, and the weather intensely cold; so cold, in fact, that it was possible for the people to cross the river on ice and secure provisions preparatory for the journey towards the Rocky Mountains. This company arrived at Council Bluffs in June, and here the main body camped. Robert Burton, however, with his aged parents, moved a distance of forty or fifty miles down the Missouri river and there made a temporary home. Owing to the trying circumstances and the hardships and exposure which they underwent, many of the people succumbed and were buried by the wayside. Among this number was the mother of our subject, who fell sick, died and was buried in a lonely grave near her temporary home on the Missouri river.

In the preparations for the journey towards the Salt Lake Valley the Burton family formed a portion of the company organized by President Brigham Young, and in May, 1848, they set out upon their perilous journey across the plains, arriving in Salt Lake Valley on September 23rd of that year. The ensuing winter they spent in the Old Fort and in the spring the family removed to the residence which they erected at the corner of Second West and First South streets, Salt Lake City,

where they have resided ever since. The same activity that Bishop Burton had displayed in the East in the affairs of the church was continued in Utah, and in the fall of 1849, upon the organization of a Territorial militia, Robert Burton enlisted in its service. This company was called in the following year into active service, by the Governor, to defend the settlers against the hostile Indians, and in this expedition the Bishop saw his first active service in Utah. The cavalry to which he belonged took an important part in the engagement with the Walker Indians, which lasted for three days. In September, 1850, the company was ordered north to operate against the Shoshone Indians, and in November of the same year went to Utah county again to restrict the operations of a remnant of the tribe against whom they had fought the previous spring, and while on this latter campaign, the Bishop was elected Lieutenant of the company. In June, 1851, he accompanied another expedition against the Indians on the Western desert, and although suffering much from thirst, the company was victorious in the battle fought in the desert west of Skull Valley. In the spring of 1852 he headed a small company to the Green River, to protect settlers from the depredations of the Indians and renegade whites, and the following year was elected Captain of Company A, later receiving a commission as Major-Colonel and finally Major-General. His active work did not stop with this, but in October, 1856, he was a member of a company who went five or six hundred miles east of Salt Lake to rescue some hand cart companies that were in great distress, the emigrants being stranded on the Platte river. The weather was extremely cold and the snow deep. The emigrants had almost exhausted their supply of provisions and in consequence were reduced to one-quarter rations until relief came to them from Salt Lake, prior to which they suffered untold hardships and many of the members died from hunger and cold. In August 15, 1858, Colonel Burton was ordered to take a company and assist the emigrants in their passage across the plains, and at the same time observe the movements of the approaching forces of the United States, which were said to be headed for Utah, with the





*James A Mayle*

express purpose of exterminating the Mormons, and the remainder of this year was spent in that work. In 1862 our subject was sent by Governor Fuller to protect the United States mail between Fort Bridger and the Platte river, where stations had been burned, mail sacks cut open and stock driven off by the hostile Indians and white outlaws. The same application and ability which he had brought to other tasks, Colonel Burton applied to this duty, discharging it to the entire satisfaction of the government and of the authorities. In all of the stirring times of the settlement of Utah, and in its military history, General Burton stands as one of the principal men in the perfecting of the organization of the militia and in its operations throughout Utah. Since the disbanding of the Nauvoo Legion, Bishop Burton has been very prominent in the ecclesiastical history of the church, and as First Counsellor to the Presiding Bishop of the church.

In addition to his military duties and to his work in behalf of the church, General Burton also took a live interest in the affairs of the State, and in 1852 was elected Constable of Salt Lake City and in the following year was appointed Deputy United States Marshall, and sheriff, collector and assessor of Salt Lake county in 1854, and Deputy Territorial Marshal in 1861. So well had he discharged these duties that in the following year President Abraham Lincoln appointed him to the position of Collector of Internal Revenue, which position he continued to hold until 1869. In addition to these positions he also served Salt Lake City as a member of the Council from 1856 to 1873. He was a member of the Board of Regents in the Deseret university from 1875 to 1878. His ability in the legislature led to his appointment in 1876 on a committee with Honorable A. O. Smoot and Honorable S. S. Smith, to arrange, compile and publish all of the laws of the Territory then in force.

He early saw the advantages that would accrue to Utah from the establishment and development of home manufactures, and was associated with Bishop A. O. Smoot and Bishop John Sharp in the erection and successful operation of the Wasatch Woolen Mills, located in the southeast portion of Salt Lake City.

In addition to the missions heretofore mentioned which Bishop Burton performed for the Church, he has also been on missions in the Eastern States and to England. During the latter mission he visited most of the important cities of Europe, and upon his return to England was chosen President of the London Conference. In 1859 Elder Burton was appointed Counsellor to Bishop Cunningham, of the Fifteenth Ward of Salt Lake City, and in 1867 was appointed Bishop of that Ward, serving in that position until 1877, when he was called to fill the position of Counsellor to Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter. Upon the death of the latter he was appointed First Counsellor to Presiding Bishop William B. Preston, which position he continues to fill.

**J**AMES H. MOYLE. Few of the native sons of Utah have participated more actively in the administration of the affairs of the State or attained higher places in the standing of its leading men, at the bar or in political life, than has the subject of this sketch. From a poor boy, struggling with adverse conditions, he has now risen to be one of the most prominent men in the State, and one who enjoys the confidence and esteem of all his fellow citizens.

James H. Moyle was born in Salt Lake City, September the 17th, 1858, and was the eldest son of James Moyle, a native of Cornwall, England. His father spent his early life in Cornwall and in Devonshire, coming to Utah at the age of seventeen. He became a convert to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in England, and left his family and all his prospects in that country to follow the religion of his choice. He was a stone cutter and builder, and his ability was soon recognized upon his arrival in Utah. He assisted in building many of the old stone houses and business buildings. He superintended most of the heavy stone work on the bridges of the Western Division of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was superintendent of the stone work on the Temple and for a number of years was in charge of that work, dying about the time the stone work

was completed. He took an active part in the affairs of his Church. He occupied many minor offices and in later life was a member of the High Council. His struggles to gain a foothold in the new country were similar to those experienced by the early pioneers. His journey from the eastern coast of the United States and across the great plains was a long and toilsome trip, occupying many months in its completion. The company with which he traveled suffered from the ravages of cholera and many of its members died on an island in the Mississippi river from this disease, Mr. Moyle remaining with the stricken people throughout the entire time. He was well and favorably known throughout Utah and the West, and died respected by all who knew him. He was recognized as a man of unimpeachable integrity. His father, John R. Moyle, the grandfather of our subject, came to Utah a few years after his son, and settled in Salt Lake City, later moving to Alpine, Utah county, where he engaged in the business of farming. He was by trade a stone cutter. He spent the balance of his life in Utah county, where he resided until his death. His wife, Philipa (Beer) Moyle, was also a native of Devonshire, and had two brothers serving in the British army as commissioned officers, and her father was a prosperous contractor, holding many large contracts for work for the British Government. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Elizabeth (Wood) Moyle, was one of the early pioneers of Utah and one of the first members of the Church. She was born in Brown county, Illinois, and came to Utah at the age of nine years, and is still living. She came in 1849 from Nauvoo and was at winter quarters during the winter of 1848. Her father, Daniel Wood, was one of the prominent men of Utah and of the Church, having joined it in New York and leaving with the members when they were expelled from Nauvoo. He came from one of the old American families and was a well-to-do farmer, owning his own home in Illinois. He was one of the best equipped of the pioneers who came to this region and was Captain of the fifty wagons in the wagon train in which he crossed the plains. Woods Cross, Utah, was named after

him. He settled in Salt Lake City and later moved to Sessions settlement, arriving there a few months after Mrs. Sessions. It was then so dry and parched that the two settlers doubted if they would have water enough for their families. This land is now well watered under the excellent system of irrigation which prevails in Utah, and also by artesian wells. At this time the locality is densely populated, is considered the best market garden district in the State, the choice lands selling at from two hundred to five hundred dollars per acre, which is now known as Bountiful, in Davis county. He was a wealthy farmer and owned a large and prosperous farm in that region. His wife, Mary (Snyder) Wood, was a member of one of the prominent and prosperous families of the East. They had first settled in Canada, but upon their conversion to the Mormon Church, left their comfortable home, and she, with her family, journeyed to the Far West to participate in the work of the Church which she believed to be the true religion. They knew all the hardships and trials suffered by the pioneers and came out of the ordeal unsmirched. Both she and her husband were respected residents of the community in which they settled, and died beloved and honored by all who knew them, Mr. Wood having lived to the advanced age of ninety-two. He raised a large family.

Our subject, James H. Moyle, spent his early life in Salt Lake City, and received his early education in the schools that then existed in the Territory, and later entered the Deseret University at the age of thirteen, and graduated in 1879. He was still in school when he was sent to North Carolina on a mission for the Church, where he remained two years and four months, during two years of which he was President of the North Carolina Conference. Upon his return to Utah in 1881, he resumed his studies and in the following year entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, and in 1883 entered the law department and continued his course of studies in both departments in the school of political science for the ensuing two years. He graduated in 1885 and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Mich-



igan in that year. He returned to Utah in the fall of 1885 and was made Assistant City Attorney of this city and also Deputy County Attorney of Salt Lake County. In the fall of the next year he was elected County Attorney, and also served for two years as Assistant City Attorney. He was County Attorney for four years, from 1896 to 1900, and during his tenure of office was elected to the legislature in 1888, where he was chairman of the Committee on Education, and while in that important position was able to aid in securing many of the institutions which has redounded so much to Utah's credit. He was active in securing the passage of the bill for the establishment of a Deaf and Dumb School; in establishing the Agricultural College at Logan, and also in establishing the State Reform School at Ogden. He secured for the university the largest appropriations which up to that time had been made by the State for its maintenance, the amount appropriated being double the previous normal appropriation; and large sums for the equipment of the university. His work here was of such a character that he took a leading position in the direction of this institution and was the Chairman of the Committee sent by the Governor to the East to investigate and examine the various reformatories of the United States, and as a result of these investigations the Reform School at Ogden was shortly afterwards erected. He served for one term as President and several terms as Trustee of this institution. He was also a director of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society for four years. He practically retired from active political life in 1890, and for the decade following refused to hold office or to be considered in any manner a candidate for any position in the gift of the people. He has always been an ardent Democrat and participated actively in its work in this State. Prior to the organization of this party he was one of the leaders of the People's Party and assisted in conducting the memorable campaign of 1890, the last campaign conducted on the old lines. He was one of the leading men who believed in the disbanding of the People's Party and a separation of the people upon the lines of the two Na-

tional political parties, and upon the disbandment of this old party and the organization of the Democratic party he became one of its leaders, and has participated actively in all of its campaigns, having served on all of its committees, including that of the City, County and State. In 1898 he was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and the successful campaign conducted by it in that year was largely due to his able and efficient management. He conducted the campaign of the special election the following April when W. H. King was elected to Congress to succeed B. H. Roberts. He was a candidate for the Governorship of Utah on the Democratic ticket in 1900, but was defeated with his party.

His ability and learning has brought him a lucrative practice in his chosen profession and he is now acknowledged to be one of the leaders of the bar of Utah. Upon his return to Utah after his graduation from college, he formed a partnership with the Hon. Franklin S. Richards, which continued for a number of years. This partnership was dissolved and he continued for a time by himself, later forming a partnership with John M. Zane and George P. Costigan, the firm being Moyle, Zane & Costigan. This firm was dissolved by the removal of Mr. Zane to Chicago in 1898, and by Mr. Costigan going to New York and entering upon the practice of law there, since which time Mr. Moyle has engaged in practice by himself.

He was married in 1887 to Miss Alice E. Dinwoody, daughter of Henry Dinwoody, and by this marriage has had six children, five sons and one daughter: Henry D., James H., now dead; Walter G., Gilbert D., Alice E., and James D.

Mr. Moyle has been a life-long member of the Church. He was made an Elder at the early age of sixteen, and in the following year was made one of the Seventies. He is essentially a self-made man and one of whom Utah can justly be proud. He has made his own way in the world and the success he has achieved has been due to his own efforts. He learned the trade of stone-cutting and worked at that for five summers when a boy. He is substantially identified with the business interests of the State, including live

stock, banking and mining. He is a director of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, a director of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, and also of the Deseret Live Stock Company, which is the largest live stock company in the State. He is well known throughout the State by his political achievements and few men are held in higher repute or are more popular with the citizens of Utah.

**J**UDGE CHARLES C. GOODWIN. Utah was settled fifty years ago by the pioneers who were members of the Mormon Church and who, in coming to what was then considered a far-off land in the Rocky Mountains, came with the idea of founding a settlement where they could worship in their own way, and follow a life of agriculture. The great mineral resources of Utah were then unknown, and the policy of the Church was to direct the energies of the members to agriculture, rather than to mining. This was done with a view to preventing the immigration of other than members of the Church. The steady growth of the Mormon Church and the influence which it began to wield, apparently would have made this policy a success, had it not been for the character of the citizens of the United States, who from the very time of the first settlers landing on the Atlantic coast, have driven their way westward, wherever the opportunities seemed to warrant their entrance. The policy of seclusion which President Brigham Young attempted to enforce, was ordained to failure, by the very nature of the people against whom it was intended to be enforced. The conflict which arose between the civil and military forces of the United States on the one side, and the Mormon Church on the other, are matters of recent history. The times of trouble which existed when the first mineral wealth was unclosed, and the Mormon Church feeling itself threatened, endeavored to prevent the emigration of the miners, was by a great many people denounced as un-American, and in the efforts to broaden Utah and force her to recognize the citizens of other portions of the country as being entitled to be recognized

as her own, the Salt Lake Tribune has ever stood foremost as the champion of freedom of ingress to the mountains and plains of Utah, and to the development and working of her great mineral deposits. It can safely be said that no man has taken a more active part nor done so much to aid in the development of Utah's resources, and especially the development of the mines, than has Charles C. Goodwin, who for over twenty years was the leading editorial writer on the Tribune, and by his fearless courage, independent spirit, and thoroughly American style, has made it possible to bring to Utah the wealth of the East. He continued at his post amid all the stormy days of the emigration of the Gentiles, with a courage and devotion to his duty that has seldom been excelled, and which won for him the plaudits of all the people, irrespective of religion or politics. Upon the transferring of this newspaper property in October, 1901, Judge Goodwin retired from the service of the paper, taking with him the heartfelt love and friendship of all the people whose lives he had so zealously cared for and to whom he had freely given during the past twenty years the best efforts of his life.

Charles C. Goodwin was born in Riga, near Rochester, in the western portion of New York, and spent his early life on his father's farm in that State. His father had been a successful tiller of the soil and prior to engaging in the agricultural business had been a distinguished scout in the War of 1812, under Generals Brown and Scott. His father, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, under the direct command of General George Washington. The Goodwin family is one of the oldest in the eastern part of the United States, and from the very beginning of the settlement of the country have taken a prominent, aggressive and important part in its history. The mother of Judge Goodwin was Dollie (Watkins) Goodwin, a native of Berkshire, Midland county, Massachusetts, and was a member of one of the old Colonial families and early settlers of New England. She died when her son was thirteen years of age.

Judge Goodwin's early education was derived

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ademy, Alexander academy, and seminary, established by his uncle, near Rochester. Having faith opportunities afforded by the Westipped with the determined spirit all obstacles, he removed from settled in Marysville, California, igned in the lumber business, esw mill in the mountains. In this or five years, when his entire plant is consumed by a disastrous fire. these reverses, he at once turned o teaching school and while em- occupation in Marysville, studied guidance of his brother, who was lawyer of California, who later dge for several years, and was the

esteemed contemporary of Judges Field, Terry, Mesick and Brian, and was among the most distinguished jurists California has ever called to its Bench.

Upon the completion of his studies under his brother, Judge Goodwin went to Plumas county, California, in 1859, to settle up some business affairs for a friend of his brother, and the next year removed to Nevada, where he was admitted to practice before all the courts of that State. His next enterprise was in connection with Mr. Levi Hite, in building a quartz mill on Carson river. This was just started when it was swept away by the most disastrous flood that has ever occurred in the West, drowning a great number of people, and destroying the mill and the property. The battery and other portions of the mill were picked up three-quarters of a mile away. Then Judge Goodwin removed to Washoe county on the admission of the State into the Union. He was elected one of the first District Judges and held that office for over three years. He then removed to Hamilton, White Pine county, Nevada, as editor of the *Inland Empire*, remaining in charge of it for six months. He then removed to Eureka, Nevada, and leased a furnace which had been but partly finished. He completed the buildings, bought ore and coal and successfully operated it. He later bought it and built a second furnace; bought the Jackson mine and conducted mine and furnace for about a

year and a half, when he sold out and for a few months moved to California.

He was in California but a short time when he was requested to return to Virginia City, Nevada, and become associated with the late R. M. Daggett on the *Territorial Enterprise*. Mr. Daggett was elected to Congress from Nevada in 1876, and Judge Goodwin was placed in entire charge of the paper, which was the leading journal of that State. This work he continued until 1880, when he removed to Utah. His first enterprise in this State was the purchase of several small mines in the Lincoln district, near Minersville, in Beaver county. On these properties he sank a shaft fifty feet deep, when he encountered such a volume of water as to make any further development impracticable. There was no chance to tunnel, nor was Judge Goodwin equipped with the finances needed for the purchase of machinery to pump out the water which had filled the shafts. He was first struck by these mines on account of their similarity to the Eureka mines of Nevada.

During this time he had been requested by the owners of the *Tribune* to assist in the work of getting out that paper, and in May, 1880, he became connected with it as its chief editor, and continued in that position for over twenty years. The *Salt Lake Tribune* then held a position in the world of newspapers of the United States which was peculiar to itself. In the very heart of the Mormon movement, and opposed to ecclesiastical rule, determined in its efforts to create in the hearts and minds of all the people here a love for the American country and the American institutions, it fought with vigor and determination the policy of the Church to obstruct emigration and to prevent the development of the mines and other resources of this State. It was ably supported in this work by the continued and generous aid of the people who believed in the right of any American to enter any territory belonging to the United States and to occupy it in accordance with the law, and in a similar manner as they might in any other portion. Throughout the State their following, though small, was devoted and faithful and in the adjoining States of Nevada and

Idaho it held the respect and patronage of the greater part of the citizens. So thoroughly imbued was Judge Goodwin to create for Utah a standing of the first rank in the United States, that when the Edmunds-Tucker Act was so vigorously enforced in the early eighties he wrote the petition for amnesty for the Mormons, upon the declaration of the President of the Church that hereafter their religion would not tolerate polygamy. The time which has elapsed since then, together with the aptitude of the American people to adapt themselves to any and all circumstances, has brought this bitter and un-American feeling to a close, and today the citizens of Utah are as deeply interested in the welfare of the United States and of their State, as are the citizens of any other community. This work, stupendous in its nature, tremendous in the results which it has achieved, has been ably directed and conducted throughout Utah by men of the stamp of Judge Goodwin, and among the leaders, who by their fearless attitude have aided so much in this work, he deserves the first place.

He was married in California to Miss Alice Maynard. By this marriage Judge Goodwin has one son, James Todman Goodwin, who has been associated with his father on the *Tribune* and is now a member of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange, carrying on the business of broker; and a daughter, Alice Ellen, now sixteen years of age.

To say that Judge Goodwin has been prominent in political life in Utah and Nevada as well, is perhaps unnecessary, for with the political affairs in both of these States he has been so closely identified as to make his life the very warp and woof of the political fabric of Utah. While in Nevada he was a candidate for Congress in 1872, but was defeated. In Utah he was a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution under which this State was admitted to the Union.

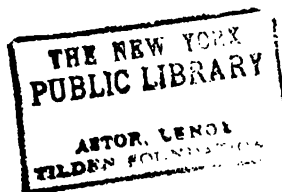
The career which Judge Goodwin has built up stands without a parallel today. He is easily the foremost newspaper man who has ever been in the life of the Western country. Depending entirely upon his own efforts, he has by his industry, honesty, straightforwardness and fear-

lessness created for himself a name that will live through the generations to come and be a source of pride to his posterity, as well as to all the mining men of the State. He has been an indefatigable worker in his business, and in his career of over fifty years has worked day and night, and for twenty-seven years has hardly had a holiday, working Sundays and holidays, in the effort to keep pace with the gigantic performance which confronted him. Although a strong and ardent advocate of the principles of freedom of intercourse between American States, and one of the most vigorous holders of the right of the American people to settle where they desire, so long as they conform to the laws of the country, and having been in past years opposed to the policy of the Mormon Church, there is now no man, irrespective of religious or political belief, who stands as high in the popularity, esteem and confidence of the people of the State as does Judge Goodwin.

**J**UDGE WILLIAM C. HALL. Among the men whom Utah has called to preside over her Courts, to administer justice and interpret the law, none has been more successful in the discharge of his duties than has the subject of this sketch. He is one of the leading jurists of the State, and the position he has won for himself by his fearless and able administration, secures for him a high place in the legal circles of the West.

He was born in Pendleton county, Kentucky, in 1842, spending his early life on a farm in Kentucky. He attended Shelby College, and when the Civil War of Secession broke out, he became an adherent of the Southern cause, joining the army of Virginia, and serving later with General John Morgan until the latter's capture. He then served with General Joe Wheeler until the close of the war. After the cessation of hostilities, he returned to his home and studied law with John W. Stephenson, who was later Governor, and United States Senator from Kentucky.

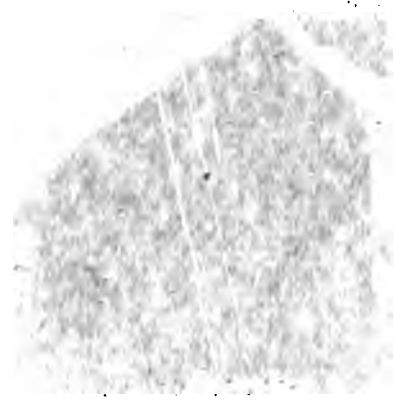
Our subject started in the practice of the law in 1868, going to Lexington, Missouri, in that





*Wm. G. Preston*





Wm. G. Foster



year, and to Salt Lake City in 1872. At that time Utah had not begun to feel that impetus which has resulted from the development of its mineral and other resources, and the hardships incident to the early settlement had not yet been abandoned. He at once began the practice of law, and followed that profession until elected a judge for the Third Judicial District of Utah, taking his seat on the bench on January 2, 1901. He has been prominent in the affairs of the State and in its Territorial days he was Secretary of the Territory during President Cleveland's administration, and also a member of the Territorial legislature. He was City Attorney for Salt Lake City for two terms.

Judge Hall was married twelve years ago to Miss Marion T. Thornton, a native of Mississippi, and by this marriage they have three children, two sons: William T. and James A., and one daughter, Marion C. Judge Hall's father, Thomas G. Hall, was a farmer and spent his life in Kentucky. He participated in the War of 1812, and served in Canada, being in the battle in which Tecumseh was killed. He took an active part in the affairs of the State and served several terms in the legislature in Kentucky. The Hall family is one of the old families of Virginia and were among the prominent settlers of Kentucky. They were originally natives of England. Judge Hall is the second son of his father, the family numbering seven children, of which six were sons. Judge Hall's grandmother was Isabelle Graves, a member of the Graves family, residents of Georgetown, Kentucky. The mother of our subject, Salina (McCarthy) Hall, was a member of one of the early pioneer families of Kentucky. Her father, Reuben McCarthy, was a surveyor by profession and served as a Major in the War of 1812.

In political life Judge Hall has always been a Democrat.

The Judge is also largely interested in the development of mining properties in Utah and his investments have proved eminently successful.

Judge Hall presides over the Chancery Department, and has ably administered the duties of his office. He was a prominent attorney in Utah before his election to the bench, and has

taken an active part in the development of both the City and State. He has witnessed all the great strides that Utah has made towards its present prosperous condition. While a member of the legislature he was Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the House and Council bills for common schools; the committee reporting a substitute for both bills which became a law, by means of which the common schools were provided with sufficient funds to erect large and handsome buildings and to enter upon the era of growth and prosperity which obtains in the State. His impartiality has won for him a reputation of being a just Judge and his genial and considerate manner has made for him a legion of friends throughout the State.



RESIDING BISHOP WILLIAM BOWKER PRESTON. Among the more important offices in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is the office of Presiding Bishop. This office calls for an exercise of administrative and executive ability of a rare order, and its responsibilities are of such a nature that an able man is required to properly fulfill the duties. These conditions have all been met in the person of the present Presiding Bishop, the subject of this sketch.

William Bowker Preston, the son of Christopher and Martha Mitchell (Claytor) Preston, was born in Franklin county, Virginia, November 24th, 1830. His early days were spent on his father's plantation, doing the work incident to that industry, and from six to eighteen years of age he attended school in the winter months, working on the plantation in the summer. He continued at this work until he reached the age of nineteen, when he went to Stewartsville, Bedford county, Virginia, where he secured a position as salesman and bookkeeper, and later occupied a similar position in a mercantile establishment at Lynchburg, Virginia.

The marvelous discoveries of gold in California and the tales poured into the ears of the eastern people of the richness of the country and the ease with which wealth was acquired, fired

him with an ambition to visit that country, and in 1852, having gained the consent of his parents, he took the steamer at New York for Aspinwall, and crossing the Isthmus of Darien, arrived at San Francisco. Instead of turning his attention to gold mining, then the universal rule of action with all new-comers, he turned his attention to farming and stock raising, settling in Yolo county, thirty miles west of Sacramento.

His parents had been devoted members of the Methodist Church, and in his childhood their son attended regularly the meetings and Sunday School. Upon his arrival in California he became acquainted with Hezekiah Thatcher and his family, who had moved from Utah to California. Convinced by the teachings of the Church to which Mr. Thatcher belonged, he was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints by Elder Henry G. Boyle, in 1857. Shortly after, Elder George Q. Cannon, then President of the California Mission, ordained him an Elder. Soon after his ordination he was sent on a mission to labor in the northern part of the State, in which work he was engaged when the Elders were called to return to Utah in the fall of 1857. Elder Preston, who came with other members of the Church, started overland from California by the southern route via Los Angeles and San Bernardino, arriving in Salt Lake in January, 1858.

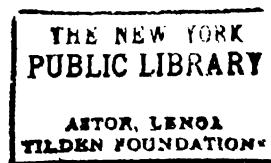
Shortly after his arrival in Salt Lake City he was married to Miss Harriett Ann Thatcher, daughter of Hezekiah and Allie (Kitchen) Thatcher, the ceremony being performed on February 24th, 1858. After a short stay in Salt Lake City, he and his wife went to the southern part of the State, settling for a short time at Payson, but being unable to obtain sufficient land in that vicinity for his purposes, he resolved to seek other fields. In the fall of 1859 the Thatcher and the Preston families moved into Cache valley and assisted in locating and building the town of Logan. Here he selected a site on the north side of Logan river, overlooking the valley, and at once set to work taking up government land and building the necessary houses. In November, 1859, Apostles Or-

son Hyde and Ezra T. Benson came into Cache valley for the purpose of organizing Wards and Elder Preston was chosen Bishop of Logan, being ordained by Orson Hyde, Ezra T. Benson and Peter Maughan. Throughout the ensuing five years our subject's time and attention was given to the building up of the City of Logan, laying out farms for the settlers, building the Logan and Hyde Park canal, and protecting the settlers from the depredations of the Indians. He was called in 1863 and 1864 to make two trips to the Missouri river and conduct to Utah the emigrants gathered there. He was Captain of both companies, each consisting of fifty companies. He successfully performed these tasks, and upon his return to Utah was elected to serve as a member of the Territorial legislature.

In April, 1865, Bishop Preston was called to go on a mission to Europe and take charge of a company of missionaries as far as New York. Upon his arrival there he visited his father and mother in Virginia, whom he had not seen for thirteen years, and then proceeded on his way to Europe. Here most of his missionary labor was confined to the business management of the British Mission, under the Presidency of Elders Brigham Young, Junior, and Franklin D. Richards. After an absence of three years and eight months on this mission, he returned home.

In addition to his work in the Church, Bishop Preston has taken an active part in the civil affairs of Utah, and in addition to the terms which he served in the Legislature, already mentioned, served in that body from 1872 to 1882, covering five terms. His work in the development of Logan and in bringing it to its then satisfactory condition, was realized by the citizens, who, in 1870, elected him Mayor, and in this office he served for twelve years; nor did this end his connection with public affairs, for when the convention to adopt a Constitution for the State was called in 1895, he was elected a member of it.

Although he had started in the West as a farmer and stock raiser, he showed his ability to do well whatever he undertook, and in 1872 he engaged in railroad building, assisting John W. Young in building that portion of the Union





*Yours truly,  
Wm. H. Tibbals.*

Pacific which runs through Echo Canyon. Early in the same year he was actively engaged in constructing the Utah Northern Railroad, which two years later was completed as far as Franklin, Idaho. He was Vice-President and General Superintendent of that company until it passed into the control of the Union Pacific Railway.

Bishop Preston was appointed as Counsellor in President Moses Thatcher, of the Cache Stake, in 1877, and this position he occupied until the latter was called to fill a vacancy in the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. Bishop Preston was then called to be President of the Cache Stake, and in this position he continued until April 6th, 1884, when at a General Conference of the Church, held at Salt Lake City, he was chosen Presiding Bishop of the Church, which position he has since filled.

Bishop Preston has also found time, notwithstanding his duties in the Church, to take an active interest in the education and material development of Utah. For many years he has been Chairman of the Executive Committee and one of the directors of the Brigham Young College at Logan, in which institution he is greatly interested. He has also been Vice-President of the State Bank of Utah since its organization; President of the Provo Woolen Mills Company; President of the Nevada Land and Live Stock Company; Vice-President of the Rexburg Milling Companies, and President of the Central Mill and Elevator Company of Logan. His life since coming to this city has been an active one, his time and attention being given not only to the work of the Church, but to all movements having for their object the betterment of the religious, civil, financial and political standing of the members of the Church and of the people of the State.

His career marks him as one of the leaders of Utah, and one who by his life of industry and application has made himself a name that occupies a high position in the history of the development of the Church and in the prosperity of Utah. His wide travels throughout the West, and his responsible duties, have given him a great fund of knowledge of the needs of the

country, and his sincere manner and warm heart have endeared him to the people with whom he has come in contact.



WILLIAM HUNTINGTON TIBBALS. Whoever labors for the advancement of his community, assisting in the development of its financial, commercial, agricultural or educational interests, promotes the welfare of his fellow-citizens and aids in the progress of the place, and is entitled to rank among its public spirited, progressive citizens. Such names and such men add to the importance of the community in which they reside and add to its prosperity. Their intelligence is a power for good in local affairs, and their keen intellectual faculties promote not only their own individual success, but that of their fellow-citizens as well. It is a well-known fact that one of the greatest industries of this whole inter-mountain region is its mineral wealth, which until a few years ago was scarcely known and wholly undeveloped. This great industry during the past decade has done more to increase the commercial wealth of Utah and bring the State prominently before the great financiers of the outside world, and thus secure the assistance of moneyed men of the country in the developing of the vast mineral wealth of the State, than has any other one thing within the confines of Utah.

Among the men of Salt Lake City who have taken a prominent and active part in the development of its mines, and who has been alive to every issue and enterprise for the building up and advancement of the State, William H. Tibbals, the subject of this sketch, is deserving of special mention, and any State may well be proud in securing such men as citizens.

Mr. Tibbals was born in Union, New Jersey, December 22, 1848. His father was Elisha Tibbals, a Baptist clergyman of Milford, Connecticut, of which place Mr. Thomas Tibbals and his wife were pioneers. A memorial stone in the pioneer bridge at Milford commemorates Thomas Tibbals. In 1854, Elisha Tibbals and family moved to Lagrange, Ohio. He was pastor of the Baptist church at this place and at Penfield

for several years. In 1860 he moved to a farm in North Royalton, where the subject of this sketch spent his youth, and where he lived until 1875, with the exception of one year spent in New York City. He received his education in the public schools and in Oberlin College, where he took the classical course and graduated in 1875, having had to work his way through the entire course. He engaged in teaching and was Superintendent of the public schools of Escanaba, Michigan, for four years. He was also Superintendent of the schools of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, and for two years Associate Principal of the Ohio Central Normal School, and Superintendent of the public schools at Worthington, Ohio. He was for one year Principal of the Seminary at Poland, Ohio, where President McKinley was at one time a student. He was also Professor of Philosophy and Literature in Park College, at Parkville, Missouri, for six years, and in 1889 received the degree of Ph. D. from Gale College, Wisconsin, for special work in psychology. He came to Salt Lake City in 1892 and was for several years on the faculty of Salt Lake college, which was under the care of the Congregational Educational Society. In 1897 he left the profession of teaching to engage in mining, in which he has been successful, and has extensive interests in the Tintic district and in Beaver county, this State; also in Idaho and Oregon.

On July 24, 1877, he was married to Miss Helen M. Guild, of Dover, Ohio. Three children were born of this marriage: Arthur Burnell, Mildred M., and William Howard. The eldest died at the age of seven years. They have a pleasant home on the corner of Third and "Q" streets.

Politically he is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Tibbals has done a considerable amount of writing since his graduation, having been correspondent for a number of daily and weekly papers, as well as writing articles for literary magazines and educational papers. He was at one time literary editor of the *Commonwealth Magazine*. Mr. Tibbals has also written and published a number of poems, and was one of the founders and a leading officer of the Western Authors and Artists Club of Kansas City.



MOS MILTON MUSSER. The early history of the State of Utah and that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints must be for all time inseparably linked together.

When the early pioneers gave up home, fortune and friends and came to this then wild and undeveloped country and here founded homes, it was that they might live undisturbed in the practice of the religion which they had adopted, the teachings of which they believed to be true; and as the years passed and out of the wilderness sprang up the State which today ranks as one of the leading ones of the Union, the underlying principle with this people remained the same—to make it the bone and sinew of the Mormon religion; the fountain head, from which should flow out branches into all the world, until it should become the dominant religion of this age. To this end many noble lives were laid upon the altar of Church and State, and many of the brightest minds of the Nineteenth Century directed the affairs of the Church and assisted in the development and growth of the State. Among these men there were none more able or better fitted for the peculiar work he performed in the upbuilding of these two great institutions than was Amos Milton Musser, the subject of this sketch, whose name will go down to history as one of the staunchest defenders the Mormon religion has ever had.

Mr. Musser was born in Donegal township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1830, and is the son of Samuel and Ann (Barr) Musser. His father died when he was about two years of age, leaving his widow with a family of four children to support. A few years later Mrs. Musser married Abraham Bitner and the family moved to Illinois, settling near Quincy. However, Mr. Bitner's health failed and they returned to Pennsylvania, where he died. During her second widowhood Mrs. Bitner heard the doctrines of Mormonism preached by Elders in her neighborhood and became a convert to their teachings. In 1846 she moved to Nauvoo with her children, arriving there only to find the Mormons had been driven out of the State, the few who remained being too poor to procure the

means to take them out of the city. Mrs. Bitter and her children were driven with these people across the Mississippi river into Iowa by the mob, and our subject, who was then sixteen years of age, took part in the trouble, being within a few feet of Captain William Anderson and his son Augustus when they were killed by the mob.

Our subject being the oldest living son, it fell to him to assist in the support of the family, and his education was necessarily somewhat neglected; however, he improved every opportunity to acquire knowledge, and having a bright mind and a very retentive memory, was able to obtain a fairly good education. Upon reaching Iowa, where young Musser obtained employment in a store as a clerk, remaining there until 1851, in the spring of which year he started for Utah. He had been a nominal member of the Mormon Church for some years, but had never been baptized. This ceremony was performed at Kanessville, Iowa, on May 24, 1851, by Elder James Allred and confirmed by Apostle Orson Hyde. He arrived in Salt Lake City that fall and soon after reaching here accepted a position as scribe in the General Tithing Office, which was obtained through the kindness of President Brigham Young. The following year he was called to go upon a mission to Hindoostan, being blessed and set apart for the work by Joseph Young, Lorenzo Snow and Wilford Woodruff, on October 16, 1852. He arrived in Calcutta in the following spring and labored there about eight months, when in company with Elder Truman Leonard he joined Elder Hugh Findlay in Bombay, and was sent from there to Kurrachee, Scinde, where he remained until summoned home by President Young. He sailed from India early in 1856, but reached London too late to accompany the season's immigration to Utah, and remained in England until the spring of 1857, laboring principally in Wales. He reached home that fall, after an absence of five years, and having circumscribed the globe. This long mission was performed literally "without purse or scrip," this being the manner in which Mormon Elders were directed to travel. Elder Musser never had occasion to ask for aid in any manner, food, clothing, lodging and means

of transportation being freely offered as occasion required.

Upon his return home he again entered the Tithing Office, remaining there a year, when he was given an appointment by the First Presidency as Traveling Bishop of the Church, which position he held without intermission from 1858 to 1876, it being his duty to visit the different Stakes and Wards and attend to all matters pertaining to the collecting, forwarding and reporting of the tithes; having charge of all church moneys and look after the Perpetual Emigration Fund, as well as attend to all other Church business under the direction of the First Presidency and the Presiding Bishopric. He had over three hundred Wards under his charge, in this and neighboring States.

In April, 1873, he was appointed assistant trustee-in-trust to President George A. Smith, Trustee-in-trust for the Church, filling this position for three years, when he was again assigned to missionary work, this time to the Eastern States, laboring principally in Pennsylvania, where he re-visited the scenes of his boyhood and preached as opportunity offered. During this time he published a number of pamphlets bearing upon the belief and practices of the Church, which called out the hearty approval of the heads of the Church, and Mr. Musser received a personal letter from Apostle Orson Hyde commending his work. Upon again returning to Utah he was for a time employed in the President's office and was later given an appointment in the Historian's office, with a special commission from the First Presidency to keep a record of all the persecutive acts, and the names of the perpetrators of those acts against the Church. That he faithfully performed this duty, the well-kept records of his office testify. He has also written much for the public press and is the author of several valuable works, many of which were issued in pamphlet form. One of his publications, "Fruits of Mormonism," has a wide circulation and has been an invaluable aid to many of the missionaries.

Mr. Musser's life has been devoted largely also to the upbuilding and advancement of the interests of the State, and when not engaged in

the work of the Church he has given his attention as well as his means to the furthering of many projects tending to the development of the resources of this country. In 1866 the Deseret Telegraph line was opened between Salt Lake City and Ogden and the following year the Deseret Telegraph Company was incorporated, our subject being one of the promoters and incorporators, and was placed in charge as general superintendent. He held this position for over nine years, being at the same time one of the directors, and under his management the business grew to large proportions, having a number of branches, and the gross receipts grew from a little over eight thousand dollars in 1868 to over seventy-five thousand dollars in 1873. A few years after retiring from the management of this company Bishop Musser introduced the telephone into Salt Lake City, and also the phonograph. Among the other institutions with which he has been connected may be mentioned the Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company and the State Bank of Utah, in both of which he was one of the incorporators; The Great Western Iron Company, the Utah Eastern, Salt Lake and Fort Douglas; and the Juab, Sanpete and Sevier Valley Railroads; a director, secretary, treasurer and general traveling agent of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society; director, secretary and treasurer of the Utah Silk Association, and President of the Utah Bean Association. He also held for many years prior to Statehood the office of Fish and Game Commissioner, and did much towards supplying the streams with choice fish. In fact, there were few enterprises for the public good in the earlier days of the history of this State with which he was not actively connected, and he has ever been one of the most public spirited and broad-minded of men.

Mr. Musser has been and is still a staunch believer in the doctrine of plural marriages and had four wives sealed to him, in the following order: Ann Leaver, by President Brigham Young, January 9, 1858; Mary Elizabeth White, by President Heber C. Kimball, October 1, 1864; Belinda Pratt, by President Brigham Young, September 4, 1872, and Annie Seegmiller, by Presi-

dent Daniel H. Wells, January 30, 1874. He has been the father of twenty sons and fifteen daughters.

After the passage by Congress of the anti-polygamy law of 1862 Elder Musser volunteered as a subject to test the constitutionality of the law, but the case of Elder George Reynolds was chosen instead. At the outbreak of the anti-polygamy crusade under the Edmunds-Tucker act Elder Musser was among those arrested for violation of that law, his case coming to trial on April 30, 1885. He was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of three hundred dollars and imprisonment for six months. He submitted a letter of protest to Judge Zane, defending his action, which letter, together with the substance of the reply made by Judge Zane have been preserved in the Church records, and contribute much valuable information regarding the grounds upon which these fines and imprisonments were made.

Mr. Musser's time for the past few years has been largely devoted to the work of the Historian's Office, in which he has spent a great part of his life. He is one of the best known men of Utah, and a typical Westerner, self-educated and self-made; energetic, wide awake and alive to the needs of the Church and State. He is a man of broad intellect, keen sympathies, hospitable, and there is no man in the State who is better known or more beloved by the people at large than Amos Milton Musser.



**HEBER C. KIMBALL.** Next in importance to the Prophet Joseph Smith and President Brigham Young in the leadership of the Mormon Church, stands the subject of this sketch, Heber C. Kimball, one of the Apostles and the founder of the British mission of the Mormon Church. He was one of the early converts to the doctrines of that Church, and by his influence and personality, by his strenuous life and by the accomplishment of almost impossible tasks, made for himself a name that shines forth like a bright star in the illustrious work of the leaders of Mormonism. Whatever may be opinions as to the merits of



this religion, or as to the course which they have pursued, there can be no question but that the men who have guided and directed its efforts and built it from its beginning of fifty years ago to its present populous and powerful position, are among the men who have brought Utah to its present standing. Their leadership has been marked by the highest type of executive and administrative ability, and their success in encountering and overcoming difficulties ties, entitles them to a high place in the ranks of those who have conquered the West. The faith which they held in their religion imbued them with great endurance and perseverance, and sustained them in any and all adverse conditions. As a leader in the Church, Heber C. Kimball was without doubt one of its most prominent men, and in the development of Utah and the bringing together of the right people for the proper development of the different parts of the State, he was especially distinguished. He was one of the early members of the Church, and was through all the trials with the members in Illinois and Missouri, and in Winter Quarters near Council Bluffs, and later made the terrible journey across the great American plains. His life here was one constant battle with nature and savage man, in the effort to bring forth from the wilderness sustenance for his family. The trials that the pioneers underwent he shared to the fullest extent; the lack of food, the loss by the depredations of the Indians, the drought, and the visitation of plagues of insects he successfully combatted and rounded out a wonderful career in the new home of the Church. At his death, so prominent had he become that services were held in all the Mormon churches throughout the State, and as a mark of esteem the City Council of Salt Lake ordered all the city buildings closed and work suspended during the obsequies.

Heber Chase Kimball was born in Sheldon, Franklin county, Vermont, ten miles from Lake Champlain, June 14, 1801. He was a native of the same region from which came Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, and in later years Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. He was the

fourth child and second son in the family of Solomon Farnham Kimball, a native of Massachusetts, where he had been born in 1770. His father was a man of "good moral character," and although professing no religion, taught his children the principles of right and wrong and the observance of the Golden Rule. His wife, Anna (Spaulding) Kimball, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a strict Presbyterian, and reared her children according to the doctrines of that church. She was a daughter of Daniel and Speedy Spaulding, and was born in Plainfield, New Hampshire, on the banks of the Connecticut river. The Kimball family were of English descent.

Our subject's fourth great-grandfather and brother came from England to America in 1634, settling in Massachusetts. In America, our subject's ancestors and those of the Prophet Joseph Smith were related by marriage. Heber Chase Kimball was named after Judge Chase, of Massachusetts, by whom his father had been reared from a boy, and who chanced to visit his former protege a short time after his son was born. The christening was proposed by the Judge, and he suggested the name of Heber Chase Kimball for the infant. Judge Chase, though learned in the law, was also equipped with a trade upon which he could fall back in case of adversity or in case that the necessity arose that he should earn his own living. He was by trade a blacksmith, and taught our subject's father that trade, and when the latter was married assisted him to establish his smithy in the town of Sheldon. At the close of the Revolutionary War our subject's father was thirteen years of age. He often rehearsed to his children the scenes through which he passed in those trying times throughout his boyhood. He was later a captain of a militia company in Sheldon, and was also engaged in farming and clearing land, turning the wood into coal and ashes, and also had a forge and trip hammer and manufactured wrought iron. He was engaged in this work down to the time of the second war with England, and as a result of the embargo imposed by President Madison, the property of the Kimballs was entirely lost, in-

vested as it was in salts, potash and pearlash, which, with the abandonment of commerce between the United States and England, threw this property on the owner's hands and rendered it valueless.

The Kimball family continued to reside in Sheldon until February, 1811, when they removed from Vermont and settled in West Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, five hundred miles from their former home, and here our subject's father again took up the occupations of farming and blacksmithing, and also engaged in building. He received considerable aid in his new venture from Judge Towsley, of Scipio, Cayuga county, by whom he had been employed for several months as foreman in the blacksmith shop. The building operations proved successful, and the attention to it and the blacksmith business made Mr. Kimball one of the most prominent men of the country, employing eight forges in the work and supplying the country with agricultural and mechanical tools for a distance of fifty or sixty miles from his headquarters. They continued to live in West Bloomfield throughout the War of 1812. Their home was on the turnpike, between Albany and Buffalo, over which the troops passed to and from the seat of action. The times were flourishing, business and money were plenty, and as almost every man in business became a banker, issuing "shin plasters" from one cent up to five dollars, the inevitable result was a deflection of the currency and the consequent bankruptcy of the people. Mr. Kimball lost the greater portion of his property through this speculation, and was forced to move from his home. He removed to a site two and a half miles east, half way between East and West Bloomfield, where he purchased a farm near a small lake called "Stewart's Pond," and here again established himself in the blacksmithing business, erecting a large tavern, barn and other buildings, and set out an orchard of various kinds of fruit trees. This was in 1816, which year was known as the cold season, that being the first time that the black spots were seen on the sun. The coldness of the season ruined to a great extent the crops, and in the following year the family were in dire

distress, subsisting for over three weeks on milk weeds, which they boiled and ate without salt, and without bread.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent in these unpropitious and adverse circumstances, sharing alike with his father and the family in prosperity and in adversity. His schooling extended from his fifth to his fourteenth year, and was of the quality usually found in the primitive village schools of that day. His education was necessarily very limited, but he was not an ardent lover of books, nor were the educational facilities of such a nature as to recommend them to a young and growing mind. He derived more of his knowledge from the lessons that his daily life taught him and from his observations of nature. At the age of fourteen he started to work in his father's blacksmith shop, and continued at that business until nineteen years old, when his father, having met with further reverses, he was again thrown upon his own resources and was forced to make his own way in the world. He has been described as a man of "singular nature, composed as it was of courage and timidity; of weakness and of strength; uniting a penchant for mirth with a proneness to melancholy, and blending the lion-like qualities of the leader with the bashful and lamb-like simplicity of a child." After the closing of his father's shop, his eldest brother, Charles, offered him a position as an apprentice in the potters trade, and with him he continued until he was twenty-one, living in Mendon, Monroe county, New York, six miles north of Bloomfield, where his brother's pottery business was established. Here our subject completed his trade and began work as a journeyman, and six months later purchased his brother's business and successfully conducted it for upwards of ten years.

Our subject met his first wife while engaged in the pottery business, and on November 7, 1822, they were married. Vilate Murray, his wife, was a daughter and the youngest child of Roswell and Susannah Murray. She was a native of New York, having been born on June 1, 1806, in Florida, Montgomery county, New York, and at the time of her marriage was in her seventeenth year. She proved to be an ideal wife and help-

meet to her husband, and throughout the vicissitudes and triumphs of his life was his comforter and consoler. At the time of his first marriage our subject had just passed his majority. He followed the example of his sires and enlisted in the Independent Horse Company of the New York State Militia, under the command of Captain Sawyer, of East Bloomfield, and with this organization he remained for fourteen years. In 1823 he was admitted into the ranks of the Masonic order, being a member of it at Victor, and in the following year, with five of his fellow Masons, petitioned the Chapter at Canandigua, then the county seat of Ontario county, for the degrees up to the Royal Arch. This petition was favorably considered, but before any action was had upon it, the Morgan anti-Masonic riot occurred, and the Masonic hall, the meeting place of the Chapter, was burned by the mob and all the records consumed.

Our subject continued his prosperous career, working at pottery in the summer and attending his forge in the winter months. He purchased land, erected a house, planted orchards, and was in every way prosperous. In the spring of 1825 he was able to give his father a home with him in Mendon. His mother had died in February, 1824, at West Bloomfield, of consumption, her husband surviving her but little over a year, when he too came to his death by the same disease. Our subject had now arrived at the turning point of his career. He was a man fully fitted for the duties and responsibilities that fell on the heads of families and to a respectable citizen of a new and growing community. His education was but limited, and his scholastic training of the meagerest description; unlettered and untaught, save in the universal university of experience, learning deeply and well from the every-day events of life, he made himself one of the leading men of the West and of the United States, by his indefatigable application to the little things of life. He had been reared in a God-fearing and religious family, but had never embraced the faith of his mother or attended the meetings of the Presbyterian Church as a member. During his residence in Mendon he attended the Baptist Church and was

baptized into membership by Elder Elijah Weaver. He, however, did not continue his membership in this church. It was here that he formed his intimate friendship with his life-long colleague, Brigham Young, which was only severed by death. The Youngs, at this time, in religious life were members of the Reformed Methodists, but being in poor circumstances, they were looked down upon by the prosperous members of the flourishing church to which they belonged. They were natives of Vermont, and had moved to New York, but had suffered greatly from sickness, sorrow and affliction. Their condition appealed strongly to the sympathy and love of our subject and his wife, and led to the formation of the friendship of the families which lasted throughout their life time.

The first introduction that both Heber C. Kimball and Brigham Young had to Mormonism was in 1831, when, in the winter of that year, five elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints came from Pennsylvania to Victor, five miles distant from Mendon, and preached the doctrines of their church. Their first meeting was attended by our subject, and so strong was his belief that he was immediately converted to their teachings. His entrance into the Mormon Church took place in the following year. In January, 1832, he and a party of which Brigham Young was a member, visited the branch of the Mormon Church in Columbia, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and shortly after their return were baptized into the church by one of the missionaries from Pennsylvania. This baptism of our subject took place April 15, 1832, Brigham Young having been baptized the day before, and two weeks after her husband had been baptized his wife, Vilate Kimball, was baptized and made a member of the church by Joseph Young. The baptizing of these members was followed by the forming of a branch of the Church at Mendon, and its growth caused an uprising of the people against them, and was in reality the beginning of the future persecution of the members of this church. In the following September, Brigham Young's wife, Miriam, died, and the two little daughters she left behind were cared for by Vilate Kimball until they removed

from Mendon. In the meantime our subject had been ordained an Elder, under the hands of Joseph Young, and began his active work in the ministry of the Church. He visited many places in New York, baptizing new members and building up branches of the Church, and labored throughout that State until the latter part of October, 1832, when he, in company with Brigham and Joseph Young, arrived at Kirtland after a journey of three hundred miles by team. Here they met the Prophet, Joseph Smith, and in the fall of 1833 Elder Kimball disposed of all his property in Mendon and settled his affairs preparatory to his migration to the West. He was the only one of his father's family to become convinced by the teachings of the Mormons, and his action resulted in many petty persecutions, his departure being hindered and delayed by a number of vexatious and unjust law suits.

His family at this time consisted of his wife and two children, William Henry and Helen Marr. He had two children dead, Judith Marvin, an elder daughter, and Roswell Heber, a younger son. Brigham Young and his two motherless daughters traveled in the same wagon with the Kimball family to Kirtland, and upon their arrival there late in October, they first occupied a house belonging to Elijah Smith, but the industry of our subject soon provided a home of his own, which he continued to share with Brigham Young until the latter procured a house for himself. The opposition which this new Church had incurred was augmented upon the arrival of these new members, and throughout Ohio and in Missouri the public temper was violently stirred against them. The members of the Church in Jackson county, Missouri, suffered great persecutions, about twelve hundred members being driven from their homes, their houses plundered and burned and some of the people killed. The uprising at Kirtland had but begun to be organized, and as yet no active demonstrations had been made against them.

The next work which our subject undertook for the Church was in the expedition which left Kirtland early in May, 1834, to recover the property of the members of the Church in Jackson county, Missouri, from whence they had been

driven by the uprising of the people of that State. This company numbered about one hundred, and were divided into companies of twelve each, and captains appointed for each of the sub-divisions. After a long and arduous trip across forests and prairies, they arrived in Missouri with a considerably augmented command. The camp here was attacked with the dreadful scourge of cholera, sixty-eight of the members suffering that disease, and fourteen of them dying. On the 30th of June of that year Elder Kimball started for home, and arrived in Kirtland on July 26th, where he found his family in good health and prosperous circumstances. From that time on our subject was actively engaged in the work of building up the Church's membership and in erecting suitable buildings in Kirtland, until June 13, 1837, when he was unanimously chosen to be the head of the missionary party sent to labor in Great Britain. This was the foundation of the work which has been carried on in that kingdom by the Church, and which has grown to such proportions that at present they have large offices in Liverpool, London, and in fact in all important centers throughout that kingdom. The work which Elder Kimball did there in overcoming the opposition, in making converts, in building up the tolerance of feeling and in securing emigrants for America, has never been duplicated by any other man in any work, no matter of what nature. His success there was but a continuation of his work in America, and marked him as one of the leading men of this new religion. He traveled extensively all over England, preaching and establishing missions wherever he went, and encouraging new members and giving aid and sustenance to his associates in the work. He converted and baptized eighteen hundred people into the Church during eight months' labors, and on his second mission baptized one thousand people. He returned to the United States in 1838, and arrived in New York in May of that year. After a short stay in the East, he continued his journey to Kirtland, arriving there on May 22nd, a little less than a year from the time he departed for Europe. He remained there but a short time, and on July 1st of that year commenced his journey with his family and about

forty others, to the Missouri river, arriving at Far West on July 25th, and in August of the following year the opposition of the people of that State to the Mormons was fully demonstrated by the attempt to prevent them from voting at the election. From this time on they were persecuted and oppressed in every conceivable manner, and their lives were constantly in danger. The fall and winter of 1838 was one of the darkest in the history of this Church. On the one hand was the violent spirit of the public, and in the ranks of the Church dissensions occurred, which threatened to overthrow it.

On November 1st of that year Far West was surrounded by a force of seven thousand, claiming to be the regular militia of Missouri, and the work which the members of the Church had done and the property which they had improved was lost entirely to them, and shortly after they were forced to leave Missouri and take up their residence in Winter Quarters, now known as Florence, Nebraska. The times which followed are too well known to be introduced into this work, and forms too important a chapter in the history of the United States to have failed to hold the attention of every person who is at all familiar with the history of this country. Throughout all these troublesome times our subject was ever at the head and front of the movement, looking after the protection of his people, and caring for their interests. After the killing of the Prophet, Joseph Smith, and his brother, Hyrum, the leadership of the Church devolved upon Brigham Young, who chose for his right-hand man Heber C. Kimball. The settlement at Nauvoo was abandoned, and the members of the Church, under Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, were led to the West.

At this time a call for the Mormon battalion was made, and Brigham Young and our subject were among the prominent recruiting sergeants. The subsequent journey across the plains to Salt Lake and the trials which the first pioneers passed through, forms a chapter in the history of the West which is a familiar one to all of the present generation. Throughout this time, aiding in the development of the agricultural resources,

assisting in the establishment of mercantile pursuits and aiding in the upbuilding of the Church to which he had chosen to devote his life, our subject was always prominent. Shortly after his arrival here, the First Presidency was re-organized, and Heber C. Kimball was elected one of its members. He also held the office of Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor of Deseret, later the Territory of Utah, and now the State. He was also a prominent member of the militia, and took a prominent part in the building of the Salt Lake Temple, laying the corner stone of that edifice. During the famine of 1856 he was looked upon by his people as a second Prophet, and by his advice and counsel saved many of his people from death by starvation by saving up thousands of bushels of grain and distributing it among them. This year witnessed the great "Hand Cart" expedition, and the loss of a large number of members of that party and the exertions made by President Kimball and his sons in their behalf is well known.

Throughout his daily life and until his death on June 22, 1868, he was one of the trusted members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and one who was looked upon as one of the leading men of the State. He was a thorough and sincere believer in the doctrines of the Church and the principle of plural marriage. He had sixty-five children, and his descendants now number over five hundred. His wife, Vilate, whom he had cherished and loved from the very time of their marriage in 1822, down to her death, one year before his own, was ever a loyal and devoted helpmeet, and one who by her aid and counsel was a pillar of strength to him. At the death of President Kimball his funeral was one of the largest that has ever been held in Utah, and the universal respect shown to his memory by the closing of the municipal offices of Salt Lake, the gathering of the members in their meeting houses to hold funeral services throughout the State, marked his demise as a loss from which the Church would undoubtedly suffer heavily, and his life as one which could but be illy spared. The life which President Kimball lived in Utah marked him as one of the lead-

ing members of the Church, and also as one of the most prominent men. The example which he set and the work he accomplished has been a shining light for the guidance of his posterity; and several of his sons are now among the influential men in this city and prominent in the affairs of the Church.



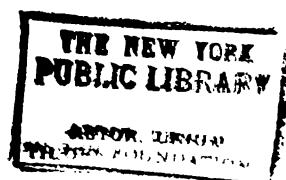
**FRED J. KIESEL.** Among the successful merchants of Utah there is perhaps none better known throughout the western country than is Fred J. Kiesel, who not only has undoubtedly the largest exclusive wholesale grocery house in the State, his annual business amounting to considerably over a million dollars a year, but is heavily interested in a variety of paying enterprises throughout the West. He came to Utah as a young man of twenty-two years, and after a few years' changing about from one part of the country to another, came to make Ogden his permanent abiding place, and has risen to a position of influence among her business men and financiers.

Mr. Kiesel was born May 19, 1841, in Ludwigsburg, Wurtemberg, Germany, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the schools of that country. He crossed the ocean in 1857, and after one year spent in New York City he went South, and while at Memphis, Tennessee, he enlisted in the Fourth Tennessee Infantry (Confederate) and served for twelve months in the army, after which he continued to journey, reaching Salt Lake City in July, 1863. From then until the spring of 1866 he migrated from one part of the country to another, opening stores which he disposed of in a short time. During this period he lived in Soda Springs, Idaho; Salt Lake City and Manti, Utah; again in Salt Lake City; Wellsville, Utah, and finally Ogden in the summer of 1866. However, the old fever of restlessness was not yet quelled, and he disposed of his business in Ogden, and once more went to Idaho, locating first at Paris, and then at Montpelier. From the latter place he again came to Ogden in 1869, and the following spring opened a store at Ophir mining camp. That fall he sold out his business in Ogden and moved it to

Bingham, and the following fall disposed of his business at both Ophir and Bingham and went on a visit to his old home in Germany, where he spent a year.

On his return from Germany, Mr. Kiesel opened a store and forwarding house in Corinne, Utah, and conducted that business until the spring of 1879, at which time he opened a wholesale house in Ogden, but after conducting it a year, sold out to his partner and went to Toledo, Ohio, where he again started a wholesale grocery and liquor business. He returned to Ogden in the fall of 1881, and bought back his old business, which he has continued to operate up to the present time. Since then his business has had a most phenomenal growth, steadily increasing until he is the leading wholesale grocer in Utah. He incorporated the business in 1887 under the name of Fred J. Kiesel & Company, becoming President and Manager of the business, and still retains those positions. Besides the large force of clerks the firm has seven traveling men constantly on the road soliciting trade in the intermountain States.

As his means increased, Mr. Kiesel branched out in other directions. He did a large forwarding business in the northwest before the railroads came into the country, and still has heavy financial interests in Idaho and Oregon. Among the enterprises in which he is interested may be mentioned B. K. Block & Company, in which he is a large stockholder. At Arcadia, Oregon, he has a large stock and fruit farm, which comprises a thousand acres, and also a ranch at Palmer, Idaho, where he makes a specialty of breeding thoroughbred Hereford cattle and Percheron horses. He is President and the principal owner of a large forwarding business at Ontario, in the eastern part of Oregon, handling a stock of general merchandise. Few men are more alive to the benefits accruing to the West from irrigation than Mr. Kiesel, and he has taken an active interest in all irrigation matters. In eastern Oregon and Idaho he has furnished a large amount of capital for irrigation ditches, which have been constructed through that portion of the country. In his forwarding business he has made it an object to follow along the lines of railroad con-





*Yours Truly*  
*William Glaspy*



struction, and has done more perhaps than any other individual person to develop and open up the great northwestern country. He owns the second largest vineyard in California, situated near Sacramento, and there manufactures an excellent brand of Cordova wines and brandies. At home he was one of the incorporators of the Ogden sugar factory, since absorbed by the Amalgamated Sugar Company, in which he is a director.

Mr. Kiesel was married in 1873 to Miss Julia Schansenbach, and by her has two children—Fred W., Cashier of the State Bank of Sacramento, California, and also Vice-President and Manager of the California winery. The daughter, Minnie, is now traveling in Europe.

Our subject has for years been one of the foremost political factors in the public life of Ogden. He assisted in founding the Liberal party at Corinne, and was the first Liberal Mayor of Ogden, his term extending from 1889 to 1891. During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago he was the Commissioner for Utah, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention. After the division on national lines Mr. Kiesel went over to the Democratic party, of which he is still a staunch adherent, and was an active legislator in the State Senate of 1901-02.

Religiously Mr. Kiesel is a member of the Lutheran Church.

**H**ON. WILLIAM GLASMAN, Mayor of Ogden and Speaker of the Utah Legislature, was born in Davenport, Iowa, November 12, 1858, and is the son of William and Catherine (Cramer) Glasmann. His early life was spent in his native State up to the age of thirteen, receiving only the rudiments of a common school education. He then became apprenticed to the saddlery trade at Avoca, Iowa, serving three years, after which he worked as a journeyman at his trade for several years, traveling over nearly the entire country. In 1878 he entered into business at Helena and Fort Benton, Montana, where he manufactured saddles, and remained in this business two years. In 1880 he came to Salt Lake City, Utah, and became associated with the Hon.

John D. Lynch in the real estate and loan business, passing through the "boom" days.

In 1890 he entered into a new enterprise, which was not only new to himself, but new to this section of the country—that of raising the American bison or buffalo, on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, having imported sixty head of buffalo from Manitoba, Canada, which he increased to one hundred and ten, and while thus engaged became interested in the *Ogden Standard*, and in December, 1892, moved to Ogden and assumed the business management of that journal, and a year later became editor-in-chief, as well as manager, in which position he still remains. His newspaper career is well known throughout the State. When he took charge of the paper in 1892 it was badly run down and in a poor financial condition. The general tone of the paper and its finances have gradually increased under Mayor Glasmann's able management, and it is today one of the strongest journals in Utah, and to which he gives the most of his time, outside of his official duties.

Mr. Glasmann has been identified with the political life of the State under the banner of the Republican forces, and has taken much interest in the work of that party. In 1898 he was a candidate for the State Legislature, but was defeated by the fusion ticket, or Bryan wave, which swept the country at that time. In 1900 he was elected to the House branch of the Legislature, running ahead of the McKinley electors, serving two years, and was the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus for Speaker of the House. During this period he made a phenomenal record for just and fair ruling, and he was the first Speaker of the Utah Legislature whose decisions were never reversed by the body of the House.

Before his legislative term expired, Mr. Glasmann received the unanimous nomination of his party for the office of Mayor. He did not desire the office, but could not refuse his party's call, and after a spirited contest, he was elected by a majority of 330 votes, the largest majority ever given to a mayoralty candidate in Ogden since the division on party lines in Utah, and was the only Republican Mayor elected in Ogden for ten years past.

Mr. Glasmann is of a very positive character, and since he has been installed as Mayor has insisted on economy and strict business methods. He believes the public business should be conducted with the honesty and tact of private business, and for the benefit of the whole people. He is absolutely fearless, and does what he thinks is right, regardless of the consequences. He is enterprising and energetic, and ever ready to advance the interest of his home city. No enterprise or industry is too great for his undertaking. In 1897 Hon. David Eccles offered to subscribe \$50,000 toward building a sugar factory if the citizens of Ogden would raise \$350,000. The business men's association undertook to raise the money, but abandoned the proposition, and it was immediately taken up by Mr. Glasmann, who personally visited the people, made public addresses in each precinct in the county, and in thirty days' time the whole sum was secured, and the mammoth Ogden Sugar Factory stands as a monument to the push and energy of the subject of this sketch.

In 1900 he was a candidate for member of Congress on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by the treachery of supposed friends. The vote was very close. Since 1892 Mayor Glasmann has been one of the prominent figures in the State in Republican ranks, having stumped some parts of the State at each election since that time. Mayor Glasmann is a familiar figure in politics throughout the State. During his career as a newspaper man, he has made many enemies. Every wrong doer fears his paper, the *Ogden Standard*. Every public servant who puts his hands in the public treasury is a watched man, irrespective of party affiliation. Mr. Glasmann has a record for chastising rottenness and wrong, and the sting of his lash has been so severe that few he finds himself compelled to attack ever forget or forgive. He has fought valiantly for what he believed to be right, and as a consequence of the stand he has taken numerous libel suits have been filed against him, all of which, however, he has won. As an editor, he has always taken the stand "that it was right to publish the truth, no matter who it hits."



**WHITFORD B. WILSON**, Superintendent of Public Schools for Weber County. One of the noblest uses to which a man can devote his life is the training of the minds of the young, moulding their characters and fitting them for lives of noble endeavor, whether they sit in high places or fill the humbler walks of life, and, thanks to the efficient corps of educators in Utah today, the youth of this State are being sent out into life's battle equipped with an education second to none furnished by the public schools of older States. Among these men, the subject of this sketch, while still young both in years and in the work, is displaying an ability for the work of no mean order, and bids fair to rank with the prominent educators of our country.

Whitford B. Wilson was born in Wilson's Ward, a suburb of Ogden, on November 10, 1868, and is the son of Whitford G. and Jane (Matthews) Wilson, who were among the first settlers of Ogden. Our subject was educated in the public schools of this place, and upon graduating from the High School received his certificate to teach. He began as a teacher in the Hooper school in 1884, and has since been associated with the schools of Weber county, teaching most of the time up to 1898, when he was unanimously elected to his present position, there being no one nominated to run against him, and receiving the hearty support of both parties. He was re-elected in the same manner in 1900, and again July 14, 1902.

Since his election in 1898, Mr. Wilson has devoted his entire time to the problem of bettering the school facilities, and has during that time added a number of new school buildings to the list. He has at this time under his charge twenty-four school districts and a corps of fifty-two teachers. By virtue of his position as Superintendent he is President of the Weber County Teachers' Association, and also a member of the Utah State Teachers' Association.

Ecclesiastically Mr. Wilson has been prominent in his Ward, having passed through all the branches of the Lesser Priesthood up to High Priest, and was for several years Second Coun-

selor to Bishop John Rackham, of Wilson's Ward. He was also for a time Superintendent of the Sunday School, and at present is President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and in fact intensely interested in all Church work.

He was united in marriage in 1890 to Miss Fannie Fife, daughter of John F. Fife, an old and highly respected citizen of this city. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson—John Fife, Norma L., Milton B. and Frank.

His long years of training in the schools of Weber County have well fitted Mr. Wilson for his present responsible position and brought him in close touch with the educators of this State, among whom he enjoys a high standing.

**J**OHN MUIR. Among the retired farmers of this county, perhaps none have had any better success from a financial standpoint, or done any more for the advancement and development of this part of the State than has John Muir, the subject of this sketch. He came alone to America when but a young man, and for several years worked in Saint Louis, earning money with which to assist in bringing the rest of the family to this country. He has been a resident of this valley since about 1860, and has been one of the most aggressive residents of Wasatch County since, being closely associated with most of the enterprises for the upbuilding of the county, and identified with the agricultural and live stock interests of this section of Utah.

John Muir was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, January 8, 1830. He is the son of James and Mary (Murray) Muir, natives of Scotland, who came to Utah in 1852; and a brother of George Muir, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject grew to manhood in his native place, and there acquired his education. At the age of nineteen he sailed from Liverpool, November 12, 1849, on board the vessel *Zealand*, and landed in New Orleans De-

cember 24th of that year, where he remained until May of the following year, when he went to Saint Louis, following his trade of shoemaker in that city until 1853. The family had been converted to the teachings of the Mormon religion some years before, and after serving a four-years' apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, John came to America in order to more readily acquire the means of bringing the family to Utah. He left Saint Louis in 1853, and reached Salt Lake City on October 10th, taking up his residence in the Third Ward. He lived in Salt Lake City, working at his trade and whatever he could find to do until the spring of 1858, at the time of the Johnston army troubles, when he moved to the southern part of the State. He remained in that section of the State two years, and then moved to the Provo Valley, locating on what is now the site of Heber City. He was one of ten men to settle in that place, and has always owned his home there since. He has acquired a large amount of property in and around Heber, and engaged extensively in the live stock business, running both sheep and cattle, and now in the declining years of his life has retired from the more active duties and spends the greater portion of his time looking after his property in Heber and loaning money out at interest. His winters are usually spent in Salt Lake City or California.

Mr. Muir was married in Salt Lake City, March 1, 1855, to Mrs. Govenia (Fartheringham) Turner, who had one son—John. No children were born of this marriage, and Mrs. Muir died in Heber, May 28, 1898.

In politics our subject is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and although he has never sought nor held public office, he is actively interested in the work of his party, and gives it his hearty support. He was at one time Chairman of the Republican Committee, and carried on a very aggressive and successful campaign.

He has always been very successful and active as a Church worker, and at this time is a member of the High Council of Wasatch Stake of Zion. In the early settlement of the State he participated in the Walker, Black Hawk and other Indian wars, and also took part in the

Johnston army troubles. His life has been a most exemplary one, and he is noted for his liberal-mindedness, his broad charities and his kindly, sunny disposition. Left in his old age without wife or children to solace his declining days, he is surrounded by a large circle of loving friends and relatives, who do everything possible to atone for the lack of nearer ties, and he is looked upon as the friend of every citizen of Heber, being especially popular with the childhood and youth of the place, to whom he bears the relation of a wise and confidential friend.

**J**AMES A. SLATER, Bishop of Slaterville Ward, Weber Stake of Zion, is a native son of Utah, born at a time when but little had been done towards civilizing this at that time wild and uninviting section of the country, and as a child he became familiar with almost every phase of pioneer life; a stranger to fear, used to privation, and taught more in the wild school of nature than from book knowledge. However, his education was of the kind that was most needed at that time, and has stood him in good stead through life, and being a close observer and a wide reader, he has kept in touch with the leading events of the world, and is a well informed man on current topics.

He was born in the Ward over which he now presides, on April 11, 1856, and is the son of Richard and Ann (Corbridge) Slater. Richard Slater was born in England, February 2, 1812, reared in his native town, and there accepted the doctrines of the Mormon teachings, and was among the first in his country to be baptized into that faith, the ceremony occurring in Lancaster, about 1838 or 1839. In 1840 he crossed the Atlantic ocean with his wife and four children—Thomas, William, Mary and Priscilla, and after landing on American soil went directly to Nauvoo, Illinois, where he settled on a piece of farming land near the city and became an active worker in all Church matters. When the Saints

were driven out of Nauvoo in 1846 he went with the main body to Iowa and was one of the volunteers in the famous Mormon Battalion, enlisting at Mount Pisgah July 16, 1846, making the entire trip to California, and receiving his discharge in Los Angeles. He was working on the Sutter mill race at the time gold was first discovered in 1874. He came back through Utah, arriving here soon after the second emigration train, and went on to Iowa, where he had left his family. He remained there until 1852, and then brought the family to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City that fall. He located a farm in Ogden, but remained there only a short time when he moved to what is now Lynn Ward. When Slaterville was first settled, his was one of the families to locate here, and the Ward bore his name from the time he first moved into it. The old family homestead where he spent his life is still in the possession of the Slater family. The father followed general farming and stock-raising and for many years was one of the most prominent men of Weber County. He was the first man to take out a ditch to irrigate the land, building the ditch for his own use and dividing the water among his neighbors. Since then many other private and public ditches have been taken out in the Ward. Mr. Slater also took the initiative in building up the schools of this Ward, being a firm believer in good education, and contributed much of his means for building purposes and to defray the expenses of teachers. In the Church he passed through the Elders' Quorum of Seventies, and for many years before his death was a High Priest. Of the twelve children born to him, nine are now living. Besides the four born in England, there were born in this country, Margaret, wife of Buford Bybee; Rachel, wife of Fred L. Foy; Richard and Ann, twins. Ann is now the wife of Charles Reed; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. A. S. Condon; William, who died at the age of six years; Enoch John, died in infancy; John Edward was killed in Idaho, by being thrown from his horse on June 14, 1886, at the age of thirty-one years; James A., our subject. Of the two daughters who were born in England, Mary is now the widow of Alfred Stevens, and Priscilla is the widow of James Cowans. The father of

these children died on November 26, 1893, after a most successful life, leaving as a heritage to his children the record of an honorable and successful life. His widow lived in Ogden to the advanced age of ninety years, being in the possession of all her faculties, and a remarkably well preserved old lady, until a short time before her death, August 15, 1902.

Bishop Slater was reared in the Ward where he has lived all his life, and after passing through the Ward schools completed his education in the Ogden High School. He remained at home with his parents until he married in 1877, and then began for himself. In the spring of 1888 he settled on his present home and has since followed general farming, in which he has met with large success. Like his father he has been prominently identified with the life of his Ward, filling numerous offices in both Church and the municipality, and largely interested in many local enterprises. He has been a School Trustee and Justice of the Peace, and has filled many other positions of trust and responsibility. He has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood. In April, 1884, was ordained a member of the Sixtieth Quorum of Seventies, and on October 21st of that year left for a mission to New Zealand, where he labored for three years in the Hox Bay and Mahia districts, presiding over the Fauranga district. He mastered the language of that country, in which he preached, and is still able to recall it and speaks it quite fluently. In 1895 he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop John A. Allred, of Slaterville, serving until the retirement of the Bishop in 1899, when Mr. Slater succeeded as Bishop of the Ward, in which position we now find him, being ex-officio over all minor organizations of the Ward. He was for seventeen years Superintendent of the Sunday School, and for a number of years President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

The marriage of the Bishop took place in 1877, when he led to the altar Miss Mary E. Allred, daughter of Bishop John A. and Mary Jane Allred. Six children have been born of this marriage—James R., John Lawrence, Mary Ethel, Enos Arnold, Marcia Ann, Harold Osborn.



ON. CHARLES C. RICHARDS, Attorney-at-Law. In reviewing the history of any State there are always a few names that stand out pre-eminently among others because their owners possess superior business, literary or professional ability. Such names and such men increase the importance of a city or State and add to its prosperity. Their intelligence is a power for good in local affairs and their keen intellectual faculties promote not only their individual success, but that of their fellow-citizens as well. There are perhaps but few better known men in the legal world than Charles C. Richards, a son of Franklin D. Richards, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and than whom Utah has had no abler champion.

Our subject was born in Salt Lake City September 16, 1859, and there spent the first ten years of his life, coming to Ogden with his parents in 1869. The educational facilities of Utah in those days were of a very inferior character, but such as they were they formed the basis of the education of Mr. Richards, who attended school up to the age of eleven years, and then started out in life as a clerk in the Ogden branch of the Zions Co-operative Mercantile Institution, remaining with that concern eighteen months, after which he returned to school for another year and then found employment in the offices of the County Clerk and Recorder of Weber County. He remained in these offices fifteen years, than which fact no higher tribute can ever be paid to his trustworthiness and ability for clerical work, and the lessons learned in this position have been of inestimable value to Mr. Richards in his later life. However, he was of too ambitious a temperament to be contented with a subordinate position, and gradually worked his way upwards until he was elected Recorder and later Clerk for Weber county. Of a studious turn, he had devoted all his spare time to study and reading law with a view of fitting himself for the legal profession. In 1884 he was admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, and from that time up to 1890 was Prosecuting Attorney for the county of Weber, having been connected with the county Court house

since a boy of thirteen years. In 1887 he was elected to the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature, and two years later was elected to represent his county in the upper (Council) branch of the Legislature. In December, 1887, he was admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1890, he associated Henry H. (now Judge) Rolapp with him in the practice of his profession, the firm being known as Richards and Rolapp. The partnership continued but a short time, during which, however, they acquired a large practice and were numbered among the best attorneys of the State. After the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Richards continued to practice alone, and has risen to the position of leader among the practitioners of the Second Judicial District.

Mr. Richards has figured prominently among the educators of Utah, and for some years was a member of the Board of Regents for the Deseret University, which is now the University of Utah. For several years he was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial School, in which he has always been deeply interested, and it was through his instrumentality while a member of the Legislature in 1888 that this school was located in Ogden. He was also a member of the Territorial Board of Equalization. In 1891 he strongly supported the movement which resulted in the dissolution of the People's and Liberal parties, and through which the division on National political lines was made. He cast his lot with the Democratic party, and became Vice-President of the first Democratic club of Ogden, which took up the campaign throughout the Territory to interest the voters in National politics. In the spring of 1892 he was elected Chairman of the Territorial Democratic Committee, and conducted the campaign which resulted in the election of J. L. Rawlins as delegate to Congress. He was appointed that same year by Governor Black, who was President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, as a member of the Executive Committee of that Association, representing the States of Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado, which position he still holds. The country having gone Democratic, in the fall of 1892, he entered the

field as a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Territory of Utah and after a close campaign in Washington he was appointed to that office by President Cleveland, being the first member of the Mormon faith to hold a Federal position of prominence in Utah during a period of forty years. He assumed the duties of his office May 16, 1893, and continued in office until Utah was given Statehood in January, 1896. While in office he became Acting Governor of the Territory many times during the absence of the Governor, and as such issued the proclamation calling the special election to elect delegates to the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution on which Utah was admitted into the Union. He also presided at the inaugural ceremonies held in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, January 6, 1896, where the newly elected officers were installed and the Territorial government officially turned over to the officers of the new State. Since Utah acquired Statehood Mr. Richards has been less active in politics and has devoted himself almost wholly to the practice of his profession. From June, 1893, to July, 1897, he was associated with Hon. James H. MacMillan, in the practice of law, under the firm name of Richards & MacMillan, and from February, 1898, to January, 1902, he was associated with Hon. Edward M. Allison, Jr., under the firm name of Richards & Allison.

The marriage of our subject occurred in 1877, when he led to the altar Miss Louisa Letitia Peery, daughter of Hon. David H. Peery, now deceased, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Of the children born to them, seven are now living—Letitia J., Charles C., Jr.; Mabel C., died at the age of six years; Jesse S., Harold Peery, Lawrence W., Lorenzo M. and Franklin D.

**I**SAAC CLARK, Deceased. Among the early settlers of Utah and of the men who took an active part in affairs of State and Church, should be mentioned the subject of this sketch.

Isaac Clark was born May 7, 1806, in Bowling Green, Kentucky. His parents were Robert

and Ruth (Moore) Clark, Virginians by birth. They reared a family of seven children—John M., Thomas, William, Isaac, Susan, Mary and Charity. The parents died in 1842, the mother being the first to die, the father following within six months. In 1834 Mr. Clark married Mary Timmons, a daughter of Stephen Timmons, the ceremony being performed in Illinois. She was born in Kirkendall Station, Kentucky, May 5, 1804. She passed away at the old home in Ogden, December 12, 1878, and left one child, Katherine, who became Mrs. C. R. Toland of Ogden, and who died September 17, 1900. Isaac and Mary Timmons Clark joined the Mormon Church in Illinois about 1834 or 1835, and about five years later Mr. Clark was called for missionary work in the States. They moved with the Saints into Jackson County, Missouri, and when driven from that State by the mob, moved to Columbus, Adams county, Illinois, and from there to Macedonia, Hancock County, where our subject followed farming. From Macedonia they moved to Mt. Pisgah, and then to the town of Winter Quarters, where the Camp of Israel was organized, December 17, 1846. November 26th previous Mr. Clark was ordained Bishop of the Fifth Ward and Thirty-fifth Block, at Winter Quarters, and also elected Probate Judge, which office he retained thereafter. In April, 1848, he moved to Pottawatomie County, Iowa, and in May, 1849, went to Canesville, that State. From there he started in July of that year for the mountains. On arriving at Wilderness, great sandy plains on Spring Creek, August 19, 1849. In his official capacity of Judge, he organized and held court on above date.

On September 15th he again held court on Platte river, and again on October 20th in Echo Canyon. He reached Salt Lake City in November, 1849, and the following month was called by President Brigham Young and the Church officials to take charge of the Weber County Stake. He went to Brown's Fort, Weber County, in December of that year, and there officiated in his Church capacity, and followed general farming for a living.

In 1852 he built the first adobe house in Weber County on what is now the site of 2362 Washington Avenue, the house remaining until taken down by his son, I. L. Clark, in 1881, to make way for the present business structure now occupied by the I. L. Clark & Son's Company.

February 7, 1852, Mr. Clark was elected Probate Judge, and was at the same time appointed first Postmaster of Ogden. In 1851 he married Diana Herrick, a sister of Lester J. Herrick, deceased. Mrs. Clark was born in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1832, and is still living in this city. One son was born of this marriage—Isaac L.

Bishop Clark was during his life time a sober, industrious man, commanding the highest love and respect of those who came in contact with him, and noted for the great love he bore his families, no harsh or unkind word ever being known to pass his lips. He was a man of broad culture, self educated, liberal in his views, and one of the prominent men of his time. He passed away in Ogden on January 24, 1854, just in the prime of his manhood, and before he had been able to get a foothold in this new country.

His son, Isaac L. Clark, was born September 10, 1853, and was left fatherless at the age of four months.

After gleaning a meager education and being buffeted about by adverse winds, and seemingly striving for the unattainable, but the blood of many generations of Americans was in the boy, and with that pluck and determination which has ever distinguished us as a people, he pursued his way unmindful of the buffetings, spurred on by the ambition to make for himself a home, and his success has been such as to stand a lasting monument to his high courage, and to the noble mother who reared him and instilled high principles into his young mind. He lived for a short time in the old home and then moved into a log house located on what is now the site of the Methodist Church, and after a few years moved to an adobe house on Spring and Fourth streets, now Adams and Twenty-fourth.

When Mr. Clark became of an age to assist

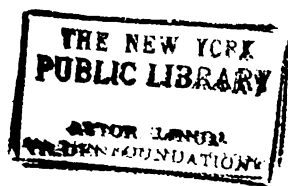
his mother, he herded sheep and cattle in the summer months, and spent a few weeks of the winter attending school. In 1862, when nine years of age, they moved to Ogden Valley, eight miles from Ogden, where they lived in a one-room hut built of logs, and there for three years he herded stock, being deprived of his former opportunity of attending school. In 1865 they moved back to Ogden, and lived for a time in a willow shanty under the hill, near Twelfth and Quincy streets. Late that fall the one-room log cabin was moved from the valley and rebuilt on a twenty-acre sage brush farm, on East Twelfth street, which was without fences or improvements of any kind, and there equipped with one yoke of oxen, an old wagon and plow, with the assistance of two younger brothers and his mother, he, without a dollar at his command, and totally ignorant of the methods of farming, put in a crop of wheat and corn, out of which they got about a third of a crop. The next season they cleared more land and made some necessary improvements about the place, making a willow fence by setting sticks four feet apart, and weaving the willows between them, and there they continued to work, mixing mud with their feet, and out of this mud making adobe bricks, with which they assisted in building a three-room house for the mother. Mr. Clark continued to work the farm, haul wood and posts from the mountains, and in fact do anything he could get to do, up to the spring of 1875, when he borrowed forty dollars and took a course of study under Professor Moench, fitting himself for teaching, and conducted the Mound Fort school during the winter of 1876-77.

During the spring and summer of 1877 he hauled rock and laid the foundation for his first real home, the foundation being sixteen by twenty-six feet. He then hauled twenty-nine thousand feet of lumber from the mills forty miles east of Ogden, taking as payment lumber, laths and pickets. The lumber and laths went into the building, and the pickets he traded to a carpenter in exchange for assistance to build the house. On December 2d of that year he was

married to Miss Romania Shaw, and took his bride to his own home. Six children have been born to them—Isaac G., now on a mission in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire; Ethel R., William C., Jesse Alonzo, died in infancy; Vera D. and Darrel G.

After his marriage Mr. Clark secured employment as a clerk for Peery, Herrick & Company, at a salary of forty dollars per month, and remained with them and their successors, Higginbottom & Company, until January, 1882 when he withdrew with eighteen dollars to his credit, having previously borrowed thirty-five hundred dollars, with which to erect a building on the lot which he owned on Washington Avenue, and signing a note of thirty-two hundred dollars for merchandise bought from Higginbottom & Company, he opened up a mercantile business with S. S. Higginbottom, under the firm name of S. S. Higginbottom & Company, and during the year 1882 he, with Mr. A. E. Shaw and a delivery boy, sold twenty-eight thousand dollars' worth of merchandise, after which Mr. Clark and Mr. Shaw bought out the interest of Mr. Higginbottom, and continued under the firm name of Clark & Shaw until 1890, when Mr. Clark purchased his partner's interest and gave each of his two sons an interest in the firm, which became known as I. L. Clark & Sons, and continued under this style until 1900, when they incorporated as I. L. Clark & Sons Company, Mr. Clark becoming President and General Manager; I. G. Clark, Vice-President; W. C. Clark, Secretary, and H. D. Moore, Treasurer. The above named, together with A. E. Shaw, constituted the Board of Directors. In February, 1902, Mr. Clark bought the stock held by Messrs. Moore, Shaw and Tribe, his daughter Ethel being made Treasurer, and together with Mrs. Clark they constitute the Board of Directors at this time. The present store building at numbers 2360 and 2362 Washington Avenue, is forty-six by one hundred and twenty feet, built of brick, and is located on the site first taken by the senior Mr. Clark almost fifty years ago, and where he de-







*J. I. Smith*

parted this life, and also where his son, I. L. Clark, first saw the light of day. They carry a full line of merchandise, including both dry goods and groceries, and giving employment to ten clerks, and the establishment ranks as one of the leading houses of the city.

In addition to this business, Mr. Clark is a stockholder in the Ogden Woolen Mills, and is one of the incorporators of the Wooley Smokeless Furnace Company. He also owns stock in other enterprises. He was for two years a member of the Board of Directors of the Weber Club.

Politically he is a Republican, and quite active in the work of his party. In 1894 and 1895 he was a member of the City Council. Besides his handsome home in the Fourth Ward, which is one of the finest in the city, he has other valuable real estate in Ogden, and is now among her wealthy citizens, commanding the confidence and esteem of all her citizens, many of whom have known him from the earliest years of his infancy up to the present time, and it is much to the credit of both his mother and himself that he has a clean record behind him, no dishonorable act having ever marred any of his business transactions, and a fact worthy of special mention is that no bill due has ever been presented more than the second time.

He is a member of the Mormon Church, in which he fills the office of a member of the Elders' Quorum. Since entering business life Mr. Clark has traveled extensively throughout the United States, often combining pleasure with his business trips. In 1888 he took his wife for a trip throughout the Northwest and along the Pacific Coast, visiting all points of interest in California. In 1893, accompanied by his wife, mother and three of the children, he visited all places of interest in the Eastern cities, taking in Chicago, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, after which they spent a month at the World's Fair being held in Chicago. In 1901 he made an extensive trip through California and into Mexico. Since then his entire time has been given to his business interests.

**J**OHAN SIVEL SMITH in many respects is one of the most remarkable men living in Utah. He has been an honored citizen of this State for over half a century, and is now past his ninety-second mile-stone on life's journey, and still an active business man, which is a record that but few men can equal; and now, in his declining years, he can look back and feel that he has performed his part in life's work faithfully and well. In Davis County, where the most of his life has been spent, he numbers his friends by the score.

John S. Smith was born in Worcestershire, England, March 10, 1809, and is the son of William and Mary (Sivel) Smith, both natives of England, the father being born in Herefordshire and the mother in Worcestershire. The Sivels were prominent people in England. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Thomas Sivel, was a leading stockman of that county. Our subject's parents lived and died in England.

The first fifteen years of our subject's life were spent on his father's farm near the place of his birth. At the age of fifteen he went to Worcestershire and served an apprenticeship of five years and three months, learning to be a carpenter, woodworker and wagonmaker. After he had served his apprenticeship he followed his trade for three years, and then returned to farm life.

He married Miss Jane Wadley of Gloucestershire, England, and of this marriage eleven children were born, eight of whom grew to maturity and one of the eight dying after reaching maturity. Two of the children were born in England, where they died. Of the children, William C. lives near his father in Kaysville, where he owns a beautiful home; Ellen S. is the widow of John Q. Knowlton; Elizabeth W. is single and lives with her father; Eliza N. is the wife of George V. Stevenson, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Harriett E. is the wife of Jesse M. Smith, President of the Wool Growers' Association of Utah, whose biographical sketch also appears in this work; Annie is the wife of N.

Brown, of Draper, and George M. is a cattle and sheep man and makes his home in Idaho. William C. is also a heavy sheep owner and cattle man, and is also engaged in general merchandising.

Mr. Smith became converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in England, and was baptized in that country in 1840. The following year he emigrated with his family to America, settling in Kirkland, Ohio, where they remained for sixteen months, and then moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, remaining there until the exodus of the Mormon people in 1846. Our subject was in Nauvoo at the time of the killing of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and passed all through the sufferings and hardships which the Mormons were subjected to in those days. From Nauvoo the family went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, remaining there until 1850, when they started for Utah under command of Captain William Snow, arriving in Salt Lake City on October 5, 1850. They remained in the city until March of the following year, when they went to Draper, remaining there until the time of the Salmon river colonization in 1856. In that year he bought what was known as the old Kay place, after whom the settlement of Kaysville was named, and moved there in 1857, making it his home from that time to the present. Mr. Smith owns two hundred acres of finely improved land on his home place, which is well improved, with a substantial brick house, good outbuildings, etc., and in addition to the home place owns two hundred acres of range land. He started in the sheep business the year he came to Kaysville, and continued in that and the cattle raising business until quite recently, when he sold his sheep interests. His wife died in Kaysville May 22, 1888, and since that time his daughters have kept house for him.

Mr. Smith has never affiliated with any political party, preferring to use his own judgment in those matters, and while he has been active in all things pertaining to the growth and advancement of his county and State, he has never been an office seeker or taken any active part in political affairs. In Nauvoo he was a member of the Nauvoo Legion, and after coming to Utah

participated in the Johnston army troubles under Philemon Merrill. His children are all members of the Mormon Church and active in its work. William C. has been called on colonization work a number of times, and George served two years on a mission to the Southern States. Elizabeth has presided for a number of years over the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association of Davis Stake. Mr. Smith's sons also spent a considerable time hauling rock for the Temple at Salt Lake City. For a number of years our subject was Counsel to the Bishop of his Ward, and in 1896 was ordained a Patriarch.

Although ninety-two years of age, Mr. Smith is in almost perfect health, with the exception of a slight defect in his hearing his faculties being as clear today as when a young man, and he is never so happy as when actively looking after his large business interests.



**CHARLES R. HOLLINGSWORTH**, County Clerk of Weber County. Among the promising young business men of Ogden, and one who has been closely associated with her interests all his life, having been born in this city, and spending almost his entire life within her confines, the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch is worthy of special mention. He entered upon his political career when he had attained his majority, and those best acquainted with him predict a bright future in store for him, either in public or business life, as his business qualifications appear to be equal to his aptness as a public official, and in his different official capacities he has so conducted his affairs as to win the warmest approbation of those whom he has served. Having lived in Ogden the greater portion of his life, he is well known to the citizens of all classes and enjoys a wide popularity.

Mr. Hollingsworth comes of an old Ohio family, his father, Charles L. Hollingsworth, having been born in Auglaize County, that State. He was a soldier in the Civil War, and served as a non-commissioned officer from 1861 to 1865, when he was honorably discharged with his company.

In 1867 he went to Iowa, here he was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to go with the construction department of the road, and in his official capacity went as far as Prominatory, in Nevada, and was there when the two railroads met. He continued in the service of the road for several years thereafter, being employed at Ogden for several years, and later transferred to Cheyenne, Wyoming; then to Denver, Colorado, and finally back to Ogden, in 1874, where he remained in the employ of the company until 1889, at which time the union depot was built and he became joint baggage agent for all the roads entering Ogden. On August 3, 1890, he was elected County Clerk of Weber County, but did not live to finish his term, dying on November 25th of that same year, at the age of forty-six years. He was an active member of the Republican party, and was corresponding secretary of the Tom Reed Republican Club during the campaign of 1888, and was that year a delegate to the National Convention, held in Minneapolis, which nominated President Harrison for his first term of office. After Mr. Harrison became President he appointed Mr. Hollingsworth Inspector of Customs and Bonded Goods in transit between Denver and Cheyenne and Reno, Nevada. This position he also held up to the time of his death. He was one of the most active members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an official of the John A. Dix Post, of which he was a member. He also took a deep interest in all municipal matters, and was foremost in anything looking to the betterment of the city. He had married in 1874 Miss Margaret Rodney, who, with her three sons, survives him. The sons are, Charles R., our subject; Howard J. and Fred P.

Our subject was born in Ogden on July 4, 1877, and coming into the world on a day when every true American was endeavoring in some manner to prove his patriotism, it is most fitting that as he grew to years of understanding, and each year celebrated his own and his country's birth, that he should have been filled with a desire to mingle in the great world of politics and do his part towards keeping unsullied his country's honor. While he has as yet aspired to nothing

higher than local offices, he is still a very young man to be in politics at all, and those who have watched his career thus far confidently look forward to a day when he will occupy high places in the public life of the State. With the exception of a period of four years, from 1882 to 1884, which was spent in Cheyenne, Mr. Hollingsworth has spent his whole life in Ogden, and the greater part of his education has been obtained from the schools of this city. He graduated from the High School in 1894, and after graduation entered the office of the County Clerk, under Joseph P. Ledwidge, who was his father's chief deputy, and succeeded to the office upon the death of the senior Mr. Hollingsworth. Our subject remained in this position up to 1897, when he entered the employ of the Bear River Irrigation and Ogden Water Works Company, filling the office of assistant cashier and bookkeeper until January, 1899.

Mr. Hollingsworth entered upon his public life in November, 1898, when he was elected Clerk of Weber County, on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1900. In 1898 he led his ticket running far ahead of any other candidate, and is the youngest Clerk the county has ever had, being but twenty-one when first elected. He was nominated by acclamation both times. He is a member of the Weber Club, of which he has been Secretary and a Director since 1899. In 1896 he received the appointment from Governor Wells of Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial School. He is also President of the High School Alumni Association of Ogden. By virtue of his office he is also ex-officio Clerk of the Second Judicial Court.



ROBERT LINDSAY, farmer, of Heber, Wasatch County, came here when this was a wild and unsettled region, and has by hard work, industry and close application to business built up a comfortable home, having one hundred and eight acres, eighty acres of it well improved land, and a good house and outbuildings.

Mr. Lindsay was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, April 19, 1845, his birth-place being a few miles

from that of the poet, Robert Burns. He is the son of William and Christina (Howie) Lindsay. When our subject was sixteen years of age his father was killed in a mine accident, October 17, 1861, leaving a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living. Our subject being the oldest son, he naturally became the supporter of the rest of the family. They emigrated to America in 1862, crossing the plains in the company of Homer Duncan, and upon arriving in Utah came direct to Heber, where he has since made his home. Mr. Lindsay settled on what is now his home, three miles east of the Heber post-office, about 1872, and his three brothers, William, James and Andrew, now live in his neighborhood. Between them the four brothers provided the means to build a home for their mother, in Heber, where she is still living. In addition to his farm, Mr. Lindsay has branched out to some extent in sheep and cattle, and has been fairly successful in this line also.

He was married in Salt Lake City on December 15, 1868, to Miss Sarah Ann Murdock, oldest daughter of Joseph S. and Eliza (Clark) Murdock. By this marriage sixteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, of whom twelve are still living. They are, Eliza R., Robert S., William B., died at seven years of age; Joseph, Archibald, died in early childhood; Jane Ann, Eunice, Elizabeth F., George C., Esther, Nyphas C., died nine months of age; Mabel, Sarah, died aged sixteen months; Ruth, Effie L. and Samuel R.

In politics Mr. Lindsay has been a staunch Republican since the organization of that party in this State, but has never been an office seeker.

Mr. Lindsay became a member of the Mormon Church at the age of eight years, and has since been a faithful and devoted member of that organization. His family are all members of this faith and active workers. Mr. Lindsay was called on a mission to Australia in 1887, but released before his time expired, on account of failing health. He came back by way of New York City, having made a tour of the world. While in Australia he organized the first Mormon Sunday School there, and traveled altogether about thirty-five thousand miles. At this time he is an

alternate in the High Council of the Wasatch Stake of Zion. He has all his life been an active Sunday School worker and Ward teacher. His son, George C., is now taking a course in the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, preparatory to going on a mission for the Church.

Mr. Lindsay stands very high with both the leaders of the Mormon Church and the business men of Heber. He is a man of undoubted integrity, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and in the enjoyment of a wide circle of friends.

**J**OHN WATSON, Manager of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution at Ogden, which is a branch of the parent house located at Salt Lake City. As Ogden is the second city in point of population in Utah, so this branch of the leading wholesale and retail mercantile institution in the inter-mountain country, is the largest of the branch establishments and does a large annual business, employing a vast number of clerks. One must become conversant with the large field covered by such an institution before he can properly appreciate the task imposed upon the head of the combined departments, each of which has its personal overseer or superintendent. Mr. Watson was born and reared in England, and when he came to Utah had had some years of experience along mercantile lines.

His birth occurred April 19, 1853, at Walkington, Yorkshire, England. His parents were William and Mary (Binnington) Watson. When our subject was eight years of age the family left Walkington and moved to Goole, in the same shire, where our subject attended the common and grammar schools until fourteen years of age. He then entered the office of an engineering and shipbuilding firm, where he remained two years; then was with an attorney in the commercial branch of the office until seventeen years of age, at which time he entered as an apprentice before the mast on a seagoing vessel. After a year spent in this work he entered the office where he had been first employed, and remained there until 1881. In that year

he set sail for the United States, crossing the ocean on the steamer *Wyoming*, and after landing at New York City came direct to Salt Lake City, reaching that place in June. There he entered the employ of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, in the office of the shoe factory, and the same year accepted a position in the office of the Ogden branch, under Manager S. W. Sears. In 1884 he succeeded Mr. Sears as manager of the Ogden branch, and has since retained the position. The business has had a constant growth since he took the management, and a number of valuable improvements have been made.

Aside from his duties as Manager, Mr. Watson has found time to become interested in a number of outside concerns, being one of the incorporators of the Utah Loan and Trust Company, of which he was Vice-President one year, and a member of the Board of Directors for a number of years. He was also for a number of years a Director of the Eccles Lumber Company, his term expiring in 1902. He is now interested in the Amalgamated Sugar Factory, and in fact one of the aggressive business men of the city, giving much of his time and means to the advancement and development of the many valuable resources which lay at the door of this favored place.

In public life he is a familiar figure, taking a deep interest in educational matters. He served for three years as a member of the City School Board of Education, and at this time is one of the Trustees of the Weber Stake Academy. He was for two years a member and Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the Reform School, now the State Industrial School, and President of the Board of Trustees for the State School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. During 1888 and 1889 he was a member of the City Council, and was one of the organizers and Director of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce; also Vice-President of the Board of Trade. He also served a year on the Fire and Police Commission Board.

Mr. Watson was married in 1875 to Mrs. Sarah (Mortimer) Seaton, of Yorkshire, England. Of the thirteen children born of this marriage, ten are now living—Arthur Willie, Diana, wife of Charles Halverson, of Ogden; Luie Mor-

timer, died in infancy; Phebe Mortimer, Claud Binnington, Ralph Timothy, died at the age of ten years; John Rodwell, George Mortimer, Carl Septimus, Malcolm Wright, Sydney Mortimer, Sarah Nettie, Dorothy E., who died in infancy. Another member of this family is John Douglass (Seaton) Watson, a son by Mrs. Watson's first marriage, and whose father was a sea captain in the English merchant marine. Mr. and Mrs. Watson became converts of the teachings of the Mormon religion in England in 1877, and were baptized at Hull. During the time he has lived in Utah our subject has been one of the faithful members of this Church. He was for fourteen years Superintendent of the Fifth Ward Sunday School. He was ordained a teacher in England and an Elder in Ogden. He was made a member of the Seventy-seventh Quorum of Seventies in 1884, ordained a High Priest in 1891, and set apart as a member of the High Council of Weber Stake. On November 8, 1900, he was ordained Bishop and set apart to preside over the Fifth Ward, Weber Stake of Zion. He assisted in 1893 to reconstruct the Weber Stake Tabernacle, and has taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the advancement of Mormonism in Utah.

Mr. Watson has acquired his present high standing by his native shrewdness, coupled with an unfaltering determination to know no obstacles in the pathway of success, and by his upright and unblemished business record has won the highest respect and confidence of his associates, and come to be a power for good in the community where he has made his home for more than twenty years.



JOHN F. FIFE. It is safe to say no man is better acquainted with the nature, extent and value of the rock quarries of the northern portion of Utah than is Mr. Fife, who has spent a large portion of his life engaged in the work of quarrying.

He is by birth a Scotchman, being born in the parish of Alloa, Clackmaanan County, on October 24, 1838, and is the son of John F. and Margaret (Fife) Fife. The Fifes were old fami-

lies of the parish of Alloa; the paternal ancestors of our subject having lived there for three hundred years and more, and were strong Presbyterians. The grandfather of our subject, also John F. Fife, participating in the advance and retreat at Carroona under Sir John Moore. He was twice wounded in this battle, and discharged and given a pension for the balance of his life, and was in his time hostler to the Earl of Mar. John F., Jr., following mining. The maternal grandfather was Alexander Fife, also a miner.

The mother of our subject died in Scotland in 1853, and the father came to America in 1869, going to Wyoming, where he lived several years, and finally died in the State of Washington in 1890, where some of his sons were living at that time. There were eight children in this family, our subject being the oldest, and six of whom are now living—John F., Alexander, at Henefer; Joseph, living in Evanston, Wyoming, Thomas and Robert, in Yakima, Washington, and Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Bowman, living in Ogden.

Mr. Fife remained in Scotland until the age of twenty-six, completing his education at an early age and following in the footsteps of his father as a worker in the mines, becoming an expert coal miner. The entire family had been converted to Mormonism in 1845, our subject being baptized at the age of nine years, and his father became a very strong preacher, winning many converts in his own land. In 1865 our subject's brothers, Alexander and Joseph, and his sister, Elizabeth, emigrated to America and located in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, where they were joined by our subject a few months later, he crossing the ocean in the steamer *Hibernia*. In the fall of 1868 they all crossed the plains together with ox teams, taking up homes in Salt Lake City. There our subject soon found employment, and was later employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having charge of cutting the tunnel through Weber Canyon, working under Bishop Sharp until the work was completed. He was then given charge of all the rock quarries along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and lived at Croydon for two years. He also worked in the Church quarries and got out much of the rock used in the construction of

the Salt Lake Temple. In 1870 he came to Weber County and located a farm six miles west of Ogden. In 1872 he moved his family to Ogden, where he lived a number of years in the Third Ward. For twelve years he was section foreman on the Utah Central Railroad, under Superintendent Sharp; meantime assisting in building the Wilson Canal, and was one of its trustees for six years. In 1873 he homesteaded on eighty acres of land in Weber County, located on the Wilson Canal, on the West Weber River. He followed railroading in various capacities until 1881, when he moved onto his farm at West Weber, and farmed there till 1888, when he sold it. In that year he was selected by Bishop Sharp to take charge of three hundred Chinamen in the coal yards at Rock Springs, and spent three months in that place. In 1883 he had been sent by Bishop Sharp to Pleasant Valley, where he opened up the coal mines and put them in running order. He also opened a number of the mines along the Union Pacific Railroad. He resided for thirteen years in Wilson's Lane, engaged in gardening and contracting for rock work. He did considerable railroad work, grading and laying the track on the John W. Young roads, and in fact was one of the foremost men in railroad life in this Western country. In 1881, at Juab, he put in the largest blast ever shot off in Utah, putting in one hundred and fifteen kegs of black powder in a shaft fifty feet deep, from which blast they gathered up several thousand cars of rock. He also assisted in building the Pioneer pipe line from Ogden Canyon to the city. Also quarried the rock for many of the bridges and for the Utah Central Railroad Company. In all these years he met with but one accident, which, however, came very near proving fatal. This occurred during the time of the "boom," when he was engaged in blasting rock in Ogden Canyon. He had drilled a hole ten feet deep and filled it with thirteen pounds of powder, when it went off, throwing Mr. Fife forty feet into the air and badly injuring him. He still carries the scars from his wounds. One companion who was standing near him was killed, and another disabled for life.



In May, 1901, Mr. Fife bought three lots on Twenty-first and Grant streets, where he erected two houses, and now makes his home there, retired from active life. He served his county for two years as Fish and Game Warden, and was at one time a Justice of the Peace in Wilson's Ward. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party.

Mr. Fife was married August 10, 1858, to Miss Janet Kiddie, daughter of William and Isabelle (Logan) Kiddie. Twelve children have been born to them, eight of whom are living—Eliza, wife of William McFarland, of Evanston, Wyoming; William, Fannie, wife of W. B. Wilson, Superintendent of Schools, Weber County; Alice, wife of Richard Pierce, of Ogden; Flora, wife of James Farnsworth, cashier of the Rio Grande Western Railway; Alexander, at home; Etta, wife of H. L. Shibley, of Ogden, and George.

The success that has come to Mr. Fife has been won through his own industry and labor, and by his straightforward and manly course he has won many friends who are glad to see him live to enjoy the fruits of his labors.

**J**OHAN M. MURDOCK is one of the most prominent and successful farmers in Wasatch County, having been here for the past forty years, and has during that time seen the country developed from a wild and barren state to one of the most beautiful spots in the inter-mountain region, himself taking an active part in this work of development and progress.

He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, December 28, 1821, and is the son of James and Mary (Murray) Murdock, both natives of Ayrshire. Our subject is a grandson of James and a great-grandson of Robert Murdock, all of whom were farmers and lived on the family estate called Common Dyke. Our subject's father was killed in a mine accident in Scotland, while trying to rescue his comrades who had been overcome with coal gas. The mother came to the United States in 1856 and died on the North Platte River, while en route across the plains to Utah.

Mr. Murdock was married in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, February 24, 1848, to Ann Steel,

daughter of James and Elizabeth (Carr) Steel, natives of that place. Fifteen children were born of this marriage, of whom eight are living, and all but the oldest son are now married. He was married the second time to Isabella Crawford, daughter of Andrew Crawford. Seven children were born of this marriage, six of them now living.

He left his home in company with his wife and two children on January 1, 1852, and went to Liverpool, where they remained ten days before embarking. They sailed on the 10th of the month on board the *Kennebeck*, landing at New Orleans and started by boat up the Mississippi River. The boat became stranded on a sand bar, where she lay for nine days, and the passengers suffered much from lack of food. Our subject's little son succumbed to the privations endured at this time, and was buried on the banks of the Mississippi. They continued up the river to Saint Louis, and there their little girl died April 24, 1852. They remained in Saint Louis about a month recuperating from the fatigues of the trip, and then went on to the place where Kansas City now stands. Cholera broke out among the company, and many deaths occurred. The third child of Mr. and Mrs. Murdock was born at this place on May 20, 1852, in a tent, and when the infant was eight days old they resumed the journey. When the company reached Fort Laramie our subject started back after a cow that had strayed off, and after following the animal twenty miles recovered her and started back to join his company, but took the wrong trail, and after traveling all day found an Indian camp, where he spent the night. Upon getting up the next morning he discovered that the Indians had turned the cow loose, and he spent that day in searching for it, and finally had to give it up and go back to the place where he had left the train. He was three days catching up with his company, during which time he had only a cup of coffee and a biscuit. Captain A. O. Smoot was in charge of this company, and was one of the sufferers from cholera, and was nursed by Mr. Murdock, who cared for the sick and dying and helped bury the dead. Captain Smoot was fortunate enough to recover from this illness. When they reached

the Black Hills Mr. Murdock was taken sick with mountain fever and Captain Smoot took his turn as nurse, doing everything possible to make our subject comfortable. They arrived in Salt Lake City September 3, 1852, and here Mr. Murdock spent the next eight years working at whatever he could find to do. When he arrived in Utah Mr. Murdock found himself in debt to the extent of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and a half, which he was able to pay off the following fall. He bought a house and lot, for which he gave one hundred and fifty dollars, getting it on time, and paying for it by 1855, making his payment in flour and giving a ton of that commodity in liquidation of the debt. When he got his property paid for he once more went into debt in order to assist his brother-in-law and family to come to Utah. He was able to clear this debt during the next year. The brother-in-law died in 1856, and our subject supported his family that winter.

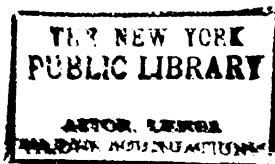
In 1860 Mr. Murdock moved to Heber and engaged in farming, gradually branching out into the cattle and sheep business and has built several homes here. He was the organizer of the Wasatch Co-operative Herd Association, handling vast herds of sheep, at this time one of the most successful sheep companies in the State of Utah.

In politics Mr. Murdock is a Republican and was the first Treasurer of Wasatch County. When he first came to Heber he was put in charge of this school district, and oversaw the building of the first school-house, and since then has taken an active part in bettering the conditions of the school system.

He was baptized into the Mormon Church in Scotland, in 1850, and has since been a consistent and faithful worker in the Church. He has held the office of President of the High Priests' Quorum since 1862. He went all through the Johnston army and Indian troubles and shared in the privations of those early days. During his long residence in this city he has had a most honorable and successful career. His dealings have been honest and upright, and he is at this time one of the most deservedly popular men in Wasatch County.

**J**OHN L. WILSON. While Davis County is conceded by all to be the garden spot of Utah, producing an abundance of fruit and vegetables, yet the fact remains that she is far outstripped in the race when it comes to quality, by the fruit raised on the farm of John L. Wilson, in Weber County, and exhibited at the State fairs under the style of Wilson Brothers. For five consecutive years Mr. Wilson has carried off the prizes for the choicest fruit, and during the fair held in 1901 the Wilson Brothers' fruit took ten prizes over the entire State, as well as two second prizes and the sweepstakes prize for the best collection of fruit, aggregating one hundred and five dollars in prize money. The land owned by Mr. Wilson personally, together with that owned in partnership with his brother Andrew, gives him one of the largest fruit farms in the State, and they have at this time fifty acres planted to fruits of all kinds, and are constantly increasing their acreage.

The foundation of this farm was originally laid at an early day by the father of our subject, who gave his son, John L., twelve acres of land in 1879, being a part of the original homestead, and this formed the nucleus of the present farm. The land was in an uncultivated condition, covered with a dense growth, and the surface very uneven. Mr. Wilson at once went to work and cleared his land, leveling it off, and began his career as a fruit-grower. He has nine acres of fruit on this home place; also some nut trees, having besides twelve varieties of apples, almonds, walnuts, peaches, pears, plums and pear trees; also strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and blueberries. He also has a fine vineyard, where he raises ten varieties of grapes. In North Ogden he and his brother Andrew own seventy-two acres of land, twenty acres of which is given up to the cultivation of fruit, and they are adding to this amount each year, paying particular attention to the best grades of fruit, and constantly on the outlook for new varieties. Mr. Wilson has given twenty-five years to close study of fruit culture, and has become an authority of merit on the subject, his advice and judgment being in frequent demand.





*Chas. W. Penrose*

Mr. Wilson was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, October 20, 1853, and is the son of Benjamin and Mary (Bell) Wilson, natives of that country. The parents were members of the Mormon Church, the mother having joined before her marriage, and their home was the headquarters for traveling Elders. In 1867 the father and one son—William G.—came to America, and after living for eight months in Salt Lake City, the father became connected with the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railways, during their construction in the late sixties. In 1869 he sent for his family. They made the journey in safety as far as Evanston, Wyoming, when there was a collision between the train they were on and another train east bound, and as a result the mother and our subject were badly injured, the mother's injuries being the more serious. They reached Ogden on October 28th, and the mother being unable to proceed farther, the father joined them here. It was some months before the mother was able to leave her bed, and the senior Mr. Wilson purchased that winter sixty-five acres of land in Mound Fort, to which place he moved his family, and there made his home, starting in to raise fruit. He met with good success in this business, and there laid the foundation for the future avocation of his sons. He retired in March, 1880, and died soon after, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife lived until 1884, dying at the age of sixty-eight years. There were five sons by this marriage—Robert B., who has been with the freight department of the Southern Pacific Railroad for thirty-two years; William G., one of the present County Commissioners; John L., our subject; Isaac, living in Wyoming, and Andrew, associated in fruit culture with his brother, John L.

Our subject was born and raised in the Mormon Church. At the age of eight years he was baptized, and has all his life been closely associated with the work of the Church. He became an Elder in 1879, and was later ordained a member of the Ninety-eighth Quorum of Seventies, and for the past four years has been one of the Presidents of that body. He was also for eight years President of the Young Men's Mutual Im-

provement Association, and has always been active in Sunday School work. Many offers of public positions have been made Mr. Wilson, but he has repeatedly declined the honor, preferring to devote his exclusive attention to his private affairs.

He was married in 1879 to Miss Ellen L. Moore, a daughter of Bishop David Moore, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and a sister of D. M. Moore. Eleven children have been born of this union—David Benjamin, now in Germany on a mission, opening up a branch of the Church at Zittau, bordering on Austria; Edward Franklin, died at the age of seven years; John L., Jr.; Sarah Grace, Walter Leroy, Mary Ellen, Catherine B., Weltha May, Howard, Wilfred E. and Marion E.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were in their younger days teachers in the schools of Ogden, and have retained their interest in educational affairs. Mr. Wilson was for a number of years trustee of the Mound Fort district. Mrs. Wilson is also active in Church matters, giving the different ladies' societies large financial aid, and as a family they are popular wherever known.



ON. CHARLES W. PENROSE. In reviewing the history of any state or community there are always a few names which stand out in bold relief on account of their owners possessing superior ability along the line of business or in a professional or literary way. Such names and such men increase the importance of a city or state and add to its prosperity. Their intelligence is a power for good in local affairs, and their keen intellectual faculties promote not only their individual success, but that of their fellow-citizens as well. Among the men of Salt Lake City and one who has become eminent as a writer, orator and business man, and whose views and opinions wield a powerful influence in the legislative halls and through that powerful adjunct to human thought and human action—the daily paper, is Charles W. Penrose, who stands without a peer in this whole inter-mountain re-

gion. The best efforts of his life have been given to the upbuilding of Utah, and in fact this whole Kocky Mountain country. So closely has his life and efforts been linked with the history and development of Utah that it has become a part and parcel of the State.

Mr. Penrose has been at the head of that great paper, the *Deseret News*, for many years as Editor-in-chief, and under his splendid management the paper has grown to be one of the most powerful daily papers of this whole region. There is no man in Utah who is more thoroughly acquainted by actual experience with all the hardships and difficulties incident to crossing the Great American Desert by ox teams and settling in a new and undeveloped country, than is Mr. Penrose. He is a native of England, and was born in London, February 4, 1832. His boyhood days and early life were spent in his native city, where his scholastic education was received. His father was Richard Penrose, and his mother bore the maiden name of Matilda Sims. They were both natives of England. The senior Mr. Penrose died when our subject was a small boy, which necessitated him making his own way in the world. At the age of eighteen he became impressed with the doctrines and principles of the Mormon Church and cast his lot with the fortunes of that faith, and from that day to this he has ever been a faithful worker and brilliant expounder of the doctrines and principles which it advocates. He must have possessed superior ability as a speaker and teacher, even at that age, for soon after he had united with the Church he was called and set apart by the heads of the Church to serve as its missionary in his native land, and ten years of his early life was spent in that direction, and in the interests of the Church in England.

In 1861 he came to America, crossing the Atlantic Ocean in an old sailing vessel, and the Great American Desert by ox team to Utah. He first took up his residence in Farmington, Davis County, and later settled in Logan in the Cache Valley, where for a time he engaged in the mercantile business. In the early part of 1865 he was again called to serve on a mission in Great

Britain, laboring three and a half years, during which time he had charge of several different conferences. Besides his many other duties he wrote a great deal for the *Millennial Star*, the Church organ of England. He also took an active part in assisting in the emigration of the Church people to this country.

On his return to Utah he again entered the mercantile business in Logan, in which he continued until he took charge of the *Ogden Junction*, a daily paper which he assisted in establishing and which he successfully conducted for seven years. During his residence in Ogden he served in the City Council for seven years, and was also High Counselor of the Stake of Zion in that County. He also served one term in the Territorial Legislature, from Weber County. In the fall of 1877 he located in Salt Lake City and entered the editorial department of the *Deseret News*, and served in that department for a number of years.

In 1884, he was again called to serve on a mission to the British Isle, traveling in the interests of his Church in Scandinavia, Germany, France and many other of the European countries, at the same time doing a great deal of writing for the *Deseret News*. On his return home he was persuaded to go to Washington, D. C., in 1887-88, in the interests of Statehood. He spent two winters in the National Capital, using his best efforts and influence to secure Statehood for Utah, and while his work and influence did not result at that time in securing the admission of Utah as a State, yet it did later on, when in 1896 the State was admitted. From 1892 to 1894 he had editorial charge of the *Salt Lake Herald*, and through his able and efficient management the paper was put on a solid footing.

After severing his connection with the *Herald* he was appointed Assistant Church Historian, which position he ably filled up to January 1, 1899, when he took hold of the *Deseret News* as Editor-in-chief. Under his able management the *News* is year by year increasing in circulation, until today it has no peer in this whole intermountain region. It has been under the present management of *The News* that the new *Deseret*

*News* building has been constructed. The structure is a splendid six-story building, located on the southwest corner of Main and South Temple streets. It is built of red sandstone, a product of Utah, and it is conceded by all that the *Deseret News* building is the handsomest, most substantial and finest business block in the city or State, being thoroughly fire-proof.

Mr. Penrose has been thrice married, and by two of his wives is the father of twenty-eight children, and at the present date is grandfather of thirty-seven and great-grandfather of one.

In political affairs Mr. Penrose has been a staunch Democrat ever since that party was organized in this State. In 1882-84 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Salt Lake County. However, on account of the position he fills with the *Deseret News*, he takes no active part in politics, as the *News* has always been a strong Independent paper. Before the two National parties were organized in this State Mr. Penrose took an active and prominent part in the original People's Party, having served as a member of the Territorial Constitution Committee from 1872 to 1882, and in fact he has been alive to every issue, political, business or ecclesiastical, which has been for the building up of the great State of Utah. He has passed through all the different branches of Priesthood in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and is at the present time and has been for years past one of the Presidents of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, being First Counselor to President Angus M. Cannon.

Mr. Penrose has indeed led an active life from the time he was a boy up to the present time. His life has been an aggressive one; scarcely a moment has been spent in idleness. He has traveled in every part of the State in the interest of the Church—and the same may be said during his active political career. By his long and most honorable career in this State he has won and retained the respect and confidence of all classes and creeds, among the people of this whole country, and whether in private, public or business life, he is ever a most courteous and pleasant gentleman.



FREDERICK A. MILLER, one of the prosperous and well-known agriculturists of Harrisville Ward, was born in New York City on March 24, 1838, and is the son of Frederick A. and Mary (Wilson) Miller. The father was a sailor by profession and a German by birth. He followed the sea until the time of his marriage, when he settled in New York City, where he was the owner of a small sail boat. He died in 1842, when his son was but four years of age. In 1846 the mother and her three sons moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and there the mother and our subject, who was the oldest son, joined the Mormon Church on March 31, 1849. They remained in Cleveland until April, 1851, when the family crossed the plains in Morris Phelps' company and arrived in Salt Lake City September 27th. Shortly after coming to Utah the mother was married to Samuel Bird. She died in Harrisville on December 27, 1900, at the advanced age of ninety years. Her three sons are all living; the brothers of our subject are: Robert, living in Pocatello, Idaho; and James, a resident of Centerville, Davis County.

Our subject was a boy of thirteen years when he crossed the plains with his mother, and since living in Utah has practically made his own way in life, doing whatever he could find to do when he first came. In the spring of 1854 he came to Ogden and went to work for L. A. Shurtleff, and during the winter attended school for two terms in Salt Lake City. In the fall of 1857 he was called on the Salmon River mission, and made the trip of four hundred miles with ox teams. There he labored with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians, and helped build the lower fort, about four miles down the river from Lemhi. He took up a small farm, but was compelled to leave when the Indians went on the warpath. The Indians had been very peaceable and friendly, but on February 25th, 1857, they became very threatening in their attitude towards the white settlers, stealing their stock and cattle, and it became necessary for the settlers to send to Utah for help to put down the insurrection. Mr. Miller returned with others in the spring of 1858, reaching Ogden on April 12th, only to find the people

had gone South owing to the approach of Johnston's army. He followed his mother and her family to Springville, and when the trouble was over came back to Ogden and made his home in the city, working by the month for a number of years. In the spring of 1861 he went East as night herder in Joseph Horne's company, and brought back a company of emigrants. In 1863 he bought a farm on the Ogden River, within the city limits, and followed farming for the next four years, at the end of which time he sold his place and bought land in the Lynn Ward, which for the next twenty-four years was his home, following general farming and fruit-raising. In 1890 he again sold out and bought his present home in Harrisville Ward, consisting of twenty-five acres of fine lucerne land. He has made some valuable improvements on this place, and it is considered one of the best farms in the Ward. He has the best residence in the Ward and a beautiful home.

Mr. Miller takes a deep interest in anything pertaining to the betterment of his community, and has assisted much in building up the Ward. He was for more than twenty years a School Trustee and has ever been a firm friend of education. He has served as Constable, Justice of the Peace, and Alderman from the Fourth Ward, and Deputy County Assessor over twelve years.

In the Church he has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood, and for some years was a member of the Sixtieth Quorum of Seventies. In 1890 he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop P. G. Taylor, and in 1891 was made his First Counselor, remaining in the Bishopric until the resignation of Bishop Taylor.

His marriage occurred on October 31, 1870, when he led to the altar Miss Geneva Shaw, daughter of William and Diana (Chase) Shaw. They have had a family of sixteen children—Frederick S., William, died in infancy; James, Frank, Mary, wife of Walter Taylor; Jerome, Geneva, Diana, Margaret, Reuben, Agnes, Rosabell, Robert L., Archie D., Jesse E., and Juliaetta F. Mr. Miller has given his children the best educational ad-

vantages the schools of this place have afforded, and some of them are good musicians, his daughter Geneva being organist in the Ward.

Mr. Miller began life at the bottom of the ladder and without means or help from any one has made his own way upward, until today he is one of the foremost men of his community, contributing largely to all public enterprises, and commanding the highest respect and esteem by his manly and upright living.

**L**ORIN FARR, one of the oldest residents of Utah, came over the plains with the first company of emigrants in 1847, and for over half a century has witnessed the marvelous transformations that have taken place in this once barren waste, taking an active part himself in the work of bringing about the present conditions, and now in the evening of life is surrounded by the fruits of his honest toil and ministered to by his large family of children, to whom he has ever been a most kind and devoted father.

Mr. Farr is a native of Vermont, being born in Waterford, Caladonia County, July 27, 1820, and is the son of Winslow and Olive H. (Freeman) Farr. Mr. Farr was reared on a farm in the vicinity of the Prophet Joseph Smith's home, and in 1832, together with his parents, was baptized into the Mormon faith, having been converted under the preaching of the Elders Orson Pratt and Lyman E. Johnson. In 1837 he went with his parents to Kirtland, Ohio, and six months later our subject went to Far West, Missouri, where he lived with the Prophet, Joseph Smith, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the Church from that time forward. He passed through all the persecutions to which his people were subjected in Missouri and Illinois, except those which occurred while he was absent doing missionary work, and in 1841 went to Nauvoo, Illinois, where he witnessed and participated in all the sufferings and hardships of the Saints during the years immediately following. In 1842 he was sent on a mission to Wisconsin and northern Illinois, and in the following spring went on a mission to the Eastern and Middle



States, and was in Massachusetts when the Prophet was killed. He returned home in the winter of 1844, and on January 1, 1845, was married to Miss Nancy B. Chase, daughter of Ezra and Tirzah Chase. One son was born to them in Nauvoo.

Mr. Farr moved his family to Winter Quarters at the time of the exodus in 1846, and having no means to buy an outfit to take his family across the plains, made three trips to Missouri in order to earn the necessary money. He crossed the plains with the first company that followed Brigham Young, and reached Salt Lake City in September, 1847. He was a natural mechanic, and for the next three years after coming to Utah was engaged in that line of work, also doing a little farming. He came to Ogden in the spring of 1850, when there were but a few families here, and being sick and unable to work, he rode horseback and superintended the construction of the first grist, flour and saw mills built in northern Utah. He was the first man to tap the Ogden River for power purposes. He conducted a flour and saw mill business for several years, doing his own millwrighting. During the thirty-five years he was in the milling business he supplied many of the Montana mining camps with flour, and among those who came to his mills to purchase supplies was United States Senator Clark of Montana.

Mr. Farr came to Ogden under the direction of Brigham Young, who sent him here as President of the Weber branch of the Church, and he retained the office until the Weber Stake was organized, when he was Stake President, and held that office twenty years. In 1868 he turned his attention to railroad contracting, and during the summers of 1868-69 he graded three hundred miles of the Central Pacific Railroad, now Southern Pacific, from Ogden west, doing most of the grading between Ogden and Humboldt Wells, Nevada. He became one of the most prominent men in public life in Ogden, and in 1851 was appointed by the State of Deseret, as Utah was then called, to be Mayor of Ogden, and served in that capacity for ten successive terms of two years each. In 1877 he was again elected, and served one term. In 1851 he organized the first

military organization in Ogden, over which he exercised a general supervision, but occupied no official position. He was for twenty-eight years a member of one of the branches of the Territorial Legislature. In the Church he was held in high esteem, traveling over the territory with President Brigham Young and assisting to organize new Wards; in fact, there was nothing of importance either in the life of the Church or in public affairs connected with his city with which Mr. Farr was not prominently identified, and to which he did not give his hearty support and co-operation, being a leader in every good work, and his name has come to be a household word throughout the entire State. He has filled every office in the Church with the exception of being ordained an Apostle.

Despite his eighty-two years, he is still vigorous and very active, making three trips to California during the winter of 1901-02. He is at this time President of the High Priests' Quorum of Weber Stake of Zion, and while he has practically retired from active life in other directions, is yet deeply interested in his Church, and devotes much of his time to visiting the Sunday Schools of California, Arizona and this intermountain region, talking to the pupils of both Mormon and non-Mormon Sunday Schools, with all of whom he is very popular, and wherever known is esteemed as a man of high honor and broad views.

Mr. Farr became the husband of six wives, who bore him thirty-nine children, thirty of whom are now living—eighteen sons and twelve daughters. He has over two hundred grandchildren, and numerous great-grandchildren.



**ENOCH FARR.** Among the men whose entire lives have been given to the task of reclaiming the desert lands of this western country and bringing it in closer touch with civilization, Mr. Farr is deserving of much credit. Coming here a mere infant, he has known no other home than this, and his childish eyes were early accustomed to scenes of hardship, and hard, unremitting toil, while his elders bent all their energies to subduing and cultivating the land which up to the

time of their advent had not known the tread of the white man.

Mr. Farr was born in Nauvoo, Illinois, December 28, 1845, and is the son of Lorin and Nancy (Chase) Farr, who came across the plains with the pioneers in 1847, when their son was but two years of age, and later settled in the Mound Fort Ward. A full account of the life and work of the senior Mr. Farr will be found in another part of this work.

Our subject grew to manhood in this city, and received his education from her schools. Like other boys of those days, he had early to learn from practical experience how to do many kinds of work, herding the cattle, hauling wood from the canyons, and in fact all the various tasks that fell to the sons of the pioneers. As he grew older he spent some time working on the road in Ogden Canyon, in the building of which his father was one of the prime movers. He also spent some time in his father's store, and after the latter sold out to the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, our subject clerked for that establishment for a few years. In 1867 he went to Salt Lake City, and entered the University of Deseret, taking a general business course under Dr. Park, and at the end of two years returned home. Soon after this he became employed by the Central Pacific Company as a brakeman, and continued in this work two years, when he gave it up and spent three years working in the Cottonwood mines, receiving as part compensation a half interest in some mines, which he still owns.

In 1875 Mr. Farr joined his father in buying the lease of the Ogden Woolen Mills from the Messrs. Cummings, and together they operated that property for nine years, manufacturing yarn, jeans, blankets, flannels and cassimeres, our subject severing his connection with the business when, in 1884, he was called by the heads of the Church to go on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, where he labored until 1887, and was President of the Hawaiian mission. He also had charge during this time of the Church plantation on the islands. Upon his return home he engaged in the real estate business, and also opened an implement house on Twenty-fourth

street, doing a large business for the next two years. He sold out his other interests in 1889, and turned his attention to the raising of grapes, improving his present place, and establishing what has now come to be the best vineyard in the country. In 1891 he began setting out fruit trees, and now has a ten-acre orchard, in which he raises peaches, pears, plums, apricots and prunes. He also raises strawberries and raspberries, and garden stuff. Three acres are devoted to grapes, his yearly output amounting to a thousand dollars, and for some years past he has taken premiums on his grapes at the State fairs. His grapes are always in demand and bring the highest market price, being of an unexcelled quality. Besides the home market, he supplies fruit for the trade in Salt Lake City, Wyoming, Montana and Colorado.

Politically Mr. Farr is a Democrat, and has been a member of the Third Ward since its organization. In the Church he was for a number of years a member of the Sixtieth Quorum of Seventies, and later transferred to the Seventy-sixth Quorum, where he was one of the Presidents up to the time he was called on his mission to the Sandwich Islands, at which time he was ordained a High Priest, and upon his return was made Counselor to Bishop Winslow Farr, of the Third Ward, retaining his position until the Bishop resigned. He is at this time a member of the High Priests' Quorum of Weber Stake. He has also been an earnest worker in the ranks of the Sunday School and the Mutual Improvement Association.

Mr. Farr was married in 1866, to Miss Mary E. Eggleston, daughter of Samuel Eggleston, and as a result of this union eleven children have come to bless the home. Eight of these children are now living. They were named as follows: Enoch, Jr.; Mary Isabel, now the wife of Christian Christensen; Julia May, died at the age of seventeen years; Reuben E., Frank, Frederick, died in infancy; Walter, Nancy, died in babyhood; George, Leslie and Stanley. By his second wife, Esther, daughter of Thomas Myers, he has one son—Thomas B—who has just returned from the Sandwich Islands, where he has been bookkeeper on the Laie plantation.

**A**SUEL FARR, one of Ogden's successful citizens and a son of one of her pioneers, was born at No. 2106 Washington Avenue, this city, on October 17, 1866. He grew up in this place and attended the schools in the Third Ward, completing his education at the high school in the Second Ward.

He started out in life with nothing but his two hands, but soon became a stock raiser, spending two years in that line. In 1890, at the age of twenty-four years, he became associated with his two brothers, David and Valasco, in the ice business, forming the firm of Farr Brothers, handling the natural ice. They have three ice houses on the Ogden river, with a capacity of three thousand tons of ice, which amount they put up annually, and have worked up the largest trade in their line in the city. During the years 1897-98 Mr. Farr furnished the ice for the Earl Fruit Company of California, filling the cars at this point, which were destined for the eastern markets, and using about twenty-five hundred tons the first year and four thousand tons the second year. He also furnished ice one year for the Santa Fe overland fruit cars.

Mr. Farr also purchased his home place, on what is now Farr's alley, off of Twelfth street, in 1890, when he went into the ice business, and there built his handsome brick residence, thirty by thirty-three feet, with an addition of twenty by twenty-eight feet, and which consists of eight large rooms, fitted with all modern conveniences. The following spring he purchased six acres of land on the Canyon road, and now has a fine orchard, comprising apples, peaches, pears, cherries and small fruits at the home place, and peaches and apricots on the Canyon road place, both places being well taken care of and considered as good as there is in the valley for their size. In addition to these interests, Mr. Farr has also branched out in other directions, giving attention to a number of home industries. He is at this time a stockholder in the Ogden Woolen Mills, was one of the organizers of the Ogden sugar factory, and in 1898 raised eleven acres of sugar beets, yielding an average of fourteen tons to the acre. He is very enthusiastic over the future of

Utah in this respect, and believes she is destined to become one of the largest sugar beet producers of the Union. He was also one of the organizers and a stockholder in the Equitable Co-operative Store, but disposed of his holdings in this stock some time ago.

Politically our subject has never given his allegiance to either of the dominant parties, preferring to remain independent of party influence.

He married on March 14, 1888, to Georgiana Julia, daughter of George and Emily Drake, and by this marriage has a family of six children. They are, Georgiana Jennie, Lawrence, Mabel Ellen, Asael, Dexter and Verne.

Mr. Farr has his residence in the Mound Fort Ward, where he is a member of the Elders' Quorum. He was for several years First Counselor to President Julius Farley, of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and has taken a hearty interest in all the work of the Church. He began life in a small way, and by painstaking and careful management has worked his way up to a position of influence in his city. He is yet a young man and undoubtedly will for many years to come be one of Ogden's representative citizens.

**P**LEASANT GREEN TAYLOR, of Harrisville Ward, is a member of a distinguished family of that name, being own cousin to General Zachariah Taylor, one of the Presidents of the United States. His people were North Carolinians, the great great-grandfather of our subject, Allen Taylor, coming from England, and settling in that State.

Our subject was born in Warren County, Kentucky, February 8, 1827, and is the son of William Warren and Elizabeth (Patrick) Taylor. The father was born in North Carolina. He was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Taylor, also born in that State. Joseph Taylor served in the Revolutionary War and also in the War of 1812, and the family were among the prominent people of the South. After the War of 1812 he moved to Kentucky, and there died, and his son, the father of our subject, moved to Missouri in 1831, and

the following year joined the Mormon Church in Monroe County, and that year followed the emigration of Saints into Jackson County, Missouri, and remained there until driven out in 1835, when he settled in Far West, Caldwell County, that State, and again being driven out, started for Nauvoo, but was taken sick with fever and died near Warsaw, Illinois, on the old Colonel Williams farm in Hancock County and was buried on the farm. The wife and family of fourteen children continued the journey to Nauvoo, where they remained until the exodus of 1846, passing through all the sufferings to which the Saints were heirs in those days. Although the family was a large one, and the mother had no relatives to whom she could turn, she bravely toiled to keep them together, and when driven out of Nauvoo, went to Council Bluffs for the winter, and in 1849 crossed the plains with the smaller children, taking up her home in Kaysville, Davis County. Here she lived until the children had all grown up and married, when, in 1870, she came and made her home with our subject, with whom she lived until her death in 1880, at the age of eighty-nine years. Of this family of fourteen children, but five are now living—Betsy E., widow of Jim Criddle; Sarah, wife of Thomas Dobson; Pleasant G., our subject; Levi, living in Kaysville, and James C., residing in Lewiston, Cache Valley.

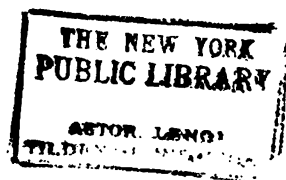
Our subject spent almost his entire boyhood in Nauvoo, attending school there, and has a very vivid recollection of the trials which the Saints passed through in those days. He was a member of the Nauvoo Legion and drilled many days under the personal direction of the Prophet Joseph Smith. He worked on the farm of Lorin Farr's father, and was also a member of the Nauvoo police, under Hosea Stout. He had a part, too, in the building of the Nauvoo Temple. At the time of the exodus he crossed the Mississippi River with the first emigrants in charge of Brigham Young, and spent the next four years at Kanesville, farming and making preparations to come to Utah.

He was married on February 7, 1847, to Miss Clara Lake, a sister of Bailey Lake, one of the early residents of North Ogden. He had twelve

children by this wife, of whom eight are now living—Hawley G., Levi J., Bishop of this Ward; Alfred, Julia, wife of Alfred Dabell; Meda, wife of John Webster; Lyman, Joseph L., Warren, and David R. Mrs. Taylor died in 1900. Our subject married as his second wife Miss Mary Shurtleff, a sister of President L. W. Shurtleff. They have six children living—Amanda, wife of Allen Marler; Lumon, Albert, Mary Ann, wife of Riley Dixon; Aner, wife of Peter Later; Ada, wife of Joseph Spraker. His third wife was Jane Shurtleff, who has five living children—John E., Green, Elizabeth, wife of Eli McIntyre; Orson S., William H. His fourth wife was Sarah Jane (Marler) Lake, widow of Bailey Lake, the brother of his first wife. She bore him four children—George A., died aged eighteen years; Ann, wife of Samuel Marler; Loren, died aged seven years; Alexander, Walter. This family now consists of twenty-seven living children, and including grand-children and great-grandchildren, numbers three hundred and six.

In the spring of 1850, Mr. Taylor left Iowa in the company over which James Lake was captain of fifty wagons, and Mr. Taylor captain of ten wagons. They arrived in Salt Lake City on September 4th, after a terrible experience with cholera, which broke out while they were en route across the plains, and a number of the company died and were buried by the way. After coming to Utah our subject spent a year in Kaysville, where his mother was then living, and in the fall of 1852 came to Ogden and engaged in farming on his present place, which he had taken up in the fall of 1850. His present farm is in Harrisville, four miles from Ogden, and when he settled here there was only one house between him and what is now the city. He has followed general farming and stockraising, redeeming one hundred and sixty acres of sagebrush land, and has as good a farm as there is to be found in Utah.

Mr. Taylor is one of Harrisville's liberal-spirited and progressive men, and has taken a very active part in the upbuilding of this section. He donated the Harrisville meeting house, and the school is situated on his original farm. When the railroads were being built into this country





Engraved by J. B. Johnson

Abram Hatch

1860





*Hatch*



he was Captain of the Ogden police, holding that office from 1859 to 1870, and as the country was at that time infested with a rough class of men, saw some lively service.

He has always been active in Church work, and in 1855 was one of the men called for mission work in the colonization of the Salmon River country, where he spent three years laboring among the Bannock Indians, the Shoshones, and the Walla Wallas, and assisted in the building of Fort Lemhi. He had a large ranch at Lemhi, well stocked with cattle and horses, all of which were taken by the Indians on one of their raids, and for thirty days Mr. Taylor stood guard over the little camp, while assistance came from Utah. Upon his return in the fall of 1858, he found the place deserted, and the people all gone to the approach of Johnston's army. He followed, going to Spanish Fork, until the trouble had passed, when he came back to Ogden and was appointed Captain of Police and was at the same time Captain of a militia company organized for the protection of the settlers against the Indians. He was one of the escorts of President Brigham Young on all the latter's trips north from Kaysville, and became very well acquainted with the beloved head of the Church.

Mr. Taylor has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood, and in the fall of 1845 was ordained a member of the Thirty-eighth Quorum of Seventies, being one of the Presidents of that Quorum for twenty-five years after he came to Ogden. He was ordained High Priest by President Young and set apart as First Bishop of Harrisville Ward when it was organized, remaining in the bishopric for nineteen years. In 1894 he was made a Patriarch. He filled a mission to Kentucky in 1872, laboring as traveling Elder, and preaching to many of his old friends.

Politically he is a Democrat, and in the early eighties served his county for two terms as County Commissioner. His deep interest in the welfare of his country and his liberality have made him a conspicuous figure in the history of Ogden and of Weber County, and brought him the esteem of all who have known him.



**ABRAM HATCH.** Of the many noble men who have added the lustre of their ability and usefulness to the development of the resources of Utah, and more particularly of Wasatch county, and who are still in the evening of life, active in every good work, may be mentioned Abram Hatch. During the half century which he has spent in Utah he has experienced all the vicissitudes common to the pioneer and has been the foremost man in his county, in the way of development and upbuilding. He has been the promotor or instigator of nearly every enterprise put forth for the betterment of Wasatch county, and has large holdings all over that section of Utah.

Mr. Hatch comes of an old American family. The first member of whom we have any record in this country was Nathaniel Hatch, a resident of Connecticut, which for several generations thereafter was the home of this family. His son, Captain Jeremiah Hatch, served under General Washington during the Revolutionary War. His son, Hezekiah, was the father of our subject. He married Miss Aldura Sumner, a daughter of John Sumner, who was a member of one of the old Vermont families. They lived in Addison County, Vermont, after their marriage, and it was there our subject was born, January 3, 1830. He received his early education in the common schools of that county, and when ten years of age his mother died, and the father moved with his family to Nauvoo, Illinois, where he died the following year, 1841.

After the death of his father, our subject made his home with his grandfather, and became a member of the Nauvoo Legion. After remaining with his grandfather for some little time he started out to make his own living, going to Green Castle, Pennsylvania, where he became clerk in a store, and from there went to Pittsburg in the same State, again doing clerking for a living. However, this life became distasteful to him and he abandoned it and engaged as cabin boy on one of the boats plying the Ohio river. He followed that occupation until 1847, when he joined his brother Jeremiah at Sugar Creek, Iowa, and accompanied him to Florence, where he met Brig-

ham Young, who had just returned from his first trip across the plains with the pioneers to Utah. The temptation to return to the Salt Lake Valley with President Young was very great, but from the time he had left Vermont with his father several years before, our subject had had considerable experience in emigrating without funds, and his experiences had been too recent to be easily forgotten or made light of, so they decided to remain in the East for a time longer, until they could accumulate a little means, and he again resumed his position on the rivers. In the spring of 1850, together with his brothers and sisters he made the trip across the plains and arrived in Utah September 15th of that year. He settled in Lehi, where he was first married, and remained there until called to go on a mission for the Church. In 1861, in company with Captain John R. Murdock, he made a trip to the States for the purpose of bringing emigrants across the plains and buying and freighting merchandise for his store. They also freighted goods for other people and found it a profitable business. In 1863 he again went back to the Missouri river for the same purpose, as in 1861, and both trips our subject drove mule teams in the train. Altogether he made eleven trips between the Missouri river and Utah. In 1864 and 1867 or for a period of three and one-half years he filled a mission to Great Britain, where he labored as a traveling Elder in the Birmingham Conference, and later as President of the Manchester Pastorate, and still later as President of Birmingham Pastorate. He also visited Switzerland, Germany and Holland. On returning to America he crossed the Atlantic ocean in the steamship *Great Eastern*. He arrived home in August, 1867, and a few weeks later was called by Brigham Young to go to Wasatch County to act as Presiding Bishop. He was ordained and set apart by President Young to that office December 2, 1867, and under his wise and practical management Wasatch County soon became a prosperous and desirable locality, and Heber City especially grew to be a town of importance. When the settlement of the Saints in Provo valley or Wasatch County was organized into a Stake of Zion in 1877, Mr. Hatch was appointed its President, and in the

capacity of Acting Bishop and President, his term extended over a period of thirty-three years.

He moved his family to Heber, where he established a home and has since resided there, although his arduous duties in behalf of the Church called him away from home a great portion of the time. His district extended clear to the Colorado line, taking in the counties of Wasatch and Uinta, and including the Ashley Valley. He laid out the town of Vernal, and in connection with his First and Second Counselors, Thomas H. Giles and Henry S. Alexander, visited every portion of his large district, wearing out three mountain wagons in his work. Much of the efficiency of Mr. Hatch's work in this direction is due to the assistance rendered him by his Counselors, who have been the only ones he ever had, and who are still living, at the ages of seventy-six and eighty years, respectively. They were men of a high order of intelligence and executive ability and readily acquiesced in all his plans for the betterment of the district, aiding him in every way possible. For over thirty years these three men worked side by side, hand in hand for the advancement of the cause of their Church, without a single dissenting voice every being raised, and they all look back upon those years as years of singular peace and happiness, in which they came to love each other as brothers, and now, when they have each retired from the active duties of life, this beautiful friendship continues and they stand ready and willing to give out of the abundance of their vast experience to the younger men into whose hands the work has been resigned. Jeremiah Hatch, a brother, was ordained as first Bishop of the Ashley Valley, by our subject, by instructions of Brigham Young.

In 1867 Mr. Hatch established the general mercantile firm now known as A. Hatch and Company, which was later incorporated and Mr. Hatch made President, which position he still continues to fill. His son, Joseph, is Manager of this establishment and takes much of the responsibility off his father's shoulders. Mr. Hatch is also the owner of the Heber City grist mill, and a stockholder in the creamery, and is heavily interested in live-stock. He is also interested in mining, and is Vice-President of the Heber City

Bank. His sons are interested with him in his different enterprises, and the family is widely known throughout the State.

Mr. Hatch's first marriage occurred at Lehi, in 1852, to Miss Parmelia Jane Lott, daughter of Cornelius P. and Parmelia Lott, one of the prominent families of that place. Mrs. Hatch was a woman of rare attainments, greatly beloved by all who knew her. She became the mother of seven children, Joseph, Abram C., at one time Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, and now Prosecuting Attorney of that District. A biographical sketch of this son appears elsewhere in this work; Minnie, the wife of Captain Dodds, formerly of the United States army; Jane, now Mrs. William Turner, living in Heber; Lacy Ann, the wife of Mr. Kent Farnsworth, manager of the Bullion-Beck mine at Eureka; the two youngest died in infancy. Mr. Hatch was married the second time in 1882 to Miss Ruth Woolley, of Salt Lake City, who bore him six children: Anna, a student in the University of Utah; La Prele and Edwin D., in school, and Vermont; Luacina died at the age of two months; Aldura is the baby of a few months old, who kindles the life lamp of the old pioneer and frontiersman of seventy-two snows to a notable extent.

In politics Mr. Hatch is a Republican. He has taken a leading part in public affairs in his county ever since becoming a resident of Wasatch County, and has represented the people of that county in various capacities. He was for twenty-three years a member of the Territorial Legislature, and for six years Probate Judge. He has been a leader in every enterprise of his city, as well as of the county, and besides assisting to build the fine court house at this place, gave a thousand dollars towards the Stake meeting house in Heber. In addition to his trip to Europe and the British Isles, Mr. Hatch has visited all the Western States and spent one season in Old Mexico where he visited President Diaz, whose photograph and autograph he received, and which mementoes are highly prized. Outside of Heber he is largely interested in cattle and horses, the Hatch Cattle and Horse Company being one of the largest in the State, and ranging part of the time in Colorado. His sons are interested in this

venture with him, as they are in his other enterprises and look after his interests in this direction.

The Hatch family has acquired prominence not only along business and financial lines, but in social circles, Mrs. Hatch being a woman of rare musical ability, and the possessor of a rich and highly cultivated voice. In her girlhood days she was a belle in social circles in Salt Lake City, and noted for her beauty of person and sweetness of disposition. Her life in Heber has been a continuation of the social successes of her girlhood, and she is not only a social leader here, but foremost in all charitable works, and greatly beloved by all classes of people.

Mr. Hatch has retired from active church work and politics, and proposes to spend a good portion of his remaining life in the interests of his children and their education, and in travel.

**J**OSEPH BARKER, one of the prosperous young farmers of North Ogden, is a native of this city, having been born in North Ogden October 29, 1867, and is the son of James and Polly Emeline (Blodget) Barker. His life up to the age of twenty-one years was spent at home, growing up on a farm near that on which he was born, and attending the schools of that district.

When he had attained his majority he moved onto his present farm and began life on his own account, on a forty-acre tract given him by his father. He has since purchased other land and at this time has one hundred and ten acres, all under a good state of cultivation. He has given considerable attention to breeding thoroughbred A. J. C. C, Jersey cattle and single comb brown and white Leghorn poultry. He has a dairy on his farm, where he makes the finest quality of butter, using a De Laval separator and a butter worker, and keeping a herd of Jersey cows for this special purpose. He supplies the leading families of Ogden, and his butter commands a high price. His poultry also nets him a good return on his time and money, and he has the largest poultry farm in the county, breeding exclusively with incubators and breeders. In addition to this Mr.

Barker is agent in Weber County for the Faust Creamery and Supply Company of Salt Lake City, an enterprise by which they purchase the pure cream from the farmers and ship it to Salt Lake, where it is converted into butter, thus revolutionizing the old method of making butter, it being made in the city instead of in the country as heretofore. He has placed many of the cream separators in the county, and the cream is now shipped in daily, being put on the market fresh every day. Mr. Barker has entire charge of the work in this county, putting in the separators and making contracts with the farmers, and this work alone consumes a considerable portion of his time. He has not, however, neglected his own place, which is considered one of the finest farms in the county, and on which he has an orchard of fifteen hundred trees, mostly peaches, pears and cherries. He also has a small apiary, where he has about sixty hives, and supplies the home market. Mr. Barker has exhibited his stock and poultry on several occasions, and one of his Jersey bulls, a registered animal, is considered one of the best in the State. At the State fair in 1900 he took the first prize for the best fifty peaches in the State, and has also taken prizes on his chickens. He is President of the North Ogden Pleasure and Social Park Organization, assisting in the upbuilding of the resort, and has taken an active part in its management.

Mr. Barker is no less active in Church circles than in business walks of life. In 1894 he was called on a mission to Great Britain, and was President of the Chettenham Conference, and while on this mission traveled over England, Scotland, Wales and France, spending considerable time in Paris and London, as well as visiting other principal cities of the Continent. In 1901 he took his wife East on a trip in which he combined business with pleasure, traveling through Iowa, where he purchased several head of fine Jersey cattle from Richardson Brothers, of Davenport. From Iowa they went to Chicago, and from there to Dodgeville, Wisconsin, where they visited several relatives, including Judge Jenks. Before returning home they visited the Pan-American Exposition, and the larger cities in New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire

and Vermont, Mr. Barker paying special attention to dairy methods in the East.

He has served as President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and is a member of the Thirty-eighth Quorum of Seventies. Also served for two years as home missionary in Weber County, has been teacher in the Ward Sunday Schools, and taken a prominent part in all Church work. He was for some years a trustee of the Randall school district.

Mr. Barker was married in 1888 to Miss Frances A. Chadwick, a daughter of Abraham and Mary (Wheeler) Chadwick. Three children have born to them, all of whom are at home—Joseph D., Nellie and Lena.

Mrs. Barker's father, Abraham Chadwick, was born in Lancashire, England, March 21, 1821, and was the son of Samuel and Esther (Consadine) Chadwick, both of Lancashire. Mr. Chadwick became converted to the teachings of Mormonism in 1840, and two years later emigrated to the United States, remaining in Saint Louis, Missouri, until 1848, when he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and from there made his way over the great deserts to Utah, where he arrived in the fall of 1851. He carried on a tailoring business in Salt Lake City until 1858, when he came to Ogden, and Weber County has since been his home. He has been engaged in farming in North Ogden, where he has taken a leading part in all enterprises for the material growth of the country, assisting in building the canals, school houses, bridges, etc. He married in Salt Lake City in 1853, to Miss Mary Wheeler, by whom he has twelve children. He also had four other families, and is the father of twenty-six children. He was President and Manager of the North Ogden Co-operative Institute for some time and filled many positions of trust and responsibility, both civil and ecclesiastical, and is now a member of the Thirty-eighth Quorum of Seventies. His life has been spent amid the surroundings of pioneer life and he has passed through many hardships incident to the settling of a new country; taking part in the Echo Canyon campaign and serving under General Chauncey W. West as a musician in Baker's military band, and also Ballard's band, of Salt Lake City, playing the saxhorn.

Mr. Barker has worked his way up through many difficulties, and his success is all the sweeter for having successfully overcome so many obstacles. When he first began as a farmer he had no water on his land, and ran a tunnel one hundred and sixty-eight feet into the side of the mountain, at which point he found a stream of pure mountain water, which he piped to his home. He has since then sunk three artesian wells on his place, one of which is fifty-seven feet deep, and has a flow of water sufficient to irrigate a ten-acre orchard.

**J**OHN T. GILES, County Clerk of Heber County, is the son of one of the early settlers to this State, and was born in this city November 10, 1862. His father, Frederick Giles, was born March 3, 1835, in Strelley, Nottinghamshire, England, and is a son of William Giles, born January 1, 1797, in Gunnerson, Nottinghamshire. William Giles married Sarah Huskinson, born in Bridgford, England, April 13, 1800. They had a family of ten children, of whom Frederick was the seventh child. Four members of this family are still living. William Giles and his wife came to America with their children in 1854, having been converted to the teachings and doctrines of the Mormon religion. They landed at New Orleans and came as far as Burlington, Iowa, by boat, where they remained a year, and in 1856 crossed the great American plains by ox team in the company of Captain Philemon Merrill, who is now living in Gila Valley, Arizona. They arrived in Utah August 19th of that year and settled in Provo, where Frederick Giles was married January 19, 1859, to Mary Ann Moulton, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Moulton. Three children were born of this union—Frederick, Jr., born in Provo; John T., our subject, born in Heber, and Sarah, who became the wife of Worthing Mahoney, of Heber, and died in her thirty-fourth year, December 21, 1901, leaving a family of three children. The mother of this family died October 31, 1868, and Mr. Giles married again on March 8, 1869, to Maria Sharp, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Sharp. She bore him six children—Mary Ann, Selina, Lor-

enzo, who died when a child; Maria E., George F., Heber H. This wife also died, the date of her death being July 4, 1890. On November 12th of that year Mr. Giles married his third wife, Anna Roberts, daughter of John and Priscilla Roberts, by whom he has had two children—Henry L. and Celia K.

Mr. Giles moved to Heber in 1860, and afterward made this his home. He followed farming and stock-raising after coming to Utah, and was quite successful, owning a fine farm of one hundred acres and a good home. His sons have all followed farming more or less and were all very good to their father, who of late years had been in rather poor health as the result of exposure and hardship during his early life, and his hard struggle to support his large family. He participated in all the Johnston army troubles, and also the Indian wars, and did much towards developing his part of the State. Aside from his farm he had some interests of a commercial nature, owning an interest in the Co-operative store at this place, and also a number of other enterprises. He believed in voting for the best man and did not ally himself with either political party. He held a number of minor public offices, such as School Trustee, Road Supervisor, etc., and from the time of his conversion in England had been a most faithful and consistent member of the Mormon Church, being for forty years active in Sunday School work and Superintendent of the Sunday Schools for twenty-five years. He held the office of High Priest and for many years was High Counsel. He died April 2, 1902, at the age of sixty-seven years, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

Our subject has lived here all his life, growing up on his father's farm and obtaining his schooling principally during the winter months. He remained at home until twenty-eight years of age, when he began life on his own hook, clerking for a time and finally taking up farming, owning a farm of fifty acres at this time, and a good home. He was for a time engaged in the cattle business.


He married in Heber in October 30, 1895, to Sarah A. Roberts, daughter of John and Sarah (Roberts) Roberts, the mother bearing the same

family name as her husband, but being no relation. Three children have been born of this union—Bertha, Ora May and Vincent T.

In politics Mr. Giles is a member of the Democratic party, and has been quite active in its work and held a number of important positions in this county. He was elected County Clerk in 1894 and also acted in the capacity of Deputy Recorder for two years. In 1896 he was elected as both County Clerk and County Recorder, being re-elected in 1898 and 1900. During the time he has held office the new county jail has been built.

Like his father, he is a member of the Mormon Church, as is also his wife. He was called on a mission in 1891, and set apart on May 3rd, laboring in Kentucky until September, 1893. He has also been Secretary and Counselor, and also for a time President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and for four years was Second Assistant Sunday School Superintendent. At one time Mr. Giles was one of the Seven Presidents of the Twentieth Quorum of Seventies, and at present is a member of the High Council of Wasatch Stake of Zion.

Personally Mr. Giles is one of the brightest and most promising young men of Heber. He is yet a young man, but has won a most enviable record as a business man and public official, and his friends predict a bright future for him. He is genial and pleasant in manner, upright and straightforward in all his business transactions, and popular with all who know him.

HARLES A. SMURTHWAITE, President of the C. A. Smurthwaite Produce Company, wholesale grain and seed dealers of Ogden, is a splendid example of what energy and brains can accomplish for a young man. Coming to Utah a poor boy, not yet of age, he is today the leading spirit in one of the largest wholesale establishments in the Western Empire, reaching out into not only every important trade center of the United States, but to the markets of Canada, Europe, Australia and New Zealand, and handling immense quantities of produce annually. Mr. Smurthwaite has built up this vast business through close and careful attention to

his affairs, and by dint of much hard work, possessing an almost unlimited amount of physical and mental endurance. During the eighteen years in which he has been a resident of Ogden he has come to be well known to all classes of people, and is as highly respected for his sterling worth as a private individual as he is admired as a business man and financier.

He is of English birth, as are so many of the men to be found in places of trust and influence in Utah today, his birth occurring at Manchester on March 1, 1862. His parents bore the names of John and Ellen (Smith) Smurthwaite. The father was a native of Durham City, England, and was a printer by trade, being for thirty-five years a member of the Executive Committee of the Typographical Association of Great Britain, of which institution he was the founder. During this period he was for ten years Vice-President and twenty years President of the Association. He emigrated to the United States in 1886, coming direct to Ogden, and here made his home up to the time of his death in 1893, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife is still living in Ogden in the enjoyment of vigorous health, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

Our subject grew up in his native land, and was educated in the Church of England school. However, he became a convert to Mormonism in 1880, and two years later came to America, preceding his parents by four years. Upon reaching Ogden he entered the employ of the branch house of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, in this city, as stenographer, and remained with them until 1887. He had saved his earnings carefully, and during this latter year launched out into the business world on his own account, establishing a wholesale produce business, handling grain and seeds. The beginning was a very modest business, but the young promoter, feeling confident of ultimate success, stayed closely at his post, allowing no opportunity for advancement to escape him, and had the satisfaction of seeing the trade gradually increase and expand until, in 1893, he felt justified in incorporating under the name of the C. A. Smurthwaite Produce Company, which he did, and became President of the concern. Since then the growth has

been more rapid, but not less substantial, and today the firm exports their goods to four foreign countries, besides being in close touch with all the important centers of trade in our own country. They handle annually millions of pounds of produce. This concern owns the only alfalfa seed cleaning plants in the State, operating three, and the seeds exported by this firm received the highest award, a gold medal, given at the Paris Exposition, over a world-wide competition; also at the Tennessee Centennial and the Trans-Mississippi Expositions. They also have a commodious warehouse and elevator at Ogden, having track-age facilities with all the great transcontinental railroads, and a storage capacity of about fifty thousand bushels. All the machinery is driven by electric power.

The office and store have a ground floor space of three thousand square feet of the four-story building at 366 Twenty-fourth street, where they give employment to sixteen people.

Mr. Smurthwaite was married in the Logan Temple in October, 1887, to Miss Margaret Hope, daughter of Thomas Hope. They have a family of seven children—Georgiana, Constance, Margaret, Charles Henry, William K. R., Lillie Juanita, and Beatrice V.

Politically our subject is a Democrat, and quite a prominent party man. In the Church he was ordained an Elder in 1880, and later a member of the Seventy-sixth Quorum of Seventies. He has taken a deep interest in a number of local enterprises, to which he has given hearty support, and has held a number of offices in the same. He is still a young man, and it is safe to predict that the future outlook of no establishment in the city is brighter than that of the establishment of which Mr. Smurthwaite is the head.



WILLIAM DRIVER, the pioneer druggist of Northern Utah, and the proprietor of the leading wholesale and retail drug stores of Ogden, came to Utah in 1866, from London, England. He was born in Suffolk County, at Bury Saint Edmonds, on May 3, 1837, and is the son of George and Mary (Killing-

worth) Driver. The Killingworth family founded the town of that name in Yorkshire, and the Driver family trace their ancestry back to William the Conqueror.

Mr. Driver joined the Mormon Church in 1851, at the age of fourteen years, remaining at home until seventeen years of age, when he went to London, and there worked in a laboratory, and later spending some years as a traveling Elder for the Church, attending the Kent and London conferences, and presiding over some of the districts. During 1864 and 1866 he was engaged in the grocery business in Wansworth, a suburb of London, and in the latter year disposed of his interests, and with his wife and family took passage on the sailing vessel *Caroline*, bound for New York. One of the children, William, died en route and was buried at sea. From New York he traveled with a company of Saints round by Montreal to Wyoming, Nebraska, where he joined the company under command of Captain John Holliday, and with them crossed the plains to Utah.

Upon his arrival in Salt Lake City, Mr. Driver obtained employment with the Deseret Telegraph Company, which has since become a part of the Western Union system, having charge of constructing on the line between Chicken Creek and Gunnison, and also in straightening up the lines between Logan and Saint George. His next work was with the Union Pacific construction outfit at Mountain Green, in the Weber Valley. In 1867 he became cashier for the drug firm of William Godbe & Co., of Salt Lake City, and at the end of two years was sent to become manager of their business in Ogden, remaining in that position until 1871, when he established himself in business, becoming associated with Dr. C. S. Nellis, under the firm name of Driver and Nellis. He bought out the interests of his partner in 1873, and from that time up to 1882 conducted the business alone. In 1882 he took his son George into partnership, and the firm became Driver & Son, and so continued until 1895, when the style was again changed, this time to William Driver, under which he has since done business. In 1874-75 Mr. Driver built the first three-story business house to be established in Weber County,

and has since then built a number of residences in this city. He gradually branched out, and at one time conducted four stores—one at Logan, one at Montpelier, Idaho, and one at Bingham City, besides the parent house in Ogden.

Our subject has been one of the progressive men of this place, and has always been largely interested in various enterprises, having for their object the upbuilding of the city, and the advancement of the interests of the county. He organized the Molecular Telephone Company, in which he was a Director; is one of the Directors in the Davis and Weber County Canal Company; an incorporator of the Ogden Street Railway Company, and in 1885 was elected on the People's ticket as a City Councilman, serving two years. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1895, which framed the present constitution on which Statehood for Utah was based. He was at one time Vice-President of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, and in 1901 was elected Councilman from his Ward, being made President of the Council, which position he occupies at this time. He is a Republican in politics, and one of the leaders of the party in the Fifth Ward.

Mr. Driver has also been active in the Church work of his Ward, and in other lines. He served in the missionary field in England in 1878, spending almost three years as traveling Elder, and working in the London Conference. Since 1869 he has been a member of the Seventy-sixth Quorum of Seventies.

His marriage occurred in 1857, when he led to the marriage altar Miss Charlotte E. Boulter, of Hastings, England. Of his eighteen children, seven are now living—George, Ellen, wife of John J. Reeve; Mary Ann, wife of Joseph F. Burton; Charlotte, wife of F. S. Schoonover, of Philadelphia; Willard, Ida May and Walter.

Mr. Driver has done perhaps as much as any man of his time towards the upbuilding of his city. He was chairman of the committee that built the first streets of Ogden, and has been in the front in many of the projects for the betterment of the city. He commands the highest respect and esteem from those who know him, and is a representative man of the West.

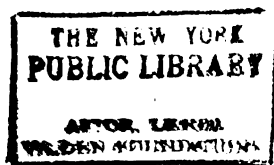


ETH PAINTER, one of the well-to-do farmers of Far West, is a native of South Wales, who came to America with his father's family when a youth of seventeen years, and his life has since then been spent almost wholly within the confines of this State.

He was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, January 5, 1838, and is the son of Thomas and Jane (William) Painter, both natives of South Wales. The mother died in 1840, leaving three children, of whom he is now the only one living. The father was among the first people of that country to join the Mormon Church, about 1845. He married after the death of his first wife, to Lydia Bailey, who had three children, and in 1855 the family came to the United States, crossing the ocean on the sailing vessel *Timber Razor*, landing at Philadelphia, and from there by steamer to Atchison, Kansas, at which point they outfitted for the journey across the plains, and made the trip in the company commanded by Captain Charles Harper, reaching Salt Lake City in the fall of that year. The family at once came to North Ogden, which continues to be their home, and here the father died in 1881. The senior Mr. Painter followed farming during his life-time in Utah, and the family endured many sufferings and privations while getting a foothold in this new country. He was always active in Church work, and while yet a resident of Wales was for some time President of the Rummy branch of the Church.

Our subject had had but little opportunity for schooling in his own land, and coming to Utah at a time when there were scarcely any educational advantages to be offered to the children of pioneers, his training in that respect was somewhat neglected, although he took advantage of such schools as then existed, both here and in Salt Lake City. He took up his present farm in 1867, homesteading one hundred and sixty acres from the government, and at once set about clearing the ground preparatory to putting in crops. He did not move onto his farm until a year after his marriage, which occurred in 1871, and since then has followed the life of the average farmer, raising some stock, constantly making some improve-







*Geo. Barnes Jr*

ments on his place, and now has one of the choice farms of Weber County.

Mr. Painter has always been interested to some extent in many local enterprises, and done much towards advancing the interests of his State. He made one trip across the plains in 1868, bringing back goods from the North Platte River for Messrs. Livingston and Kincaid, of Salt Lake City, but with this exception his work has laid in his own community. He assisted in building the Harrisville ditch, and also the North Ogden ditch. He is one of the stockholders of the Harrisville Creamery, and is one of those who supply the sugar factory with beets, having several acres of ground devoted to beet-raising. He is now serving his second term as Trustee of the Far West School District, and assisted in building the school houses of this and the Harrisville districts.

He was baptized into the Mormon faith in 1846, and since then has been an Elder, a member of the Sixtieth Quorum of Seventies, a Sunday School teacher, and a member of the First Presidency of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the Harrisville Ward.

Mr. Painter's marriage occurred November 27, 1871, when he was united to Miss Susan C. Pritchett, daughter of William D. and Barbara Pritchett. Mrs. Painter was born in Smith County, Virginia, and her father was Captain of the train that crossed the plains in 1864, in which D. H. Peery came to Utah. Mr. Pritchett lived in Harrisville many years, and died in 1881. His wife survived him three years, dying in 1884. Mrs. Painter is the only member of the family living in Utah. As a result of this union, nine children have been born, of whom one is dead—John S., Martha Jane, wife of Frank Sherwood; Barbara Ellen, wife of Charles H. Murdock; Thomas J., married to May Pritchett; Jessie E., wife of Lee Draney; William Wyatt, James Francis, Sarah Elizabeth, died in infancy; Susie M., and Kitty Idell. Mr. and Mrs. Painter during the summer and fall of 1902, made an extended tour of the Northwest States.



GEORGE BONNER, JR., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1850, but came to this country with his parents when but a child of five years, and has grown up amid American surroundings and institutions. His parents, George and Margaret (Edmonson) Bonner, are both living in Midway, this county. They were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church and emigrated to America, the father coming in 1854 and settling in Pennsylvania, where he obtained employment in the coal mines, and where his family joined him the following year. They remained in Pennsylvania until 1861, when they crossed the great American plains by ox team, in the company over which Captain Murdock had command. Upon arriving in Utah the family came direct to Wasatch County and settled in Midway, where the parents have since lived.

Our subject received his early education in Pennsylvania, and later from such schools as then existed in Wasatch County. Like all other boys of those early days, much of his time was spent in assisting his father to support the family, hauling wood, herding cattle, and doing whatever his strength would allow, attending school for a few weeks in the winter. He later took a contract for furnishing wood for the Ontario mines, at which he was quite successful. When he was about twenty-four years of age, in connection with his brother William, he started a small store in one room of his father's house, which business improved so rapidly that they were soon enabled to build a small store. His brother remained with him for a number of years, and they built up a very successful business, which Mr. Bonner has conducted alone of late years. They also branched out into the live stock business, and at this time Mr. William Bonner is one of the leading stock-owners of his county, and a representative business man of Midway. This has been his home since he came here as a child with his parents, and all his interests are centered here. He has seen the town grow and develop, and has himself been a large factor in bringing about the many improved conditions, giving freely of his time and money for the advancement of his community.

Mr. Bonner was married January 4, 1878, to Miss Phoebe Alexander, daughter of Alvah and Betsy Alexander. Six children have been born of this marriage. They are: Phoebe, Lizzie, Maggie, Flossie, Pansy and June.

Politically Mr. Bonner is a member of the Republican party, in whose principles he is a staunch believer. He has been actively identified with its work in this place, and was at one time a candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, but was defeated with other members of his party.

Mr. Bonner is in all respects a noble type of the self-made man. The son of a poor man, he had early in life to begin for himself; living at almost the very outposts of civilization, the broad schooling which is the right of every American child, and which his children are today enjoying, was denied him, and thus he entered the race doubly handicapped, but what he lacked in book knowledge he more than atoned for in natural ability and a determination to succeed, which has carried him through many hard struggles and placed him at last among the front ranks of the business men of Wasatch County, and secured for him a comfortable competence with which to solace his declining years when he shall finally begin to grow old. His record thus far has been most honorable and upright, and he is in the enjoyment of a large circle of friends.

**J**AMES MARTIN, Bishop of Far West Ward, is another of England's sons who came to Utah as a child in the early days, and has since stood firmly by every enterprise put forth for the advancement of the country's interests, and risen to a position of prominence in both Church and public life.

He was born in Devonshire, June 7, 1846, and is the son of James and Mary (Stockdale) Martin. The father died in 1855, leaving his widow with our subject to look after. She brought him to America in 1856, sailing from Liverpool on the ship *Thornton*, and after a six weeks voyage they landed on American soil, at New York, remaining at Williamsburg, that State, for five years.

In 1861 they crossed the plains in Milo Andrus' company, our subject driving an ox team across the plains. They reached Salt Lake City that fall and took up their home in Kaysville, Davis County, where they remained four years, our subject farming for himself. In 1865 he traded his place in Kaysville for his present home, beginning with a farm of ninety acres, most of which was in its natural wild state, and spent some years getting the land all cleared up and under a good system of irrigation. Besides this place he now owns two other farms, and has altogether one hundred and fifteen acres of good land. He has four acres devoted to fruit culture, and raises some very excellent fruit.

Mr. Martin has not devoted himself exclusively to farming, but has paid some attention to the live stock business, keeping a good grade of Durham cattle, and in 1872 went into the sheep business, buying the pure Cotswald, and keeping from one to two thousand head on the range all the time. He has been largely interested in the question of irrigation and also in a number of local enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Slatersville and Harrisville Creamery, and in 1898 took stock in the Ogden Sugar Company, and raises from fifty to seventy-five tons of sugar beets annually. In the early days he was President of a molasses company, who did quite an extensive business making cane molasses, supplying the local demand and shipping into Cache Valley for a number of years.

He was baptized into the Mormon Church in 1854 and became an Elder in Davis County. Was for some years a member of the Sixtieth Quorum of Seventies, and in 1891 ordained a High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop William A. Taylor, of the Far West Ward. After the death of the Bishop he was sustained in the same position until 1897, when he was ordained Bishop under the hands of Franklin D. Richards. His Counselors are Jacob Thomas and Joseph Stevenson. He has been in the past an active worker in the Sunday School, and holds a certificate for twenty-five years' continuous service. He was also at one time President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. He has done considerable building among the local

institutions, also assisted in making good roads and bridges through the county.

Bishop Martin was married November 16, 1868, to Miss Lydia Flint, daughter of John and Mary (Spencer) Flint. They have had a family of ten children, of whom seven are now living—Mary, deceased; Ada, wife of V. C. Hegsted, of Idaho; Annie, now the wife of Winslow Smout; Clara, deceased; Lizzie, deceased; James, George, Pearl, Phoebe and Alta.

Mrs. Martin's parents were natives of England, and came to Utah in 1851 and settled at Kaysville, where they lived and died.

Mrs. Martin is active in Church work and a Counselor in the Relief Society of Far West Ward. The family are honored and respected by all who know them.

**J**ACOB THOMAS is one of those who came to Utah when it was little more than a desert, and with his own hands has subdued the soil and made out of it rich farming land, yielding bounteous harvests, upon the proceeds of which he is now able to live in comfort.

His birth occurred in Hancock County, Illinois, July 27, 1845, and he is the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Carter) Thomas. Charles Thomas was born in Herefordshire, England, on April 11, 1814. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed that occupation in his own country, where he was married. In 1840 he and his wife joined the Mormon Church, being among the first converts in England, and the following year came to America, landing first at Quebec, and then traveling down the Saint Lawrence River, finally arriving in Hancock County, where they settled near Nauvoo. Here Mr. Thomas again followed his trade as blacksmith, and was also engaged at work on the Nauvoo Temple. At the time of the uprising in 1846, he took his family across the river and settled on a farm near Kanesville, Iowa, building a blacksmith shop on his farm, and there made many of the wagons used by the Mormon emigrants in their trips across the plains to Utah. In 1852 he brought his own family across the plains, traveling in the com-

pany under Captain William Jolley. Arriving in Salt Lake City the family settled in the Seventh Ward, where the father again carried on his trade and also worked on the Salt Lake Temple. He died in 1867, at the age of fifty-three years. His widow survived him twenty-two years and died at the old home in the Seventh Ward, at the age of seventy-eight years. Two of their living children reside in Weber County, our subject, and his brother Elisha.

Mr. Thomas was but seven years of age when he crossed the plains with his parents, walking part of the distance, and up to the age of seventeen years his home was with his parents in the Seventh Ward. In 1861 he went to Saint George, assisting his uncle, William Carter, to move his family to that place. The following year he returned and worked at Heber, and from there went to Bingham, where he drove the first pick on the Highland Boy mine, now one of the richest mines in the State, but not finding gold in paying quantities, Mr. Thomas abandoned work and continued his prospecting elsewhere. From this he went to work on the railroad, then being built into the Territory, following this life for about a year, when he returned to Hooper and assisted in taking out the Hooper ditch. He again went into the mining districts and had a contract to furnish E. H. Shaw's quartz mill with one thousand cords of wood. In 1877 he purchased his present farm in Far West, which was at that time in the Eighth District. He began with a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of uncultivated land, which required many years of hard labor to get into shape where it was valuable as farming land, but Mr. Thomas is not the sort of a man to give up easily, and as a result he has a fine farm supplied with four flowing artesian wells, and all under a good state of cultivation, his principal crop being sugar beets, although he carries on a general farming industry. He also has a fine lot of cows and runs a small dairy on his farm, supplying the local market. He has found time to take a visible interest in the welfare of his county, assisting in making many of the roads and bridges, and was the first Constable at Hooper.

Mr. Thomas married on January 22, 1873, to Miss Mary A. Woodward, daughter of Joseph

H. and Ann (McNichols) Woodward. Eleven children have been born to them. They are: Jacob W., Charles H., died in infancy; Ann E., Levi A., George S., Lafayette J., James Earle, Rodney F., Mary L., Emily M. and Emery J.

In the Church he has always taken a leading part. He was baptized in 1857, and made an Elder in 1873. In 1888 he became a member of the Sixtieth Quorum of Seventies. He was ordained High Priest in 1892, and set apart as First Counselor to Bishop Andrew Taylor, of Far West Ward, and after the death of the Bishop was sustained as First Counselor to Bishop William F. McIntyre. When Bishop McIntyre died our subject took charge of the work until James Martin was ordained Bishop, when Mr. Thomas was for the third time chosen as First Counselor, which office he still fills. For a great many years he filled the responsible position of President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and has almost all his life been a worker in the Sunday School. He has associated himself with the work of building many of the meeting houses, and otherwise took a prominent part in the life of the Church. For sixteen years Mr. Thomas was one of the Directors of the Far West Irrigation Company, and is well known throughout the county.



WILLIAM HENRY SMART, President of the Wasatch Stake of Zion, is a member of one of the leading cattle and stock firms of Utah, known as the Smart and Webster Live Stock Company, with their ranges on the Snake River.

Mr. Smart is a native of Idaho, where he was born in the town of Franklin, April 6, 1862. He is the son of Thomas and Ann (Hayter) Smart. Thomas Smart was born in Lynn, Shennstone Parish, England, September 14, 1823, and is the son of James Smart, also a native of England. Our subject's mother was born in Portsmouth, England, September 18, 1822, and came of a very old family, her father being Henry, also a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Smart grew to maturity in England, but were married

in France. They had a family of eleven children, of whom our subject is the tenth child. All of these children but one are now living. Mr. Smart brought his family to America in 1854, and was one of the captains in the company with which they crossed the plains. He settled at Spanish Fork, where he remained a short time, and from there went to Provo, where they lived for four years, and while there Mr. Smart was manager of the first tannery to be established in that place. In 1860 he moved to Cache Valley and later became President of the company sent out to colonize Franklin, in the County of Oneida, Idaho. The family continued to reside in that place and there our subject was born. The mother died June 22, 1876, and the father lived until April 18, 1901.

Our subject grew up in Franklin and obtained his early education in the schools of that place. At the age of seventeen years he went to Logan, where he attended the Brigham Young College and after graduating from that institution took a normal course in the Deseret University in Salt Lake City, now the University of Utah, graduating from that institution. Upon completing his education, Mr. Smart returned to the Brigham Young College at Logan, where he taught for the greater part of ten years, spending during this time one year at Cornell University in New York. Upon severing his connection with the college at Logan, Mr. Smart engaged in the stock business in connection with Mr. Webster, under the firm name of the Smart and Webster Live Stock Company, with headquarters at Ogden, and has held the position of Manager of the company up to the present time. The company do a general stock business, buying and selling cattle, and sheep for the market, and range their stock on the Snake River. Under Mr. Smart's management the business has been very successful, and has grown to large proportions. He is also manager of the Wood River Live Stock Company, in which he has a heavy interest. Aside from this Mr. Smart is identified to some extent with the manufacturing and mining industry of this and adjoining States, and takes a deep interest in whatever tends to the upbuilding or improvement of his portion of the country. In

April, 1902, the Bank of Heber City was organized and he was elected President.

He was married in Logan October 3, 1888, to Miss Anna Haines, daughter of Isaac D. and Elizabeth Haines. Mrs. Smart was born in Janesville, Ohio, her people being among the prominent citizens of that State. Six children have been born of this union, five of whom are now living—Elizabeth, William H., Thomas L., Edna, Joseph H.

In politics Mr. Smart's sympathies are with the Republican party, although he has never sought nor held public office, preferring to devote his entire time to his manifold duties.

He was born and raised in the Mormon faith, of which his wife is now a member, and has all his life been most active in the work of that Church. He has always been largely associated with home missionary work, and when quite a young man went on his first missionary trip to England, in company with his father. This was partly a pleasure trip, the senior Mr. Smart visiting his relatives and old friends, and looking up the genealogy of the family, in which he met with good success. They were absent from July to October, in the year 1886. Our subject was sent on a mission to Turkey and Palestine in 1889, most of the time being spent in the former country and in England. This trip consumed a year. On April 11, 1898, he was sent on a mission to the Eastern States and remained there until September 1, 1900. He was first President of the Brooklyn Conference, and was later called to preside over the entire missions of the Eastern States. On February 10, 1901, he was set apart as President of the Wasatch Stake of Zion, which responsible position he still holds, having under him nine Bishops.

Mr. Smart is a gentleman of broad and liberal education, traveled, and socially is one of the most agreeable companions one would wish to meet. He is a representative man of this Western country, exhalng an atmosphere of hearty good will wherever he goes; upright and most honorable in all his transactions, and is regarded as one of the foremost and most substantial citizens of Wasatch County, numbering his friends by the legion.

**J**OHN E. AUSTIN is a member of one of the old and prominent families of Lehi, and is the only one who has made his home in another part of the State. His father, John Austin, is one of the prominent men of that place, where he has lived for many years, engaged principally in farming. One of his sons, Thomas, is also a wealthy farmer and stock grower of that place, and another son, George, is also engaged in this industry, and at this time occupies the important position of Mayor of Lehi City. Sketches of all these gentlemen will be found in another part of this work. The mother of our subject, Emma (Jackson) Austin, died about 1893.

Mr. Austin is one of a family of seventeen children, and was born at Bradford, England, February 7, 1868. He was but an infant when his parents emigrated to America and crossed the plains to Utah, and grew up in Lehi, receiving his education from the schools of that place, working on his father's farm. As there was a very large family to take care of, it became necessary for the boys to start out early in life, and at the age of seventeen our subject began in the sheep and cattle business, his father giving him a small start, as he did each one of his sons, and remained in Lehi until about 1893, when he came to Heber and took up farm life and wool growing, and has since made this his home. He has been unusually successful and owns a considerable amount of property, having a large ranch here and also one on Center Creek. He ranges his cattle and sheep in the Unita reservation, and is at this time probably the largest owner of sheep in the county.

Mr. Austin was married at Lehi March 7, 1891, to Sarah E. Thomas, and by this marriage five children have been born, William W., John L., Blanche, Howard G. and Ernest.

In politics Mr. Austin is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and while not an office seeker, has taken quite a prominent part in its work. He is a friend of education and has taken an active interest in that work, having been on the board of school trustees for some years.

He is also interested in mining, in connection

with the Hatch brothers of this place, and a wide-awake, progressive citizen of Heber. Both he and his wife are members of the Mormon Church. Mr. Austin is a man of upright, honorable principles, aggressive and wide awake, and although but a young man, has already come to the front as a business man. He has won and retained the high regard of those with whom he has been associated and numbers his friends by the score.



**F**RANK M. DRIGGS, Superintendent of the State School for the Deaf and Blind. At the earnest solicitation of two prominent men of this State, both parents of deaf children, the Territorial Legislature of Utah passed an act in 1884, establishing a school for the deaf, and the child of one of these gentlemen, Lizzie Wood, was enrolled as the first pupil, on August 26, 1884. From that time the increase has been steady, the States of Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona sending their blind and deaf children to this institution, until the enrollment for this year is eighty-three, and in the Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C., three of their brightest students are graduates of this school.

The school was first established as a department of the University of Utah, located at Salt Lake City, and remained as such until 1896, when, upon the admission of Utah into Statehood, it became a separate institution, with a land grant of one hundred thousand acres of land, and a governing board of five trustees, and was moved from Salt Lake City to Ogden, where it has since occupied the quarters formerly the home of the State Reform School, to which a number of additional buildings have been added, among them the hospital, which is now occupied by the larger deaf girls, who are receiving a thorough course in domestic science. The location is an ideal one, the buildings being surrounded by fifty-seven acres of highly cultivated land, which forms one of the high plateaus of the city, and is in the most healthful section of Ogden. Back of the site rises a majestic chain of mountains, keeping their silent vigil over the wards of the State, and at the foot of the plateau

is spread out a beautiful panorama of the busy city, with its lovely homes, and in the distance the prosperous farms, orchards and meadows. Ogden is the railroad center of the State, and it is possible for the students to come to the institution from almost any point in the inter-mountain region without change of cars.

A large corps of skilled instructors are employed and every advantage offered the child. In addition to the regular course of instruction, which is that of the ordinary school, the boys are taught trades, the list including carpentry, cabinet-making, shoe-making, printing, farming, horticulture, blacksmithing, painting and barbering; while the deaf girls receive instructing in art, dress-making, fancy work and domestic science. The institution publishes a neat twelve page paper, which is a great aid to the pupils learning the art of printing, and also keeps the patrons of the school in close touch with its work and aims. In 1894 a school for the blind was established by the State and opened in September, 1896, being conducted as a branch of the school for the deaf, and having the same corps of teachers and the same board of managers. The blind girls are becoming very proficient in the art of mat weaving and hammock making, and also receive instruction in both instrumental and vocal music. They are taught to read by the "Braille" system, which was perfected by a talented blind teacher in one of the schools of France, and is the most satisfactory of any known system. During the last State Fair, held in Salt Lake City the exhibit from this institution was one of unusual merit and received unstinted praise from the visitors to the fair, as well as the Directors, who awarded a gold medal to the institution, a most unusual honor, it not being customary for State institutions to receive awards. Among the fruit display the finest apples exhibited came from the orchard belonging to the school.

Superintendent Driggs is a native of Utah and has fitted himself specially for this work, having spent some years in study in eastern institutions for the deaf and blind, and held important positions in those institutions. He is still a young man, but possesses marked ability for the work,



and is well known to the educators of the deaf, dumb and blind throughout the United States, being a writer of considerable authority and a member of the National Convention of Instructors of the Deaf. He was born in Pleasant Grove, Utah county, November 20, 1870, and is the son of B. W. and Rosalie (Cox) Driggs. He received his education from the schools of Utah County, Brigham Young Academy, where he studied under Dr. Karl Maeser, one of Utah's brightest educators, and in 1889 entered the University of Utah, at Salt Lake City, spending two years in that institution. During this time the school for the deaf was a part of the University, and Mr. Driggs became supervisor of the boys in that department. In 1891 he was appointed instructor of the High Class, as well as foreman of the class of printing, continuing in that position until the year after the school was transferred to Ogden. In 1897 he entered the Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C., where he completed his education for this line of work, and in the spring of 1898 was appointed instructor for the High Class in the Illinois School for the Deaf and Dumb, located at Jacksonville, the position coming to him unsolicited, and remained in that institution for a year. In the following year he returned to Utah, where he again became first teacher for the High Class.

He displayed such marked ability as a disciplinarian that the Board appointed him to the position of Superintendent over the whole school, on April 12, 1901, and since then the school has made very excellent progress, there being a corps of eighteen teachers in the different departments. Mr. Driggs gives his personal attention to every department, not the smallest detail escaping his notice, and a visit to the institution cannot be otherwise than instructive and helpful. He is a member of the State Teachers' Association, and deeply interested in all educational matters. He is also a deep student of the Bible, and gives personal instruction along this line to the pupils. He is a member of the Mormon Church.

Mr. Driggs was married in 1898, in Salt Lake City, to Miss Maude E. Short, a daughter of W. B. and Ellen Short. They have one daughter, Nellie.

As a boy, Mr. Driggs received a good business training in the establishment of his father, who was engaged in the mercantile business at Pleasant Grove, and was later for two years a salesman in the establishment of the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company, of Salt Lake City. However, the life proved distasteful, and those best acquainted with him feel that he has found his true sphere and that the State is the gainer thereby.



WILLIAM McDONALD, is the second son of a family of ten children, and was born in Crawfordsburn, County Down, Ireland, November 16, 1834. His parents were James and Sarah (Ferguson) McDonald, whose history appears in the biographical sketch of the brother of our subject, John McDonald, to be found in another part of this work.

Our subject was sixteen years of age when he crossed the plains with his family. The mother settled first in Alpine, and from there went to Springville, where she, with her oldest son and her daughters, lived for many years. Our subject and his brother started for California, but when they reached Iron County the Indian War, known as the Walker War, had broken out and our subject was pressed into service, his brother continuing the journey to California alone, and still resides there. Mr. McDonald went through that war under the command of John D. Lee of Mountain Meadow massacre fame, and lived in Iron County, at that time on the frontier of Utah, for two years. He became captain of a horse company and traversed the Territory from end to end, traveling day and night, and participated in all the Indian troubles of the Territory. He returned to Springville in 1858 and remained there for two years, coming to Heber in 1860. He had been among the first settlers to take up land in Heber in the year 1859, and had made some improvements on his place before coming here to reside. His farm lies just north of Heber, and is well improved and in a good state of cultivation. He has two comfortable homes on his place, in which his families reside. There is a fine spring on the hillside above the house, which

he has piped and which supplies an excellent quality of water both in the houses and for the cattle, and other purpose. For many years, in connection with his farm, he conducted a large live stock business, handling both sheep and cattle, but of late years has disposed of his sheep, retaining his cattle interests.

Mr. McDonald was married in Iron County in 1853, to Seriah Shirts, daughter of Peter and Margaret Shirts. Twenty children were born of this marriage, eleven of whom are still living. He was married a second time to Elizabeth Ann Shirts, sister of his first wife, who bore him twelve children, all of whom are living. His sons are engaged in the stock and farming business and are doing well.

In politics Mr. McDonald is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and in the early days held a number of minor offices in his county and city. He is one of the most progressive men in this county, having been closely associated with most of the leading enterprises started here. Among the industries which he has helped to foster may be mentioned the Co-operative store, tannery, creamery and a number of smaller concerns.

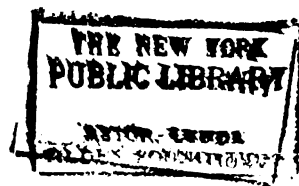
Mr. McDonald has always been a close follower of the teachings of the Mormon Church, to which he was converted before coming to America, and has raised his family in that faith. During the troubles over the enforcement of the Edmunds-Tucker law, he spent two or three years in the southern part of the State, returning when the trouble subsided.

He has undoubtedly done as much as any man in his county to subdue and develop the State of Utah. He carries many scars received in the battles with the savages, and his health became greatly impaired during those years, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. He served as a scout during the Johnston army troubles, and was, in fact, through all the troublesome times of those early days. Since he has lived in Heber he has displayed the same energetic, enterprising spirit and been a leader among his fellow men, winning and retaining their confidence and esteem by his upright and honorable career.

**E**DWIN G. McGRIFF. Mr. McGriff is one of those who have been attracted of late years to this as a fruit raising country, and since 1893 has been interested in that business, which he has found very profitable, and now has one of the finest fruit farms in this region.

Mr. McGriff was born in Franklin county, Ohio, December 29, 1861, and is still a young man. He is the son of John and Levina (Dearth) McGriff. In 1864 the family moved to Des Moines, Iowa, where the father engaged in farming, and lived there until his death in 1893, at the age of sixty-three years. The son grew up and was educated in the schools of that city, spending two years at Simpson college, in Indianola, Ia., and graduated from the De Pauw University at Green Castle, Indiana, where he took a four years' course. In 1890 he entered the law department of the De Pauw University and graduated with the class of 1891, receiving his degree of L. L. B. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme and Federal Courts for the district of Indiana, and spent a year in the law office of Gatch, Connor and Weaver, at Des Moines, Iowa. At the end of a year he took an examination before the Supreme Court of Iowa, for admission to practice before any court in the State of Iowa.

A few days after passing his examination, he was married, and in 1893 came to Utah, locating in Ogden, where he at once looked up a location, buying sixty-eight acres of land on the Ogden Bench which was covered at that time with a dense growth of sage brush, and after completing the primary work, set out fifty acres of fruit, having thirty-five hundred peach, twenty-five hundred pear and one thousand prune and cherry trees; also twenty-five thousand grape vines. The first year he lost his entire plant, both trees and vines, all on account of the grasshoppers. While this was a severe loss, Mr. McGriff decided to try again, and once more lost half his trees. Through a series of experiments he discovered a poison which would kill the grasshoppers without injuring the trees, and once more set out an orchard, and from that time forward has met with good success, having at this time some seventy-two acres altogether, ten acres planted to raspberries

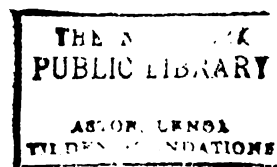




*Fred H. Foy*



*Rachel L Hooy*



alone. His trees are good producers, and in 1901, he sold fourteen cars of peaches to one buyer. He already has the largest orchard in Weber county, and is preparing to increase it still further. He has made a special study of the science of fruit raising, and no finer flavored fruit is to be found in the market than that grown on his place. His vineyard contains thirty thousand vines, and besides shipping a large quantity to market, Mr. McGriff makes a very excellent wine from the gleanings, putting up three thousand gallons in 1900.

He is also building a new home, which when completed will contain fourteen rooms, with a basement of six rooms. The building will be of brick, and will undoubtedly rank with the fine homes of the city.

Mr. McGriff was married in his home town in 1893 to Miss Olive Higgins, a native of Des Moines, Iowa. They have only one child, a daughter, Della.

Politically our subject is in sympathy with the Republican principles and has taken some little part in political affairs since he has been here, being President of the North Ogden Club for one year.

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**F**REDERICK L. FOY has spent all of his conscious life in Utah, coming here when but four years of age, and has seen the country develop and grow into its present thriving state, having himself a large share in the work of development. He comes of German ancestry, his grandfather having been born in Germany, and emigrated to this country in time to take part in the Revolutionary War. It was after one of the battles in which he took part that he met the woman who afterwards became his wife and the grandmother of our subject. He settled in Pennsylvania after the war, and it was there that the father of our subject, Thomas B. Foy, was born. He grew to manhood in Pennsylvania, and there joined the Mormon Church, coming West to Ohio and later to Missouri, from which State he moved into

Illinois and lived for several years at Nauvoo. When the people were driven from that place he went with the main body to Winter Quarters, and remained there until 1850, when he crossed the plains to Utah and in the spring of 1851 took up his residence in Farmington, Davis county, where he ran a saw mill for Willard Richards. In the fall of 1852 he came to Weber County, locating in Bingham Fort, and lived there and in Ogden until the general move south in 1858, and after his return lived in Ogden up to 1860, at which time he brought his family to Slaterville and engaged in farming, becoming quite prominent among the men of his community, and assisting largely in the development work of the new country. He superintended the building of the Harrisville ditch and assisted in many other ways. In 1863 he was called to go on a colonization mission to help settle the southern part of the State, and took his family to Washington county, where he again engaged in farming, and remained up to the time of his death. The family are well known in Saint George and Southern Utah, a grandson, John Chidester, being Prosecuting Attorney for the Seventh Judicial District.

The Senior Mr. Foy was the husband of two wives and the father of sixteen children. He died in 1874, at the age of seventy-three years. The mother of our subject died in Minersville, in 1870, at the age of sixty-three years.

Our subject was born in Hancock county, Illinois, on October 3, 1846, and remained at home with his father until 1863, at which time he began life for himself, remaining in Slaterville, where he two years later bought thirty-six acres of land, which forms part of his present land, having since added until he now owns two hundred acres, all of which is under a good system of irrigation and excellent farming land. In 1890 he built his present handsome and commodious brick residence, which is the largest in the Ward, he himself doing all the carpenter work. Besides this farm he has nine hundred and sixty acres of fine grazing land in Warren Ward, where he constantly keeps over one hundred head of stock, both cattle and horses. He was one of the promoters of the Slaterville Creamery, which pro-

duces some of the finest butter in Utah. He also helped build the Slaterville and Northwest Slaterville ditches, being President of both companies. In 1890 he was elected County Selectman on the Liberal ticket, and after the division on party lines cast his lot with the Republican party, and served for six years under their rule as Treasurer of the School District. He is President of the Harrisville cheese factory and interested in the Ogden Sugar Company. Mr. Foy is without doubt one of the leaders of his county, and the most prominent man in his Ward, his advice being often sought in important business transactions, and his judgment is never questioned. He is a man of his word and highly respected as a man of unimpeachable integrity and keen business foresight. His success has come through his own unaided efforts, and from the position of a poor young man, without means, he has risen to a position of prominence and importance, and is in the enjoyment of a good income and a comfortable home, surrounded by a happy and loving family.

The marriage of Mr. Foy occurred in 1863, when he was united to Miss Rachel Jane Slater, daughter of Richard and Annie (Corbridge) Slater. Five children have come to brighten the home, but two of them being alive at this time. Delilla died when four years of age; Frederick R. died in babyhood; Ida, the third child, and Ora L., the youngest, are both at home. The fourth child, Rachel, died in infancy.

Mrs. Foy was born in 1847, at Winter Quarters, or Florence, while her father was in the Mormon battalion. A sketch of her father appears with Bishop Slater's, in this work. She was the seventh child in the Slater family, and came to Utah at the age of five years; and, like her husband, has seen all the hardships and privations incident to a pioneer life, but now, in their declining years they are exceptionally favored in having not only a plentiful amount of this world's goods, but are proud of their two loving children, who have never given them a moment's anguish or grief. Ida is a favorite and a leader in all social doings in her ward; well educated, especially in music. The whole family is honored and respected by all who know them.



AMES OWEN, is not only one of the pioneers of Utah, but is a member of the famous Mormon Battalion, of which but few survivors are now to be found.

His birth occurred in Potter County, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1825. His parents were Nathaniel and Parmelia (Colgrove) Owen, the father being a farmer. Our subject grew up on his father's farm, and at the age of nineteen joined the Mormon Church. He later went to Nauvoo, and was there at the time of the exodus in 1846, going to Winter Quarters, and was one of the men who responded to the call of the government for men to fight against Mexico. He was a member of Company D., and with his company marched on foot across the desert, and went with the company on the forced march to San Diego and from that point to Los Angeles, to the relief of General Carney, being discharged at the end of a year's service. After his discharge he wintered in the Sacramento valley, working for Captain Sutter on his mill race, in which the first gold was afterwards discovered, and in the spring of 1848 came to Salt Lake City, returning, however, soon afterwards to Saint Louis, Missouri and remaining there until the spring of 1850, when he once more made the long trip across the plains by ox teams; this time in a company commanded by Wilford Woodruff who became President of the Church. He located in Ogden and for a time resided with Bishop Clark.

Mr. Owen was married in 1851, to Miss Sariah Rawson, of Ogden. After his marriage he took up his home in what is now the Second Ward, where he located a farm, near what is now the Union depot, and followed this life for some years, in the mean time building the old city hotel on Grant avenue, and run this hotel for some years, until he received the appointment of Chief of Police, at the time the railroad was built through Utah. He filled this position through one of the roughest periods the State has ever known, the country being infested by tough characters who followed in the train of railroad construction, and also by bandits and other lawless characters. About 1888 he rented his property on Grant avenue, and bought a farm at Far West, Weber county, where he made his home un-



til the spring of 1902, when he built his present home on the cross street between Ninth and Tenth streets, Mound Fort Ward, and retired from active life.

He also owns some valuable property in the city and has done much in the building line. He served the city three years as Constable, but aside from this has not been active in political life. He has been a prominent church worker, and is a member of the Weber Stake High Council; also for many years has been a teacher in the Sunday School, and was a teacher in the First Ward for some time.

He has at this time seven living children, James Albert, a resident of Idaho Falls, Idaho; William F., also living in Idaho Falls; Joseph, died after reaching manhood; Daniel W., living in Idaho Falls; Nathaniel, Charles F., Emily, wife of Heber Purdy, and Elizabeth, wife of Franklin Cheney.

Mr. Owen began life empty handed and has been very successful, hewing his own way by hard labor, and winning and retaining the highest respect of all with whom he has been associated.

**H**ENRY S. ALEXANDER came to Utah as a young man, when the country was in a wild and unsettled state, and took an active part in subduing the savage red man and overcoming the obstacles that stood in the way of reclaiming and cultivating the arid lands of Utah. He came of sturdy New England stock, and from his ancestors inherited the spirit that knows no defeat, never looking back when once he put his hand to the plow, but going straight ahead with a determination to overcome every difficulty and make a success of any undertaking. This undaunted spirit has undoubtedly been the secret of his success, rising as he has from a poor boy to a leading place among the business men of his city and county.

Henry S. Alexander was born in Washington county, Vermont, July 12, 1823, and is the son of Alva and Phoebe (Huston) Alexander, natives of Ackworth, New Hampshire. The grandfather of our subject came from Scotland, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Our subject grew

up in his native place and there obtained his education. The parents and older children of the family, in which there were three girls and two boys, became converts to the Mormon Church and in 1841 sold out their property in Vermont and moved to Nauvoo, remaining there until the exodus in 1846. Our subject held the rank of corporal in the Nauvoo Legion. From Nauvoo the family moved to Council Bluffs and in 1849 Henry S. Alexander came to Utah with the freight train of Livingston and Kinkaid, and arrived in Salt Lake City in September. Cholera was raging at that time, and while en route to Utah Captain Gulley, who was in charge of the train, succumbed to the disease. The other members of the family followed in 1852, and our subject's brother, Alva, is now living at Midway.

Mr. Alexander settled in Salt Lake City upon first coming to Utah, where he lived for a year, at the end of which time he went to Mill Creek for President Brigham Young, and built a saw mill and sawed the first shingles to be made in Utah. He was called on a colonization mission to Carson Valley, in Nevada, in the early part of 1856, being recalled that fall. During the trip across the desert the party suffered greatly from thirst, being three days without water. When they were about exhausted from thirst and fatigue Enoch Reese, who was in charge of the party, turned it over to Mr. Alexander, and shortly after they met a band of Indians, who were able to make them understand where they could find water. Some of the party suffered so terribly that their tongues became greatly swollen and protruded from their mouths; however, they obtained relief before any fatalities occurred. Mr. Alexander returned to the Carson Valley district in 1857 and was again recalled on account of the Johnston army troubles. He went to Lehi in 1858 and from there back to Mill Creek, where he again took charge of the shingle mill for a time. He later built the Wanship mill on Silver Creek, which he operated until 1869, when he moved to Midway, and has since made this valley his home, although he has been absent part of the time. While on Silver Creek he had sawed the timbers for the railroad tunnel in Echo canyon, and in 1871 went to American Fork canyon where he

bought a steam mill and again sawed timber for the railroad company. From Midway he moved to Heber, where he now resides, and has since followed the saw mill business, operating a saw mill in Daniel's canyon, and has furnished the most of the timber used in this county. He has been one of the representative men of Wasatch County and has taken a lively interest in its different enterprises. He was one of the founders of the Wasatch Manufacturing Company, retaining an interest in that concern until about a year ago.

Mr. Alexander has been married three times. His first marriage occurred in 1845, when he was married in Nauvoo to Miss Mary Marstalla, of Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Two children were born of this union, Charles, now owner of the Wasatch Manufacturing Company, and Arthur, who died at his birth. The mother of these children also died in 1847, at Council Bluffs. Mr. Alexander was married in Council Bluffs to Jane Huston, who died when her first child was born. On July 23, 1850, Mr. Alexander was again married, this time to Sarah Miles, daughter of Samuel and Prudence Miles, natives respectively of Connecticut and Vermont. The mother died in Salt Lake City in 1851, and the father had died on the way from Nauvoo to his old home in Connecticut. Mrs. Alexander was born in the State of New York. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, six of whom are now living: Henry M., dead; Sarah H., Lelia died in her early womanhood; William, died at the age of seven years; Monroe, died at the age of twenty-five; May died at three years of age; Clara, Kate, Orpha and George.

Mr. Alexander has been a member of the Mormon Church since he lived at Nauvoo, where he was baptized by Elder Miller. From 1870 to 1901 he was Second Counselor to Bishop Abram Hatch, and with him traveled almost all over the State, which extended to the State of Colorado. During this long period there was never a word of disagreement between the Bishop and his Counselors, who worked in the most harmonious relations. Mr. Alexander is at this time a Patriarch in the Church. His wife is also a member of the Church, having been baptized at the age of eight years, and is quite prominent in the work of

the Relief Society. Her brother Samuel was a member of the Mormon Battalion and her brother Orson assisted in colonizing the Big Muddy country.

Mr. Alexander is personally a most pleasant and genial man, large hearted and liberal minded. He is honorable and upright in all his dealings and commands a high place in the esteem and confidence of the men with whom he has been associated, as well as the leaders of the Church. His business has brought him into contact with people from all over the State, and he enjoys a wide popularity.

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**J**OSEPH CLARK. In reviewing the lives of those men who have made Ogden one of the busiest and most thriving centers of industry in the State of Utah, mention of Joseph Clark should not be overlooked. The stranger meeting Mr. Clark today recognizes in him one of the influential business men of the city, but could scarcely conceive, looking at his large holdings in real estate, industrial and manufacturing establishments, and the numerous positions of importance he holds in the business and financial world, that he had worked his way unaided from a penniless boy of twelve years to a position of affluence almost second to none in the city towards whose development and growth he has done so much.

He was born in Leicestershire, England, on April 12, 1853, and is the son of Alfred and Hannah (Waterfield) Clark, both natives of that place, and among the first converts to the doctrine of Mormonism in their home place. The parents emigrated to America in 1868 and upon their arrival in Utah located in Ogden. The father was a professional wool dyer, thoroughly understanding all the finer details of the business, in which he acquired much skill, and in England was the proprietor of the Lester Dye Works. After coming to Ogden he became a wool dyer in the Ogden Woolen Mills and continued in that up to the time of his death, at the age of fifty-eight years. His first wife died in 1871 at the age of forty-seven years. Of her children the fol-

lowing are still living, William, John, Joseph our subject, Samuel, Louisa, Addie, Mary A. and Alfred. The father married a second time and by this union reared two sons and two daughters, Lee, George, Clara and Emily.

Our subject came to the United States in 1863 with his brother William, when but ten years of age. For three years thereafter he made his home with an old English couple, in Lee County, Iowa, but the country being at that time but sparsely settled and educational opportunities scarce, he received but a limited knowledge of books. However, he has been a close observer, and by judicious reading has supplied in a large measure the lack of his earlier years. He joined his family in Ogden in 1868, but owing to the difficulties under which all the early settlers labored and the necessity of each member of the family assisting in maintaining themselves, Mr. Clark was thrown upon his own resources and from that time to 1878 he labored at various tasks, saving his small earnings and fitting himself for a more useful life. In 1878 he made his first business venture, building the first exclusive steam flour mill in Utah, which was erected on the site of where the Grand Opera House now stands, and was known as the Ogden Steam Flour Mill. He conducted the business successfully until in 1886, when the entire building, together with the machinery and equipments and also a considerable amount of grain and flour was destroyed by fire. As soon as he was able to get his affairs in shape, Mr. Clark bought the Ogden Mills and Water Power from Messrs. Lorin and Aaron Farr, conducting this business for a year, at the end of which time he built the Advance Roller Mills on the same site; the old structure is now a warehouse. In 1882 he rebuilt the Deseret Mills at Logan, fitting them with a complete roller system and conducted them for a number of years. In 1888 he became interested with a number of other capitalists of Ogden in purchasing and consolidating all the mills in Weber County, under the name of the Ogden Milling and Elevator Company, being chosen for the responsible position of General Manager, and at the same time occupied the position of Manager of the Deseret Mills at Logan. He continued his active

association with the milling business up to 1894, when he retired from the active management of the Weber County mills, but still retains a directorate in the company. Through his instrumentality the Deseret and Central mills at Logan were combined in 1898, under the name of the Deseret Central Milling Company, of which he is at this time General Manager. He is also a director in the Eccles Lumber Company, of which he was one of the originators. In 1893 he became a director of the First National Bank of Ogden, and is also one of the Executive Committee; also Vice-President of the Ogden Savings Bank. In 1898 he helped organize the Ogden Sugar Company, now part of the Amalgamated Sugar Company, having supervision over the construction of the plant and its manager for a year. He is at this time on the Board of Directors. He was also one of the promoters of the Ogden Grand Opera House, in 1890, owning a fourth interest at this time, and is now Manager, which position he has held since 1893. Mr. Clark is also one of the directors of the Utah Construction Company, railroad contractors, who constructed the Ogden Lucin Cutoff, from Ogden to the shores of the Great Salt Lake, at which point the Railroad company took up the work. He also owns a large amount of valuable real estate in this city and has perhaps done as much building as any other individual owner, being one of the wide-awake and progressive business men of the city and always ready to encourage any enterprise which has for its object the material growth of Ogden.

His marriage occurred in 1875, when he was united to Miss Hannah Lavender, daughter of George Lavender, of Merrotts, Weber County. Six children have been born to them—Fred G., now on a mission to Great Britain, and also employed in gathering data for the family genealogy, dating back to 1500; Walter, Frank A., on a mission to Switzerland, where he has mastered the language of that country; Roy, Clyde, Minnie.

Mr. Clark has also considerable interest in political affairs and during 1887-88 was a member of the City Council. He was for eight years Chief of the Volunteer Fire Department, and was one of the most active in organizing the regular

department, being selected to buy the engine for the new department.

He is a member of the Mormon Church and takes an active part in its work. While he has devoted his life to the accumulation of wealth, it has not been with any sordid view, but on the contrary, he has been most liberal in the distribution of his means for the advancement of his section of the State, and has won and retained the highest confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated through life.

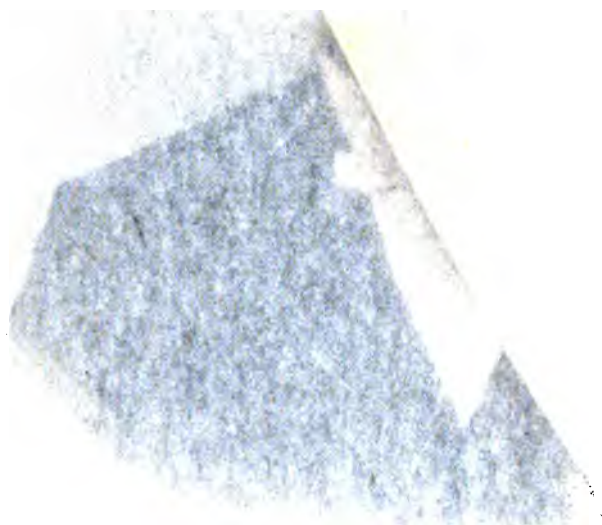
**H**ON. LEWIS W. SHURTLIFF, President of the Weber Stake of Zion. Noted for her wealth of mineral deposits, of the value of which no adequate conception can as yet be formed; as a fruit raising State, for her large cattle industries and agricultural products, it is yet as the home of the Mormon people that Utah must go down the annals of history and be best known to the civilized world. Here, amid every allurements of climate or natural scenery that could tempt the beauty loving or health seeking individual, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints found a permanent abiding place a little more than half a century ago, after years of toil and struggle on the part of her leaders to establish themselves among the more civilized surroundings of the Eastern States; and since those early days the fires have been kept burning on the altar by many men of strong heart and clear brain who have given almost their entire time to the work of the Church. Among those men the subject of this sketch deserves special mention.

Mr. Shurtliff was born in Sullivan, Lorain County, Ohio, July 24, 1835, and is the son of Luman A. and Eunice B. (Gaylord) Shurtliff. The parents joined the Mormon Church the year their son was born and gathered with the Saints at Kirtland, Ohio, moving with them from that place to Far West, Missouri, the scene of so much suffering and bloodshed. They subsequently went to Nauvoo, Illinois, at which place the father joined the Nauvoo Legion, in which he held the rank of Major. At the time of the exodus in 1846 he went with the rest of the

people to Winter Quarters, where the family spent the winter, and there the father was closely associated with President Brigham Young. He did not come to Utah with the main body of the Church, but settled on a farm at Cainesville, Iowa, now Council Bluffs, and remained there until 1851, at which time he crossed the plains with his family, his wife having died in Nauvoo in 1845. He located in Ogden and became President of the Sixtieth Quorum of Seventies, which position he retained up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1887.

As a boy our subject was an eye witness to all the stirring scenes of the early troubles of the Saints in Nauvoo, and was but sixteen years of age when he came across the plains with his father, celebrating his birthday at a point known as Chimney Rock, on the Platte River. He attended school for a short time after reaching Ogden, but the conditions then prevailing demanded that every available hand be used in the work of maintaining the family, and he was early called upon to make his own way in the world, for the first few years doing whatever came to his hand. His devotion to the Church and the thoroughness with which he performed his tasks soon attracted the attention of the leaders of the Church, and in 1854, at the age of nineteen years, he was called to go on a colonization mission to the Salmon River, where he established a mission and built Fort Lemhi under the leadership of Thomas S. Smith. They passed through many trying scenes, laboring among the Indians and exploring in the country now Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon for several years. Among other things which Mr. Shurtliff assisted in doing was the building of the first irrigating ditch in Northern Idaho, and has throughout his life since taken a deep interest in all irrigation matters, believing this to be the paramount question now before the Western people.

On his return to Utah in 1858 he found the Mormons had all gone to the southern part of the Territory, owing to the Johnston army troubles, and himself went to Spanish Fork, in Utah County, but remained there only a short time, and upon his return to Ogden engaged in the lumber



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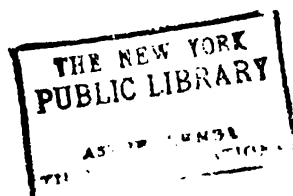
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L. W. Hurley





business, cutting the native timber in the mountains. In 1863 he made a trip across the plains to Omaha with ox teams for the purpose of bringing a company of emigrants to Utah. He received his first call to labor in a foreign field in 1867, when he was sent to Europe, where he was Traveling Elder one year in the Nottingham Conference, and after that presided over the Nottingham Conference for one year, and London Conference until 1870, when he returned home with a company of converts in August of that year. On reaching home he was called to Plain City in Weber County to preside over that district as President. He remained there until the Plain City Ward was organized, when he became Bishop of the new Ward and continued as such until 1883, at which time he was made President of the Weber Stake, which office he still retains.

While much of his life has been devoted to the interests of the Church, our subject has yet found time to take an active and prominent part in much that pertains to the upbuilding of the State, and is interested in a number of local enterprises, among which may be mentioned the firm of Shurtliff and Company, coal dealers, who enjoy a large share of the patronage of Ogden; and is also President of the American Falls Canal Company. He has also held a number of public offices, being appointed a County Commissioner in 1883 and holding that office until elected Probate Judge in 1886. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention held in Salt Lake City that year, and was elected to the Council of the Legislature for 1886-87. On his re-election as Probate Judge in 1888, he returned to the upper house of the Legislature, holding both offices until 1889, when he was again elected County Commissioner and served until the close of 1894. He was a delegate to the first two National Irrigation Congresses, and at the third convention held at Denver in 1894, was appointed Chairman of the Irrigation Commission of Utah. He was also elected a delegate to the first National Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Ogden in 1893, and at San Francisco in 1894 was made a member of the National Committee of that organization. When the Utah Loan and

Trust Company was incorporated in 1888, Mr. Shurtliff was made its first Vice-President, and was the President of the first street railway company in Ogden.

The marriage of Mr. Shurtliff to Miss Louisa C. Smith occurred at Fort Lemhi January 4, 1857. Mrs. Shurtliff became the mother of four children, and died in 1866. The children are: Louis C., Haskell H., Louisa C., the wife of Myron Richardson, and Laura J., wife of F. D. Richardson. The present Mrs. Shurtliff bore the maiden name of Emily M. Wainwright, by whom our subject also has four children—Louie Emily, wife of Joseph F. Smith, Jr., son of the present head of the Mormon Church; John W., Luman A., and Franklin E.

In business, political and Church circles, Mr. Shurtliff has for many years been prominently before the public, and in his many and varied capacities has won his laurels by an upright and commendable spirit of justice and loyalty to the matter entrusted to his hands; throwing his whole soul into whatever work he might be engaged in, and giving of his very best to any cause in which his sympathies or interest had been enlisted.

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**B**ISHOP DAVID MOORE, Deceased, was an active participant in the history building of the northern part of the State of Utah, during its earliest period, and for more than half a century was one of the familiar figures in public and ecclesiastical matters, being a devout and consistent member of the Mormon Church.

His birth occurred January 20, 1819, in Eardley, Ottawa County, Quebec, and was the son of Dudley and Mary (Moulton) Moore. His grandfather, Dudley Moore, and two uncles served in the Revolutionary War, at which time his great-grandfather, Jedediah Moore, was also living, although too old to participate in the hostilities. He lived to the advanced age of one hundred and ten years. The father of our subject was a farmer, and it was on this farm that David

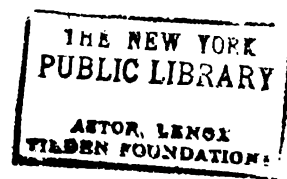
Moore grew to young manhood; being educated at the district schools, almost three miles from his home, where the New Testament formed one of his studies, and thus was laid the foundation for the deep religious character which he later developed. When twenty-two years of age he heard for the first time the gospel of Mormonism, and being convinced of the truth of the doctrines set forth, was baptized into the Church on November 17, 1841, and in company with his wife left home on August 16th of the following year, their destination being Nauvoo, Illinois, at that time the headquarters of the Mormon people.

Mr. Moore reached his journey's end on September 23rd, and the following Sunday heard the Prophet Joseph Smith preach, this being his first view of the founder of Mormonism. The Prophet ordained him an Elder on April 7, 1843, and on October 8, 1844, he was made a member of the Seventies and set apart as Senior President of the Second Quorum in Nauvoo, by Edson Barries. His official positions brought him into intimate relations with the Prophet, for whom he formed a strong and lasting friendship. He was by trade a carpenter, and as such worked on the Nauvoo Temple, and also for a number of the prominent people of Nauvoo, but was greatly troubled by sickness, suffering from chills and ague.

After the expulsion of the Mormons from Nauvoo, our subject made his home for about three years at Benton's Fort, in Van Buren County, Iowa. In April, 1849, he started for Utah, going as far as Council Bluffs, where he waited four weeks until a company was formed, which consisted of two hundred and sixty-five people, organized under the direction of Apostle George A. Smith. Allan Taylor was appointed Captain of one hundred, Isaac N. Alred and Enoch Reese each Captain of fifty, and our subject Captain of ten. Mr. Moore was also secretary of his hundred. This company had considerable trouble from their cattle being stampeded, and on one occasion one woman was killed, another seriously injured, and Mr. Moore so badly injured that he was unable to leave his wagon for three weeks.

He reached Salt Lake City on October 20,

1849, and two days later, upon the advice of President Willard Richards, went to James Brown's Fort, which formed the site of what is now Ogden. He was accompanied by the Barker families, and the family of Robert Porter. The winter was spent in some abandoned cabins which had been built by people of the name of Crow, who had gone on to California, and in the spring they moved into Farr's Fort, the men taking up claims which they worked. Our subject's first wife was Susan Voss, who died without issue. On September 6, 1850, he was married to Sarah Barker, daughter of Frederick and Ann (Blye) Barker. He became the father of several children by this marriage, of whom the following are living: David M., Joseph B., Ellen L., wife of John L. Wilson, of Ogden, and Franklin. His third wife was Mrs. Isaac Clark. She bore him five children—Lester J., Clara, Henry D., Mabel and Parley. About the time of his marriage to Miss Barker, one of the Indian Chiefs, Terrikee, was killed by a settler named Urban Stewart. This circumstance greatly incensed the Indians, and it was with the greatest difficulty and by an exhibition of almost unparalleled bravery on the part of Bishop Moore that the lives of the people in that section were spared. The Indians demanded that Stewart be turned over to them, and threatened the lives of the settlers if their demand was not complied with. They reinforced their demands by surrounding the Bishop, yelling in a horrible manner and firing their guns off over his head, but near enough to convince him that they would carry their threat into execution if they were not pacified in some way. He maintained an outward calm, and after their excitement had somewhat abated persuaded them to accompany him to the residence of Lorin Farr, and after much argument prevailed upon the savages to suspend hostilities until they could communicate with President Brigham Young. Accordingly a courier was dispatched to Salt Lake City and a small band of men sent out to gather in the cattle and horses of the settlers. They encountered a small band of Indians from the north, who killed one of the men and got away with five head of horses, one of which, a fine animal, belonged to our sub-





J O H N   W O O D F I E L D

ject. Upon receipt of the intelligence from Mr. Farr, President Young at once despatched a company of about one hundred and fifty men, under command of H. S. Eldredge, for the protection of the settlers. When the Indians learned of the advance of the troops, they left the community and although followed for some distance were not overtaken. Immediately following this trouble two forts were built and most of the incoming emigrants sent to Weber County. Two companies of militia were organized, and Bishop Moore made Captain of the First Company of Cavalry.

About the middle of December, 1850, President Young and other heads of the Church organized Weber Stake, of which Orin Farr was ordained President, and our subject made a High Priest and set apart as a member of the High Council. In February, 1851, Ogden City was organized and a charter granted, President Young appointing the Mayor and Council. The Council at its first meeting, held on March 1st, appointed Mr. Moore City Recorder, which office he filled for three years, during which time he received no compensation, and in addition furnished his own stationery. In addition to his duties as Recorder, he was kept very busy during the winter of 1851 in his capacity as Captain of the militia. He was also made Clerk of the County Court, and in the fall of 1852 assigned to the command of the Weber military district, which included six forts, and during the war of 1853 with the Indians in the southern part of the State, he was in the saddle three months looking after the safety of the people in his district, as the Church authorities feared an outbreak from the Indians in the northern part of the State, they having become very restless and uneasy. In 1855 he was appointed City and County Treasurer, but the following year resigned both his city and county offices. He was a member of the City Council for a number of terms. Shortly after his ordination as High Priest he was made Bishop of Mound Fort, and held that office for twenty-three years.

In May, 1855, he was one of a company of twenty-seven men who were called to establish the Salmon River mission, and was made secre-

tary of the company. They were compelled to build their own roads and bridges, and suffered many hardships and much privation. After returning from this mission Ogden became the permanent home of Bishop Moore, and he was thereafter closely identified with all her interests, living to be eighty-two years of age, his death occurring January 26, 1901. During these years he had entwined himself closely about the hearts of the people, and his demise was an occasion of much sorrow wherever he was known, a large concourse following his remains to their final resting place.

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**J**OHN WOODFIELD, one of the prosperous farmers of North Ogden Ward, has been a resident of this State for forty years, and during that time has witnessed some marvelous changes, the country even at the time he came here, being still in a wild state, and has required much labor and the expenditure of vast sums of money in its process of transformation. Mr. Woodfield has had some part in this great work, and while of English birth, he has become thoroughly Americanized in his ideas and is a staunch and loyal citizen of the land of his adoption.

His birth occurred near the town of Birmingham, Warwickshire. He is the son of Thomas and Ann (Hasson) Woodfield, both natives of that Shire, where they spent their whole lives, the father dying in 1859 and the mother in 1897. Our subject joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in 1862 and the day following his baptism left England for America, crossing the ocean on board the ship *John J. Boyd*, in company with seven hundred and fifty Saints, who were in charge of President Brown. They arrived at New York after a voyage of six weeks, there having been five births and three deaths on the voyage. At Winter Quarters preparations were made to cross the plains by ox team, one of which our subject drove, and which was one of a train of merchandise owned by Messrs. Kimball and Lawrence. He arrived in Salt Lake City

in the fall of that year, and after a week spent in resting from his long journey, came to North Ogden and hired out as a farm hand. The following year he rented a piece of land and began life as a farmer. In 1865 he was able to buy his present home on Washington avenue, which consists of ten acres, and on which he has made some valuable improvements and owns a beautiful brick home, with good barns and outbuildings. As his means increased he invested in other lands, and at this time has several hundred acres, part of which is devoted to range and pasture land, and some of which is in fruit and vegetables. He has paid special attention to breeding thoroughbred Holstein and Jersey cattle; also has some valuable Durhams.

Mr. Woodfield has been deeply interested in the question of irrigation and was at one time water master for the Cold Water Creek Irrigation Company. Also Director and President of the North Ogden Irrigation Company; assisting in building many of the ditches and roads of the county. He has also done considerable building in the way of meeting and school houses. In the Church he is a member of the Elders' Quorum, and is an active worker.

His marriage occurred in 1865, when he led to the altar Miss Rachel Roylance, daughter of William and Mary (Yarwood) Roylance, who were old residents of Ogden. Eleven of the children born of this marriage are now living. They are—Mary Ann, wife of James Dudman; Jane, wife of William Chadwick; Charlotte, wife of Albert Ward; John H., Thomas, William, Elizabeth, Isabell, Emma, Rose and Harriet.

Our subject began life at the bottom of the ladder, among strangers, and by hard work and close economy made his own way. He has not only been very successful in a financial way, but has come to be one of the representative farmers of this community, and has taken prizes at the State Fairs for the best wheat and barley in the State. Some of his seeds were sent to the World's Fair, held in Chicago, in 1893, where it received special mention. His life has been one of which he may well be proud, being without a stain, and which his sons may emulate with credit to themselves.



**B**ISHOP WILLIAM DAYBELL. Of the men who came to Utah when but children and have literally grown up with the country, seeing it progress from a barren wilderness to one of the most productive and beautiful States of the Union while they themselves grew from childhood to youth and thence passed to man's estate, may be mentioned William Daybell, Bishop of Charleston Ward, and the subject of our sketch; one of the prosperous and influential citizens of Wasatch County.

Bishop Daybell was born February 24, 1858, in Derbyshire, England, and is the son of Finity and Mary (Draper) Daybell, both natives of Lincolnshire, England. There were seven children in this family, of whom our subject was the youngest. The parents and older children became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and when our subject was but six years of age the family emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans, and coming direct to Utah, arriving in Charleston on December 24th, 1864, and this has been their home since. The father engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he was very successful, and also took a prominent part in the work of the Church. His wife died September 5, 1899, and he died in October, 1897.

Our subject grew to manhood on his father's farm, working on the farm during the summer months and attending the district school in the winter. When he started out for himself he began as a farmer and later engaged in the dairy business, and has been unusually successful in both undertakings. His farm consists of sixty-eight acres of valuable and highly cultivated land, on which he has a fine house and good fences and outbuildings, barns, etc.

He was married November 12, 1877, at Heber City, to Miss Anna Price, daughter of James and Ann Price, who came to America in the same vessel and crossed the plains in the same company as our subject. Eleven children have been born of this marriage, nine of whom are now living. John D. is engaged in farming here; Mary A. is now the wife of M. Malton, of Park City; James F. died in infancy; Phoebe E. is at home;

Joseph F., also at home; Myrtle, Violet B., Lula, Ernest, and Warren.

In politics the Bishop is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and for two years served as County Commissioner. Both he and his wife are staunch members of the Mormon Church, and active in local Church circles. Our subject was for thirteen years Superintendent of the Sunday School and for twenty-five years an officer in that branch of the work. He held the position of High Counsel for ten years, and on February 10, 1901, was set aside as Bishop of this Ward, his Counselors being John M. Richie and George Price. From May, 1885, to November, 1887, Bishop Daybell labored as a missionary in Middle Tennessee.

The Bishop is one of the most genial and pleasant of gentlemen, broad-minded and liberal, and is a great favorite with the people over whom he presides. He is one of the leading farmers and dairymen in this county, and numbers his friends by the legion.



H. WRIGHT, Deceased. Among the enterprising business men to whom Ogden is largely indebted for her present prosperity and solid financial status, much credit is due

W. H. Wright, now dead, who twenty-seven years ago laid the foundation of what is today the leading mercantile establishment in the city, and who during his life-time occupied an honored position among the leading citizens of the city. Beginning in an humble building, with small capital, he bent all his energies to the task of building up a successful business, and at the time of his death had succeeded in erecting an establishment which will stand as a lasting monument to his sound business judgment and honorable principles, leaving the work he had begun to be carried on by his sons, whom he had trained in it from their boyhood days, and who are well fitted for the task entrusted to them.

Mr. Wright was born in Birmingham, England, March 11, 1827, and was the son of Edward and Esther (Wilson) Wright. He grew to

manhood in his native land, receiving a good scholastic education, and learning the trade of gold chasing. In 1844 he was converted to the teachings of the Mormon religion, and in 1854 left his native country and came to America. He located in Philadelphia, where he became an active member of the Church branch established at that place, and there followed his trade for five years. In 1859 he resigned his position with the intention of joining the Saints in Utah, and upon reaching Council Bluffs, Iowa, purchased an outfit consisting of a wagon, yoke of oxen, cow, provisions, etc., and made the journey across the plains in the company under command of Captain James Brown, being himself Captain of ten wagons and, Chaplain. The trip was without particular incident, and the party reached Salt Lake City in September of that year. Mr. Wright proceeded at once to Alpine, in Utah County, and there spent the winter. In the early spring of 1860 he went into Cache Valley and located at Richmond, engaging in farming, and made his home there until 1872.

During his residence in Richmond he was called to go on a mission to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during the year 1868, and spent about six months in the work. After returning home he was associated in business for a time with James Dwyer, a merchant of Salt Lake City. In the fall of 1872 he severed his connection with Mr. Dwyer, and after disposing of his interests in Richmond, moved his family to Ogden and entered the employ of the branch house of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, remaining with them two years.

Believing that he could better his circumstances by engaging in business himself, Mr. Wright started a small dry goods and grocery business on Washington avenue in the spring of 1875. His capital was very limited, but by careful management he was able to get the business safely launched, being assisted in the store by his sons, some of whom had then grown to manhood. In 1882 he received his second call for missionary work, this time to the Northern States and England. Just prior to this time he had taken his oldest son, Angus T., into the firm as a partner, under the name of W. H. Wright and Son, and

while absent on this mission the affairs of the firm were left in charge of this son, who has been manager of the business ever since it was started. As the other five sons attained their majority they were taken into partnership, and the style changed to W. H. Wright & Sons. These young men have all received thorough and practical training in the business and been admitted as equal partners, and the wisdom of the father's action has been justified by the harmony which has always prevailed among the brothers and the solid financial basis upon which the enterprise rests. In 1878 it was found necessary to move into larger quarters, and in 1880 they built a structure twenty-five and a half by one hundred feet, on Washington avenue, now occupied as a clothing department. This edifice is two story. In 1889 they put up their present building, which is sixty-six by one hundred and thirty-five feet, and three stories in height, besides the basement. In January, 1891, the firm was incorporated under the laws of Utah, with the following officers: W. H. Wright, President; C. H. Wright, Vice-President; W. C. Wright, Secretary; J. E. Wright, Treasurer; Angus T. Wright, manager, and P. T. Wright, Assistant Manager. Our subject remained in office as President of the concern up to the time of his death.

They moved into their present quarters in April, 1891, and in 1895 were compelled on account of lack of space to move their clothing and men's furnishing goods department back into the old store, where it still remains.

During the troubles caused by the enforcement of the Edmonds-Tucker law, Mr. Wright was chosen to fill vacancies at different times caused by the resignation of members of the City Council who were required to resign on account of living in polygamous relations. He supported the People's party until the division came on national party lines, when he cast his lot with the Republicans.

In the Church he was a member of the Quorum of Seventies while living in Cache Valley, and later a member of the High Council of Weber Stake. He was one of the active Sunday School workers, being all his life a teacher in that work, and for some years Counselor to Stake Superin-

tendent Ballentine. He was also a good musician and for years a member of the different Ward choirs.

Mr. Wright was married in 1846, in Birmingham, England, to Miss Emma Taylor, who survives him. Of the eleven children born to them nine are now living—Julia, wife of R. Thomas Petty, living in Richmond, Utah; Angus T., member of the firm; Jane T., wife of Luke Crowshaw; Parley T., President of the firm; Charles H., Vice-President of the firm; Joseph E., Assistant Manager of the firm; William C., Secretary, and Frank L., Treasurer; Emma F., now Mrs. A. J. Brown, of Ogden.

Personally he was one of the most approachable of men, being very sociable in his nature, and made friends readily, retaining their regard, and was well known all over the State. When he passed away his death was felt to be a universal loss and he was followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing people.

**A**NGUS T. WRIGHT, senior member of the firm of W. H. Wright & Sons Company, of which establishment he is Manager, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1856, and is the son of William H. and Emma (Taylor) Wright. William H. Wright came to America in 1854 from England, and after some years to Utah, residing in different parts of the Territory until 1872, and here established the above firm, which is undoubtedly the leading house of the kind in Ogden, and enjoys a large trade from the surrounding country. The father is now dead and the business is being carried on under the old name by his six sons, of whom our subject is the oldest. A full biographical sketch of the interesting career of the senior Mr. Wright will be found elsewhere in this work.

Our subject was but a small child when he crossed the plains, and up to the age of sixteen years spent his life in Cache Valley, attending the schools of that district and working on the range and his father's farm. When his father entered upon his business career in 1875, the son, who was then nineteen years of age, assumed



charge of the books and accounts. Between the years 1872 and 1875 he had served an apprenticeship as a carpenter, and the knowledge thus obtained has proved most valuable to him and also to the firm since, as during the different building seasons through which the firm has passed Mr. Wright has had general charge of the construction, and been able to intelligently supervise all the carpenter work, thus securing the best results. He has been the financial man of the firm all through, having general charge of the books and accounts, as well as the outside business. He has been a member of the firm since 1877, and has managed the business since it was started in 1875.

He has always been very active in local matters, taking a deep interest in his city and serving in a number of public capacities, as his time permitted. In 1883 he was elected a member of the School Board and served two years. He became a member of the City Council in 1884, being at that time the youngest member of the Council, and the youngest man who has been elected to that office up to the present time. He was re-elected at the close of his first term, but resigned the office in 1887 in answer to a call to missionary work in New Zealand, where he labored in the Poverty Bay district four months, at the end of which time he had mastered the language and then became President of that district, and six months later President of the Wairarapa district. In August, 1889, he was called to preside over the entire mission, and released in September, 1890. Upon returning home he was ordained High Priest and made Superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of Weber Stake, in which position he served ten years, being released on account of ill health. Since then he has been a member of the High Council of this Stake. He has at all times been an indefatigable worker in Church matters and given the young men much valuable assistance in their work.

Mr. Wright received the appointment from Governor Wells May 25, 1897, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial School of Ogden, and re-confirmed by the Legislature of 1899 for another full term of four years,

becoming President of the Board on December 8, 1899. He has also served on the Advisory Board of the City Council for a number of years. He is one of five who in 1901 were selected as a special Paving Committee for Ogden. He is also a member of the business men's organization, the Weber Club, and was one of the three charter members who signed the articles of incorporation. He served as President of the club from April, 1901, to April, 1902. As a member of this club he was one of the committee appointed to wait on the officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad for the purpose of securing the Ogden and Lucin Cut-off, which conference brought Mr. Wright into contact with men of national repute. In his politics he is a staunch party man and a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party. In addition to his other holdings, he owns much valuable real estate in the city and at this time has in course of construction a handsome and commodious residence on Twenty-fourth street.

His marriage occurred on December 27, 1877, to Miss Martha J. Middleton, a daughter of President C. F. Middleton, a sketch of whom appears in this work. They have a family of eight children—Charles A., Martha Emma, Julia J., W. Arthur, Luke M., Laurence, Rachel and Laura Florence. The family are all members of the Mormon Church and Mrs. Wright is President of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association. She also takes quite an active part in the Women's clubs of the city and is an enthusiastic member of the Child's Culture Club.

In a business way Mr. Wright has had a most successful career, being especially fitted for his particular line, and ranks high in the mercantile world. Socially he is very popular and numbers his friends among all classes.



HON. JOSEPH STANFORD, of Ogden, was born in the County of Sussex, England, August 16, 1834, and at the age of fifteen had graduated as a pupil-teacher from the National School. At the age of sixteen he, together with his parents and some friends, was baptized into the Church

of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints on November 6, 1850. This act closed his prospects for remaining under governmental training and of receiving a college course at Oxford. On May 6, 1852, he was called to the missionary field, where he labored, preaching the gospel of Mormonism, presiding over districts and conferences, and was released from the pastoral charge of Dunham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the Carlisle Conferences, to go to Utah in 1861. He sailed from Liverpool in April of that year, and after a voyage of twenty-eight days landed on American soil. He crossed the continent in Captain Joseph Horn's company, in which he served as clerk and commissary, and arrived in Salt Lake City on September 13th.

After reaching Salt Lake City our subject taught school in the Fourteenth Ward for seventeen months, but found the close confinement of the school room was injuring his health and turned his attention to farming. In 1864 he was engaged as bookkeeper and salesman by William Jennings, who a few months afterward sent him to San Pete County with a train of merchandise, and he opened a store in Mount Pleasant. The following year the Black Hawk Indian War broke out, and under the escort of the militia, Mr. Stanford took President Young's message and read it to the people of North Bend, who assembled on the public square. This message instructed the people to repair to Mount Pleasant and there fortify themselves against the attacks of the Indians, as they were in much danger of an attack, being at the north end of the valley, and away from the more settled districts.

Mr. Stanford organized and taught the first Sunday School in San Pete County, at Mount Pleasant, and was otherwise active in Church work. In the fall of 1866 he moved to Logan, where he took charge of another of Mr. Jennings' branch stores. In 1868 he severed his connection with Mr. Jennings and entered the employ of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution at Ogden, as head salesman, and remained there until 1873, at which time he embarked in the mercantile business for himself, opening a store on Twenty-fifth street. About this time he was ordained a High Priest under the hands

of President Franklin D. Richards, and set apart as a member of the High Council of Weber Stake, of which organization he is still a member.

During his residence in Ogden our subject has served in many prominent public positions, both ecclesiastically, politically and socially. He was early elected to the City Council, serving one term as Councilman and three terms as Alderman, the last term officiating as Justice of the Peace. He was for ten years School Trustee and during seven years of the time acted as Chairman of the Board. During this time the Ogden city schools were made graded schools; the Central School was built, and the intermediate, grammar and academic departments were established. The school houses throughout the city were used for the primary departments, for the children up to the third grade. He was indefatigable in his efforts for the advancement of education and Ogden took the lead in the Territory for the first graded school system, much of the credit for the same being due to Mr. Stanford. In 1878 he was elected County Recorder for four years, being re-elected in 1889 for two years. His term extended through the "boom" period and during this time he employed eight clerks and copyists in his office.

In 1885 he went out of the merchandise business and in 1887 was elected Selectman for three years. While in this office Judge Shurtliff was added as one of the committee and the county poor farm was bought, shade trees and orchard planted and the infirmary for the care of the poor of Weber County was built. In 1888 the Territorial Legislature appointed him a member of the committee on Territorial Capitol grounds, which position he held, being clerk of the Board, until Statehood was attained. The same year he was appointed a Court Commissioner for the payment of jurors and witnesses in the Third Judicial Court district. In 1894 he was elected and served for the second time as a member of the Department in the Territorial Legislature. He was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and served on a number of other committees.

He has also been an active worker in the

ranks of the Church in this country, having served for a number of years as home missionary and Weber Stake Historian, and since the organization of the Board of Directors of the Weber Stake Academy in 1890 he has been a Director and Secretary of the Board, assisting in the erection of the Academy building, both by contributions and in the collection of funds. During the existence of the People's party he served as Secretary of the Weber County committee.

In 1896 he was appointed bookkeeper in the financial department of the Secretary of the United States Senate. He had a severe attack of the grippe, which left his health in such precarious condition that he was obliged to resign his position and return home. He had stumped the State during the campaign of 1894-95, in the interests of the Republican party, of which he is an ardent advocate, and it was undoubtedly owing to this work that his health was first impaired. In 1900 he received the election of County Commissioner for Weber County, and is at this time Chairman of the Board. At the memorial services held for the late President McKinley, at the services held in the Tabernacle during the morning, and again at the Methodist Church in the afternoon, Mr. Stanford was one of the speakers at each meeting. Two days later he was stricken with paralysis and his physician discovered that a blood vessel had been ruptured in the brain, caused undoubtedly by his oral efforts on that occasion. He has about recovered from this affliction, a slight impediment of his speech and a slight lameness being the only evidences of his long illness.

In the moral movements of the betterment of all alike, Mr. Stanford has been one of the most active, working hand in hand with others, regardless of creed or denominational differences—a broad, liberal minded man. In 1894 he taught the classes in the Weber Stake Academy in theology, physical geography, literature, history and the art of public speaking. He is deeply interested in education and is a firm advocate of the industrial school system, giving practical knowledge precedence over theoretical.

He was one of the company who secured the franchise and put in the first water system of

Ogden, being Secretary and Treasurer of the company until they sold out to the city.

Mr. Stanford was married in England to Elizabeth Young, by President Asa Calkin, on May 20, 1859. Ten children have been born to them, five of whom are living. While en route to Utah the first child, Joseph, died at Bridger, Wyoming, at the age of seventeen months.



**CHARLES H. RHEES.** Among the old timers who have discovered the possibilities of Weber County as a fruit raising district, Charles H. Rhees has perhaps had as good success as any, and while he is now practically retired from active life, and his property divided up among his children, he was at one time a large land owner and among the prominent fruit growers of this section.

He was born in Somersetshire, in the town of Bath, England, on February 27, 1833, and is the son of Horatio Nelson and Sarah Ann (Green) Rhees. The father was born July 3, 1802, and was a well known builder in his county. He died in Bath on February 23, 1847. His wife survived him several years. They had a family of seven children, only two of whom became members of the Mormon Church and emigrated to Utah—our subject and his sister Ellen, now the wife of Jesse Dredge, living in Malad, Idaho.

While yet a young boy our subject became a convert to Mormonism, and his parents being much opposed to his joining the Church, he left home and went to work in the iron mines of Monmouthshire, and was there taken into full membership in the Church. He remained at work in the mines until he had earned sufficient money to pay his passage to Utah. After he left home his sister Ellen was also converted to the teachings of the Mormon Elders, and followed her brother to Monmouthshire, where she met and married Jesse Dredge. In 1854 our subject took passage on the ship *John M. Wood*, landing at New Orleans, from which point he took a boat to Florence, where he joined a company of emigrants coming across the plains and made the trip to Salt Lake City with them, reaching that

point in October of that year. He first went to Tooele City, where he worked for Eli B. Kelsey, hauling hay and working on the farm, and the following spring took up a city lot, which he planted to potatoes, losing his crop, however, by the grasshoppers. In the summer of 1855 he went to Idaho, where he assisted in building a fort on the Malad River, and took up forty acres of land. Being without sufficient provisions to carry him through the winter, he returned to Ogden, where he worked for Bailey Lake, who owned a large ranch in North Ogden, in what is now the Pleasant View Ward. He received the welcome tidings that the crop of potatoes which he had planted in Tooele and which he supposed entirely destroyed, had matured in fairly good shape, and at once went to look after his interests there, where he remained for the winter. Upon his return to Ogden in the spring he took up land in the Mound Fort Ward and began farming on shares, remaining there until the general move south on account of the Johnston army troubles, when he was detailed to stand guard in Echo Canyon. He served on this detail until mid-winter, under Colonel Chauncey W. West.

Shortly after the cessation of hostilities Mr. Rhees received his first call for missionary work, being sent to England, and there President Rich of the Liverpool Conference sent him to labor in his home town of Bath, where he again met his relatives and old time friends. He spent nearly three years in this work, and upon his return home bought a farm from Chauncey W. West, near where the depot now stands, which he farmed until 1869, when he sold the land to the railroad company. After selling his place he moved to North Ogden, in the Pleasant View Ward, where he purchased his present home, and from time to time since added to his original purchase until he owned over two hundred acres. For several years he made a specialty of raising fruit, having a large orchard and building up a thriving business. Of late years he has practically retired from active work, dividing the most of his land among his children, retaining the old homestead and a few acres of orchard and garden, to which he devotes his time.

Mr. Rhees was married May 21, 1863, to Miss

Elizabeth Budd, daughter of William and Mary Ann (Watts) Budd. Eight children have been born to them—Rufus, who filled a mission to Michigan; Lorenzo; Alice, wife of George Sanford; Amy, and Helen, both teaching school. Three children, Lizzie, Charlie and Miriam, died in infancy.

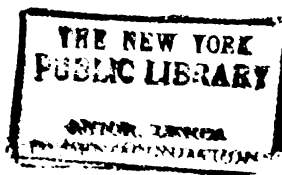
He filled a second mission to England, and presided over the Leeds Conference. He has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood and was for some years a member of the Fifty-fourth Quorum of Seventies. On May 26, 1894, he received the ordination of High Priest, at the hands of Franklin D. Richards, which position he now fills. He was also for years active in all branches of Sunday School work and a teacher of the theology class.

Mr. Rhees married for his second wife Eliza Parratt, a native of London. Three children were born to bless their home, Reuben T., Hubert and Chauncey W.

**G**L. BECKER, who is now one of Ogden's leading and most enterprising citizens, was born in Winona, Minnesota, on the 7th day of April, 1868, where he lived with his parents until 1891. In Winona he was graduated from the public schools and fortified his public school education by taking a complete course in the Winona Business College, from which institution he graduated in 1883.

After completing his school education, Mr. Becker entered the office of his father, J. S. Becker, who at that time was engaged in the brewery business at Winona.

In 1891 he moved from Winona to Ogden, where he took charge of a brewing plant then owned by his father. The following year the Winona plant was disposed of and the Becker Brewing and Malting Company incorporated at Ogden, under the laws of Utah, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, with G. L. Becker as President and Treasurer, and his father, J. S. Becker, as Secretary, which positions have been held by these men respectively to the present day. The plant as it then existed was a very inferior





I S A A C   B A U M

one, but by the persistent, enterprising, hard work of G. L. Becker the plant has gradually been improved and its capacity increased until today it stands at the head of Utah breweries.

It is located in an ideal spot for a brewery, covers about fifteen acres, and consists of a main building built of bricks, three stories high and covering a space of fifty by seventy-five feet; a bottling house; a warehouse, covering a space of thirty by sixty feet; extensive stables and repair shops, etc. Machinery of the latest improved patterns has been but recently placed in the brewery and the plant, now the best equipped in the State, has a capacity of ten thousand barrels per annum. Every year there are consumed in this brewery twenty-five thousand bushels of pure barley, and as Mr. Becker is a strict believer in patronizing home industry, all of this barley is purchased from Utah producers.

The product of the Becker Brewing and Malting Company's plant is second to none in the world, and is supplied to all sections of Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona, there being a great demand for it in all of these States. Mr. Albert E. Becker, a brother of G. L. Becker, is the brew-master of the brewery and has occupied this position, with the exception of one year, since the incorporation of the company. He is a graduate of the American Brewing Academy of Chicago, Illinois, and for four years was with the Seipp Brewing Company of that city. The Becker Brewing and Malting Company is also agent at Ogden for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis, Missouri, and keeps constantly on hand a stock consisting of several carloads of that Association's beer.

Mr. Becker's father is a native of Germany and came to the United States when but a young man. He settled in Winona, Minnesota, where he established the first brewery in that city, which he operated until its sale in 1892. Mrs. Katherine Becker, mother of the subject of our sketch, died in Ogden on September 17, 1897.

In addition to being President of the Becker Brewing and Malting Company, Mr. Becker is a director of the Ogden State Bank, one of Ogden's leading institutions, and also a director in the Bear River Duck Club, and Ogden Base Ball

Club, as well as being a member of the Weber Club, and interested in a number of other local enterprises. He believes in Ogden's future and is always ready to take an active part in promoting any enterprise for the betterment of the city's interests.

He is a Republican in politics, though he has taken no active part in the work of the party, having devoted all of his time and energy to the advancement of his business enterprises and Ogden's welfare. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, holding a membership in Weber Lodge No. 6, F. & A. M., at Ogden; Zurah Temple, N. M. S., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery of Knights Templar at Winona, Minnesota. He is also a member of the Elks' Lodge at Ogden.

In 1892 he was married in Winona to Miss Theckla Bohn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Bohn, of that city. Mr. Becker has a handsome home at No. 782 Twenty-first street, in Ogden.

**I**SAAC BAUM was born in Euchlin County, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1832, and is a member of an old family in that State. His father, John Baum, was born in Pennsylvania in 1804, and was the son of Jacob, who was born in Germany. His wife, and the mother of our subject, was also a Pennsylvanian, being born in that State December 8, 1808. She bore the maiden name of Hannah Crismon. She was the daughter of James and Jane Crismon, and her maternal grandparents bore the names of James and Elizabeth McLaughlin. John Baum and his father became converted to the teachings of the Mormon religion in Pennsylvania. He moved his family to Nauvoo in 1840 and there met the Prophet Joseph Smith, with whom he became very intimate. He and his two oldest sons were members of the Nauvoo Legion, and at the time of the Prophet's death Isaac Baum, our subject, was on guard duty. They left Nauvoo at the time of the exodus, but did not come to Utah until 1850, at which time they crossed the plains in an independent company, which only consisted of a few families, who settled in Provo.

Our subject spent two years at Provo, and was then called with one hundred other men to go to Green River and colonize that country and protect the emigrants from the raid of Indians and robbers. He remained there five years and was then recalled on account of the Johnston army troubles. He participated in the Walker War and also in the Black Hawk and other Indian wars in the State. In 1861 Mr. Baum came to Heber, where he took up a farm and has since lived here, making farming his principal occupation, although he has engaged to some extent in the sheep and cattle business. He owns two farms at this time, which he has under a good state of cultivation and well improved, although he makes his home in Heber, where he has a fine house, and where his mother lives with him, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. His father died in Provo in 1883.

Mr. Baum was married in Provo May 6, 1857, to Melissa Sessions, daughter of Richard and Lucretia (Haws) Sessions. Mrs. Baum was born in Wayne County, Illinois, and belongs to an old American family, her ancestors taking part in the Revolutionary War. She came to Utah with her parents in 1851, and settled in Heber, where the mother died February 7, 1874, and the father died in March, 1877. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Baum, of whom six are now living. Laura M. died in October, 1896; Isaac R., Melissa A., John William; Hanna L. died August 25, 1883; Eliza died January 17, 1872; Ada M. died July 15, 1872; Mary E., Sarah E.; David A. died November 17, 1879.

In politics our subject is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but has never sought or held public office. He joined the Mormon Church in Nauvoo and has all his life since been an active worker in its ranks. He was for many years a member of the High Priests' Council and is at this time a High Priest.

During his long life in Utah Mr. Baum has made a most successful career, acquiring considerable real estate and other property and has been one of the staunch citizens of Heber for a long period. He takes an active interest in the welfare of his town and while he has not occupied as prominent a position in public matters as

some others, his interest has been perhaps as deep and in a quiet way he has contributed largely to the growth and success of its many enterprises. He is a man of sterling integrity, high honor, and straightforward and business-like methods, and enjoys the confidence and friendship of a large circle of people.



**GEORGE DAYBELL**, President of the Charleston Creamery. Wasatch County affords the best range land for cattle and sheep of any portion of the State of Utah and the farming land is principally owned by rich stockmen who conduct a general farming business in connection with their sheep or cattle business, and are also interested to a large extent in creameries and dairies. No more successful man along these lines is to be found in this county than George Daybell, the subject of this sketch, who came here as a small boy and has since made this his home, beginning to earn his own living at a tender age, and has since grown to be one of the successful and influential men of the county.

He was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 2, 1852, and is the son of Finity and Mary (Draper) Daybell, natives of the same place, and whose biographical record appears in the sketch of their son William, Bishop of Charleston Ward, to be found in another part of this work. Our subject is the oldest son in the family, and was but twelve years of age when his people came to America and settled in Charleston. He received the most of his education before he came to this place, as the schools then existing in Charleston were very meagre, and it was necessary for all boys who were of an age to do so, to share in the work of supporting the family and enabling the parents to get a foothold in this new country. He remained on the farm with his father until twenty-four years of age, at which time he was married and started out for himself.

Mr. Daybell's marriage occurred November 16, 1876, when he led to the marriage altar Miss Sarah A. Carlisle, daughter of James and Mary Emma Carlisle, who had come to Utah in 1856.



Mrs. Daybell was born in Provo and was the first child brought to Heber, where her mother died. The father still lives in that place. Four children have been born of this marriage—George W.; Frank G. died aged four years; Robert and Frederick.

Mr. Daybell engaged in farming after his marriage and at this time owns a farm of one hundred acres, on which he built a beautiful modern home in 1897, and has it well improved with good barns, fences and outbuildings, and it is considered one of the finest places in the entire country. Together with N. C. Murdock and his son, Senator Joseph R. Murdock, Mr. Daybell organized the Charleston Creamery in 1894, of which our subject has since been President and is now Manager. This creamery is one of the leading enterprises of the kind in the State, and under Mr. Daybell's efficient and business-like management has done an enormous business, turning out an uniformly high class product. He is also interested in the Charleston Co-operative Store, in which he is a director. In addition to these enterprises Mr. Daybell is prominent as a breeder of fine Cotswold sheep and thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, being a member of the well known firm of George Daybell & Sons Valley Farm Stock Company.

In politics Mr. Daybell is a member of the Democratic party, and is at this time President of the town Board. He has been Road Supervisor for some years past and also School Trustee for a number of years. Both he and his wife are strict members of the Mormon Church, and active workers in local Church circles.

**H**ENRY W. GWILLIAM, President of the Utah and Oregon Lumber Company. It is safe to say that among the important industries of this State the lumber business ranks well towards the front, and in Ogden especially are to be found a number of flourishing firms, among which that over which our subject presides as President undoubtedly is one of the leaders. The yards of the company are located near the Union Depot and cover an area of an acre and a half of ground.

The firm was originally founded in 1889 by Mr. Gwilliam as a private concern and later incorporated. They have an extensive trade throughout Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Wyoming.

Mr. Gwilliam was born in Salt Lake City, February 21, 1857, and is the son of Henry B. and Elizabeth (Palmer) Gwilliam; natives of Shrewsbury and Schropshire, England, respectively. After listening to the gospel of Mormonism as preached by missionaries then traveling in England, the parents joined the Church in 1855 and that same year emigrated to America, coming direct to Utah, where the subject of this sketch was born. During the Johnston army troubles the family moved to Springville and in 1862 went to Cache Valley. The father was called to go on a mission to the Salmon River country and in 1870 located at Hooper, Weber County, where he and his wife still reside, engaged in general farming, fruit raising and merchandising. He was Bishop of South Hooper Ward for several years, and for the past thirty-two years has taken a prominent and active part in all the affairs of that community. Our subject, who is the oldest of a family of nine children, was raised in Cache Valley and Hooper, and received his education from the schools of those places. In 1881 he left home and took a position with Barnard White in Ogden, having charge of his lumber yards for thirteen years, and it was during this time that Mr. Gwilliam familiarized himself with the details of the lumber business and laid the foundation of his subsequent successful career. In 1889 he organized the Utah and Oregon Lumber Company, becoming President, and from then until 1896 was actively identified with that business. At that time he entered public life as Street Commissioner for the City of Ogden, resigning at the end of two years, and was then appointed to fill an unexpired term as County Assessor. In 1899 he bought the controlling interest in the Utah and Oregon Lumber Company and again became its President. This business had been incorporated under its present name in 1892, under the laws of the State, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. After taking hold of the business the second time Mr. Gwilliam made a number of additions and improvements and since 1899

the business has doubled, their custom extending out into all the adjoining States.

In addition to the above establishment our subject is also interested in a number of lesser enterprises, and was for years a member of the firm of Gwilliam Brothers Salt Company, of which he was one of the organizers.

He is an ardent Democrat, being one of the men who organized the party in Weber County at the time of the division on National lines, and has taken part in almost every convention held since. He is at this time a member of the Board of Education, which position he has held for two years, and has been a strong friend to all matters pertaining to the erection of better school buildings and equipments.

He is a resident of the Fourth Ward and an active worker in the Mormon Church in whose doctrines he has been born and reared. He has passed all through the Lesser Priesthood and at this time is First Counselor to the Bishop of the Ward. He was made one of the Seven Presidents of the Seventy-seventh Quorum of Seventies, at its organization in 1884, and in 1887 was ordained and set aside at High Priest and First Counselor to Bishop Stratford, holding that position up to the time of the Bishop's death, since when he has served in the same capacity to Bishop E. T. Woolley. He has also been prominent in the work of the Sunday School and the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

Mr. Gwilliam was married in 1881 to Miss Frances M. Chambers, daughter of John G. and Maria (Duffin) Chambers. They have three sons and two daughters—Florence F., Henry C., Maria Elizabeth, Roscoe Chambers and Ralph Chambers.

**R**OBERT McQUARRIE, Bishop of the Ogden Ward, Weber Stake of Zion, is one of the men who have, through long years of active labor, brought Ogden from a small hamlet of a few hundred souls to be the second city in Utah, with a population of about eighteen thousand, and surrounded with every natural advantage that any city could need for further development or future prosperity.

Our subject was born in Bonnie Scotland, in the county of Argyle, August 17, 1832, and is the son of Allen and Agnes (Mathieson) McQuarrie. The father was a farmer in his native country, and there our subject grew to manhood. The family became converts to the teachings of the Latter Day Saints, and joined the Mormon Church, our subject becoming a member in 1853, being soon after ordained a Priest. In 1857 the parents, together with three sons, of whom our subject was one, and two daughters, crossed the ocean to America, and after traveling by rail to Omaha there fitted out ox teams and crossed the plains in Jesse B. Martins company, arriving in Salt Lake City on September 12th. They came directly to Ogden, which continued to be the family home. In 1858 the family, with the exception of our subject went south with the general move, caused by the entrance into the Territory of Johnston's army, our subject remaining at the family home, at what is now the corner of Adams and Twenty-sixth streets, where he farmed the land during the absence of the other members.

He continued to reside upon this piece of land which eventually became his, and there did a flourishing farming business, continuing in active work until 1890, at which time he sold out and retired to a life where he has since been enjoying the fruits of his earlier labors.

Mr. McQuarrie has always been one of the most aggressive and wide-awake citizens in the city, and has held numerous municipal offices, the duties of which he discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to his constituents and with great credit to himself.

He was among the first police officers of Ogden, being appointed to the position in 1861, and was that same year appointed Water Master for the Weber canal, serving two years in that office. He was again appointed Water Commissioner for one year in 1866. In 1868 he was elected Trustee of the Second School District of Ogden City, serving two years, and in 1875 received the appointment of County Treasurer for Weber County, for nine months of an unexpired term. In August, 1876, he was elected on the People's ticket to the same position, his term lasting four years. On February 12, 1877, he was elected a City

Councilman for a term of two years, being re-elected in 1879, and in 1880 was re-elected as County Treasurer for another term of four years. In 1882 he received the appointment of Alderman for the Second Municipal Ward, and in July of that year was made Trustee of the First school district for one year. In February, 1883, he was elected City Treasurer for a term of two years, and at the expiration of his term as School Trustee in District Number One, was re-elected for a term of three years. In August, 1885, he was re-elected Alderman for the Third Ward of Ogden for two years.

In the Church Bishop McQuarrie has also held a number of official positions, and ever been a consistent and faithful worker in its ranks. He was ordained High Priest in 1862, and Acting Second Counselor to Bishop L. J. Herrick of the Second Ward, holding that position for seven years. In 1865 he received the appointment of Superintendent of the Sunday Schools of the Second Ward and held that two years. He was called to preside as President of the Second District in 1870 and the following year made Second Counselor to Bishop L. J. Herrick, who was Bishop over Weber County until 1872. In that year our subject went on a two years' mission to Great Britain, laboring one year in Newcastle Conference, and one year in the Scottish Conference, presiding over both Conferences, and returning home in May, 1874, resuming his labors as Second Counselor to Bishop Herrick. He was Stake Tithing Clerk in 1888, and retained that position for twelve years. In May, 1877, he was ordained and set apart as Bishop of the Second Ward of Ogden, still retaining that office, and being the oldest acting Bishop of Weber Stake at the present time. The Bishop has been twice married. His first wife bore the maiden name of Minnie Funk, a native of Denmark, to whom he was united April 29, 1860. She is still living. They have no children. His second wife was Esther Summerhays, who bore him one son, Robert McQuarrie, Jr., she having had four children by a former marriage.

His extensive labors, in public and ecclesiastical life have brought Bishop McQuarrie prominently before the public and in close touch with almost

every resident of Weber county, and it is safe to say that he has many friends wherever known, having made a record for honorable dealings of which any man might well be proud.

**D**OCTOR EDWARD M. CONROY, Physician and Surgeon. The unsurpassed climate of Utah has made this the mecca for people suffering from rheumatic and tubercular affections, and her mineral waters are rapidly coming into recognition as factors of large importance to the seeker after health. No spot in Utah is better adapted for the recuperation of health than is Ogden and her immediate vicinity. Eighteen miles from the city are the well-known Ogden Hot Springs, which, during the past year, have come into the hands of a new management, and will undoubtedly in the near future rival many now better known eastern resorts in point of attendance and beneficial results to be obtained from them. This fact has long been recognized by the medical fraternity, and as a result Ogden can boast of having a corps of physicians second to none in the Western States, among whom Dr. E. M. Conroy occupies a high rank.

He came here in 1890 from Iowa, having been born in Iowa County of that State, October 24, 1857, and spending his entire life within the confines of his native State until migrating to Ogden. He is the son of James and Ellen (Clinton) Conroy, pioneers of Iowa County, and today regarded as one of the most representative families of the county. He grew up on his father's farm in Iowa County, and received his education from the schools of that State, and after completing his collegiate course entered the medical department of the University of Iowa, graduating in 1890 with the degree of M. D. Immediately upon receiving his degree he came direct to Ogden, where he entered upon the practice of his profession and has since been very successful, building up a good practice. He has for seven years been the County Physician for this county and is active in the medical world, where he is well known as a careful and conscientious worker. He is a member of the Weber

Medical Society and for two years served as its President. He has also his membership in the American Medical Association, and has done considerable writing on subjects of interest to his profession.

The Doctor was married in this city in 1891 to Miss Bertha Hassett, daughter of Anthony and Kate Hassett, of Ogden. They have four sons—Francis, Edward, Maurice and Vincent.

In politics our subject is a staunch Democrat, and has for several years been a member of the Democratic Central Committee, and is at this time a member of the State Central Committee and an active party worker. He was for two years a member of the City Council from the First Ward. He is also a member of the business men's club of this city, the Weber Club, and is also a member of the Board of Education.

**J**UDGE ABRAM C. HATCH, District Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Utah, including Utah, Uintah and Wasatch Counties, is a noble example of the self-educated, self-made man. Although he never attended a law school or had any instruction along legal lines except what he got from the text books and in attendance on the courts of his State, he has by diligent application to his studies at home and during leisure hours for many years placed himself among the leading practitioners in his district, and has been appointed and elected to the highest judicial positions therein. He has all his life been a voracious reader and during the years has accumulated one of the best libraries to be found in his county. Judge Hatch received his early education from the public schools of Lehi and later attended the public schools at Heber, his present home. To appreciate the possibilities that could admit of a man rising to the highest judicial position in his district, that of District Judge, without the aid of any tutoring or preparation other than that obtained by self-instruction, one must be in a measure acquainted with the man who has attained such position. Judge Hatch is described as a quiet, reserved man among strangers, but as a pleasant and

companionable person with his intimate associates. He is a man of easy manners under all circumstances, having a mind of his own upon all public questions and quite aggressive in asserting himself when he deems it a proper occasion to do so. He is self-reliant and when his mind is once made up on a certain point is very positive and seldom changes from his original position. It is said of him that during his term as District Judge, in which he tried some hundreds of cases, that only one decision of his was appealed from and in that he was sustained by the Supreme Court of his State.

In his private practice he has been very successful, and the same is said of him as a public prosecutor for his district. His personality, while it stamps him as a man who will brook no unfair opposition, has not only won but has retained for him the deep admiration and confidence of his brother practitioners, who know him as a man whose word is as good as a bond, and whose strict integrity and high honor is unquestioned.

Abram C. Hatch was born at Lehi, Utah County, Utah, December 14, 1856. His parents were Abram Hatch and Permilia Jane (Lott) Hatch. He, with his parents, removed to Heber City, in Wasatch County, when he was only eleven years of age, and there he finished his schooling and grew to manhood.

At the age of twenty he engaged in cattle and horse raising in Uintah County, Utah, and in Western Colorado, following that business until 1883, when he entered into a partnership with his father and brother in the same business in which they are engaged at this writing. They conduct this business under the firm name of The Hatch Horse and Cattle Company, and it has been a very successful and somewhat profitable business from the beginning. The Judge is also a stockholder and director in many business enterprises in his home county and in other parts of the State. He built the first telephone line into his county. He participated in the organization of the town of Heber, and was one of the first judges of election in Uintah County, at the organization of that county. Judge Hatch is largely interested in mines and mining companies in his home State, being President of several mining

corporations, and a director in others. He is also interested in and owns farms in Wasatch and Uintah Counties.

Judge Hatch was married in 1879 to Miss Maria Luke, daughter of Henry and Harriett Luke. Mrs. Hatch was born in Spanish Fork, Utah. To her faithful and constant care and companionship he attributes much of his success in life, and to her is given the care of the home, which, under her direction, is made a place of rest and peace such as but few enjoy. Four children have been born of this marriage—Abram C., Jr., Henry Ray, Kate and Sumner. Abram C., Jr., is now engaged in mining; Henry Ray, or "Ray," as he is known, is attending the State University, and the other two are in the district schools.

In politics Judge Hatch is an ardent Republican, and during his long residence in Heber has filled many minor public positions, being for some years a member of the Town Council, and also Justice of the Peace, and for one term County Attorney. He has practiced law at intervals since 1876, but did not take up the practice of law as a profession until 1891. In 1893 he was elected to represent the counties of Wasatch, Emery and Grand in the Territorial Legislature, serving two years. He was admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of the then Territory of Utah, in 1894. In 1895 he was the candidate of his party for the office of District Judge for the Fourth Judicial District of the State, and was defeated by Hon. E. A. Wilson, the Democratic nominee. Judge Wilson resigned his office in June, 1896, and Judge Hatch was appointed by the Governor of the State to fill the vacancy. In the fall of 1896 he was again the nominee of his party for the office, but this being the year in which Bryan and free silver carried the State by 50,000 majority, Judge Hatch was defeated with his party by a large majority. In 1900 he was nominated by his party for the office of District Attorney for the four years following, to which office he was elected on the Republican ticket, although the three counties embracing the district were theretofore very largely Democratic. He has since held that office, discharging his duties with signal success. His services have been very satisfactory not only to the party which

elected him, but to the entire community as well.

Judge Hatch owns a very comfortable home at Heber City, in which his wife is the idol. She is a lady of refinement and education and adorns the society in which she moves. In private life the Judge numbers many warm friends, and is a favorite wherever he is known, the warm, generous heart that beats beneath his cold exterior dissipates the impression that strangers are apt to form of him, and among his intimates he is known as a most genial and kindly man.



**GEORGE DRAKE.** One of the most interesting families in Ogden is that of our subject and his estimable wife, who for more than half a century have faced life's joys and sorrows together, and since they have been residents of Ogden have won scores of warm friends, being well known throughout the country.

Mr. Drake is an Englishman by birth, having been born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, on November 14, 1826. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Hayward) Drake, both natives of Gloucestershire. The mother died in 1838, when our subject was but twelve years of age, and the father in 1843, thus leaving the son an orphan at the age of nineteen years. After completing his education he learned the trade of a baker, which he followed until he came to the United States in 1852. On June 30, 1849, he was baptized into the Mormon Church by Elder Skinner, and has ever since been a devoted follower of its teachings.

He was married on November 1, 1851 to Miss Emily White, of Newbery, Berkshire, and in the spring of 1852 crossed the ocean to America, landing in New Orleans on April 7th, and came as far west as Iowa, locating in Pottawatomie County, where he engaged in farming and lived there twenty-five years. He gradually increased his land holdings until at one time he had three hundred acres, and was in very prosperous circumstances.

In 1877 Mrs. Drake came to Utah to visit a brother whom she had not seen for many years, and was so well pleased with the country that she persuaded her husband to come out the following

year, which he did, with the result that he disposed of his property in Iowa, trading his land for land in Utah—their home in Mound Fort, where they have since lived. Here he has eleven acres of valuable land, part of it planted to fruit and part given over to the cultivation of lucerne. Mr. Drake rents his farm to his only son and is now living a practically retired life, giving his attention to collecting his rents, and such minor details.

In politics he is independent, casting his vote for the man he considers best adapted to the office. He has served some years on the School Board, and takes a lively interest in all municipal matters. In the Church he has held the office of Elder, and takes an active part in its local work. Mrs. Drake is First Counselor to President Diana Moore, of the Ladies' Relief Society. She is also a midwife of rare ability, having practiced for forty-seven years, and in the hundreds of cases which she has attended has never lost a patient. She is held in high esteem by the physicians of this city. She has a certificate from the Ogden Board of Medical Examiners to practice midwifery and medicine, but confines herself principally to the former. She was born December 30, 1824, and is a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Beevis) White. She joined the Mormon Church in 1850.

Mr. and Mrs. Drake have a family of six daughters and one son—Ellen, wife of John Page, of Iowa; Samuel R., who was married in Iowa to Miss Eliza Lewis, who died leaving a child which is now in the home of our subject. Mr. Drake married a second time to Miss Ina Shaw, a daughter of William Shaw. The other children are—Harriett, wife of John R. Brown, of Ogden; Jennie, now Mrs. Frank S. Woodcock; Elizabeth, wife of John Cooney; Rose Amelia, wife of John Ellis, and Georgia Julia wife of Asael Farr.

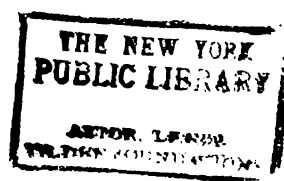
When our subject came to America he had to begin at the bottom of the ladder, and as a member of the Mormon Church passed through many of the hardships caused that people by the residents of the towns where they lived. He formed a lasting friendship for A. O. Smoot while in Jackson County, Missouri, and knew many other

prominent men in Church life. On November 1, 1901, this worthy couple celebrated their golden wedding, there being present six of their seven children, thirty-two grandchildren and two-great-grandchildren. The occasion was a most happy one, and one which will long be held in tender memory by those present.



M. ALLISON, Superintendent of the State Industrial School at Ogden, came to Utah from England in 1856. He is a native of Yorkshire, born in the town of Ellerton on March 9, 1840, and is the son of Robert and Mary (Ruler) Allison. He was reared and educated in his native place and lived there up to the age of sixteen years. He had become a member of the Mormon Church in 1853 and in 1856 left England with a company of Saints, sailing from Liverpool and crossing the ocean on the sailing vessel *Condon*, making the voyage in twenty-eight days, and landing in New York. From there he went to Saint Louis, where he fell a victim to the small-pox and was quarantined for nine weeks, spending that time in the pest house. After his recovery he remained in Saint Louis for a year, and the following spring crossed the plains with a returned missionary, crossing the gulf into Texas and making the trip in ox teams, covering two thousand miles. They met a number of Indians on the warpath, but were not themselves molested, although the Indians annoyed them considerably by stealing their cattle. The party reached Salt Lake City in October, 1856.

Upon his arrival in Utah our subject went to Lehi, in Utah County, where he made his home for ten years, following farming and cattle herding. In 1866 he moved to Coalville, in Summit County, and was for a time employed as teamster for the Union Pacific railroad, and also following farming, his family living at Coalville. He became closely identified with the interests of that county, serving it for sixteen years as Sheriff, and as this was during the days of the early settlement of the county, there was a very rough element to contend with, which made the office of Sheriff anything but an agreeable one,



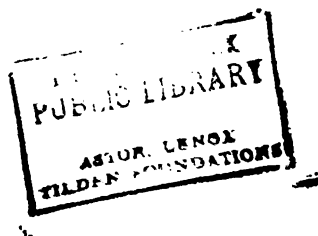


*A. B. C. Smith*





*Mrs W. R. C. Smith.*



and called for men of bravery and intelligence. Mr. Allison, through his official character became widely known throughout Utah, and won the confidence and respect of all classes, by his impartiality and justice, and is known as a man who knows no fear and is yet most kindly and humane in his nature. He also served as City Marshal of Coalville for a number of terms. In 1891 he was appointed by the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial School, as Superintendent of the School, having complete charge of all matters pertaining to the school, and filled his position so acceptably to every one concerned, that he was re-appointed when his term expired. He has made some very needful changes, remodeling the buildings, and improving the methods, and has an average attendance of seventy pupils, with two instructors. There is a farm of forty acres in connection with the school, which is kept in a fine condition. Mr. Allison gives his entire time to his duties, declining to enter public life, although the opportunities to do so have not been lacking. Since he has been here he has constructed a sewer a mile long, which is one of the best and most needful improvements that could be made, giving assurance of health to the inmates.

Mr. Allison was married in 1861, in Lehi, to Miss Eliza Brown, of that place, by whom he had nine children—E. M., Junior, at this time State Senator; William, Superintendent of the Ogden Schools; Magdelina, wife of W. G. Fisher, of Echo; Minnie, wife of George Collins, of Salt Lake City; Effie, wife of Joseph Wallace, Instructor for the boys in this school; Carl, teaching in Coalville; Blanche, attending the Latter Day Saints' College in Salt Lake City; Curtis and Lester.

In Church matters he is also a prominent man, and has given much of his spare time to its work. He came to this country a poor boy, without family or friends, and by his own efforts has risen to a position of prominence and authority in the affairs of the State, raising a fine family of girls and boys, all of whom, as they have reached maturity, have occupied places of responsibility and trust, and the entire family stands high in the community where they are known.



R. C. SMITH, of North Ogden, is one of those who came to Utah in his early manhood and beginning at the foot of the ladder, has by economy and industry come to be one of the solid business men of the county.

We was born in Castle Morton, Worcestershire, England, on August 3, 1852, and is the son of Samuel and Mary Elizabeth (Weaver) Smith. Both his parents are now dead, the father dying in England at the age of ninety-three years, and the mother dying at the age of seventy-six years. An uncle of our subject, John S. Smith, is now living in Kaysville, Davis county. Up to the age of twelve years our subject remained at home, attending the parish schools, and while he had but little opportunity to obtain a thorough education he was naturally studious, and especially quick in mathematics. He left home in 1864 and after wandering about a little time, engaged with a baker and confectioner at a place three and a half miles from his home, in the village of Malvernwells. However, he did not remain there long, but again started out to see the world, and after traveling about Europe until 1870, left England for America, and upon his arrival in this country came direct to Utah, where he joined his uncle at Kaysville. He remained with him a year and then went to Skull Valley, in Tooele County, and got work on a ranch. He became impressed with the possibilities in sheep raising, and during the early seventies hired out to his uncle as a sheep herder, following that for several years, becoming familiar with the best methods of handling sheep, and laying by his earnings until he should have enough to start himself in business. His dream was realized in 1885, when he bought a thousand head and felt that he was on the high road to wealth. He continued to take care of his own flocks for some years, putting his profits into more sheep, and has since continued this policy, running at this time about eight thousand head, although at times his flocks have doubled that number. He makes a specialty of the half-breed Finch and Kotch sheep, with a few Merinos.

In 1890 he bought fourteen acres of land at North Ogden and the following year bought his

present home on the Alvord Lane, North Ogden, and began the erection of one of the finest mansions in the county. It has a solid cement foundation and cellar, and is built of brick, being thoroughly modern, and a most desirable residence. He owns sixty-five acres of fine land surrounding this home, part of it laid out in gardens and orchard, and in addition to this owns six hundred acres of good hay land, off of which he puts up about six hundred tons of hay annually. He owns his own grazing land, having fourteen thousand acres of grazing land in North Park, Devils Gate Valley, in Weber and Box Elder Counties, and is perhaps better fixed in this respect than any individual in his county. At home he is known as "The Sheep King," and has undoubtedly well earned the title, beginning as he did without any means, and working for years for wages, thus making his own start.

Mr. Smith has become thoroughly Americanized, and is a strong Republican politically, but owing to his large private interests his friends have never been able to prevail upon him to run for public office, although he has on numerous occasions been urged to do so.

He married in 1892, to Miss Rebecca Nichols, a daughter of Bishop Alvin and Charlotte Nichols, residents of Brigham City. Two children have been born of this marriage—Richard Sidney and Samuel Joseph. Mrs. Smith's father was a native of Canada; he was Bishop of Brigham City many years and died there in September, 1899. Her mother was a native of Pennsylvania and died in June, 1899. She was considered in her lifetime to be a very beautiful woman, of gentle and lovable disposition, which perhaps accounts partly for the rare beauty of her daughter, Mrs. Smith, who was a belle of Brigham City in her girlhood days, possessed of unusual vocal talent. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are thorough believers in the poet Moore's saying, "As we journey through life let us live by the way," and their beautiful home and their surroundings indicate that life is all it is claimed to be for them.

**J**OHN McDONALD. Among the many citizens of Utah who as children came to this State with their families, and growing up in this, at that time, wild and undeveloped country, have shared in all the hardships, trials and dangers of those early days, and taken their full share of the responsibility of subduing the savage red man, wresting a livelihood from the unwilling soil, and finally assisting in converting that unpromising and unlovely desert into a garden in which grows and blossoms every product of the tropic lands, bidding fair to outrival in its productiveness any part of the Union, none are more worthy of special mention than is John McDonald, the subject of this sketch.

He was born in County Down, Ireland, eight miles from Belfast, December 12, 1833, and is the son of James and Sarah (Ferguson) McDonald. Our subject was the oldest of a family of ten children, of whom four boys and one girl are now living. The family felt their native town and sailed for America in 1844, locating in Nauvoo, where they remained two years, and from there went to Bonaparte, on the Des Moines River. They lived here three years, and then fitted up outfits with which to cross the great American plains, outfitting two rigs and six yoke of oxen. They made the journey across the plains in 1850 in company with Captain Tom Johnson, and settled in Lehi, from where they moved to Mountain View. They remained here until September, 1851, when they moved to Springville, where they lived eleven years. When the family started to cross the plains the father was a very strong able-bodied man, and as many of the emigrants were dying of cholera, it became his sad duty to dig many of the graves. He dug his last grave one morning, and that night himself succumbed to the dread disease and was buried on the bank of the Platt River, and the location of his grave has since been lost, as they were unable to put up any lasting mark above the graves of those who died along the way. It thus happened that the mother of our subject came alone into a strange country with her large family of children, of whom our subject, then a lad of eighteen years, was the oldest.

In 1857 Mr. McDonald was called by Brigham Young as mail carrier, and assisted in establishing the first mail stations between Omaha and Salt Lake City, but they were not used on account of the Johnston army trouble, and that fall returned from Omaha with a train of merchandise. He took part in the Johnston army troubles and also in all the Indian Wars, participating in both the Walker and Black Hawk Wars. He was one of the men who was sent to settle with Black Hawk upon cessation of hostilities, and peace being declared. The citizens went out with a drove of cattle and Chief Taby came into camp with thirty braves and there held a consultation with the white men, the result of which was that after considerable argument and persuasion on the part of the envoys of Brigham Young, and reading the letter which the latter had sent to the Chief, the Indians consented to lay down their arms for eighty head of cattle. Mr. McDonald also assisted in the capture of Old Squash, who had killed a child belonging to one of the settlers by the name of Lemmon. Our subject arrested this Indian and turned him over to the officers, and he either committed suicide or was killed in a clandestine manner; it was never possible to determine which.

He moved to Heber in 1862 and engaged in farming, which he has since followed, owning at this time a farm of two hundred acres, and owns his home in Heber, which he built twenty-eight years ago. He has done a very successful business and is one of the wealthy men of Wasatch county.

Mr. McDonald was married in Springville in December, 1856, to Lucinda Cole, daughter of H. H. and Susanna Cole. Thirteen children were born of this marriage, nine of whom are now living, the mother dying February 16, 1882, at the birth of her last child. The children are—Mary A., now Mrs. Fisher; Sarah Jane, now Mrs. Buys; Emma V., now Mrs. Cluff; Eva, now the wife of M. Morris; James, ex-County Prosecuting Attorney of Wasatch County, and at this time absent, on a mission for the Mormon Church in Scotland; Joseph, engaged in farming; Andrew, at home; David, absent on a three-years' mission to Switzerland, where he is President of the

mission; John, on a mission to San Francisco, California.

In politics both Mr. McDonald and his sons are adherents of the Democratic party, and our subject was one of the first County Commissioners in this county, which office he held for two years. He is a member of the Mormon Church, has been a High Counselor for twenty-three years and now holds the office of Patriarch in the Church.

During the time he has lived in Heber, Mr. McDonald has led a most exemplary life, and has, by his high ideals, his honesty and integrity, and his broad and liberal mind, risen to a place of high degree in his community, being universally popular, and is one of the substantial citizens of his city and county.



EDWARD A. OLSEN. In reviewing the men who are helping to make Ogden one of the most thriving little burgs of this western empire, the biographer cannot well overlook the gentleman whose name heads this article, and who is one of the prosperous merchants of Ogden, handling a complete line of groceries, glass and chinaware.

Mr. Olsen was born in North Bergen County, Norway, in the town of Folkested, April 13, 1855. He is the son of Ole and Barbara (Lamhe) Olsen. He grew up in Bergen, receiving his education from the schools of Norway, and after completing his studies engaged in the grocery business, in which he met with good success. In 1884 he became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and shortly after his baptism by Elder John Ipson, on May 4, 1884, disposed of his business, and on June 7th of that year he sailed with his wife and family for Liverpool and from there to New York by steamer *Arizona*, arriving in America on June 24th. He made the trip in company with eight hundred emigrants bound for Utah, and with them came directly to Utah by rail, reaching Ogden on June 30th.

He took up his residence in the Fourth Ward,

where he still resides, and in April, 1885, entered the employ of W. H. Wright and Sons, as a salesman in the grocery department. At the end of five years he purchased the grocery department from the company and opened a store for himself on Washington avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, where he conducted the business three years, and then moved his stock farther south on the same avenue. In 1895 he sold out the entire business and went on a mission to Norway, where he labored in the Christiana Conference. While there he visited his old home, his parents being still alive, and preached to many of his old friends. During his stay he was President of several branches in the mission and labored as a Traveling Elder, returning home May 3, 1897.

Immediately upon his return Mr. Olsen again engaged in business, and has succeeded in building up a fine trade, having moved to his present commodious quarters, of twenty-eight by one hundred feet, in April, 1902. Here he carries a fine stock of staple and fancy groceries, and also a complete line of china and glassware.

Soon after reaching Ogden, in 1885, he was ordained an Elder, and the following year made a member of the Seventy-seventh Quorum of Seventies, of which he is still a member, and he has also been a teacher in the Ward Sunday School for some years. After returning from his mission he became President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and still holds that office, as well as First Assistant Superintendent of the Ward Sunday School, being called to the latter office in April, 1902. For three years after his return from Norway he filled the office of home missionary.

Mr. Olsen was married in 1881 to Martha M. Olsen, a native of Bergen. Of the children born to them, but three are now living—Olaf Bernard, died in infancy; Annie C., Edward A., Jr., and O. Moroni.

He has displayed a commendable spirit in all matters pertaining to the advancement of his city, and has made a reputation as an honest, upright and straightforward business man, commanding the entire confidence and esteem of all who know him, either in private or business life.

**J**OHN HUDMAN, one of the retired farmers of Slaterville, has been a member of the Mormon Church for fifty-seven years, a span longer than usually allotted as the life of the average man, and he is now, in his eighty-first year, still in vigorous health, enjoying the repose earned by a well spent life.

Mr. Hudman was born in the Parish of Ripple, Worcester County, England, on October 16, 1821, and is the son of Thomas and Ann Hudman. He lived in England up to the age of twenty-seven years. He was there converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church, which he joined on October 16, 1845, and on September 28, 1848 took passage on board the sailor *Prince*, bound for New Orleans. From that place he went by the boat *Granturk* to Saint Louis, and from there to Alton, Illinois, where he worked in the coal mines until 1856. In May of that year he crossed the plains to Utah in company with Kanute Peterson, and spent the winter of 1856-57 in Centerville, Davis County. He moved to Slaterville in the spring of 1857 and here bought his home, which now forms part of his present farm. There were but a few families in the Ward at that time, and the next year they all went south on account of the approach of Johnston's army. Mr. Hudman taking his family to American Fork, where they remained until fall, when they returned home, and our subject engaged in farming, which he has since followed, adding to his original purchase of land as his means permitted, until he now has sixty acres, of which forty-five acres are under cultivation.

In his day, Mr. Hudman has taken quite a prominent part in local matters, giving his aid to all matters for the advancement of his community, but owing to a defect in his hearing has not been able to actively participate in public life to the extent of holding office.

Although Mr. Hudman came to America a stranger to the people here, he began life under most happy conditions, having been married on board ship just prior to landing at New Orleans, to Miss Sophia Langlay, who has been a most loyal helpmeet to him during these years. Of the six children born to them, four are now liv-

ing—William, died at Alton, at the age of one year; Emma wife of Henry Manning; Alvin J., Amelia, born on the plains September 5, 1856, and died December 13, 1872; Henry Heber, Helen Mirah, wife of James Cowan.

In the Church our subject has always been a cheerful worker, and has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood and held many offices of trust and honor. He was made a High Priest in 1853, and from then up to the time he came to Utah was Counselor to the Bishop. Since living in Slaterville he has been active in musical circles, and was for some years leader of the Ward choir. His life has been a most honorable one, and his old age is brightened by many evidences of the high esteem in which his acquaintances hold him.

made a comfortable home for them, providing every comfort in his power. The mother lived until 1891, when she died at the home of our subject, here in Heber. In his early life Mr. Clotworthy hauled logs and timber, and for a time contracted to furnish wood for the Ontario mine. He later owned a shingle mill, which he successfully conducted for a number of years, and there secured enough means to enable him to start in the cattle business. He later branched out into the sheep business and has since made this his principal industry, ranging his sheep in Wasatch county. He owns a fine farm adjoining the town of Heber, owning a good residence and property in the town, and is one of the well-to-do men of this section of the State.

Mr. Clotworthy was married in Heber in 1874 to Miss Sarah M. Horner, daughter of William E. Horner. Thirteen children have been born to them, of whom eight are living.

In political life Mr. Clotworthy is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and has been actively identified with its work in this county. He was chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for two years, and served four years as County Commissioner. In the early days, before the division on party lines, he was a member of the town board for two terms.

Mr. Clotworthy is not only well known in his own city and county, but also among the cattle and sheep men of the State, among whom he has a very high standing. He is regarded as one of the solid financial men of Heber and is one of the substantial business men of Utah; aggressive and energetic, very modest about his own achievements, but always ready to advance any worthy cause. He has made his own way in the world by the application of his natural ability and aptitude for business, and by his honorable and straightforward course has won and retained the high regard of those with whom he has been associated, numbering his friends by the legion.

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**T**HOMAS CLOTWORTHY, one of the leading sheep men of Wasatch County, is a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1852, and is the son of Hugh and Jane (Maitland) Clotworthy, both natives of that country. There were seven children born in this family, four of whom came to the United States, and our subject is the only one now living. The parents of our subject became converted to the Mormon religion in their own country, and with three of their children crossed the Atlantic ocean and traveled by rail and boat to the headquarters of the Church on the Missouri River, from where they crossed the plains to Utah in the second hand cart brigade, under command of Captain Ellsworth. Upon arriving in Utah the family went to Spanish Fork, where the father died in 1858, leaving his widow with no means of support and a family of small children to care for, our subject, who was but six years of age at the time, being the only boy.

It was under these trying conditions that our subject grew into boyhood and finally into manhood. As soon as he was old enough to do any kind of labor he began to assist in supporting the family, and from that time on, while they lived, he supported his mother and sisters, and



WILLIAM SMOUT has lived in Utah nearly half a century, coming here as a child, and is still one of the active and well known farmers of Weber County. His birthplace was Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1850, and is the son of Edwin W. and Leah (Oakley) Smout. The father was a native of England, emigrating to the United States in 1849, and settling in Pennsylvania. He crossed the plains in an ox team in 1854, in company with his wife and three children. After reaching Utah the family lived for a year in Salt Lake City and then moved to the Tooele Valley, where they remained but a short time, coming to Weber County in 1856, and for several years lived at Slatersville, the father engaging in farming and doing his full share towards opening up the agricultural district, helping in making the ditches, roads and bridges, and being known throughout the county. He died in January, 1900, at the age of seventy-two years, leaving a wife and ten children. The children are: Parley; William, our subject; Sarah Jane, wife of John Moore; Mary A., wife of Jerome Marble; Leah, wife of Lorenzo Fisher; Esther, wife of John Randall; Edwin; Samuel; Sophia, now Mrs. Charles Fox, and Lois. The mother is still living on the old place in the enjoyment of good health, at the age of seventy-four years.

Our subject grew to manhood in this Ward, obtaining such schooling as was practicable, and after spending some years of his boyhood engaged in a number of occupations, started out for himself in 1871, at the age of twenty-one years, buying his present farm in Slaterville, and has since conducted a general farming business. He has from time to time added to his original purchase and now has eighty-five acres of good farming land in this place and one hundred acres in Box Elder County, where he keeps some stock. He has taken an active part in many of the enterprises put forth for the advancement of this part of the State, being connected with the Slaterville Creamery, in which he was a Director for five years, and also owns stock in the Ogden Sugar Factory.

Politically he is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, but has never sought nor

held public office. He is a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, in which he was born and reared, and is at this time a member of the Elders' Quorum. He was at one time Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School, and also President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and has all matters pertaining to the life of the Church very near his heart.

Mr. Smout was married in 1871 to Miss Sarah Moore, a daughter of James and Alice (Young) Moore. Of the family of eight children, one has died. Those living are: William E., who married a Miss Thompson; Winslow; James; Sarah, wife of William Fisher; John, Nora and Ella.

By his upright and honorable course, Mr. Smout has won and retained the entire confidence of the people with whom he has been associated through life, and is today looked upon as a man whom any community might well be proud to claim as a citizen.



JOHN KNIGHT is another of the solid men of Slaterville Ward who claim England as their birthplace. He was born in Lancashire on December 17, 1836, and is the son of John and Millie (Watson) Knight, both natives of that Shire. The father became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints about 1837, and in 1840 made the trip across the ocean with his wife and two children, and went to Nauvoo, Illinois, then the headquarters of the Mormon Church, remaining there until the exodus in 1846, when he went into Iowa and worked three years in the milling business on the Des Moines River. He also ran a saw mill in this place. In 1849 he continued his western journey, coming as far as Pottawatomie County, and settled forty miles east of Omaha, Nebraska, and there remained until the spring of 1852, when he crossed the plains in an independent company, owning his own wagons and outfit. The trip was made in James Snow's fifty, and they reached Salt Lake City on October 9, 1852. After resting a few days from the fatigues of the long and arduous trip, the family came to Weber County and took up their home in



Bingham fort, and there the father engaged in farming and spent the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Seventies and later a High Priest, and a well and popularly known man in the Ward. He died in 1889 at the age of seventy-six years. His wife died in 1879. She had five children, of whom four are living—John, the subject of this article; Mary Jane, wife of John A. Allred; Josiah Ann, wife of Jacob Richardson; Violet Ellen, wife of W. A. Richardson.

Mr. Knight was four years of age when he came to America and sixteen years old when he crossed the plains to Utah. Moving about from place to place it was not possible for his father to give him many scholastic advantages, and the schools of Utah were sadly deficient in the early days, so that our subject obtained only the rudiments of an education. He lived at home until his marriage in 1859, when he began life for himself, buying a small piece of land, to which he has since added, and engaged in general farming. He worked hard and became quite successful, having at this time one hundred acres of land, all of which is under an excellent state of cultivation. In 1896 he had the misfortune to have his home totally destroyed by fire, which was a very heavy loss. He rebuilt on the site of the old home and his present place is one of the prettiest in the ward.

The marriage of our subject occurred in 1859, when he was united to Sarah E. Taylor, a daughter of John and Nellie (Burkett) Taylor. Twelve children have been born of this union—Sarah Ellen, wife of George W. Stanger; Mary M., married J. J. Hutchins and died in 1901; Amanda J., wife of H. C. Holley; John H.; James A.; William A.; Rosina M., wife of Albert Green; Louisa Ann, wife of John Hipwell; George Elmer, died in 1882; Emma; Charles Henry, died in 1882; Clarence A., died in 1896.

At the time of the Johnston army troubles Mr. Knight was a Lieutenant in the Utah militia and during that campaign was an escort of Colonel David Moore. He also saw service in the Indian warfare waged in Utah during the late fifties and early sixties, and has experienced much of the hardships incident to settling this country. He has freely given his services in the upbuilding

of Weber County, assisting in building many of the roads, bridges and ditches, and has also helped build some of the school and meeting houses. He is a stockholder in the Slaterville Creamery and the Ogden Sugar Company. For thirty years he held the office of School Trustee.

In 1855 he was ordained a member of the Fifty-third Quorum of Seventies, and made a High Priest in 1879, at which time he was set apart as First Counselor to Bishop John A. Allred, of the Slaterville Ward, remaining in the Bishopric for twenty-one years. He is now a member of the High Priests Quorum of Weber Stake of Zion.

The career which Mr. Knight has made for himself, in public, private and business walks of life, as well as in the work of the Church, is such that he may well look back upon his life as being spent in the interests of his fellow man and for the good of his country. He is upright and honorable in all his transactions and commands the highest respect wherever known.



**STATE SENATOR JOSEPH R. MURDOCK** is a member of one of the old and prominent families of Utah and was born in Salt Lake City August 11, 1858. He is the son of N. C. and Sarah M. (Barney) Murdock, a full biographical sketch of his father appearing in another part of this work. He grew to young manhood on his father's place, receiving his education from the schools of Charleston, and later finished at the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, returning home in 1872, making his home with his father. They were first associated together in farming and stockraising, being among the wealthiest men in this part of the State. They later associated themselves with George Daybell in establishing the Charleston Creamery, which is doing a large business. In 1875 our subject and his father started in the general merchandise business, which was incorporated in 1890, and which Mr. Murdock has since conducted, building up a successful and prosperous business.

Mr. Murdock was married in 1878 to Miss Margaret Wright, daughter of William and Je-

mima (Dands) Wright. Ten children were born of this marriage, all of whom are now living.

Like his father, Mr. Murdock is a staunch Democrat, and has been very active in the work of that party, holding a number of responsible offices, in all of which he has given universal satisfaction. He served for three terms as County Commissioner of Wasatch County. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention and also a member of the lower house of the first and second Legislatures. In the fall of 1900 he was elected State Senator, his term of office expiring in 1904. He was the author of the bill on dairy law.

Senator Murdock is a member of the Mormon Church and from 1880 to 1882 served on a mission to the State of Michigan. He held the office of Bishop's Counsel for ten years and is at this time Counselor to the President of the Wasatch Stake of Zion. He has for thirty-five years been prominently associated with the Sunday School work, and is active in all departments of local Church work.

Senator Murdock is one of the successful and wide-awake business men of Charleston, associated with his father in many local enterprises, and thoroughly in sympathy with all projects for the upbuilding or improvement of the town. He stands high with not only the business men of the town and the heads of the Mormon Church, but is popular with all classes of people throughout the State, his long career in politics having brought him prominently before the people of Utah. His life in private, public and business enterprises has been most honorable and upright and he is in the enjoyment of a large circle of friends.

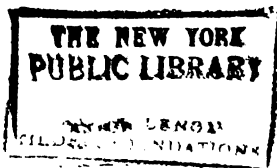


LISHA WELLS CHASE, one of the pioneers to Ogden, came here first in the fall of 1848, with his father's family. His birth occurred April 21, 1830, in the town of Sparta, Livingston County, New York, and he is the son of Ezra and Theresa (Wells) Chase. The father was a native of Vermont, but came to New York State in 1829 and there made his home for ten years, at the end of

which time he heard the gospel of Mormonism preached, and became one of its converts. Two years later, in 1841, he moved his family to Nauvoo, Illinois, where he remained until driven out with the rest of the Saints in 1846, when he went with the main body of the Church to Winter Quarters, and the following fall moved onto the Pottawatomie Indian reservation, in Iowa. In 1848 he crossed the plains with his family and settled in Ogden, remaining there that winter, and the following spring, with his son, our subject, went to Eldorado County, California, where he farmed until 1853 and then moved to San Bernardino, that State. He lived in San Bernardino until the spring of 1858, when he returned to Ogden, and here spent the balance of his life, dying at the age of seventy-seven years, having survived his wife seven years. They had a family of nine children, six of whom are now living—Charlotte, widow of Dr. Hurd; Elisha W., our subject; Henry, living in California; Dudley, of Ogden; Newton, also living in California, and Juliette, wife of Hugh McClellan, of Loa, Utah.

Our subject was eleven years of age when his parents moved to Nauvoo, and there received practically all his education. At the age of twenty he went to California with his father, in 1850, and put in the next three years mining and farming, returning to Ogden in 1853 and taking up farming on the old homestead at No. 1509 Washington avenue, which he still retains. This is the oldest farm on the north side of the Ogden river and here he built the first brick house on this side of the river. He has devoted considerable time and attention to improving his place and has now a valuable piece of property. Mr. Chase has made three trips to California, the last being in 1894, when he went on a visit to his brothers at Hollister. He is a born carpenter, and while he never served an apprenticeship to that trade is very handy with his tools, and has built almost all his own buildings, and also assisted to build a great many of the bridges in this part of the State; also has taken an active part in getting good ditches, roads, etc., for Weber County.

Mr. Chase was married in Ogden in 1853 to Miss Jane McGary, a daughter of Charles and Charlotte (Earl) McGarry, who came to Ogden





*Geo. S. Dean*

in 1850, crossing the plains from Platte County, Missouri. Mr. McGarry was for many years Road Supervisor of Ogden, and there followed his trade as a blacksmith, being well known throughout the county. Of the sixteen children born of this marriage, eleven are now living—Jane D., widow of M. F. Cooper; Charles Wells; William H.; Ellen Francell, who married Marshall Allen; she died June 15, 1902; Ernest, living on his ranch on Snake River, in Idaho; Inez, who married William Cunningham; she died May 28, 1898; Theresa L., wife of Chauncy Levett, of Ogden; Charlotte, wife of Allen T. Wood, living in Telluride, Colorado; Ezra; Clara, wife of J. R. Morton, of Ogden; James; Ida, wife of M. A. Wood, of Telluride, Colorado; Ella, Albert and David died in infancy; Genevieve, living at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chase became members of the Josephite Church, or the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in 1870, under the Presidency of Joseph Smith, the Third. This organization was modeled after the pattern of the original Church. Mrs. Cooper, the eldest daughter, is the Bishop's Agent for the Ogden Branch. Besides their own family Mr. and Mrs. Chase have raised three of their grandchildren.

**G**EORGE S. DEAN, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public of Ogden, was born in what is now Pleasant View, on August 26, 1857, and is the son of Samuel and Emma (Norvill) Dean. The father was born at Salt Fleet, near Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, in 1820. He left home at the age of fourteen years and went to Buffalo, New York, where he obtained work on a farm. However, this sort of life was distateful to him and he went to Cincinnati, and from there to New Orleans, in search of congenial work, but not finding it returned to Cincinnati, and became a clerk in a book store owned by Messrs. Briggs and Bogley. At the time of the gold excitement in California Mr. Dean made the trip to the mines near Sacramento, on the American River, and in connection with others engaged in mercantile life in Sacramento. His mining ventures proved successful and he sent a large sum of money to his

relatives in Canada, with which to purchase land near Hamilton, but by some mischance the money never reached its destination.

In 1853 Mr. Dean came to Utah and took up land in what is now Pleasant View Ward, where he resided for seven years, engaged in general farming and stock raising. In 1860 he moved into town in North Ogden, and there again embarked in the merchandise business, meeting with good success and remaining in business until he sold out and assisted to organize the North Ogden branch of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, of which he became manager and continued with that institution for several years. Meantime he had again become interested in farming and about 1870 purchased a farm on Washington avenue, where he spent the rest of his life as a farmer and stockman. Some of this property is still owned by members of the family. He was also interested in a ranch at Promontory, where he had a large herd of stock. Before the separation of North Ogden and Pleasant View, Mr. Dean was a member of the first Board of School Trustees and helped build the first adobe school building. He was one of the foremost citizens of his section and active in anything pertaining to the betterment of his county. He was one of the men who built the North Ogden canal from the Ogden River to Cold Water Creek, and took part in most public enterprises. In 1856 he became a member of the Mormon Church, and was that year married to the mother of our subject, her parents being George and Catherine (Force) Norvill. Seven of the children born of this marriage are now living—George S., our subject; David L., living in Salt Lake City; James R., in Granite, Oregon; Mary T., wife of F. Thompson, of Seattle, Washington; Rose E., postmistress of North Ogden; John A., and Martha, wife of George Worton, of Salt Lake City.

The entire life of our subject has been spent within the confines of the state of his birth, receiving his education from the district schools and of private tutors. He taught school for two winters and was then Secretary of the Sunday School and North Ogden Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. He had meantime been

reading law, and in 1882 entered the office of Nathan Tanner, Jr., of Ogden, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he was admitted to practice before the District Court of Utah and appointed a Notary Public by Governor A. L. Thomas, and has since held the office, being reappointed by the succeeding Governors.

In 1884, upon his admission to practice, he formed a law partnership with D. W. Felshaw, under the style of Felshaw & Dean, practicing in Ogden, but at the end of a year dissolved his partnership and returned to North Ogden, where he began the practice of law alone, and opened a real estate office, making loans, etc., and handling all kinds of real estate. He has the distinction of being the first attorney and first notary of North Ogden, and has since done the bulk of the legal work here. In 1890 he established the first and only printing plant here, paying special attention to job work, and has one of the best equipped plants for its size in the state. For a year he published a semi-monthly journal called the *Utah Home Journal*, but discontinued it and has since confined himself to job printing.

Among the other enterprises with which Mr. Dean has identified himself may be mentioned the North Ogden Irrigation Company, of which he was for fourteen years Secretary; the Cold Water Creek Irrigation Company, of which he has been Secretary since 1892, and the Rice Creek Irrigation Company, in which he is a Director. He owns a farm of forty acres in Pleasant View, which he rents, and is a stockholder in several other enterprises for the development of the resources of the country.

Politically, he is a member of the Republican party, and now President of the League Republican Club of North Ogden. Since the division on National political lines he has been an active party worker. He filled the office of State Statistician for one year. He was one of the promoters of the North Ogden Social and Park Association, in which he is Director and Treasurer, and is ever willing to lend his aid to the support of any scheme for the benefit of the public. At the last school election he was elected Trustee for a term of three years for the North Ogden District, receiving the endorsement of all political parties,

out of respect for his stand that politics should be kept out of the schools. Out of a total of one hundred and thirty-six votes cast not one was even scratched. The School Board was organized with G. S. Dean as Clerk. In the Church he is a member of the Elders' Quorum.

Mr. Dean was married in September, 1884, to Miss Alice S. Daniels, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Daniels, residents of this place. Eight children have been born to them—George S., Jr., Ines and Irene, twins; John W., Lester C., Violet and Levi N., twins. One child died in infancy.

**M**ILLARD M. MURDOCK is a native Utahn and a son of one of the early settlers in this region. His parents were Joseph S. and Jane (Sharp) Murdock. Joseph S. Murdock was born in Madison County, New York, and there grew to manhood on his father's farm. His father, Joseph, became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon religion and became one of the first members of that church, moving to Kirkland and later to Far West with his family, and followed the Saints to Nauvoo. He was for many years before his death, which occurred in Nauvoo, an invalid, and the care of the family fell to his son, Joseph S., the oldest boy. N. C. Murdock, his only living brother, resides at this time at Charleston, Utah. After the death of his father, Joseph S. came to Utah with his mother and the other members of the family, reaching here in 1847, and was one of the men called upon by the Church to colonize Carson, Nevada, enduring much suffering while en route across the desert to that place. For a time he lived in what is now known as the old White's fort on Bingham creek. In 1861 he was called by President Young to go to Heber, where he was ordained and set apart as Bishop, retaining that office until 1870, when he was sent to do colonization work on the Muddy, in Nevada, where he remained for five years and then returned to Heber, where he spent the remainder of his life. In the early days he carried the mail between Echo and Provo, and also engaged in the cattle business to some extent, buying and selling, and finally took

up farming, which he continued to follow. His wife Jane, the mother of our subject, died just a year previous to his death. Mr. Murdock was the husband of six wives and the father of thirty-two children. At the last family reunion there were over four hundred representatives of the family present. Two of his wives are still living.

Our subject was born at American Fork, October 9, 1858, and was his mother's third child. He came to Heber with his mother when but a child and was raised on a farm in the vicinity of this place and here received his education. He began life for himself at the age of twenty years. He owns a fine farm a mile and a half east of Heber, on which he has a comfortable residence, and here makes his home at this time, although he resided in the city for eight years after his marriage. His farm consists of sixty-nine acres of highly cultivated and well improved land, having good barns, outbuildings, fences, etc. He has also engaged quite successfully in the live stock business, handling both cattle and sheep.

Mr. Murdock was married November 27, 1879, in Heber, to Miss Christiana Watson, daughter of James and Jenette Watson, who were early settlers in Utah. Mrs. Murdock was born and raised in Heber, where her father died in February, 1897, leaving a family of five children. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Murdock, seven of whom are now living. They are: Winnie B., now Mrs. Hicken, of Park City; Nimphis H.; Nellie J.; Earl S.; Celia; Margaret E.; Joseph M. died aged sixteen years. Sarah J., the baby, is a beautiful child of three years, the pride of Heber.

In politics Mr. Murdock is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and an active worker in its ranks. He served a term as Constable of Heber.

As one of a very large family, when Mr. Murdock started out in life it was without any financial assistance from his father, and he has since had to make his way entirely unaided. He has had a most honorable career, been straightforward and honest in all his dealings, and stands high among the business men and farmers of his county. He has acquired considerable means and is one of the solid men financially of that district.

**J**OHN COWAN is a member of a family who were well represented in Utah in the early days, three generations of the family making the journey across the plains together. The father of our subject, James Cowan, was born in Scotland January 2, 1833, and was the son of James and the grandson of John Cowan. The entire family became converted to the teachings of the Mormon Elders and joined the Church, emigrating to America in 1849. They remained in Saint Louis four years, and in 1853 crossed the Great American Desert and settled in Salt Lake City, remaining there until the general move south in 1858 during the Johnston army troubles, when they went to Spanish Fork, where the great-grandfather of our subject died. His grandfather died in Slaterville in 1884. The father of our subject came to Weber county about 1855, when there were but few people here, and took a prominent part in the life of this place, owning several homes here and meeting with success in all his undertakings. He spent some time working on the Salt Lake Temple. He was married in Utah in 1857 to Miss Priscilla Slater, a daughter of Richard and Ann (Corbridge) Slater, and as a result of that union twelve children were born. They are: James, Annie, now the wife of H. H. Hudman; John, our subject; William, Jeanette, wife of John W. Allen; Richard, Priscilla, wife of Clay Vance; Bernice, wife of John Williams; Ethel, wife of George Aldaus; Clarence, Albert and Nellie. All of these children, with the exception of Mrs. Vance, who is living in Idaho, are residents of Utah.

John Cowan was born in Davis county on March 7, 1862. His early life was spent in Slaterville, where he received his education from the common schools. He remained at home until his father died, May 26, 1895, after which he has worked the old homestead, and has there followed general farming and been interested in the dairy business. He has been interested in dairying from his boyhood up and produces a high grade butter. He milks at this time thirty cows, supplying the local trade. He is also identified with the Slaterville creamery, of which he was

one of the organizers, and is Secretary and Treasurer of the West Slaterville Irrigation Company.

In politics he is a Republican and a staunch party man, having on a number of occasions been the delegate to State and County Conventions. Mr. Cowan is unmarried. When the health of the father began to fail he took the burden of the work from his shoulders, and after the father died, it was our subject who stepped into the breach and has since kept the family together, looking after the interests of the home place, and taking pride in improving it and making it a modern farm. He is a man of some weight in the community, a member of the School Board for two years, and highly respected by all.



THOMAS SLATER is a member of the family for whom this Ward was named, being a brother of Bishop James A. Slater, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and a son of Richard and Ann (Crobridge) Slater.

Thomas Slater was born in Lancashire, England, on June 14, 1834, and was one of the four children who crossed the ocean with the parents in 1841, and the oldest of the family. His scholastic training was received in Hancock county, Illinois, where he grew to boyhood. He crossed the plains in 1852 with his parents, and in 1854 was sent to Fort Supply, Wyoming, on a mission, remaining there four years, herding stock and assisting in building the fort and settling the country. He returned home in 1858 and when Johnston's army came he went into the Mormon ranks and took part in the Echo campaign. In 1859 he went to Fort Bridger, in Wyoming, where he worked for the Government and had a contract to furnish the government with hay; after which he engaged in burning lime at that place, which he also sold to the government.

In the fall of 1859 he was married and the following spring went to Oneida County, Idaho, where he put in a crop and spent the winter. It became necessary for the men to return to Utah for provisions, and on the way back three of the party had a skirmish with the Indians at High

Creek, where Smithfield now stands, and John Reed, brother-in-law of our subject, was killed there on July 23rd. After securing his provisions, Mr. Slater returned to Idaho and put in his crops, but did not remain to harvest them. He came to Slaterville and bought his present home in 1861, and has here since engaged in farming. He has been an extensive land owner, having at one time four hundred acres, which is now mostly divided among his children, he retaining a farm of seventy acres. But few men in this section have taken a wider interest in the affairs of the county than our subject, who has assisted in building many of the roads and bridges, as well as the ditches in the Ward. For several years he filled the position of Water Master of the Ward. He keeps a small dairy of twelve cows on his home place and was one of the men who built the Slaterville creamery, which has an excellent reputation throughout the State for its butter. He also took some of the stock of the Ogden Sugar Factory, and raises from fifty to seventy-five tons of beets per year. For twenty years Mr. Slater was one of the Trustees of this school district and has contributed largely to the building up of the church and schools of the Ward.

Before Statehood came to Utah he was a strong supporter of the Liberal party, and when the division on national political lines came he gave his allegiance to the Democrats, and under their rule held the office of Road Supervisor for two years. About 1880 Mr. Slater left the Mormon Church, in which he had been born and reared, and became a member of the Congregational Church, in which he has since continued to do good work.

His marriage occurred in 1859, when he was united to Miss Mary Broadbent, a daughter of Enoch and Katurah (Lund) Broadbent, residents of Woods Cross, who came here from England in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Slater have had twelve children born to them—Thomas, Jr., who died at the age of thirty years, four months and twenty days; John, married to Mary Stanger; Mary E., wife of Reuben Stanger; Katurah, wife of Alfred J. Palmer, living in Star Valley, Wyoming; William Jesse, married to Castina



Wayment; Richard A., living at home; Annie A., Nellie, wife of Ezra Richardson, of Ogden; James R., living in Star Valley; Charles E., Pearl, at home, and Edna, also at home.

Mrs. Slater's parents settled on coming to Utah in Woods Cross, where they lived three years; then they moved to Slaterville, and from there to Cache Valley, Idaho, where her father died in 1875, and her mother in 1891.

**J**OHAN S. NOBLE, Superintendent of the Salt Lake division of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in Loudin County, May 12, 1847. He is a son of Robert and Sarah (Scott) Noble. When he was four years of age he was left fatherless and received only a limited education, leaving school at the tender age of thirteen years and entering the office of Superintendent Carnagie of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburg as messenger boy. He followed this line until 1866, when he gave up railroad life and turned his attention to commercial pursuits, but the glamour of railroad life was strong upon him and in 1870 he became connected with the Kansas Pacific Railroad, now a part of the Union Pacific system, being employed at Lawrence as train dispatcher and operator for the next four years. In 1874 he became Assistant Superintendent of the Texas Pacific, having his headquarters at Marshall, Texas, in which position he remained until 1883, at that time entering the employ of the Southern Pacific road as Superintendent of the Tucson and Gila divisions, from El Paso, Texas, to Yuma, on the Colorado river, with headquarters at Tucson, Arizona. In 1895 he was transferred to the Shasta division, with headquarters at Dunsmuir, California, remaining there until he was transferred to Ogden in 1898, where he has since remained. Besides his duties on the Southern Pacific Railroad, he is Vice-President and Superintendent of the Ogden Railway and Depot Company.

Mr. Noble was married in 1875 to Miss Augusta Sparr, of Lawrence, Kansas, who is a graduate of the University of Kansas, situated

at Lawrence. They have two sons—Fred S., Assistant Engineer of the San Joaquin division at Bakersfield, California, and Paul A., in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company at Ogden.

He has followed railroading for over forty years and is one of the well-known railroad men of the West, having worked his way up from the humble position of messenger boy, and is deserving of much credit for what he has accomplished.

**W**ILLIAM ALLISON, Superintendent of Public Schools for Ogden. The rapid strides which Utah has made during the past decade is better illustrated nowhere than along her educational lines. For many years after the entering of the pioneers into the Territory the opportunities offered the children of the settlers were so poor as to scarcely merit recognition. Today Utah ranks well towards the front in point of educational advantages among Western States, and each year sees her better equipped in this regard, until ultimately it will not be at all necessary for the youth of Utah to go to the Eastern colleges for their higher education. This condition of affairs is being brought about from the fact that the men in charge of educational matters are for the most part young men or men who have grown grey in the work, and have devoted their entire time to the betterment of conditions in Utah, and have spent much time in travel and study of methods in eastern cities and foreign countries, coming home to give Utah the benefit of their observations. Among these men none have taken a deeper interest in his work than has the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and who is one of the youngest Superintendents in the State, having held his present position for the past seven years.

William Allison was born in Coalville, Summit County, Utah, January 4, 1866, and is the son of E. M. and Eliza (Beacon) Allison. He remained at home until he was seventeen years of age, attending the public schools of that place, and then entered the University of Utah, taking a three years' course, and after his graduation

spent two years teaching, one in Coalville and one in Salt Lake City. In the fall of 1891 he entered the law department of Cornell University, with a view of fitting himself for that profession, but was compelled to give up his studies at the end of a year owing to ill health, and after his return home again taught one term in his native town. In 1893 he was tendered the Principalship of the Ogden schools, holding it two years, and during this period his work bore such unmistakable evidence of a high order of ability and peculiar adaptability for the work, that he was in 1895 appointed Superintendent of all the public schools of the city, and has since remained in that position. Mr. Allison has had the hearty co-operation of Judge Dee and many other prominent educators of Ogden in his work, and during the time he has been in the superintendency he has made a number of important changes and improvements in the methods of instruction and also in the school facilities. When he entered upon his present duties there were in the High School three teachers and seventy-five scholars. At this time there are twelve rooms in the building, each presided over by a teacher, and an enrollment of three hundred and fifty pupils, and the pro rata of increase in the other schools has been in like proportion. Of the six thousand children in the city, four thousand five hundred are estimated to be in the public schools. Among the improvements introduced into the High School by the present Superintendent may be mentioned chemical and physical laboratories and commercial departments. He has also been a staunch supporter of the policy of introducing manual training into all the public schools. Another feature of these schools, and which originated with Mr. Allison and after being adopted by the School Board and put into operation in the schools, has since been introduced into the schools of other cities, is the plan of semi-annual promotions instead of annual promotions. By virtue of his office he is ex-officio President of the Ogden Teachers' Association, and is a member of the State Teachers' Association, of which body he was President in 1899. He is also a member of the State Board of Education.

Mr. Allison has thrown his whole soul into his work, and all his vacations are spent in the eastern cities, where he attends the summer normal courses, and thus opens each new year with fresh ideas and is able to give both teachers and scholars a new impetus for their work. He is also a member of the National Association of School Superintendents, and is well known among the heads of colleges and other lines of educational work throughout the country, his work having brought him into prominence as a leader in his chosen profession, and eliciting much praise from older men.

His marriage occurred in Salt Lake City, in 1893, when he was united to Miss Bessie Dean, daughter of Joseph and Catherine Dean of that place. Mrs. Allison is a talented musician and a pupil of Professor Evan Stephens, leader of the famous Mormon choir, and also a pupil of Professor Tetedoux, of New York City. She possesses a rich contralto voice, and is well known in musical circles in Utah, having been prior to her marriage a member of the Operatic Association of Salt Lake City, and her voice having often been heard in the concert halls and Churches of the city, as well as of Ogden, in which latter place she is very popular.

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**L**EANDER S. HARRIS is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families connected with the history of the Mormon Church, and has the distinction of being the first white male child born in Harrisville.

He was born in Weber County April 20, 1860, and is the son of Martin H. and Louisa (Sargent) Harris. Martin H. Harris was born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1820. His father was Emer Harris, a brother of Martin Harris, one of the three witnesses of the Book of Mormon, all of whom came to Utah and assisted in its progress. Emer Harris came to Utah with his family in 1850 and lived many years in Provo, dying in Logan at the age of eighty-three years, on November 28, 1869. At the time of his death he was a Patriarch in the

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and gave many blessings to his children and others. He was three times married, all of his wives dying before reaching Utah. He was the father of seventeen children, six of whom are now living, four of them in Utah.

The father of our subject was the eldest son in this family and became a member of the Mormon Church in 1842, but had previously taken an active part in the work of the Church. He was one of the guards over the home of Prophet Joseph Smith during the early days of the trouble; he also served in the Nauvoo Legion before becoming a member of the Church, and was present at the laying of the corner stone of the Nauvoo Temple. He left Nauvoo in 1846 and went to Saint Louis, and from there to Kanesville, where his father's family were living. In 1850 he crossed the great American plains with a part of the family, in William Snow's company of one hundred, and arrived in Salt Lake City on September 23rd, coming to Ogden that fall and spending the winter in Brown's fort. In 1851 he took up his home five miles west of Ogden in what is now Harrisville, being the first man to locate west of Four Mile creek. He built a log cabin and lived there until the Indian trouble, when he went into Farr's fort and left his house standing, being the only house standing, and owing to this circumstance when the Ward was organized it was given its present name in his honor. As soon as the trouble with the Indians was passed he again took up his home on his farm, which he had homesteaded from the government, and followed a general farming life. In 1876 he set out a grove of one hundred shade trees in commemoration of the Nation's Independence. He continued to improve his farm, getting it under a good system of irrigation, and making a modern farm out of it. He introduced many trees from the Eastern and Southern States on his farm, among them being walnuts, hickory nuts and pecans, and also many other kinds not common to the country. He was a natural forester and took pride in beautifying his home with shade trees from many climes, at one time having fifty varieties on his place. Mr. Harris was also a very public spirited

man and well known in business circles. He was President of the first Co-operative store at Ogden, which was the foundation of the present Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution. He was also a stockholder in all of the Co-operative stores in this section of the country, and wide awake to the needs of the times. For a number of years he served as Selectman for Weber County, and assisted in laying out the public highways of the county, and it may be truly said of him that "being dead he yet speaketh," so deeply is the work of his hand and brain impressed on the life of Weber County. He passed through the Aaronic Priesthood and was ordained a member of the Sixtieth Quorum, of which he became Secretary. He was also for several years First Counselor to President L. A. Shurtleff, of the Eighth District, and when the districts were organized into Wards the old Eighth District became Harrisville. In 1876 he filled a mission to the Eastern States. He became Superintendent of the first Sunday School in Harrisville, and before the first school house was built taught the first school in the Ward, which was held in his own house, and accepting no pay for his services. He was a man of exceptional education and often called upon to fill positions requiring mental ability, and was naturally a leader.

He was twice married. His first marriage occurred in 1855, when he was united to Georgina Aldous, who bore him one child, Emer, now residing in Cache County. Mrs. Harris died in 1858 and in 1859 he was married to Louisa Sargent, who is still living in the home of our subject. She became the mother of six children—Leander S., our subject; Lousia G., wife of David Davis; Nathan J., now on a mission to the South; Martin D., living in Harrisville; Louisa P., wife of William H. Anderson; Ida E., now Mrs. Alfred Dixon. The father died February 14, 1889.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm until he reached the age of twenty-two years, and at that age started out in life as a locomotive engineer, working for fifteen years on the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads. For four years he ran an engine between Ogden and Butte and followed railroad life up to 1894, when he bought his father's old farm at Harrisville and

has since followed fruit raising and general farming. In January, 1902, he received the appointment of Postmaster at Harrisville. He was the first Secretary and Treasurer of the Harrisville Creamery Company, which is now doing a good business. Also one of the School Directors for three years, and Director of the Western Irrigation Company for three years, and has in a large measure taken his father's place in all Ward matters. Like his father, he has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood, and for several years was a member of the Sixtieth Quorum of Seventies. In 1895 he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as First Counselor to Bishop L. J. Taylor, which position he now fills. In 1897-98-99 he filled a mission to Pennsylvania, where he labored in the West Pennsylvania Conference and after his release spent two months in the East gathering data and genealogical history concerning his father's family, and now he has the connecting links in the family chain from 1630 up to the present time. The ancestors of this family came to America on the ship *Lyon*, in company with Roger William, and assisted in building the town of Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. Harris has for many years been a teacher in the Sunday Schools of the Ward and active in all Church work. He was married in 1888 to Miss Alice Jensen, a daughter of H. P. and Dora Jensen, of Brigham City. They were divorced after three children had been born. His present wife was Miss Elizabeth Barlow, a daughter of Thomas and Eliza Barlow, whom he married in 1900. They have one child.

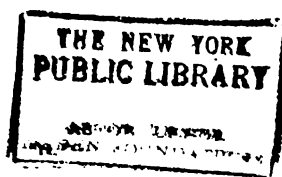
The Harris family has always taken a prominent place in musical circles in Utah; the father was a well-known musician and in the early days was a member of the Weber County Martial Band, in which he was fife major, and escorted President Brigham Young on his trips through the northern part of the State. He also furnished much of the music for the local gatherings. Of the three brothers now living here Nathan J. is perhaps the most finished musician, possessing ability of a high order, and they were at one time members of the Harrisville Brass Band.



**ABRAHAM MAW** is a native son of England, where he was educated and remained until twenty-five years of age; then, feeling that opportunities were better for a young man in this country, he left home and began life anew in a strange land. He began in a small way, gradually working his way up, and has come to be one of the most successful men of his community, standing high in the regard of those who know him, and keenly alive to the best interests of his country.

Mr. Maw was born in Yorkshire, England, on April 10, 1837, and is the son of Edward and Dinah Maw. When our subject was ten years of age his parents joined the Mormon Church, and in 1862 emigrated to America, crossing the plains by ox team and coming direct to Plain City, which was then only a small place. After a few years the father moved to Ogden, and there followed farming and horticulture the remainder of his life. He was one of the prominent men of Ogden during his lifetime, meeting with large success financially, and being very liberal with his means, which he gave freely in the interest of both Church and State. He was a faithful Church worker, and much loved by its leaders. He had two boys by his first wife—our subject and his brother Robert, both of whom are now living in Plain City. Mr. Maw lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years, his death occurring at the family home in Ogden.

Our subject joined the Church the same time as his parents and has all his life been a faithful adherent of its principles. After completing his scholastic education, he followed the rivers as a sailor for seven years, but gave it up to come to Utah with his parents and brother. He made the most of the journey across the plains on foot and after reaching Plain City engaged in market gardening, supplying the markets of Ogden for many years. He was the first man to raise cotton in Plain City, working it up into clothing for his family. He has increased his land holdings from time to time, and is now the owner of a fine farm of one hundred acres, which yields him a splendid return for his investment. While he has worked hard to make





*Mark Jeffs*

a home and a name for himself in this country, he has found time to interest himself in the different enterprises which have been promoted for the advancement of this county. At one time he was the largest stockholder in the Chief Canning Factory, and now a Director and its Manager. He has assisted in much of the building that has been done in this place, and is a well-known man throughout the county.

In the Church he has always been a hard worker. He passed through the Aaronic Priesthood; was an Elder, being a member of the Elders' Quorum, and of the Quorum of Seventies. He was ordained High Priest and for four years and a half was in the Bishopric. For thirteen years he led the choir of his Ward and is a man of undoubted musical ability, although all his knowledge of music has been obtained by self instruction. In 1888 he went on a mission to England, working in the northern part and established a branch in Hull, which had in the beginning a membership of fifty. For a time he presided over the Newcastle Conference, and upon his return home brought over a company of emigrants. He has always been identified with the work of the Sunday School and Ward.

Mr. Maw was married in Yorkshire, England, in 1859, to Miss Eliza Tripp, by whom he has had a family of six children—Robert W., Dinah, now the wife of Peter B. Green; John, Henry, Charles E., in the University of California and also doing mission work for the Church; Florence S., wife of William Hunt.

He has one of the substantial homes of Plain City and socially the family is a very popular one.

who reads this account. The lesson to be learned from a perusal of the lives of such men is, more than anything else, that success does not come into the life of the average man by leaps and bounds, but is wrenched from the pinnacle on which she stands only by years of often the hardest toil and most unyielding perseverance. She is a perverse mistress, wooed by many but won only by those who prove themselves worthy to be her master.

Mr. Jeffs was born in North Hamptonshire, England, in 1847, and is the son of Richard and Martha (Walker) Jeffs. He was the youngest of a family of nine children, and is the only surviving member of the family. The mother died in England, and when our subject was but fourteen years of age his father came to this country, bringing with him his son. They crossed the plains in 1862 in company with Captain Homer Duncan, arriving in Salt Lake City September 15th. The little family went at once to Heber and the father and son at once began working in the canyons and for the farmers in that vicinity. The father died about 1875, and the son continued the same occupation, following it altogether for fifteen years, earning barely enough to live upon. During the early days he was compelled to go without shoes, and during the winter months in the canyons suffered extremely from this fact alone; indeed, there were few of the hardships of those days that he did not experience. It was about 1877 that with a small capital of twenty dollars he bought a few articles of merchandise and started peddling about the country, trading when he could not obtain money for his wares, and adding to his stock from time to time as he had the means, until he felt that he was rich enough to start in business; and, in a little mud-covered shack, eight by fourteen feet long, built of slabs, he opened up a general store in Heber. He later moved to a log house, and as time passed and success began to smile upon him, his quarters became too small for the growing business, and in 1882 he built his present commodious store, which is a rock structure, seventy feet deep and two stories in height. He conducts a furniture and carpet department in the upper part and a general grocery and dry



MARK JEFFS is a name that commands not only the respect but the warmest admiration of all who know him or have heard his remarkable history. The story of how he climbed the ladder that has led to a success not duplicated by any other man in his county, reads more like a fairy tale than a chapter from real life, and must be a help and an inspiration to the poorest and most friendless boy

goods department on the first floor, and has built up one of the largest and most successful businesses in Wasatch County, giving employment to seven clerks in the store.

In addition to this business, Mr. Jeffs has reached out and grasped the opportunities that came to him, not only to increase his own wealth, but to build up, develop and advance the interests of Wasatch County, and is the owner and operator of a flour mill and a creamery, both of which he built, and which are doing a flourishing business. He also has another store at Midway, in this county, and is known all over the county as one of the most liberal and progressive of its citizens, foremost in all good works and giving liberally and cheerfully of his means to any worthy cause.

Mr. Jeffs was married in Heber to Mary Carlisle, daughter of John Carlisle, and of this union three children have been born. His second marriage was to Sarah Chalwin; five children were born of this union, and all are living.

He is a Democrat, but has never sought nor held public office, his time being taken up of late years with his immense business interests. He is a devoted member of the Mormon Church, in which he has brought his children up, and the family is one of the most prominent in the county, Mrs. Jeffs and her daughters being leaders in social circles in Heber. Mr. Jeffs is sober, upright and a true gentleman in every sense of the word, winning and retaining the respect and confidence of the better class of people, among whom he numbers many warm friends.

**J**AMES W. CLYDE, Mayor of Heber, is one of the most extensive live stock growers of Wasatch County, and has devoted the greater portion of his life to that industry. He is a product of this Western Empire, having been born in Springville, Utah County, August 31, 1856, and is a son of George W. and Jane (McDonald) Clyde. His father was a native of New York and his mother of Ireland. They came to Utah soon after the pioneers and were married in Springville, where they continued to reside until

our subject was about five years of age, when they removed to Heber, where the father died March 17, 1899. The mother is still living in Heber. There were eight children in this family, of whom our subject is the third child. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde were members of the Mormon faith and brought their family up in its teachings and doctrines.

Our subject grew to man's estate in Heber, receiving his education in the public and high school, spending his early life on the farm with his father, with whom he remained until twenty-four years of age, at which time he started out for himself in the cattle business, which he has since continued, branching out into the sheep business about three years ago. He bought a farm adjoining Heber, and twenty acres of this farm are now within the city limits. This farm consists of ninety acres of valuable land, highly cultivated, on which he has built a splendid residence and good outbuildings, having the largest barn in the State of Utah. His farm is almost entirely under cultivation, his cattle and sheep being ranged in another portion of the county. Of recent years Mr. Clyde has paid particular attention to the breeding of fine stock and has rapidly come to the front as the foremost man in his line in the entire county.

He was married December 12, 1885, at the age of twenty-seven years, to Miss Mary A. Campbell, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Campbell, one of the early settlers of this State, Mrs. Clyde being born in San Pete County. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde have a family of seven children—Nellie, Norah, Mary, Laura, Hazel and Don.

In politics Mr. Clyde is a follower of the Democratic party. He was elected to the Legislature in 1899, and when Heber City was incorporated in the fall of 1901 was elected its first Mayor. He was a member of the old Town Board and for ten years was President of the School Board. Much of his time outside of his business affairs has been given to the betterment of his town, and he ranks among the foremost men of that city. He and his family are devoted members of the Mormon Church, in which they are active workers, and are prominent members of Heber society.





WILLIAM SKEEN, one of the old and respected residents of Plain City, came to Utah with his parents as a boy of twelve years, and from the time he was fifteen years of age was one of the best-known scouts in this western country, being employed in many hazardous expeditions, and encountering untold dangers. Almost every foot of this country was known to the young man, and now in the time of peace he loves to relate stories of his adventures and narrow escapes.

Mr. Skeen was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1839, and is a son of Joseph and Amanda (Dalby) Skeen, early members of the Mormon Church, and the father a pioneer and member of the famous Mormon Battalion. An extensive account of his life will be found in the sketch of another son, Lyman S. Skeen. It was undoubtedly from the father that the sons inherited their taste for adventure, preferring the outskirts of civilization, living in hourly peril of their lives, rather than the routine of farm or town life.

Our subject was twelve years of age when he crossed the plains with his parents, driving three yoke of oxen in the train which was under command of Captain Allred, and was an independent train, although composed of members of the Church. The family located at Lehi and in 1854 our subject went with Bishop Evans on his first scouting expedition, their route lying through Southern Nevada, thence east through Northern Arizona, and into Colorado. The object of this expedition was to visit the different tribes of Indians, who were showing signs of an uprising, and pacify them in some manner, and thus avoid war. In 1855 he went to California on another scouting expedition, and spent that winter with Mr. Crismon at San Bernardino, continuing the trip in the spring, and going into Old Mexico, doing a little missionary work for the Mormon Church while en route. While in Mexico he in company with Conrad Nail purchased a herd of stock and a wagon load of firearms and ammunition, which he brought back to Utah, traveling over the same route which he had taken going there, the ammunition and arms being distributed

among the people of Salt Lake City. His next scouting trip was in 1857, this time to North Platte, Nebraska, and consuming three months. In March, 1858, he left Lehi in company with Colonel Cunningham and a company of militia, who were sent out to free the settlers around Fort Lemhi, Montana, from the annoyances which the Indians were daily making more threatening and dangerous.

In the spring of 1859, when the family moved to Plain City, Mr. Skeen bought some land here, which forms part of his present home, and engaged in general farming and stock raising. For a number of years he owned a large ranch at Promintory, where he kept a large herd of cattle and horses, and in 1884 sold over five hundred head of horses and mules and one hundred head of cattle, all of which he had himself raised. This stock was ranged on land which Mr. Skeen purchased from the railroad company and used exclusively for range purposes. In 1885 he sold out his ranch at Promintory and moved his stock to his farm of five hundred acres at Plain City. Besides this land he owns thirty-five hundred acres in the northern part of the county, part of it running over into Box Elder County. He regularly keeps a herd of three hundred head of stock on this land.

During the days when he piloted people from one part of this country to another, he traveled with such men as Don Jose Pico, Kit Carson and Col. Cody (Buffalo Bill), and Wild Bill. He was a personal friend of Gen. Harney, and knew every man of any note in those days. He was one of the best-known frontiersmen in the country and in the course of his travels forded or swam all the western streams. He still carries some of the scars received in his Indian warfare, the memories of which are still vivid. Physically he is a very strong man, at one time having a wide reputation as a wrestler, and possessed of an iron constitution.

When peace spread her wings over the scene of many hard fought and bloody battles, and there remained no foe to conquer, Mr. Skeen turned his attention to the almost equally formidable if silent one of soil and surrounding natural conditions, and brought to bear upon

the question of improvement and advancement of the country the same keen insight that he had shown in his chosen sphere. He has since then been a foremost figure in all matters of public improvement, taking a deep interest in irrigation, assisted to give the county good roads and bridges, build school and meeting houses, and in fact, everything that had tended to benefit in any way the County or State. In politics he has remained independent of party influence, and has never been an office seeker.

Mr. Skeen was married in Lehi in 1858 to Miss Caroline Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, of that place. They have eight children living—James, Annie, wife of John Ethington; Arthur, Rosabell, Lafayette, Lydia Pearl, wife of James Martin, Jr., and Ada. He was married a second time in 1864, the second wife being Mary Davis, who bore him five children—Frank D., Catherine, Alexander, Clara, William D.

**J**OB PINGREE, one of the prominent business men of Ogden, was born in Worcestershire, England, November 21, 1837, and is the son of Job and Charlotte (Tarrant) Pingree. The father was a successful miller and land owner; he died in 1843 at the age of fifty years. The mother of our subject became a member of the Mormon Church in 1855, and in 1857 she came to America with her family of seven children, of whom our subject was the only child by her first husband, she having remarried, and he joined the Mormon Church August 13, 1856. She is now living in Ogden at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Mr. Pingree was raised in his native country to the age of nineteen years. He was able to secure but a limited education, and learned the miller's trade under his stepfather. They crossed the plains from Iowa City, Iowa, by ox teams, and on the trip encountered immense herds of buffalo. This was about the time of the approach of Johnston's army. Soon after reaching Utah, in the spring of 1858, the mother and children moved south to Beaver, our subject remaining as guard in Ogden. Later he, too, went

south and in the fall of that year, the troubles having been settled, all returned to Ogden. Mr. Pingree began seeking employment, doing at first whatever his hands could find to do. In 1859 he made the trip back over the plains to the Missouri river with mule teams, being twenty-eight days on the plains, and then on to New York, and took the steamer at Boston, Massachusetts, bound for Liverpool, England, where he attended to some personal business connected with his father's estate; at the same time performing some missionary work for the Mormon Church and baptized twenty-one persons, some of whom returned to Utah with him. He returned in 1861, and at Florence was put in charge of a company of thirty-three wagons and four carriages, which he successfully piloted over the great desert to Salt Lake City. He came to Ogden that same year and took up his home in the Second Ward, purchasing a farm west of the Weber river, and began the life of a farmer, which he has been interested in up to the present time. During this period he has been successful and has purchased other lands, owning at this time about three hundred acres of land, one hundred and sixty acres of it is located in Cache Valley, the balance being in and around Ogden.

In 1862 he sent East for a complete threshing outfit, which was brought to Ogden and which he conducted in connection with his farming for a few years, when he sold it and again sent East for another outfit, which was also brought to Ogden. He followed threshing in connection with his farming life for nine years, being compelled to abandon the work on account of failing health. In 1873 he entered the employ of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution at Ogden as salesman in the machinery and hardware department, where he remained for nine years; in the meantime carrying on his personal interests in farming, etc.

In 1882, when D. H. Perry was elected Mayor of Ogden, our subject accepted the office of Street Supervisor, being strongly recommended by the Mayor. While engaged in this position the city purchased the old water system, and he was placed in charge of same, holding the two offices until 1886. From 1886 to 1888 he was

Superintendent of the City Water Works, his term as Street Supervisor, which he held four years, having expired. While serving in these capacities he was also elected as Trustee of the schools for the First School District, and while filling this office the school districts were consolidated into one district under the supervision of a board of three Trustees, Mr. Pingree being a member of that Board, where he served for nine years, a portion of this time being Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. During his connection with the schools the Trustees saw the necessity of a central school of a higher grade, so the Board presented this matter to the people, and as the outcome the Central school house was built. Our subject has always taken an active part in educational matters and assisted materially in starting the organization of the present school system in vogue in Ogden. He was serving in this position when the Edmunds-Tucker act became a law, and which disenfranchised most of the leaders of the Mormon Church. The members of the Board coming under the ban, they were required to retire, with the exception of Mr. Pingree, whose constituents persuaded him to remain three years longer.

He took a trip to the Paris Exposition in 1889, visiting London and his birthplace. In 1893 he received a call to go to the East and open up the Eastern States mission, with headquarters in Brooklyn, New York. He remained there two years, successfully establishing the mission, over which he presided as President. Before returning he took his wife on a trip to Europe, where they visited their old home and friends, and upon his return to Ogden again took up the occupation of farming.

Mr. Pingree has contributed liberally to the building up of the interests of Ogden, having donated the land for three streets one block long. The Pingree school was named in his honor, and is located on one of these streets. He has done much building in the city, having built several residences and business blocks, and today owns some valuable property on Twenty-fifth street, and other parts of the city. In 1898, when the Ogden Sugar Company was incorporated, he took a five thousand dollar block of stock and

as soon as the incorporation was completed he was -unanimously chosen by his associates as Field Superintendent, in which position he makes contracts with the farmers for the raising and purchasing of beets for the factory, as well as assisting them in the cultivation of the beets, he having assistants under his charge. In 1901 he raised on his own land five hundred tons of beets, averaging twenty tons to the acre. His farm also is well stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and swine of good quality. He also owns stock in the Amalgamated Sugar Company. In 1898 he became a director in the First National Bank and the Ogden Savings Bank. He was one of the promoters of the Ogden Furniture and Carpet Company; Director and President of the Weber Canal Company; Director and President of the Old Wilson Irrigation Company; Director and President of the Seventies Corporation. He is also at the present time one of the Presidents of the Seventy-sixth Quorum of Seventies and takes part in all the workings of the Church. His life has been an active one, both in his own behalf and in the interests of the Church and other institutions.

Mr. Pingree is a financier and in the many positions of trust and responsibility which he has filled since his residence in Ogden, he has handled thousands of dollars of public money, for which no man can show that he has not rendered an accurate account. He acquired only the rudiments of an education, but through the practical business experience he has had in life, having been a close observer, he has acquired a wide knowledge of men and affairs. During his service in the City Council of three terms, at intervals, and which was served to the full satisfaction of his constituents, and in the many positions which he has occupied, he has used the same business discretion and foresight that he has in the conduct of his personal affairs. He has been one of the successful men in Weber County. He has reared a family of sixteen children to manhood and womanhood, and while starting empty-handed and being compelled in his early life to work hard to support them, has found the opportunity to contribute liberally to all public enterprises and institutions. He fur-

nished twenty acres of land at a nominal price for depot railroad terminals, and at the same time gave his children the advantage of an education which he himself never enjoyed.

His first marriage occurred in 1857, when he was united to Miss Mary Morgan, by whom he has had six children—Adella, Job, Jr., David M., Amanda, wife of Andrew Cook of Davis County; John and Lillian; his second marriage was to Esther Hooper, by whom he has had ten children—James, Cashier of the First National Bank of Ogden; Annie, wife of Fred Karren of Cache Valley; Esther, wife of Robert Moyes of Ogden; Ellen, who married Herbert Scowcroft; Lizzie, married to Henry Emmett; Joseph, Traveling Salesman for John Scowcroft & Sons; Hyrum, Book-keeper for the Ogden Furniture and Carpet Company; Ida, now the wife of Heber Scowcroft of Ogden; Frank, now serving in Germany on a mission, and Pearl; three of this family are now deceased—Esther, Ellen and Lizzie.

**J**OHN MANNING, a well known and progressive citizen of Hooper, was born in Bristol, England, August 9, 1844. His parents were Joseph George and Mary (Vowles) Manning. The family joined the Mormon Church in 1841. The father died in 1852, and in 1854 the family sailed from Liverpool in a company of emigrants bound for Utah. However, the dreams of the mother were never realized. She died on the plains July 14, 1854, while en route to Utah and was buried on the Kaw river bottoms.

Our subject, who was at this time but ten years of age, remained in Salt Lake City until the spring of 1855, when he came to Davis County, and lived there until the spring of 1869, working on a farm. He had carefully saved his small earnings, and in the latter year was able to buy a home for himself, coming to Hooper and buying his present place, which has since been his home. The land was at that time covered with sage brush, which had all to be cleared off before a crop could be put in, but the young man possessed the sort of energy that does not stick

at trifles, and he courageously went to work improving his land, and as the years passed bought other land, and now is the owner of over three hundred acres of as good land as can be found in the place. He has devoted himself to general farming and the culture of fruit, and has also run some cattle.

He has all his life been well known in public life, having served his county in an official capacity for twenty-two years, and been one of the progressive men of Hooper. He was Treasurer twelve years, and ten years President of the Hooper Ditch Company. Acted as School Trustee fifteen years, and was one of the most ardent workers in the task of improving the school system of Hooper.

Mr. Manning was married in 1871 to Miss Elizabeth Hart, daughter of John I. and Pruh S. (Collins) Hart. Of their twelve children, ten are now living—Hyrum J., Elizabeth, wife of William Ross; George, Frank, Effie, Blanche, William, Clarence and Iva.

He was ordained a member of the Fifty-fourth Quorum of Seventies in 1885, and in 1893 became one of the Seven Presidents of that body. He was transferred in 1901 as one of the Presidents of the One Hundred and Forty-first Quorum. In 1885 Mr. Manning filled a mission to New Zealand, where he labored in the Auckland Conference, presiding over the Waikato District for eighteen months. He was set apart on August 11, 1889, as Superintendent of the Hooper Sunday School, which position he still fills.

During the Blackhawk war of 1865-6 Mr. Manning was a member of the Utah militia under Captains Andrew Bigler and Burton.

**T**HOMAS J. WILSON crossed the plains to Utah as a young man of twenty-one years, and from that time forward was the active participator in most of the encounters which the Saints had with both the savage and white man. With the exception of a short time spent in California his time since coming to Utah has been spent principally within the confines of Weber county, and he has been a familiar figure in the public

life of this Ward for a great many years, vigorously pushing forward the work of redeeming the country from its primitive condition, and giving liberally of his time, means and strength in carrying forward the work.

Mr. Wilson was born in Richland County, Ohio, March 25, 1832, and is the son of George C. and Elizabeth (Kinney) Wilson. The father was born in Chittington, Vermont, on August 26, 1800, and when about eighteen years of age moved to Ohio, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Kinney. They were converted to the doctrine of Mormonism and were among the first to join the new Church in Ohio. They gathered with the Saints in Kirtland, and were later with them in Missouri and Nauvoo, having a part in all the trials and afflictions of those dark days. At the time of the exodus from Nauvoo in 1846, the father crossed the river and located at Bonapart, Iowa, where he remained a year and then spent two years at Garden Grove and one year at Council Bluffs, after which he located on the Little Soldier river, and remained there until 1853, when he crossed the plains with his family in Captain Miller's train of ninety-nine wagons, and reached Salt Lake City on August 28th. He came direct to Ogden, which at that time was little more than a little cluster of houses and a fort built for the protection of the settlers against the Indians, and after two years removed to what is now Wilson's Ward, which was named in his honor. Here he engaged in farming, which he followed for the remainder of his life. He became a prominent man in the upbuilding of the country, taking an active part in building roads and canals, and was deeply interested in all public matters. For many years he taught a school in this Ward and was well known to the people of that period. In the Church he was for many years President of the Quorum of Seventies, to which he belonged, and after being ordained High Priest was a member of the Bishopric of West Weber for several years. He was one of the men sent out by Brigham Young to bring in the members of the famous hand cart company. He died in this Ward in 1874. His wife survived him and lived to be eighty-seven years, dying in 1892. She left a family of eight children—Louis

K., living in Sacramento Valley, California; Thomas J., our subject; Martha, wife of H. B. Kempton; Aaron C., Nancy J., wife of Jackson Hunt; Bradley B., Whitford G., and William.

The early life of our subject was spent traveling about from one State to another with his parents, and such schooling as he was able to obtain was taken piecemeal from the schools of Ohio, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. He came across the plains with his parents, and did a full share of the work of guarding the train at night from the attacks of the savages and renegade white men. After coming to Weber County, he did anything he could find, and in 1856 went overland to California, where he worked on a ranch in Yuba County until the time of the Johnston army troubles, when he returned and spent one month as guard in Echo canyon. When the people went to the southern part of the State, Mr. Wilson was commissioned a Lieutenant and left with a company of men to protect the north country from the depredations of the Indians. While acting as an officer of the day he captured three Indians on the streets of Ogden.

He located on his present place in Wilson's Ward in 1869. He has forty acres of land, well laid out in fruit, and has been very successful financially. Like his father, he has been much interested in carrying forward the work of redeeming this country, and bringing it up to its present satisfactory condition. He was for fourteen years trustee of the Wilson canal, and assisted in building both that and the Hooper canal. He was also Road Supervisor for eight or nine years. He has been Constable and Justice of the Peace, and well known to the citizens of this county. He has taken a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the better education of the young; was for twelve years School Trustee, and built the first school house in Wilson.

In the Church he has passed through the different offices up to that of Elder and Seventy, and in 1880 was ordained High Priest and set apart as First Counselor to Bishop B. H. Brigham, of Wilson's Ward, which position he held until the Bishop resigned. He has been Teacher and Assistant Superintendent in the Sunday School here, and was at one time a member of

the Presidency of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

On April 19, 1869, he was married to Miss Ann Sewell, a daughter of Joseph and Emily (Elliott) Sewell, who came to the State in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have five children—Thomas J., Jr.; Martha J., Emily F., wife of Charles B. Tracy; George C., who has served on a mission to New Zealand, where he labored in the Auckland Conference, and presided over the Christ's Church branch; and Charles E.

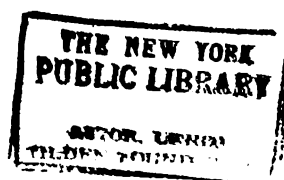
**J**OSEPH WAYMENT, a prosperous farmer of Warren Ward, Weber County, is one of nature's noblemen. Born and reared on English soil, he became a convert to the teachings of Mormonism, as did his parents and other members of the family, and when but just past his majority our subject set out alone and crossed the great Atlantic ocean and the American plains, and for many years thereafter labored hard, putting aside carefully the fruits of his toil, until he was enabled to send enough money across the waters to enable the entire family to come to Utah. The father lived but a few years thereafter, and the son has since cared for his mother, who is still living, in the enjoyment of good health. During these years our subject has reared a large family, and by the practice of economy and hard work has managed to amass considerable means, being at this time one of the foremost men of his Ward, and well known in the county; only words of highest praise being heard of him from those who have been associated with him in business or social relations.

Joseph Wayment was born in Cambridgeshire, England, on February 7, 1844, and is the son of William and Martha (Brown) Wayment. Our subject came to Utah in 1863 and was here joined by the other members of the family in 1878. While in England the father was an Elder in the Mormon Church and in charge of the Bassenbourn branch of the Church. He died in Plain City in 1883, at the age of sixty-one years. There are at this time four sons and two daughters of the family living, all near our subject—Joseph,

the subject of this article; Samuel, Emily, wife of George Mullen; John B., William T., and Martha, wife of David East.

Our subject was reared in the city of his birth, where he was baptized into the Church on May 7, 1860, and three years later crossed the ocean on board the ship *Amazon*. He made the journey across the plains in the Dixie train, with Captain Dan McCarty, arriving in Salt Lake City on October 3d, from which place he went to Lehi, and in the spring of 1864 went to Virginia City, Montana, and for the next three years was engaged in teaming to the mines. He had some very narrow escapes from death at the hands of the Indians, being at one time surrounded by a band of Nez Percés Indians, but was fortunate enough to escape without serious injury. In the fall of 1866 he moved to Calls Fort, in Box Elder county, this State, where he worked for two years for Mr. John Barnard, and at the end of that time bought a farm in that locality, which he conducted until 1872, when he sold out and purchased his present place, then in Plain City, (now Warren Ward), of H. H. Wadman. His was the second family to locate on Salt Creek, and it is now the oldest one living here. He now has a well improved farm of one hundred and fifteen acres, all under a good system of irrigation, and well cultivated. While following a general farming and stock raising business, Mr. Wayment has paid considerable attention to beautifying his place setting out shade trees, and at this time has on his farm a cottonwood tree which he planted in the spring of 1875, the girth of which measures twelve feet.

Few men have been more active in the work of developing the county than has Mr. Wayment; he was Road Supervisor for ten years, and at the time the first school house was built he was Assessor and Collector. He became one of the first stockholders and directors in the Slaterville Creamery, is a stockholder in the Ogden sugar factory, and raises annually one hundred tons of beets for that industry. He was one of the organizers of the Salt Creek Branch of the Plain City Sunday School, and Assistant Secretary and Superintendent from 1881 to 1896. In 1876 he was ordained an Elder by Alonzo Knight, and





*James Barker*



a member of the Eighty-seventh Quorum of Seventies in 1899, by Jacob Gates. In February, 1902, he was ordained a High Priest by President C. F. Middleton and became a member of the High Priests' Quorum. He has held the position of President of the Teachers' Quorum ever since Warren Ward was organized. He also filled the office of Superintendent of the Warren Sunday School from 1897 to 1900, being called in January of that year to go on a mission to the Southwestern States, laboring in the Kansas Conference.

Mr. Wayment was married on August 7, 1874, to Miss Ann Reed, also a native of England, being born in Cambridgeshire. They have a family of seven children—Sarah, now the wife of Joseph E. Hansen; Martha, now Mrs. L. A. Hansen; Leonard J.; Mary Jane, wife of S. B. Willis; Walter H.; Hannah A., wife of T. L. White, and Amelia B.

**J**AMES BARKER is one of the pioneers of Ogden who, while not an American by birth, has spent almost his entire life on American soil, and is to all intents and purposes a thorough American.

He was born in Diss, Schelfager County, England, on April 7, 1827, and is the son of Frederick and Ann (Blye) Barker. When our subject was but two or three years of age his parents emigrated to the United States, settling in New York, where they became members of the Mormon Church. They remained in New York until 1846, when they moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, and three years later crossed the plains in ox teams, locating in Ogden, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father following the occupation of gardening and general farming. He died in 1866, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a member of the High Priests Quorum and closely identified with the building of Ogden during its early period. His wife survived him by a few years. Of their family of nine children, four sons and three daughters are still living.

Our subject grew to young manhood in New York, and there received a good education. He

joined the Mormon church in 1849. After reaching Utah he remained for a time in Salt Lake City, where he was employed by David Randall. He then joined the family in Mound Fort Ward and in the spring of 1851 was married to Miss Polly E. Blodgett. Immediately after his marriage he went to North Ogden, where he bought a piece of land, and built a home, and has here since followed general farming, paying special attention to fruit raising, and now has seven acres in fruit, growing a large variety. In his garden he takes special pride in his onions, being one of the first men in the county to attempt the raising of this vegetable, and one year harvested a crop which yielded fourteen hundred bushels to the acre. He also owns thirty-seven acres of the old homestead, and keeps some stock, being in good financial standing.

Mr. Barker has been deeply interested in the development and improvement of his county, and has helped build a great many of the roads and bridges, and is interested in many local enterprises. He was for some years a stockholder in the Rock flour mills.

In the Church he has been a faithful worker, holding numerous offices, being for some years Superintendent of the Sunday School, and at one time Counselor to President Holmes of the North Ogden district. He is at this time a member of the Thirty-eighth Quorum of Seventies, and was at one time one of the Presidents of that body. He has served as a School Trustee, and is well known among the residents of this part of the State.

He has a family of seven children living—Mary Ann, wife of Bishop Garner, of Clifton, Idaho; Sallie, wife of Charles Clark; Emeline, now Mrs. E. J. Davis; Harriet, wife of Samuel Shaw; Newman H., Joseph and Lyman, who married Harriet E. Ward, a daughter of Bishop James Ward.

Mr. Barker has known all the hardships and privations to which the vanguard of the Church were exposed, and himself shared in many of them. He was one of the participants in the Johnston army and Indian troubles, and was one who went out to meet the famous hand cart

company, and being separated from the main company, became partially lost and suffered considerably from exposure. While struggling to make a living for those dependent upon him, he experienced in common with other settlers, the terrible devastation to crops from grasshoppers and crickets, and knows by experience the disheartening circumstances that tried the souls of the early settlers of Utah. However, like many another, he has come out of the fiery ordeal and lived to the enjoyment of a good old age, surrounded by the visible result of his honest toil, and now in his declining days has retired from the more active duties of life, content to see the work he so well begun carried on by younger hands.

**H**ON. THOMAS DUNCOMBE DEE, one of the prominent and influential men of Ogden, was born in South Wales, November 10, 1844, and is the son of Thomas Hill and Elizabeth (Reese) Dee. His parents became converts of the Mormon religion in their native land in 1856, and in 1860 the whole family, including four children, Annie, James L., Thomas D. and Elizabeth, emigrated to America, coming direct to Utah. They located at Ogden, where the father became one of the prominent merchants, and died there in 1877. His wife survived him and lived with her son Thomas until her demise, which occurred in 1892.

On April 10, 1871, Mr. Dee was married at Salt Lake City to Miss Annie Taylor, daughter of John and Mary S. Taylor, of Salt Lake City, and of this happy union was born two sons and six daughters—Thomas Reese, Annie Maude, Mary Elizabeth, Margaret, Edith May, Florence E., Rosabelle and Lawrence Taylor. All of these children are still living, except the oldest son, Thomas Reese Dee, who died December 18, 1894, at the age of twenty-one years.

Judge Dee (as he is commonly known in this community, from his long administration in connection with the judiciary of Ogden City), received his early scholastic training in the schools of his native country; but coming to Utah during

the incipient settlement of this State, when school facilities were quite limited, he was prevented from a further prosecution of his studies, except as his ambition to learn was gratified by his own unaided efforts. At the time the Dee family came to Utah, the most important consideration of the new settlers was a question of existence, and although Judge Dee was less than sixteen years of age, he started in to learn the trade of carpenter and followed that avocation in connection with contracting and building, with good success until 1876.

At that time he ceased doing business alone and commenced a broader sphere of enterprise in company with Hon. David Eccles, H. H. Spencer and other prominent citizens of Ogden, and in connection with these gentlemen he has promoted to a successful standing a large number of the greatest industrial institutions of this city and State, as well as some in adjoining States.

In 1889 was established the Eccles Lumber Company, an Ogden institution, of which Judge Dee is secretary and treasurer. He is also a director in the Ogden Lumber Company, a corporation started in the same year and possessing vast tracts of timber and a large number of saw mills throughout the State of Oregon, employing about one thousand men in their various branches of industry. He is also a Director in the Sumpter Valley Railroad, which traverses one of the richest timber, mining and agricultural districts in Oregon. In 1892 Judge Dee became interested in the Utah Loan & Trust Company, in which he was a Director for several years. In 1893 he acquired an interest in the First National Bank of Ogden, in which he is also a Director, and in 1896 was made Vice-President of that Board, filling this position up to the present time. He is also a Director in the Ogden Savings Bank. In 1898 he turned his attention to the beet sugar industry and became one of the promoters and incorporators of the Ogden Sugar Company, of which he is also a Director, and when the Logan sugar factory was established at Logan in 1891 he became connected with it and is one of its directorate. These sugar companies have since become absorbed by the Amalgamated Sugar Company, whose home offices are at Ogden. In this

latter company he holds the position of its First Vice-President. In 1900 he assisted in organizing the Ogden Rapid Transit Company, and was elected its President.

He also holds the Presidency of the Ogden Waterworks Company, the Utah Canning Company and the Ogden Pressed Brick and Tile Company, which were established in 1897. He is also President of the Glenwood Park Association, operating a summer resort and popular place of amusement in Ogden City. In 1901 he became President of the Ogden Furniture and Carpet Company; he is President and one of the organizers of the Dee-Stanford Shoe Company; also a Director and President of the Utah Lumber Company, of Salt Lake City.

In 1898 he was one of the men who promoted and built the Utah and Pacific Railroad, which at this time forms a part of the Oregon Short Line system, and at the present time he is President of the Utah Construction Company, railroad contractors, being the most extensive construction company in the entire inter-mountain region and doing a business aggregating between two million and three million dollars annually.

Judge Dee has always taken a great interest in the public affairs of this state and has been repeatedly chosen by his fellow citizens to occupy important positions of public trust in this city and State, all of which have been filled with honor to himself. The energetic, business-like methods of his private life have demonstrated themselves in his public life as well, and have made his efforts in that direction of great benefit to the people. As early as 1877, he was appointed Assessor and Collector for Ogden City and Ogden City School District. Having filled the position satisfactorily, the people elected him to the same office in 1879, and re-elected him in 1881 and 1883. During the latter year he became Justice of the Peace for Ogden Precinct and served in the capacity of Committing Magistrate for six years. In 1885 he was also elected Alderman of Ogden City and ex-officio Justice of the Peace, filling the office of Police Magistrate for two terms. It was during his administration as Alderman that the present magnificent City Hall was erected.

In 1891 he was again elected to the City Coun-

cil and it was while serving in this capacity that the present headquarters of the Fire Department and the present City Jail were constructed, and as a member of the Municipal Building Committee he took an active part in this work.

Upon Utah being made a State in 1896, Governor Wells, recognizing the financial and executive ability of Judge Dee, appointed him as a member of the State Board of Equalization for a term of five years; and upon the expiration of that term, he again appointed him for an additional term of four years, which position he is now filling with marked and recognized efficiency.

Mr. Dee has ever been a staunch believer in education, and has rendered his city valuable service along this line. In 1870 he was elected School Trustee for the Third District, in which capacity he served seven years. In 1890, the Legislature having consolidated the Ogden schools into one school district, and provided for the election of five Trustees, one from each of the city wards, Mr. Dee was elected Trustee for the Third Ward, and at every subsequent school election he has been elected by the people to succeed himself, and when the Board of Education for Ogden City was established, he became one of its first members and has since remained on the Board, and has been its President since 1895. He has during these years been actively identified with the building up of the present commendable school system, which is thoroughly modern, and also in the construction of the many handsome school buildings, which are a credit to the community, and which afford accommodations for forty-five hundred school children, with an average enrollment of about four thousand, over whom are a corps of one hundred efficient teachers. In recognition of his services along this line, Judge Dee is popularly known as the Father of the Public School System of Ogden City.

Judge Dee came to Utah as a Mormon convert and has remained true to the religious teachings of his childhood, and is today a pillar in the Mormon Church. He was for twenty-one years and still is Superintendent of the Mound Fort Sunday School. In 1896 he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as First Counselor to Bishop James Taylor of Mound Fort Ward, and at this

time, during the absence of the Bishop in Europe, is acting Bishop.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the part Judge Dee has played in the upbuilding of this section of Utah. He is one of Ogden's most public spirited men, generous to a fault, and his whole business career has been singularly free from any blemish. Personally he is a man of broad mind, liberal in his views and loyal to his friends, and it is safe to say that he is undoubtedly one of the most deservedly popular men in the public eye of today.

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**B**ISHOP WILLIAM L. STEWART is of sturdy Scotch origin, being born in that country, but his life from the time he was a boy of seven years has been spent in this country, and in education and training he is a thorough American.

He was born in the town of Glasgow, Scotland, on November 19, 1847, and is the son of Archibald and Esther (Lyle) Stewart, both natives of that country. The parents were among the first people of that city to become converted to the teachings of the Mormon Elders, and joined the Church in the early forties. In 1852 the father came to the United States, that he might the sooner earn sufficient money to bring his family to this country, by working in the coal mines near Saint Louis. However, he fell a victim to the cholera scourge which swept the country about that time, and died in 1853. Still cherishing the ambition of herself and husband to one day make their home in America, the mother made the journey across the ocean with her family in the spring of 1854, and got as far as Kansas City, Missouri, where she and one of the children succumbed to the same disease that had carried off her husband, thus leaving a family of seven children alone in a strange land. The older children assumed the care of the younger, and they all crossed the plains in Daniel Karn's company, settling in Salt Lake City, where they staid until the general move south in 1858, when they went to Spanish Fork, Utah county. In the spring of 1859 our subject came to Plain City with his sis-

ter and brother-in-law, William Geddes. The city had just been laid out and Mr. Stewart, then a lad of twelve years, commenced working on the roads and bridges, and thus began life for himself.

In the early sixties he was sent on a mission to Dixie, where he helped lay out the town of Panaca, which is now in Nevada. He took up land in Meadow Valley, and assisted in surveying the county. In 1866 he returned to Plain City, and the following year made a trip to Laramie, Wyoming, from which point he piloted the last train of emigrants to make the journey across the plains by team, the company being in charge of Captain Chester Loveland. Upon reaching home our subject went to work for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He married in 1872, and settled down to farm life in Plain City, where he worked with good success until he came to Warren in 1896. For a number of years he was engaged with his brothers-in-law in the salt industry, under the name of Stewart, Thomas & Company, taking out from six to ten thousand tons per year, and furnishing the Alice mine of Butte, Montana, and a number of others. This undertaking was a very successful one, and in it Bishop Stewart made a comfortable fortune. He has also been largely interested in local enterprises, being for years President of the Plain City Irrigation Company; was at one time Justice of the Peace; a stockholder in the Slaterville Creamery Company, and in 1896, when the Utah Light and Power Company ran their canals through the western part of Plain City, Bishop Stewart was sent here as agent for the company. The object of this project has been the reclamation and development of a large tract of waste land, and the western part of Plain City was cut off and named Warren, over which our subject presides as Bishop. He purchased the John Hudson farm in 1897, owning at this time two hundred acres of land and a good home, having made many changes and improvements in the place since he bought it. He was one of a committee of three who were selected to build the meeting house at Plain City, and since becoming the head of Warren Ward he has built a new school house, which is also used for the

purposes of a meeting house, and has taken a lively part in the upbuilding of this community.

He was baptized into the Church at the age of eight years, and all his life has been a hard worker in its ranks, holding many offices of honor and responsibility. He passed through the Aaronic Priesthood and was ordained a member of the Elders' Quorum in 1868. In 1875 he became a member of the Eighty-seventh Quorum of Seventies, and in 1888 was called on a mission to Scotland, laboring in the Aberdeen district, and presided over the Scottish mission for fourteen months. While in Plain City he was Superintendent of the Sunday School for fifteen years, and President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association ten years. On June 9, 1896, he was ordained High Priest, under the hands of George Q. Cannon and Joseph S. Smith, and set apart as Bishop of Warren Ward, being the first Bishop, and chose as his Counselors Samuel Wayment and John F. Barton.

The Bishop's marriage occurred in 1872, when he was united to Miss Sarah Jane Thomas, daughter of Daniel C. and Sarah Jane (Gaither) Thomas. They have had a family of ten children—Nellie, wife of Joseph M. Folkman; William Thomas, now on a mission in England, where he is laboring in the Newcastle-on-Tyne Conference; Daniel C., Archie, now on a mission to Nebraska, laboring in the Colorado Conference; Nettie, Esther, John Franklin, Mary, Effie and Ruth.

**P**ETER B. PETERSON, Bishop of Kanesville Ward, Weber Stake of Zion, came to Utah in 1859 from Denmark, where he was born on the Island of Falster, January 11, 1841. He is the son of Hans and Margaret (Larson) Peterson. The parents joined the Mormon Church in 1858, and emigrated to Utah in 1862, making their home in Farmington, Davis County, for four years, and from there the father went to Huntsville, where he remained up to the time of his death in 1900, at the advanced age of ninety-

three years. The mother of our subject also died in Huntsville in 1871, leaving a family of four children, of whom three are now living—Lars, living in Huntsville; Hans J. and our subject, both living in Kanesville, and Christian, who died in 1893.

Our subject joined the Mormon Church in Denmark at the age of seventeen years, in 1858, and the following year emigrated to Utah. He spent one year in Salt Lake City, and then went to Farmington, where he lived four years. In 1865 he went to Huntsville, where his parents were, and lived there for nine years, moving to Kanesville in 1874, which was then a part of Hooper. Here he homesteaded eighty acres of wild prairie land, improving it and making a good farm out of it. He has since bought additional land, and now has one hundred and forty acres, devoted to general farming and stock raising. In 1901 he built a beautiful brick house, forty by thirty-two feet, and has one of the finest homes in the Ward, modern in all respects.

He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Wilson Canal Company for some years, and also at one time a member of the School Board for the Kanesville School District. He has served two terms as Justice of the Peace, and has been very active in public and ecclesiastical life. He has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood and was ordained an Elder at Farmington. He labored as a teacher while at Huntsville. He became a member of the Seventy-sixth Quorum of Seventies, and when Kanesville Ward was set apart from Hooper Ward in 1886, he was ordained High Priest and made Bishop, which position he still retains. He was Superintendent of the Sunday School from 1883 to 1886, organizing the Sunday School, in his house, where it was held until the meeting house was built.

The Bishop was married in 1870, to Miss Ann Powell, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Powell. Six children have been born to them—Thomas W., now on a mission to California; Peter P., John D., Hans C., Margaret E., wife of Charles L. Green; Mary Ann.

When Bishop Peterson came to Utah he left Florence, Nebraska, with the famous hand cart

company, in charge of Captain Rowley, and like the other members of that expedition, made the entire distance on foot, reaching Salt Lake City on September 4th, after enduring untold hardships and privations. In 1863 he again crossed the plains; this time in company with Thomas Rix, and again in 1864, bringing back emigrants. Since then he has taken a prominent and active part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his county, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him.



AMUEL WAYMENT, a brother of Joseph Wayment, whose biographical sketch will be found elsewhere in this work, is another example of the fine manhood to be found in this Ward. He was born in Cambridgeshire, Parish of Whaddon, England, on May 28, 1846, and is the son of William and Martha (Brown) Wayment. He remained in England until twenty-two years of age, receiving a good education and learning the trade of engineer, or to use the English expression, engine driver. He was converted to the teachings of the Mormon religion in 1860, and in 1868, with his wife sailed from Liverpool on board the ship *Constitution*, June 14th, and landed in New York City August 5th. He continued across the country until the Platte river was reached, at which point he joined a company of Mormon emigrants bound for Utah, and drove an ox team, walking almost the entire distance. He arrived in Salt Lake City on September 15th, and soon thereafter moved to Deweyville, in Pox Elder County, where he began his life in this new country.

The first work in which our subject engaged in Utah was farming and mining, in which he continued for two years, moving in 1870 to Calls Fort, and the following year to Corinne. There, on February 24, 1874, he began running the Corinne saw mill and water works, sawing the narrow gauge ties for John W. Young, who was engaged in building the Utah Northern Railroad. He sawed ties enough to lay forty miles of track,

and continued in this work until the fall of 1873, at which time he moved to what is now Warren Ward, where he had already bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and later bought an additional thirty acres near the river, all of which he had to cultivate from its natural state of wildness, clearing it of undergrowth, sage brush and willows, and has succeeded in making it one of the finest farms in this county. He took out the first water ditch from the Weber River, and brought the first water into the Salt Creek district. He was one of the organizers of the Salt Creek Irrigation Company, of which he was for some years Secretary. He also assisted in promoting the Fremont Park Irrigation Company, of which he was one of the Vice-Presidents. This company has since been absorbed by the Utah Light and Power Company. The machinery for the Slaterville Creamery was all put up by Mr. Wayment, who also became one of its stockholders, and he had charge of the iron work and the building of the Chief Canning Factory, and is one of its directors. He also built the iron work in the North Ogden Canning Factory, and put it in running order; also set up the machinery for the Pleasant View Skimming Station. When the Ogden Sugar Company was organized he was one of the first men to take stock in it. He was foreman of the work when the Ogden sewer system was put in, and there has scarcely been a building of any importance gone up in Ogden since he has been here that he has not had charge of the iron work. He was fourteen years foreman for David Eccles in his saw mills, through Utah and Idaho.

His marriage occurred in England, 1868, when he led to the altar Miss Castina Chapman, a daughter of Jonathan and Julia (Smith) Chapman, both natives of England. Four sons and four daughters have been born of this marriage—Julia, now the wife of Joseph Knight; Samuel, Jr., who served eighteen months in Company D., United States Infantry, in the Philippine Islands, and during his absence was in China, Japan and Australia, now residing at Wymer, Oregon, where he is engaged in mining and engineering; Cassie is the wife of Jesse Slater, of Slaterville; Benjamin, William, who married a

Miss Walker and has one child; Alma Ernest, now on a mission to Liverpool, England; Ethel Rose, wife of Daniel Stewart, and Edith Pearl.

For several years Mr. Wayment made his home in Plain City, owing to its superior school advantages, Warren being a comparatively new Ward, and while there he planted a half block of fruit trees. He moved into his present house in 1898, which had just been completed, and is one of the finest little houses in the Ward, surrounded by a beautiful lawn, flowers and shade trees, and also has a number of excellent fruit trees on the place, which is in all respects a model home. While he has been one of the most successful men of his community, he has not made his wealth or position by any brilliant strokes of financiering or venture, but has taken life as he found it, working hard for all he has earned and climbing the ladder slowly, a step at a time, but laying in the beginning a firm foundation on which he has built a solid structure which will endure many years after he has passed away, and be a source of strength and encouragement to those who shall follow in his footsteps. He has ever been a staunch friend of education, assisting in many ways in improving the school methods of his Ward, and helped build the first school in Deweyville, where the lady who afterwards became his wife was engaged as teacher. Mrs. Wayment was a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, while a resident of Plain City, and has all her life been a devoted member of the Church, as has also her husband.

His official life in the Church dates from June 26, 1876, at which time he was ordained an Elder by John Spiers. In 1889 he became a member of the Eighty-seventh Quorum of Seventies, and in 1893 was sent on a mission for the Church to England, where he labored in the London Conference for twenty-six months. On June 10, 1896, he was ordained a High Priest, under the hands of President Joseph S. Smith, and set apart as First Counselor to Bishop W. L. Stewart, of Warren Ward, which had just been organized, and in this position we still find him, a faithful Church worker, and a man looked up to and respected by all classes, irrespective of religious creed.

**J**AMES JOHNSON, one of Hooper's prosperous citizens, was born and reared in Scotland, receiving a good education from the schools of that country, and at the age of nineteen years came to Utah with his parents. He was born in Fifeshire, August 25, 1843, and is the son of John and Mary (Stewart) Johnson, the father was born in Kentshire, England, but was reared in Scotland, and lived there until 1863.

In 1848 the father, mother and older children joined the Mormon Church and for eight years thereafter the father was President of two branches of the Church in his community. In 1863 the family, consisting of the parents and their four children, took passage on board the ship *Cynosure*, landing in New York. From Omaha they made the trip across the plains in Captain Rex's company, reaching Salt Lake City on October 4th, and soon after came to Ogden, living for three years in the city and four years in Wilson's Ward. In the spring of 1870 the father moved to Hooper and here took up land and made a home, where our subject now lives. Soon after coming to Hooper the father retired from the more active duties of life and his sons took the burden of the work, and made their parents' declining days happy. The father died in 1874, at the age of seventy-seven years. The mother died in 1886, at the age of seventy-seven years, while absent from home on a visit. Seven of the children are now living, our subject being the only one living in Hooper.

Mr. Johnson was nineteen years of age when he came to America with his parents. When the father retired from active life, our subject naturally became the head of the family, and to him has fallen the old homestead which he was largely instrumental in redeeming from the barren condition in which they found it. He has a farm of forty acres and in addition to general farming and fruit raising has some cattle. He also owns another farm in Davis county. He has taken a prominent part in all matters for the advancement of his community, being interested in a number of local enterprises. He has been Secretary of the Hooper Ditch Company for a quarter of a century, and given his loyal support to the question

of irrigation. He also assisted in building the Davis and Weber County Canal, and was at one time a director in that company. He served his precinct for ten years as Justice of the Peace, and has always been a most active and aggressive worker in the cause of public advancement. He became a member of the Mormon Church when twelve years of age, and has passed through the different ecclesiastical offices until he is at this time a member of the One Hundred and Forty-first Quorum of Seventies, and well thought of by the heads of the Church and his associates. He served as Ward Clerk for thirteen years. Was for a time President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and an active Sunday School worker.

Mr. Johnson was married on October 25, 1878, to Miss Ellen E. Pinney, a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Seager) Pinney. Ten children have been born of this union—James S., the oldest, died at the age of twenty-one years; Mary E., John R., William P., Ellen C., Elsthpie, David A., Henry P., Afton and Thomas B.

Our subject began life at the bottom and has, unaided, worked his way up to a position of affluence, commanding the highest respect wherever known, and proving himself to be a loyal and useful citizen.

**J**AMES F. WADMAN may well be said to be an American, coming as he did to this country in the arms of his mother, while yet a babe, and all his conscious life being filled with the traditions and sentiments of this free land, of which he is a worthy son.

Mr. Wadman was born in the Parish of Preston, Lancashire, England, December 29, 1853, and is the son of Dr. Henry H. and Naomi (Ware) Wadman, of Lancashire. The family were among the first of their shire to become converts to the Mormon religion, and in 1855, together with the grandparents of our subject, George and Naomi Ware, crossed the ocean and plains to Salt Lake City, going at once to Kaysville, Davis county, from which place the parents of our subject moved to Ogden in 1858,

the father taking part in the Echo canyon campaign of that year against Johnston's army, and moved south to Springville during the general move. The parents are still living in Plain City, the father having retired from the more active duties of life. They have three sons living—James F., our subject; John W., and David O.

Our subject grew to young manhood in Plain City, and was there educated, remaining at home with his parents until 1882, at which time he bought a twenty acre farm, which now forms part of his present home, consisting of fifty-four acres, and entered upon the task of reclaiming it from its arid condition, in which he has met with signal success, and now has one of the fine farms of Weber County. In 1885 he went into the sheep business, with his brother-in-law, which also proved to be a profitable investment. After six years of co-partnership they divided their flocks and he now keeps on an average of twenty-five hundred sheep on the range in Utah and Idaho. He has built a comfortable brick house on his farm, and has good outbuildings, everything showing the careful hand of the master. He has taken a lively interest in the question of irrigation and assisted in building many of the ditches in this county. Outside of his individual concerns he has been one of the organizers and was at one time Treasurer of the Chief Canning Company, at Plain City, and when the Ogden Woolen Mills were reorganized in 1900, Mr. Wadman was one of the first to take stock in the new concern, and became one of its directors. He also has stock in the Ogden sugar factory and is well and popularly known in this section of the State.

James F. Wadman and Rebecca Ekins were united in marriage on March 19, 1882, and have one son, James H., one and one-half years old. Mrs. Wadman is a daughter of John and Rebecca Ekins, residents of Slaterville.

In the Church, our subject was baptized in August 1869 and is now a member of the Eighty-seventh Quorum of Seventies. He was for many years Treasurer of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and active in Church work.

Politically, he is a member of the Republican party, and takes part in all party matters. He



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*Ralph H Hunt*

was for some years Chairman of the Plain City Republican Club and has been on a number of occasions a delegate to the State and County conventions; also a member of the County Central Committee for one term. He is a very liberal man, and contributes to the support of all public enterprises.

Mr. Wadman has met with many reverses in life, but through all his misfortunes has come out victorious. In February, 1860, he met with an accident by breaking his left leg, which left him a cripple for life, and in February, 1893 he fell on the ice, breaking the left leg again, and went on crutches for eighteen months. On February 12, 1895, a horse fell upon him, breaking his right leg and crushing his foot to a pulp, which has permanently disabled him from any hard work, but in his declining years he is blessed by a good, industrious wife, and a comfortable home.

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**R**ALPH H. HUNT is one of the early settlers of Utah, and has taken a foremost part in the vast work of development that has since been carried on in this State, and which is still going forward at a good pace.

He was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, February 3, 1845, and is the son of John J. and Mary Ann (Hills) Hunt, both natives of England, who emigrated to America in 1820. In 1852 the father joined the Mormon Church, and in 1861 brought his wife and child across the plains in ox teams. Upon reaching Utah the father settled at Salt Lake City, where he died in the fall of 1866, at the age of sixty-six years. He was by trade a carpenter and machinist, and did all the work on the early buildings of the city. He had been twice married. His first wife was the mother of our subject, who had six children, but two of whom are now living—our subject and his sister, Martha H., wife of John Beatty, of Grant County, Mississippi. Mr. Hunt's second wife was a Mrs. Jinks. They had no children. She survived her husband one year, and died in 1867.

Ralph H. Hunt was fifteen years of age when he crossed the plains, and during the trip stood night and cattle guard in his turn. He remained at home in Salt Lake City until 1870, learning the carpenter's trade from his father, and as a young boy started out on his own account, doing carpentering and contracting. In 1870 he came to Weber County, and settled on a farm on the Weber river, West Weber Ward, where he remained for eight years, buying his present home in the Taylor School District in 1878. When he bought this place it consisted of forty acres of sage brush land, which he set himself to clear off, and after he had gotten it under cultivation he purchased additional land, increasing his holdings from time to time until he now has three hundred and twenty acres, nearly one hundred acres of which is under cultivation, irrigated from the Hooper ditch, and the remainder pasture and grazing land.

His knowledge of carpentry has been of great value to Mr. Hunt, and he has been able to erect good and substantial buildings on his place at a comparatively small cost. He has a splendid orchard on his place, which contains several hundred fruit trees, bearing a fine quality of fruit.

In 1885 he branched out into the sheep business, taking his son, Ralph S., into partnership with him, and since then they have kept about ten thousand head of sheep on the range, running them in Idaho and Utah. He also keeps from fifty to one hundred head of graded cattle on his place. Mr. Hunt has paid considerable attention to the proper methods of handling cattle and sheep, and has been very successful in all his undertakings, being of a painstaking, methodical nature, looking closely after his interests. He has supported all matters pertaining to the betterment of his county, and is interested in the Hooper ditch, and was for eight years a director in the company; also Assistant Secretary and Treasurer for twelve years. He filled the office of School Trustee in his district for thirteen years; has been Justice of the Peace, and an active worker in the Republican ranks since the organization of that party in Utah.

He is a member of the Mormon Church, and a member of the Elders' Quorum.

The marriage of Ralph H. Hunt and Sarah Skelton was celebrated in 1869. Mrs. Hunt is a daughter of Stephen and Jane Skelton, early settlers of Davis County. Eight children have been born of this marriage—Ralph S., Martha H., wife of P. C. Williams; Jane Ellen, wife of Thomas Collins; Eliza, Margaret, John Jackson, Katherine and Sarah R., both deceased.

Mr. Hunt came to this county a poor man, and began at the bottom. He has passed through all the early trials and losses of the pioneers, suffering from the grasshopper scourges and other pests, and has worked his way up step by step, until today he is one of the wealthy and influential men of Weber county. He has given his children good educational advantages, and the family is a leading one in their community.



**C**HARLES F. MIDDLETON, one of the pioneer residents of Ogden, was born in Washington County, Illinois, February 24, 1834. His parents were William and Mary (Butler) Middleton. The father was born May 24, 1810, in Saint Clair County, Illinois. Reuben Middleton, the paternal grandfather of our subject and our subject's father both became converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in 1834, in Washington County, Illinois, where they were farmers, and later followed the Saints to Far West, Missouri, and when expelled from that place moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, about 1840, at which place he was closely associated with the Prophet and Patriarch. He died in Nauvoo in 1845 and his son, the father of subject became the head of the family.

In 1846 they moved to Council Bluffs and from there crossed the plains to Utah in 1850, accompanied by the father of Mrs. Middleton, Charles Butler, and his family. During the trip William Middleton was Captain of ten wagons, under Captain Pace. Both the Middleton and Butler families located in Ogden, and there Grandfather Butler died in 1851 and was the first person to be buried in the Ogden Cemetery. On reaching Ogden the father of our subject built a temporary home in Brown's Fort and in 1851 built an-

other home west of the Weber river, and engaged in herding stock and after one year moved back to Ogden, taking up his residence between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, on Washington avenue, where he died in 1889, at the age of seventy nine years. During his life time he was a very active man in all departments of Church work, and when he died held the office of High Priest and Patriarch. His wife died in 1888, leaving two children, our subject being the only one now living. His sister, Rachel, was the wife of Clifton Browning and the mother of Chief Thomas E. Browning. There were at one time five children in this family, but in 1853 the log cabin in which the family resided took fire and burned the interior, the mother and children being caught in the flames, as a result of which, three of the children lost their lives, and the mother and daughter received terrible scars, which they carried to their graves.

Mr. Middleton was baptized into the Mormon Church by the Prophet Joseph Smith, in Nauvoo, on March 20, 1842, and retains a most vivid recollection of the troublesome times that followed, during which the Prophet was killed and the Saints later driven out of the State, and the hardships and privations of those early days and the ones immediately succeeding his arrival in Utah can only be effaced by death. He was a lad of sixteen years when he crossed the plains with his parents, and made his home with them until he married, in 1854, soon after which event he built a home at the corner of Washington and Twenty-sixth street, where the family lived a number of years. In 1855 he took a squatter's claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which has since been his home, and is within the corporate limits of Ogden. As soon as practicable, he had the land surveyed and at once began to improve and cultivate it, engaging in general farming, and at this time has one of the most valuable places of its kind in the city.

He was one of the early members of the Nauvoo Legion, rising to the rank of Captain and receiving his commission from Governor Brigham Young. In 1867 he began his official career, first as Constable, and then Justice of the Peace of Ogden precinct for twelve years, and in ad-

dition to these offices has been Police Judge, member of the City Council, and when the railroads were in course of construction, he was police officer and has a record of having made more arrests than any other officer; and in his capacity of magistrate had many of the rough element that usually follows a railroad to deal with.

Mr. Middleton has also taken an active interest in numerous enterprises which have been promoted and fostered for the advancement of Ogden. He was a Director of the Utah Loan and Trust Company; also of the Co-operative Mercantile Institution; a Director in the Davis and Weber County Canal Company, and also the reservoir; a Director in the Weber Canal, and active in all irrigation matters, having built the first ditch at the forks of the Ogden and Weber Rivers. He is also a member of the Board of Weber Stake Academy.

Our subject has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Martha C. Browning, daughter of Jonathan Browning. Twelve children were born of this union, seven of whom are now living—Charles W., Clifton F., Martha Jane, wife of A. T. Wright, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Reuben J., Robert A., Rachel M. and James L. His second wife was Melinda Browning, a sister of his first wife, by whom he had eight children—Jonathan P., Laura, the wife of J. T. Spencer; Joseph W., Zina, Minnie, and three children who have died. There are now living twelve children, forty grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Since his baptism, at the age of eight years, Mr. Middleton has been a faithful and consistent member of the Mormon faith, and has held a number of ecclesiastical offices. In 1853 he was ordained a member of the Thirty-eighth Quorum of Seventies, which was the first Quorum to be organized north of Salt Lake City. He was ordained High Priest in 1873 and set apart as a member of the High Council of Weber Stake of Zion, and before the organization of the Wards, was a member of the Presidency of the Second District. In 1857 he was called on a colonization mission to the Salmon River country, where he assisted in building the settlements and Fort Lemhi, on the Salmon River.

He was there during the raid on the settlers by the Shoshone and Blackfoot Indians, and during the years he spent laboring among the Indians, witnessed many heart-rending scenes and spent many nights guarding the lives and property of the white settlers. In 1876 he received a call for missionary work in Illinois and Missouri, laboring under President D. M. Stewart, and was President of the Illinois Conference during the winter of 1876-77, with headquarters at Canton, Illinois. In 1877 he was called and set apart as Second Counselor to President D. H. Peery, of the Weber Stake, holding that position until President Peery resigned in 1882, when he was made First Counselor to President L. W. Shurtliff, who succeeded President Peery, and still fills that position. Mr. Middleton has also done considerable home missionary work.

The versatile character of our subject is shown in the fact that in addition to his many arduous callings in other directions he at one time essayed journalism, being one of the organizers of the *Ogden Junction*, which was the first paper to be published in Weber County and was one of its directors for a number of years; in fact, he has been very closely associated with the history of Weber county since 1851, when as a boy he accompanied his father, taking the first herd of cattle into Ogden Valley; an exploring party having previously gone through the valley, Mr. Middleton, being a member of this company, steered the wagon by its tongue, while others held it back with lariats. He also helped construct the Ogden canyon road, and from that time to the present has been steadily climbing upwards into the good graces of the people of this county, who owe much to his labors in their behalf.



ON. HENRY H. ROLAPP, Judge of the Second Judicial District, comprising Weber, Davis and Morgan counties, was born at Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on March 22, 1860, and is the son of Fritz and Anna Rolapp. His father was an architect and builder, who died in his native land in 1890. After the death of his father, Judge Rolapp sent for the rest of his father's

family, and they are now residing at Ogden City. In his boyhood the Judge learned the printer's trade, but joining the Mormon Church at Copenhagen, Denmark, in the fall of 1877, he left his trade, and in the spring of 1878 he was called on a mission for his Church to Great Britain, and spent two years in that country. In June, 1880 he emigrated to Utah, and settled in Salt Lake City, engaging as bookkeeper for Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, after which he engaged in a similar position during the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, having head-quarters at Holbrook, Arizona. He returned to Salt Lake City in 1881, and as he had for some time previous been engaged in the study of law during leisure moments, he now concluded to devote his entire attention to the study of that profession. In the spring of 1882 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Idaho, and immediately opened a law office at Montpelier, Idaho; and in the fall of the same year he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated from that institution in 1884 with the degree of B. LL. In the summer of 1884 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Michigan. He then returned to Paris, Idaho, and practiced for a short time, after which, in November, 1884, he entered into a law co-partnership with Hon. C. C. Richards, under the firm name of Richards & Rolapp. In 1885 the Judge was elected County Assessor for Weber County, which office he occupied for two years, after which he performed the duties of Assistant County Attorney. The business of the firm having steadily increased, it was concluded, in 1889, to take in an additional partner, and they selected Jesse B. Barton, a Chicago Lawyer, and thereafter continued the business under the firm name of Richards, Rolapp & Barton, until 1891, when the judge withdrew from the firm and accepted a position as Cashier of the newly established banking institution, The Utah Loan and Trust Company. He filled this position until 1895, when he was appointed by President Cleveland as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and ex-officio Judge of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Utah. Judge Rolapp has the distinction of being the youngest, as well as the

last Judge who occupied the Supreme Bench under the Territorial form of government, as shortly thereafter, on January 4, 1896, Utah was admitted into the Union as a State. In the fall of 1895, the Democratic convention nominated him as Judge for the Second Judicial District, and at the first election for State officers, he was elected to that office for a term of five years. His admitted integrity and impartiality, together with the ability and justice displayed in his decisions, so appealed to the people that he was again nominated by his party at the expiration of his term, and at the election of 1900, he was the only Democrat in his county who was elected; his present term expiring in January, 1904. Judge Rolapp has also held several other appointive offices in the State. He was connected with the State Industrial school for a number of years, having been re-elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees for four successive terms; from 1891 to 1895 he was Court Commissioner for the First Judicial District; and in 1888 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the Territory. Despite the arduous duties of his high position in public life, Judge Rolapp has found time to interest himself in many local enterprises, bringing to bear upon them a fund of knowledge almost illimitable, and filling many positions of responsibility. He is one of the promoters of the Ogden Sugar Company, founded in 1898; and also assisted in incorporating the Logan Sugar Company, in 1901; and is the Secretary of both of these companies. He is also a Director in the Oregon Sugar Company, founded at La Grande, Oregon, in 1898. These three companies were consolidated during the present year under the name of the Amalgamated Sugar Company, and in that company the Judge is a heavy stockholder and its Secretary; he is a stockholder in the Ogden Rapid Transit Company, in the Hot Springs Resort; in the Hot Springs Railroad; in the Ogden Furniture and Carpet Company, and in the Glenwood Park Company. He was also one of the men who organized the Business Men's Club at Ogden, in 1896, which is known as the Weber Club, and he served as President of that Club during the second year of its existence, and has always taken a great interest in the welfare of

that club, and is one of its staunchest supporters.

On December 9, 1885 Judge Rolapp married Miss Martha Horrocks, one of Ogden's native girls, being the daughter of Samuel and Catherine Horrocks, and born at Ogden, June 13, 1863. Of this happy union have been born five children, all of whom are living—Henry Karl, Franklin Horrocks, Martha May Belle, Katherine M. and Walter Eccles Rolapp.

As a member of the Church to which he belongs, he has been and still is an active worker. He has been President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and up to the time that he went upon the bench he was for many years in the the Superintendency of the Fifth Ogden Ward Sunday School, and is now a member of the Seventy-seventh Quorum of Seventies.

The Judge is an excellent type of the self-made young man. While he started out in life with a good education, yet it having been acquired in a foreign land and in a foreign tongue, it demanded great efforts upon his part to make them successfully applicable, coming to this country without any means whatever, and without kith or kin, and beginning life under conditions different to the environments amid which he had grown up. Behind the dignity of manner which belongs to his high position, there beats a true and loyal heart, and to his friends he is a most genial and companionable gentleman, while to the public at large he is known as a man of unblemished life and broad character, ready to give his hearty support to any measure for the betterment of his community or the State at large.

**F**RANK A. WADSWORTH is one of the substantial stockmen of Weber County, and a native son of Utah, his entire life having been spent amidst the surroundings of the place of his birth. He may truly be said to have grown up with the country, his birth occurring at a time when Utah was still in an embryo state and the effects of civilization scarcely apparent. Since then Utah has grown apace until she today

proudly rears her head as one of the loveliest of the sisterhood which combine to make the United States the leading country of the globe.

Mr. Wadsworth was born May 22, 1859, in Uintah, Weber County, and is the son of Joseph and Lydia (Stoddard) Wadsworth, who came to Utah in 1852, and the father has since followed farming in Morgan and Weber Counties, being at this time one of the most prosperous farmers of Hooper. His wife died in 1888, leaving a family of four sons and four daughters, our subject being the eldest son. He was reared in Morgan County, obtaining a common school education, and in 1878 came to Hooper with his people. He began life at an early age, handling stock, adding to his small herd from year to year until in 1884 he was able to engage in the business on a large scale and from that time up to 1901 kept a large herd on the range in Morgan County, but has since then kept his cattle in Uintah County, Wyoming. Mr. Wadsworth has a fine farm in Hooper, where he spends the most of his time, looking after his farming interests, and has one of the finest places in the Ward, owning a beautiful home, and the place being embellished by shade and fruit trees, a good lawn, flowers, etc. He was for some years associated in the sheep business with J. W. Thornley of Layton, but of late years has conducted his affairs alone. He is a member of the Utah Sheep Growers' Association. He is also a member of the Frank Wadsworth Cattle Company, who run their stock in Wyoming, and of which concern he is the heaviest owner.

Politically he is a member of the Democratic party, but his private affairs have precluded his taking any very active part in the work of his party. He has been a member of the Mormon Church from boyhood, but has not held any ecclesiastical office.

Mr. Wadsworth was married in 1882 to Miss Eliza Ann Stimpson of Riverdale. They have a family of eight children—Frank, Bertha, Myrtle, William, Nora, Joseph S. and Earl.

Much credit is due our subject for the impetus he has given to the stock industry in this country. He began at a time when the business was new and through many discouragements has

stuck to it, encouraging others in this line and giving his hearty support to the stock industry. He is a man of upright and honorable methods, of a most genial and pleasing address, and enjoys a large circle of friends, both in this State and in Wyoming, where he is well known.



ILS C. FLYGARE, one of the Presidency of the Weber Stake, has spent almost forty years of his life in this State and during that time has witnessed its growth into one of the garden spots of the Union.

His birth occurred near the city of Ystad, on the south coast of Sweden, February 3, 1841, and he is the son of Christian John and Anna (Nilson) Flygare. The father died when our subject was but two years of age, and it became necessary for the boy to early make his own way in the world. He learned the trade of cabinet making, which he followed up to the age of seventeen years, and at that time became a convert to the teachings of Mormonism, and at once began laboring as a missionary, following the same for nearly six years, traveling throughout Sweden, and during the last three years of his missionary work was President of the Stockholm Conference. In March, 1864, he left his native land for Liverpool, and from there left for the United States, on board the sailing vessel *Monarch of the Sea*, which had on board one thousand emigrants bound for Utah. They landed in New York on June 3, 1864, traveling as far as Saint Joseph, Missouri, by rail, and from there to the town of Wyoming, Nebraska, by river steamer. They were met at this latter point by teams sent out by President Young, and brought across the desert to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City on September 15th.

After a brief sojourn in Salt Lake our subject came to Ogden and took up a home in the Mound Fort Ward, engaging in building and contracting, which he followed for a number of years, meeting with good success; some of the buildings he constructed are still standing. In 1874 he received a call from President Brigham Young to return to Sweden as a missionary, where

he again labored for seven months as President of the Stockholm Conference, and was then called to preside over the Scandinavian mission at Copenhagen, Denmark, where he completed his two years, returning home in 1876. The following year, upon the organization of the Wards and Weber Stake, Mr. Flygare was called as first Bishop of the Fourth Ogden Ward, which important office he filled until 1883, at which time he was called to the Stake Presidency, as Second Counselor to President Shurtliff, which position he still occupies. In 1877 he was again called to preside over the Scandinavian mission, with a special call to publish the Book of Mormon in the Swedish language, which he successfully accomplished and returned home in 1879. Mr. Flygare is of a literary turn of mind. The nucleus of his present library he brought with him from his native land at a considerable cost, and is much prized by him. He assisted in establishing the *Ogden Herald*, the *Ogden Standard*, and was for several years President of the Standard Publishing Company, and was also President and a Director of the Evening Express Publishing Company.

It will be seen that up to this time Mr. Flygare's time had almost exclusively been devoted to Church work from the time he became a member as a boy of seventeen years, and he has continued to give considerable time to its affairs. He is a member of the Weber Stake Educational Institute, of which he is a Director and Treasurer; also a member of the Weber Stake Association, which controls all the Church property in that Stake. He received his third call to preside over the Scandinavian missions at Copenhagen in 1885, and remained there three years. During the intervals at home he had followed his trade, and among other buildings superintended the erection of the Utah Loan and Trust building, the First National Bank building, the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution building, and at Logan the State Agricultural College building. He also built the Hooper-Eldredge block in Salt Lake City, where he has done considerable other work.

In 1894 he became Superintendent of the Ogden Electric Railway Company, which position



he held until 1899 and when the Ogden Rapid Transit Company purchased the property of the former company, our subject was made a Director and Superintendent of that company, which position he now fills. Mr. Flygare was one of the organizers of the first street railway of Ogden, which was in 1883. In 1890 he became Manager of the Ogden Sugar Company's business at the sugar factory, which position he still fills. This company is now part of the Amalgamated Sugar Company. For some years he was Vice-President of the Eccles Lumber Company, resigning his position in 1902, and is at this time one of its Directors. He is also a Director and Superintendent of the Ogden and Northwestern Railway Company, and has been closely associated with almost every enterprise of any moment which has been fostered by the business men of Ogden. A Republican in politics, he has served on the City Council, and been City Building Inspector; also for two years a member of the Fire and Police Commission, being Chairman of the Board for one year. In 1898 he received from Governor Wells his appointment as one of the Trustees of the State Industrial School, being reappointed in 1901, and during these years served as Treasurer of the Board. He was also for a number of years President of the Utah Loan and Trust Company, and the Ogden Investment Company, and was one of the organizers of the latter company.

Mr. Flygare was married in Salt Lake City in the fall of 1864 to Miss Julia Wetterlind, a native of Sweden. She died in 1869, leaving two children—Annie, now the wife of Richard Cogan, of Salt Lake City, and the other child, Eliza, died in infancy. Mr. Flygare again married, this time to Miss Mary Isaacson, a native of Norway, by whom he had six children.

While he is now one of the representative men of the State, and a man of some considerable means, Mr. Flygare came here a poor man, almost unknown, and beginning at the bottom has helped to build up the State. He gave his last dollar away while en route to Utah in order to buy medicines for some sick emigrants in the train to which he belonged, and this trait has been a very strong one in his life since, assist-

ing many a man to get a start in this new country, either by furnishing them with temporary means, or permanent positions where they could make their own way. By the Church authorities he has ever been regarded as the natural leader of the Swedish population throughout Utah, and has been of inestimable value to his Church in the work he has performed among that people. He has also been widely known as a successful promoter of home industries, being one of the organizers and one of the Directors of the First National Bank of Ogden.

He has become deeply attached to the land of his adoption, and is a most loyal American, taking great pride in the advancement of his State and city, and wherever known is regarded as a man of unusual strength of character, blending in his nature those traits which go to make the truly great man.



ELI D. SPAULDING, one of the oldest residents of Hooper Ward, came to the State in 1848, and for more than half a century has watched the steady progress which Utah has made from her first state of barrenness to her now bounteous fertility, himself taking no small share in the work of transformation that has been steadily going on.

Mr. Spaulding was born at Crown Point, Essex County, New York, on July 30, 1839. His parents were Ira N. and Eliza Ann (Drake) Spaulding, both born in the same place as their son, the father's birth occurring April 9, 1809. The parents joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints about 1841, and soon thereafter moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, where they remained until the exodus in 1846, when they went to Winter Quarters with the main body of the Church, and remained in that place two years. The father raised one crop on the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation, and spent his time making ready for the journey across the plains to the new home of the Saints. He made the trip in 1848 in Heber Kimball's train, reaching Salt Lake City one Sunday in the latter part of September. That city became the family home for the

next four years, the father following his trade of mason, working on many of the first public buildings in Salt Lake. In the spring of 1852 he moved to Centerville, Davis County, and that same fall went to Uintah, where he bought a farm, and was ordained Bishop of that Ward, holding that office up to the time of his death on December 22, 1882, at the age of seventy-three years. He served his county on a number of occasions as Selectman, and was one of the representative men of his community. The mother of our subject died in Uintah on November 24, 1872, at the age of sixty-seven years, leaving a family of seven children, all of whom are now living.

Our subject is the only member of the family living in Weber County. He came over the plains when a young boy, and celebrated his ninth birthday while en route. At the time of the general move south on account of the Johnston army troubles, the entire family moved to Santaquin, and after their return that fall went to live at Mt. Green, Morgan County, where the father owned a sawmill and farm. Our subject remained at home until 1877, when he came to Hooper and bought what is now his home, in the western part of the Ward. He began with a twenty-acre plot, covered with sage brush, and through the exercise of hard work and close economy has been able to add to this until he now has eighty acres of highly cultivated farming land, part of which is devoted to the purposes of an orchard. His orchard contains a thousand trees, most of them bearing, and raises some fine fruit. In addition to this he is also engaged in the live stock business, principally cattle and horses, in which he has been very successful. He has been a member of the Hooper Irrigation Canal Company for twenty-nine years, and is now a Director in that concern. He has also for a great many years been identified with the school interests of his district and is a firm friend of education.

Mr. Spaulding was married in 1861, in Weber County, to Miss Eliza Ann Wadsworth, daughter of Abiah and Eliza Wadsworth. She died in 1887, leaving a family of ten children—Clara Ann, wife of Adam Patterson; Eliza Ellen, wife

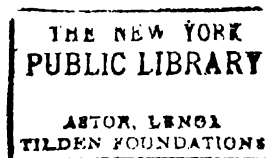
of Thomas Smith; Lucinda, wife of Joseph Patterson; David A., living in Union, Idaho; Frank, Julia, wife of Thomas Lowe; Asa, who died August 8, 1902, aged twenty-seven; Lewis, Lenna May and Effie.

Politically Mr. Spaulding is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but has not taken an active part in the work of that party, to the extent of seeking office. He is at this time First Counselor to President John W. Hooper, of the Elders' Quorum; ex-President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and was for several years Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School. He has climbed the ladder of success unaided, save for the help of his faithful wife, who has borne every hardship uncomplainingly and been a true helpmeet to him. They have reared their children in the faith of the Mormon Church and taught them to be self-respecting and honorable citizens, and wherever known they are highly respected.

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**G**EORGE G. GRIFFITH, Manager of the Mountain Spring Ice Company of Ogden, has been a resident of Utah for more than thirty years, having come here in 1871. He is an Ohioan by birth, having been born in Salem, Columbiana County, on January 27, 1835, and is the son of William and Mary (Votaw) Griffith. The Griffith family dates back in this country to three brothers who came across in the *Mayflower*. The grandfather of our subject died in Virginia, leaving his son an orphan. When he grew to manhood he went to Ohio and there became a prosperous farmer and successful business man of Salem, where he died at the age of eighty-six years. His wife lived to be ninety-two years of age.

Our subject grew up in the town of his birth, completing his education at the Salem Seminary, and at the age of sixteen years became an apprentice to the millwright trade, serving two years. Becoming imbued with a desire to seek his fortune in the West, he made the trip to Central City, Colorado, in 1860, and there followed





*James Mack, (Mr. Crockett)*

mill-building for several years, erecting several of the finest quartz mills in that section of the State, building mills at Central City, Black Hawk and Georgetown, Colorado. In 1871 he came to Utah with the first rush to the mines of this State, going to Salt Lake City, and being under contract to build a quartz mill at Bingham, but the mine gave out and the mill was not built. He built the quartz mill at Hoganville, in the Tintic district, and had charge of the building of the mill in Tintic. Later he turned his attention to building grist mills and in 1875 came to Ogden and rebuilt the Farr grist mill, and also one for the Clark Porter Company. He also built the Muddy mill in Box Elder County, and has followed that business all over the northern part of Utah, continuing until 1886.

In 1879 Mr. Griffith took up forty acres of government land on the East Bench of Ogden, and the whole of the forty acres is now known as the Rushton Addition. In 1882 he set out a twenty-acre orchard on his land, making a large reservoir and bringing water from Taylor's Canyon Springs for irrigation purposes. He continued in this line until 1890, when he sold the entire tract. In 1884 his reservoirs were finished, and he began cutting pure ice from them and embarked in the ice business, building four compartment ice houses, with a capacity of three thousand tons, and worked up a large trade. He continued in the ice business by himself until 1896, at which time the Mountain Springs Ice Company was incorporated, and he became its President and Manager. They have a large cold storage plant in connection with their ice business, which nets them a good return on their investment. He has been interested in other enterprises, and was at one time President of the Ditch Company which took water into the Salt Creek country.

His marriage occurred in 1872, when he led to the marriage altar Miss Henrietta R. Bullock, a native of Utah. They have a family of seven children—George O., Leona, Albert D., Henrietta, wife of A. A. Steed, Jr., of Ogden; Orla E., Leanora M. and Ilga E.

In politics Mr. Griffith is a Republican and an earnest party worker, having been a delegate to most of the conventions since he has been a

resident of this place, and is a well-known party man.

Mrs. Griffith is descended from a very old English family, being the great great grand-niece of the famous English navigator, Captain Cook. Her parents were Thomas and Henrietta (Rushton) Bullock, and the father was Private Secretary to President Brigham Young, and later for some years Church Historian.

**J**AMES MACK (McCRACKEN), President and Manager of the Ogden Milling and Elevator Company. During the past decade the milling industry of the State has been taking rapid strides forward, new and improved machinery of the latest pattern being introduced, and experienced men employed to superintend its operation. When the principal mills of the State were consolidated under the above style in 1888, James Mack, one of the most experienced and well known milling men in the West, became President of the new company, and held that important office for six years, and then for a number of years held various offices in the company and has recently taken up the Presidency once more, and had added the office of Manager, for which position his long years of practical experience especially fitted him.

Mr. Mack, or as his name appears on the family records, McCracken, is a native of Bonnie Scotland, and of English-Scotch extraction, his father, Henry McCracken, being born in Londonderry, Ireland, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Shaw, was a native of Dunbarton, Scotland. The father was a manufacturing chemist in England, where he moved in 1839, when our subject was but three years of age, and became foreman for Cook and McKinnon, in Bradford, near Manchester, where he remained until he left for Utah. He had been converted to Mormonism in 1838 and was President of the Bradford district. He came to Utah in 1862 and died at Smithfield, in Cache Valley, May 4, 1879.

Our subject was born in Glenhead, now known as Duntocker, Dum-Barton County, Scotland, November 15, 1836, and he is the oldest of a fam-

ily of eight children, of whom six came to the United States and five are now living. They are—James, our subject; John, living in Teton, Idaho; Joseph, died in 1901, at Smithfield; Thomas, also living in Teton Basin, Idaho; Henry, died at Wood River, Nebraska in 1859; Mrs. Elizabeth Rash, of Smithfield. All of the other boys have retained the family name, but after he came to Utah Mr. McCracken's associates shortened his name to Mc or Mack, and the sobriquet has since clung to him, many of his later friends not knowing that Mack is only *part* of his name. After completing his education, our subject was apprenticed to the cooper trade, and followed it until 1855, when he came to America, crossing the plains from Atchison, Kansas, with a train of Mormon emigrants, and settled in Salt Lake City, where he took up carpentering, which he had also learned, and when Johnston's army was located at Camp Floyd Mr. Mack was employed there at his trade. In the spring of 1859 there being no work in his line, he worked the farm of a Mr. Box at Goshen, on shares. Despite the fact that that was the year of the great cricket raid at Goshen, he succeeded in raising a good crop and sold his share to the brewers and others at Camp Ford. That winter he bought and sold wheat and in this way made enough money to start him in life, and to send for his father's family. In the spring of 1860 he went to Cache Valley, with the rush then made, and settled at Hyde Park, where he put in a small crop, which was eaten up by the crickets. This necessitated our subject going to work once more at his trade, and for many years he was employed by Mr. Hazekiah Thatcher, at Logan. He next bought twenty acres of land at Smithfield, and there made his home until 1895, having previously bought a farm of one hundred and forty acres, which he still owns, but has spent the most of his time in business pursuits.

Mr. Mack became connected with the milling business in the late sixties, first building a mill at Weston, Idaho, which he operated for several years, and in 1874 built a mill at Smithfield, which is now conducted by his eldest son, James Mack, Jr. In 1883, he, with D. H. Peery built the Phoenix Flour Mill at Ogden, which Mr. Mack,

being a practical miller, ran for a number of years, until the mill was combined with a number of others in 1888 under the style of the Ogden Milling and Elevator Company. The mills combined into the combine were the Phoenix, Advance, and Eagle, and they later bought the Riverdale mill. Upon the organization of the company, Mr. Mack became President, and continued in that office until 1896, and for some years after that he acted at different times as Manager and Vice-President, respectively. In November, 1901, he was again elected President and also Manager, which positions he now holds. He is one of the best known and most practical milling men in the country, and well qualified for the position he occupies.

He also has large outside interests, and is altogether a very busy man. In 1888 he built independently a flour mill at Franklin, Idaho, which is now known as the Idaho Milling and Grain and Power Company's mill, and he is President and chief stockholder of the concern. In 1895 he built the mill at Honeyville, in which he owns a two-thirds interest and has general supervision over all its business dealings. He also owns a one-third interest in the Oneida Mercantile Union, at Franklin, Idaho, and is a Director of the company; also owns a third interest in a creamery in Franklin. In addition to the above Mr. Mack is a Director in Thatcher Brothers Bank at Logan; a stockholder in the First National Bank of Ogden, and was one of the first men to take stock in the Ogden Sugar Company.

Our subject was married in Salt Lake City, in January, 1858, to Elizabeth F., daughter of Charles and Mary (McGowan) Miller. Fourteen children have been born as a result of this union, of whom nine are now living—James, Manager of the mill at Smithfield; Henry, Secretary and Treasurer of the Ogden Mill and Elevator Company; Charles W., a farmer, residing in Smithfield; Moses M., also living in Smithfield; Glen H., in Ogden; Mamie, wife of R. L. Fishburn, Jr., of Brigham City; Sarepta L., now Mrs. Frank Fishburn, of Brigham City; Ada, and Wanda, both at home.

Mr. Mack was Mayor of Smithfield for one term, in 1886, and a member of the City Council

of that place for two terms. He served one term as Selectman for Cache County, being elected in 1889. He has never joined either of the National parties, but his sympathies tend towards the principles laid down by the Republicans.

He was baptized into the Mormon Church at the age of eight years, and has all his life been a consistent member of that faith. In 1856 he was ordained an Elder, and was for some years a member of the Elders' Quorum of Smithfield. In 1881 he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop George L. Farrell of Smithfield, and connected with the Bishopric for twelve years, resigning when he moved to Ogden. In 1878 he performed a short mission to the Eastern States, laboring in Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island. While in Smithfield he taught in the Sunday Schools, and, in fact, took a leading part in all the affairs of that place, being one of the first settlers, and did much towards building school houses, roads, bridges and irrigating ditches.

In Ogden, his career has been one succession of honorable and upright business transactions, his every act being one which his sons might emulate with honor to themselves, and from the ranks of a poor and unknown boy he has risen to a commanding position among the business men of the West, winning and retaining the utmost confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

**G**EORGE MUIR has perhaps done as much if not more than any other one man to open up and develop the vast coal fields of Utah. He came here when this State was in its infancy and since that time has been a familiar figure wherever there have been any developments among the coal lands. His first work in this direction was in 1858 when he opened up a coal mine in southern Utah and burned the first cokeing coal in the State. He had the misfortune to lose one of his eyes at this time, but this did not deter him from continuing. Before the Union Pacific railroad came into the State he was employed by Wells, Fargo and Company and then acquired a

reputation as a coal expert. When the Union Pacific Railroad was built he was employed to open mines for that company, and worked in that capacity for the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads until Chinese help was brought into the country, when he quit railroading and went to Coalville and the Grass Creek country, where he opened up and operated private coal mines, being among the first men to engage in that business there, following it for many years.

Mr. Muir is of an old Scotch family and was born in Scotland, October 16, 1831. He is the son of James and Mary (Murray) Muir, and one of a family of four children. Of these children the oldest son, John, came to America in 1849, settling in Utah, and this brother has since acquired considerable wealth, spending his summers in Heber City, and dividing his winters between Salt Lake City and California. Our subject came to Utah with his family in 1856. He settled in Salt Lake City and assisted in laying the foundation of the Salt Lake Temple. He remained here two years and then went to the southern part of the State and engaged in the coal business, and has the reputation of having opened up more coal mines than any man in the State. He assisted in building the first wagon road in the Provo canyon in 1858, and in 1860 went to Heber where he located his home, although he did not reside there permanently until after he quit railroading in 1871. After he left the railroad service he engaged in farming, in connection with his coal mines, and built one of the finest houses to be found in the county at that time. This house was built of rock and is still a comfortable and substantial home. He has continued to take an active part in the mining industry, and with his sons has done a large amount of prospecting, and at this time they have some very promising properties. One of the sons is at this time connected with the famous Ontario mine. Mr. Muir is President of the Willow Creek Canal Company, and he and his sons did a large amount of the work on this canal, tunneling for a thousand feet through the mountains. He has taken his sons into partnership with himself in most of his ventures, and between them they own one hundred and twenty acres of

farming land, besides some valuable city property.

Mr. Muir has been closely associated with much of the work done for the advancement of his community and even at an early day, while yet a poor man, gave largely of his time and means for the betterment of the conditions then existing. He gave two hundred and forty dollars of his own money towards the erection of a school house, which he built many years ago, and which was the first school in this valley, and is still standing. This building was of stone, and was substantially built. He has also given largely to the Church, of which he has all his life been a consistent and faithful member. He crossed the plains with the first hand cart brigade, in which he was captain of a company of twenty-two, and succeeded in bringing his company into the valley before the disastrous storm occurred which proved so terribly fatal to a large per cent of that noble band of emigrants. Upon reaching Salt Lake City Mr. Muir desired to return and assist the rest of the company, but was not permitted to do so, the authorities believing rightly that after his long and arduous trip he was not in a proper condition to undertake the journey. Shortly afterwards the storm came up in which he would have undoubtedly lost his life. Through the years that have followed he has faithfully served the Church and has brought his children up in that faith.

Mr. Muir has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Margaret Hannah, whom he married in Scotland, in 1852, and by whom he had seven daughters and two sons, all of whom are now living. Mrs. Muir died at Heber in 1882. He married as his second wife the widow of William Lindsay, who had a family of nine children, and who bore him two children, both of whom are living. This marriage occurred in 1863. Mrs. Muir bore the maiden name of Christina Howie, and was the daughter of William and Jane (Blackwood) Howie. The children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren who are now living of this family number one hundred and eighty, and Mr. Muir is proud of the fact that he has never lost a child by death.

Mr. Muir is a representative citizen of Wa-

satch County; alive to her best interests, putting his shoulder bravely to the wheel and doing his share towards carrying through any scheme that might be advanced for her prosperity or welfare. His whole life has been honorable and upright, giving every man his just dues, and no man in that whole section of the country stands higher in the confidence and esteem of the people than does George Muir.

**J**OHN DUNCAN. The story of the sufferings and hardships of the early settlers of Utah is such as to move the hardest heart. No matter what the religious belief of the reader of these pages may be, he can but admire and praise the wonderful courage and perseverance that characterized the Mormon people of those early times and led them to forswear home, friends and personal comfort and follow their great leader into this strange land. John Duncan, the subject of this sketch, showed remarkable fortitude during his early connection with the Church, leaving family and home and coming with his bride to this strange and barren land, where they endured many sufferings and privations, being at one time so reduced that it became necessary for him to sell his wearing apparel in order to obtain flour with which to sustain life. When the reports were made in February, 1855, to the Church authorities as to the amount of provisions on hand to sustain life until the next crop was harvested, our subject's report showed he had three chickens and one cat between him and starvation.

He was born in the town of Halbeath, Dunfermline Parish, County of Fife, Scotland, July 23, 1828, and belongs to one of the old families of that country. His father, Archibald Duncan, was born in Halbeath and was the son of John, a native of Argyleshire. The mother of our subject was Jennette Brown, daughter of David and Grace (Beveridge) Brown. Mrs. Brown was a daughter of Margaret (Livingston) and Archibald Beveridge, all natives of Scotland, and our subject's mother was born in Tillicoultry, January 12, 1794. Both she and her husband died in



Scotland. There were thirteen children in this family, of whom our subject was the sixth child, and is now the only one living except a brother, William, living in Halbeath, Scotland.

Our subject's father died when he was but thirteen years of age and it became necessary for him to assist in supporting the large family left to his mother's care. He started to work in the coal mines at the age of ten years and at the age of fifteen had the misfortune to lose his right limb through a mine accident. He had in early childhood gone through a severe illness with measles, which left his eyes in a very poor condition, and later while engaged in a game of ball was struck in the left eye with a ball and lost the sight of that eye. Thus at the age of fifteen years he found himself a cripple, with no father to look to for support or aid, and a mother and numerous brothers and sisters looking to him for their sustenance. Before the limb had fairly healed he was compelled to return to work at a wage of twenty-four cents a day. He later secured a position as weigher of coal, which he held for one month and then returned to the coal mines, where he remained until twenty-four years of age. He was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in his native country, and baptized by William Izett on June 7, 1847. From that time until 1852 Mr. Duncan spent his time partially in preaching the Mormon doctrine. He sailed from Liverpool in September of the latter year and landed at New Orleans, going to Saint Louis by boat and remaining there until April of the following year, when he went to Council Bluffs and from there across the plains to Utah, making the trip in an independent train consisting of twenty-seven wagons, under Captain David Wilkin. They arrived in Salt Lake City September 2, 1853, and our subject settled in the Eleventh Ward, where he lived that winter and later moved to what is now the Twentieth Ward, where he at one time owned part of the Keith residence property. During this time the little family met with many misfortunes and had a hard time to exist, being at one time reduced to selling their clothing in order to buy food. In 1858 they moved to American Fork and there Mr. Duncan secured work as a day laborer and assisted in

building the wagon road through Provo Canyon to Heber. He also worked during the fall and winter months in the field during harvest time, following threshing machines for twelve years. In 1865 Mr. Duncan obtained work on the Provo water ditch, and was the same year appointed Assessor and Collector of American Fork, which position he held for sixteen years, and for eight years filled the position of City Recorder, and was for two years a member of the Town Board. He was also a Director in the American Fork Co-operative Store for twelve years, filling the position of Secretary and Treasurer of that institution for two years during this time, after resigning the Assessor and Collectorship. He came to Heber in 1881 and here his wife opened a millinery store, which she conducted and assisted in supporting the family. She was a practicing physician and in addition to this always conducted a millinery or notion store, and aided much in supporting the large and growing family of children.

In January, 1882, Mr. Duncan took his appointment of Postmaster of Heber, and remained in that capacity for twelve years. He was also Justice of the Peace and a notary public for many years. In 1885 he built his present home, which was opened as a hotel, and has since been conducted by his daughters, who have made a most enviable reputation in this respect, the hotel being the best in this part of the State and a very popular resort with the traveling public, everything being of the best and the place being kept in spotless order.

Mr. Duncan has been twice married. His first marriage occurred in Scotland, September 7, 1852, the morning before his departure for America. His wife bore the maiden name of Eliza Bowman, daughter of Margaret (Sneddon) and William Bowman. Mrs. Duncan was born in Kirkcaldy, March 15, 1835. Eight children were born of this marriage, five of whom are now living—Archibald, born in 1854 and died in 1898, in Anaconda, Montana; John, living in Arizona; William, residing at American Fork; Elijah, living in Springville; Eliza J., now the wife of John Duncan; Margaret S., now Mrs. Peek, living in Salt Lake City. The mother of these children

died March 15, 1873, at American Fork, and Mr. Duncan was married in October of the following year to Anna Tudor, daughter of Richard Tudor. By this marriage he has had six children—Gertrude, Ida, Nellie, Elmer, who served in the Philippine war; Sterling and Ethel.

Mr. Duncan has proved himself a most worthy citizen in all the places where he has resided in the State, and by his honorable and upright life has won and retained the friendship of a large circle of people.



IDEON W. ALVORD came to Utah as a child with his parents in 1849, and this has since been his home, all his interests centering in the State which he has materially helped to develop.

He was born in Lee County, Iowa, February 8, 1841, and is the son of Thaddeus Alvord, who was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, October 28, 1781. When he was a lad of nine years his parents moved to Lockport, New York, and there he grew to manhood. His parents were Joseph and Sarah (Knight) Alvord. After reaching manhood he moved to Rochester, New York, and from that place enlisted in the army when the War of 1812 broke out, but was taken from the ranks to get timber out of which the boats were made in which Gen. Scott crossed over to the Canadian side. He joined the Mormon Church in 1833 in Michigan, and was baptized by Elder Samuel Bent in Silver Lake. On September 7, 1835, he left Michigan and settled in Clay County, Missouri, and in 1837 went to Far West, where he remained two years and then went to Nauvoo, Illinois, and soon afterwards located on a farm just across the river from Nauvoo, in Lee County, Iowa. He moved back to Nauvoo on April 1, 1844, and took up a home, from which he was driven out by the mob in 1846, when he went to Winter Quarters and spent the winter. In the spring of 1847 he moved to Anders County, Missouri, and in the spring of 1849 crossed the plains to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City on October 28th. He located in the Nineteenth Ward, following farming, and also plying his trade as a mason, until 1866, at which time he came to

North Ogden, and made his home on Washington avenue, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying February 19, 1874. Before his death he was ordained a Patriarch by President Woodruff. He was a devout member of the Church, and in accordance with its teachings became the husband of five wives, of whom Sally Celestina was the mother of our subject. Of the fifteen children born to Mr. Alvord but three are now living—Joseph B., living in West Weber; Benjamin, a resident of Pleasant View, and our subject. These three had the same mother.

Mr. Alvord was eight years of age when he crossed the plains to Utah and has a clear recollection of the ejection of the Saints from Nauvoo. Although but a child, he walked the greater part of the distance across the plains and took care of some of the stock. He came to Ogden in the winter of 1850 with his sister, Mrs. William Strong, with whom he made his home until spring, when he came to North Ogden with a Mr. Campbell. He has practically made his own living since he came to Utah. Four years of his young life were spent in the family of Bailey Lake, and was a member of the family when Mr. Lake was killed by the Indians. As he grew older he took to freighting and spent two years in that business, in the employ of Seth Tanner.

In 1860 he married and settled on his farm. For some years he farmed in different localities, both here and in Salt Lake County, and finally, in 1866, bought his present home in North Ogden, adding to his original purchase as opportunity offered, and now has fifty acres of as fine farming land as can be found in the State. He has carried on a general farming and stock raising business, and has been quite successful. He was one of the first men to work on the North Ogden canal, and has always been much interested in irrigation matters and taken a lively interest in the building up of the country. Among other things he helped to make the adobe brick from which the old Tabernacle was built; also the tithing office, and was interested in the North Ogden Canning Company. While he has displayed the interest in politics that every good citizen should, he has always declined public office, devoting his spare time to the work of the Church, of which

he is a consistent member. He has his membership in the Elders' Quorum and has been a Sunday School teacher for some years.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvord have eleven children—Gideon T., Mary, wife of George Summers, of Cache County; Edmond R., Ida, wife of Charles Hayes; William M., George, Estella wife of Hyrum Montgomery; Martha Jane, died when twenty-six years of age; Ira, died at the age of seventeen years; Charlotte, died aged five, and Sarah Jane, died in babyhood.

**J**OSEPH PARRY. Among the survivors of the pioneer days, the gentleman whose name heads this article is a familiar figure. Of Welsh birth, the greater part of his life has been spent in this country, engaged for some years in colonization work, and of more recent years a well-known man in public life.

Joseph Parry was born in Newmarket, Flintshire, North Wales, April 4, 1825, and is the son of Edward and Mary (Foulks) Parry, both natives of Wales. At the age of twenty-one years our subject joined the Mormon Church and left his native country, henceforth to share the lot of the Saints in the new land. He landed in New Orleans without a cent of money and there remained for a time earning enough to bring him across the continent to Utah. From New Orleans he went to Saint Louis, where he lived a year and then spent two years at Cainesville, Iowa, from which place he crossed the plains in company with Captain Morgan, arriving in Salt Lake City the latter part of September, 1852, being in time to attend the October Conference. He witnessed the laying of the corner stone for the Salt Lake Temple in April, 1853, and soon after that came to Ogden, which has since been his home. He was by trade a carpenter, and did the carpenter work on the first adobe house built in Ogden proper. During the years that followed he combined contracting with his carpenter work and built many of the finest buildings in this place.

In the spring of 1855 he was called to go on the Salmon River mission and labor among the

Indians. During the two and a half years of this mission he assisted in establishing the first settlement in Northern Idaho, or what was then a part of Montana, and helped to build the first irrigating ditch on the Salmon river; also to build Fort Lemhi, and put up the first mill there. He made his home at the fort, where he did farming, meeting with indifferent success. The crops were destroyed the first time by the frosts and the crop of 1855 was eaten up by grasshoppers. Each time he had to return to Ogden, four hundred miles, after fresh seed. On the second trip he was one of nine men who volunteered to go, and when they reached Fort Hall, in Idaho, they ran out of provisions, but were fortunate enough to find there Captain Grant, who was in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, and from him they obtained half a beef, which was all the provision they had until they reached Ogden. Mr. Parry returned to the Salmon river country in the spring of 1856, enduring many hardships, and that fall made another trip to Ogden, this time with the mail. He again passed the winter in Ogden, returning to Fort Lemhi in the spring and back to Ogden that fall. Shortly after his return, on the approach of Johnston's army, he was sent out under Captain Lot Smith to assist in keeping the army back until the heads of the Church could communicate with the authorities at Washington. He moved his family to Provo and brought them back after the army had gone into Camp Floyd, under instructions from President Buchanan.

In 1863 our subject was appointed President over the Third Ward, filling that position until 1875. In 1864 he was elected an Alderman for his Ward and re-elected for two succeeding terms. In 1870 he received a call for missionary work in his native country, and labored in South Wales under the Liverpool Conference, presiding over the Swansea Conference. He returned home in June, 1871, and resumed his interrupted duties as President of the Third Ward. Upon his return he was elected Alderman of the City Council and served two terms. He had continued to follow his trade during all these intervals and upon being released as Ward President, took up again his occupation as carpenter and builder, and is still active. In 1899 he built the Parry

Block, one of the handsomest business blocks in the city, and which is now occupied by the Consolidated Implement Company. He is also the owner of a number of dwelling houses and some considerable unimproved real estate. He has paid some attention to farming, and has a good orchard on Washington avenue. He was for a time connected with the Consolidated Implement Company in which he was a Director, but severed his connection some time ago. He has served six terms in the City Council, the last time being from 1899-1901. Since the advent of Statehood he has been a supporter of the Democratic party, but is very liberal in his views.

Mr. Parry has since his conversion been an active and devoted follower of the teachings of his Church. He was ordained a High Priest in 1876 and at this time is one of the Presidents of the High Priests' Quorum of Weber Stake. He has also spent a large portion of his time in missionary work, both at home and abroad, and been deeply interested in spreading the gospel of Mormonism. He was one of those arrested for violation of the Edmunds-Tucker law and served six months in the Utah penitentiary. He has been the husband of five wives and the father of twenty-two children, of whom fifteen are now living. He has won and retained the highest confidence of those who have known him throughout his long and busy life, and has always been found a true and loyal citizen, a devoted husband and father and a staunch friend.



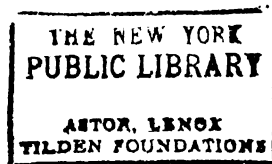
**WHEATLEY GIBSON.** Among the many choice farms to be found in the West Weber District, it is perhaps safe to say there are but few more attractive to the eye than that owned by the gentleman whose name heads this article. It consists of one hundred and twenty acres, which through years of hard work and painstaking care have been brought to a high state of cultivation, well improved with good buildings, fences, ditches, etc., and yielding its owner a handsome yearly income.

Mr. Gibson has been in Utah since 1860, but claims England as his birthplace being born on

February 17, 1845, in Northumberland. His father, John Gibson, was born in the county of Durham, England, April 8, 1815, and grew to manhood in his native country and was married to Mary Ann Blench. They became members of the Mormon Church in 1855, after which they emigrated to America, settling in Minersville, Pennsylvania, where he worked in the coal mines until 1860, crossing the plains in that year, with the famous handcart companies, and arrived in Salt Lake City in August. He brought his family to Ogden the same fall, and in 1867 moved to West Weber, where he lived up to the time of his death, May 27, 1883, at the age of sixty-eight years. He had risen to the office of High Priest and was a faithful Church worker. His wife died on September 3, 1888, leaving a family of eight children, of whom seven are now living,—Wheatley, our subject; Thomas, Jacob, Annie, now the wife of William Wiggins; John, Ralph B., Joseph P., and Margaret Jane, wife of Peter Mattson.

Our subject was a lad of fifteen years when he came to Utah. In 1861 he came to West Weber and made his home with his uncle, Ralph Blench, living with him until 1866, when he married and settled in his own home, and since 1867 has followed general farming, meeting with good success. He has been closely associated with many enterprises for the advancement of his community, and is a public-spirited man. Like his father he has been a faithful Church worker, and has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood up to the office of Elder. In 1884 he was ordained a member of the Fifty-fourth Quorum of Seventies. In 1894 he received a call from the heads of the Church to go on a mission to England, where he labored in the Newcastle Conference. In 1900 he was ordained High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Robert McFarland, of the West Weber Ward, which position he still retains. He has labored extensively in the Ward for many years, and is popular with all his acquaintances.

Mr. Gibson was married in 1866, to Miss Selena England, daughter of John and Jane (Paverd) England, who came to Utah from England in 1862. Fifteen children have been born





*John A Taylor*

of this marriage, of whom four have died. The children have been named as follows: Mary Jane, who died at the age of twelve years; Wheatley died in babyhood; Margaret Ann, wife of James Hadley; Flora Hannah, wife of David W. Hancock; Selina, died in babyhood; Ralph W., John Joseph, died at the age of two years; William Thomas, Jacob Peter, married to Miss Ruth Hunter; Annie Laurie, Sarah Ellen, Heber C., Catherine, George David, and Emeline.

Among the local enterprises in which our subject is interested may be mentioned the Chief canning factory, and the Ogden sugar factory, raising sugar beets for the sugar factory. His success has come to him through the exercise of indomitable energy and will power, overcoming many obstacles, and persevering until success has at last crowned his efforts.

**J**OHN A. TAYLOR has been a resident of Utah since 1854, his parents crossing the plains by ox teams while he was yet a small boy, and this has since been his home. He was born in Caldwell County, Texas, February 16, 1846, and is the son of John and Elenor (Burkett) Taylor. The father was born in Bowling Green County, Kentucky, in 1812, and was the oldest son of William and Elizabeth (Patrick) Taylor; and a brother to Pleasant Green Taylor, of whom a biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He joined the Mormon Church in 1833 and passed through all the terrible experiences which was the lot of the Mormon people in Missouri and Illinois, up to 1845, at which time he went to Texas, and remained there until 1854, when he made the trip over the plains in his own company of three wagons, bringing his family with him, and arrived in Salt Lake City in August of that year. He at once settled at what is now Five Points, Ogden, and in 1856 moved to Slaterville, remaining there until 1864, when he went to Montana and lived there ten years. In 1874 he came back to Plain City, and remained there up to the time of his death, in 1895. He located a number of farms in Weber County and also in Madison County, Montana, and at the time of death

owned a farm of one hundred and twelve acres in this county. During his life-time he was one of the prominent Church workers. He joined the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in 1863, and was a member of that organization at the time he died. His wife is still living in Ogden. They had a family of twelve children—Alma, T. A., Joseph, Sarah, wife of John Knight; Mary, wife of Sam Hiatt; John A., our subject; Hyrum, William, Eliza, wife of Isaac Luckey; Minerva, wife of Samuel Page; Henry and Amanda, the wife of Charles Chase.

Our subject has a vivid memory of the long trip across the plains, although he was but eight years of age, and the greater part of his life has been spent in Utah. He obtained but a scant supply of book knowledge, having to assist in the support of the family at an early age, and the advantages of schooling offered to the children of that day being but meagre. When twenty-four years of age he began dealing in real estate, buying and selling land, and in 1899 bought the old homestead, to which he has made some additions and now has three hundred acres of valuable farming land, all under cultivation and well irrigated. He has followed farming and stock raising principally, and in 1887, together with his sons, he bought a farm in Bingham County, Idaho, where he keeps a good-sized herd of cattle and horses, the place being looked after by his sons. He has a seventeen-acre fruit orchard, bearing all kinds of fruit, which yields him a yearly income averaging a thousand dollars.

He has also been a prime mover in numerous home enterprises, being interested in the Chief Canning factory, the Harrisville Creamery, and a Director in the Plain City Irrigation Company. He was for some years a Trustee in the Poplar School District, and assisted in building many of the schools and meeting houses of his county. Politically he is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, but has never taken part in its work to the extent of seeking for office. He has been a member of the Mormon Church since he was eight years of age, and is a member of the Elders' Quorum.

Mr. Taylor was united to Hannah Paulson in

1868, and by her has had a family of ten children. She is a daughter of Paul and Annie (Rasmussen) Paulson. The children are—John H., a teacher in the Sunday School, and also Trustee of this school district; William, teaching school; Francis, a civil engineer; Eliza, wife of Isaac Hewett; Charles, Burt, Parley P., Lester Grant, died in infancy, and Elmer.

Mr. Taylor passed through the Black Hawk Indian War and is a member of the Black Hawk Veterans' Association. Since he located in Plain City he has had a part in all enterprises for the betterment of the community and is one of the prominent men here. He began at the foot of the ladder, his worldly property consisting of one yoke of oxen, and from this humble beginning has come to be one of the successful men of Weber County. He has been upheld and assisted by his noble wife, and after his children grew to be of an age to take an interest in the business they have helped take the heavier part of the burden off his shoulders, and the family is highly respected in this part of the State, where they are well known.

**A**RCHIBALD McFARLAND is a name well known in Utah, and one which commands only the highest respect. He came here as a young boy in the days of the early settlement of the Territory and has been an eye witness to the steady growth of the State since that day, himself taking no small part in the work of development, being progressive in his ideas and believing in making the most of his opportunities.

He was born in the Parish of Dysart, county of Fife, Scotland, on December 17, 1832, and is the son of William and Margaret (McCormack) McFarland. The father was born in the north of Ireland on June 8, 1795, and went to Scotland alone at the age of eighteen. His ancestors were Scotch people. He joined the Mormon Church on June 8, 1842, and was President of the Path-head branch from 1843 to 1854. He was next to the head man in charge of the estates of the Earl of Rosslyn, having charge of the coal mines of Dysart, which were on the estate of the Earl.

In 1854 he emigrated with his wife and family of six children, for America, sailing from Liverpool on board the vessel *Lions*, which was wrecked before they got into the open ocean and the passengers were transferred to the ship *Charles Bucke*. They landed at New Orleans and from there came by river to Atchison, Kansas, there being but one log house on the site of where the town now stands. There they completed the preparations for the long journey across the plains, and left Atchison on July 2, 1855, with Captain Richard Ballantine's company, arriving in Salt Lake City on September 25th. The father went to American Fork, the sons remaining in Salt Lake. In 1859 the father came to West Weber, where the sons had already made a home, and there spent the rest of his life. He was for twenty years Justice of the Peace of West Weber Precinct, and prominent in the work of the Ward and Church. He was Counsellor to the President of the High Priests' Quorum while at American Fork, and in 1874 was ordained a Patriarch in Ogden, holding that office up to the time of his death in January, 1890, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. He had been twice married, his first wife being Catherine Boyd, of Perthshire, village of Auchterarder, Scotland. She died in 1824, leaving one son, Charles, who died in India, in 1842, engaged in service in the British army. He was married the second time to Margaret McCormack, in 1832. She bore him six children, five of whom are now living—Archibald, James, living in West Weber; William, Mary Ann, wife of H. D. Peterson; Robert, Bishop of West Weber, and Jennett, who died in 1859. The mother of these children died in 1882 in her eighty-second year. Four of the sons and one daughter have their homes in the West Weber Ward.

Our subject grew to manhood in his native place, and at the age of ten years became a member of the Mormon Church, being baptized April 9, 1843, and was ordained a Teacher. He followed mining for a number of years, working in the mines over which his father had charge, and when the family came to the United States in 1854, he came with them, bringing the bride to whom he had been married just previous to his



departure. While crossing the plains he was in charge of the Company guard. He spent his first year in Utah working in the quarries near Salt Lake, taking out rock for the Temple. In 1856 he went to American Fork and engaged in farming, remaining there until 1859. He was a member of the local militia during the Johnston army troubles, and took an active part in all the affairs of Utah County. Many nights he took his turn standing guard to protect the settlers of that wild region from the marauding Indians, bent upon plunder, if nothing more. While a resident of American Fork one of the company of ill-fated emigrants so foully murdered in the Mountain Meadow massacre called at his house to buy a yoke of cattle. In the spring of 1859 Mr. McFarland, together with his brothers, James and William, and Joseph Skeen and others, all came to Weber County and went to Plain City, intending to make that their future home, but not being satisfied the three brothers came to West Weber, where they bought an old Spanish claim for eight hundred dollars, and there our subject engaged in farming and was the first man to take out an irrigating ditch from the Weber river in West Weber. Since that time he has confined himself principally to agriculture. In 1870 he located on his present home, which is a part of the original Spanish purchase, and has seventy-four and a half acres of valuable land, well improved. He has a fine orchard, in which he raises a variety of fruits, and of recent years has devoted himself almost exclusively to the care of this orchard, raising hay, and the culture of sugar beets, raising just enough vegetables to supply his own table.

Mr. McFarland is a very energetic, wide-awake business man, taking a keen interest in the affairs of his community, and has rendered his county some valuable aid in the way of building roads, bridges, schools and meeting houses. He also helped build the canal in West Weber, which is the biggest undertaking of the kind in the county. For some years he followed railroad contracting, doing the rock work and grading on the Southern Pacific at Promontory, and three miles in Spanish Fork Canyon on the Denver and Rio Grande, and built four and three-quarter

miles of the Uah Central, which is now a part of the Oregon Short Line system. He also did some contracting on the Lucin cut-off. He served many years as a member of the School Board, and for two terms was Justice of the Peace. In 1900 he was elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the Lower House of the Utah State Legislature, where he served on the Committee of Irrigation, Roads and Bridges; also on the committee having in hand the Deaf and Dumb School, and was actively interested in all matters that came before the House.

Mr. McFarland was married in 1854 to Miss Isabel Mitchell, a native of Dunbartonshire, Scotland. They have had a family of twelve children, of whom nine are now living—James R., Charles B., Archibald, Jr.; Isabell, wife of Joseph Hogge; John, Albert Ray, Margarete, wife of Joseph Nelson; Jeanette, wife of Thomas R. Faddis; Daniel, living at home.

During the Polygamus raid, after the enactment of the Edmunds-Tucker law, Mr. McFarland was among the many hundreds who went to the penitentiary, where he served three months, and has today a souvenir cane made and presented to him by the criminal converts of the prison, with whom he was very popular because of his befriending spirit. While thus confined he sustained heavy financial losses in losing twenty-three hundred head of sheep, eighty-three head of cattle and many horses, for want of proper care.

In the Church Mr. McFarland has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood. Was ordained an Elder while in American Fork and in 1869 made a member of the Seventy-fifth Quorum of Seventies and set apart as Senior President of that Quorum, which position he filled for many years. He was also for some years President over the West Weber District. On October 20, 1873, he left on a mission to Great Britain, where he labored in the Scottish Conference and presided over the Newcastle Conference for eighteen months, and during that time emigrated many converts, some of whom are now holding positions of trust in Utah. In 1886 he again went on a mission to Great Britain, this time laboring in the British Conference, and from there went to Newcastle and again presided over the Scottish

Conference. He is at this time a member of the Fifty-fourth Quorum of Seventies, and holds a medal for twenty-five years' service in the Sunday School.



**THOMAS DOXEY.** Like the "Fortyniners," the "Early Settlers" of Utah are rapidly passing away, and it is a most interesting thing to meet and converse with one who has seen this country through all its various stages of progression from an undeveloped wilderness to a land teeming with agricultural and mineral wealth.

Mr. Doxey, although not a pioneer, came to Utah while it was yet in its wild stage, and he himself a young man. He is a native of England, his birthplace having been the town of Derby, in Derbyshire, where he first saw the light of day on March 27, 1829. His parents were Thomas and Susannah (Brearley) Doxey, both natives of Derbyshire. After completing his schooling, our subject served an apprenticeship in the silk mills of his town, where he learned the silk twisting business. In 1850 he became a member of the Mormon Church, and is the only one of his family who remained in the Church. After his conversion he spent about three years as a teacher in the Sunday School, part of which time he was Superintendent and held various offices.

On March 28, 1853, he severed his connection with his old life and took passage on the ship *Falcon*, at Liverpool, being one of a company of several hundred converts to the Mormon religion who were bound for Utah. They were on the ocean seven weeks and two days, landing in New Orleans, and after reaching Winter Quarters crossed the plains in the company under Captain Harmon. Everything went well until they reached Green River, Wyoming, when they ran out of provisions and the Captain called for a company of volunteers who would come on foot to Salt Lake City and report the condition of affairs to President Brigham Young. Mr. Doxey was one of these volunteers, with twelve others, and they arrived in Salt Lake on October 5th, eleven days in advance of the rest of the company who had been coming forward as fast as their limited

rations would allow, and were met by the relief force sent out by President Young.

Upon arriving in Utah Mr. Doxey went to work in the Red Butte stone quarry, getting out rock for the Temple, making his home in the Twentieth Ward, where he bought a lot from Brigham Young, and built a small adobe house on a part of Brigham Young's new survey. He remained in the quarries until the spring of 1855, at which time public work had to be abandoned on account of the grasshoppers destroying all the crops and causing a great deal of suffering on account of scarcity of food. Our subject came to Ogden in June of that year and made his home in the Second Ward, doing anything he could find in order to make a livelihood. He cleared off a small piece of land on the Ogden river, where he put in some crops in 1858, but had to abandon it during the general move south, caused by the entrance into the Territory of Johnston's army. Mr. Doxey went to Spanish Fork, and while there made adobe bricks. When the army went into winter quarters at Camp Floyd, Mr. Doxey went there and continued the adobe making, which he sold to the government for building the soldiers' quarters, and in this way was able to get on his feet again, financially, and after making some necessary purchases went back to Spanish Fork, where he secured an outfit and returned from there to his Ogden home, and once more began the cultivation of his land, trading it a little later for a farm at the forks of the Ogden and Weber rivers. This land also had to be cleared, being covered with a dense growth of willows, and box elder and cottonwood trees, some of them measuring two feet in diameter. However, he persevered, and finally had a good farm. In the course of time the Weber river changed its course, and this resulted in ruining the farm, and Mr. Doxey was compelled to buy more land, buying his present place, which adjoins the old place. He now owns twenty acres, part of which is in Ogden City. He has followed general farming, fruit and vegetable raising, and has been very successful, marketing his produce at a good price.

For thirteen years he served as Water Master for the Weber canal, assisted in making many of the canals, and stood shoulder to shoulder with

the civil and religious authorities in developing the country. He was also for many years assistant Deputy Road Supervisor and Poll Tax Collector, both before and after the California emigrants were going through, assisting Chas. Welch, who was Road Supervisor and Poll Tax Collector. In the Nauvoo Legion he held the rank of Captain, being elected November 18, 1865, in Company D, Second Battalion Infantry, First Regiment, First Brigade, and under Major Monroe took part in the Echo canyon campaign, his company being the first to go out of Weber county. He went with his regiment as far as Soda Springs to meet Johnston's army, and on returning was again sent to Echo canyon where they remained until snow fell.

In political life he was for part of one term City Councilman, and in the early day served fourteen years as special policeman, and took an active part in developing the country in general.

He has also been very active in Church matters, being Presiding Teacher and Recorder of the ward for twenty-five years. In 1853 he was ordained a member of the Thirty-ninth Quorum, being ordained one of the Presidents of the Sixtieth Quorum of Seventies of Ogden in 1859. He was ordained a High Priest on March 19, 1879, and set apart as a member of the High Council, Weber Stake of Zion. January 19, 1879, was appointed Second Counselor to Bishop Robert Mc Quarrie, of the Second Ward, Ogden, holding that position until 1884, when he became First Counselor and remained in the Bishopric until he moved onto his farm in 1889. He was a teacher in the Ogden Sunday School from the time of its organization, and was for thirteen years Superintendent of the Second Ward Sunday School. In the spring of 1890, after having moved to his farm, he was appointed Alternate in the High Council, and on July 2, 1892, became a regular member, still holding that position. He has been connected with all the interests of the county, both religiously and politically, and still retains much of his interest, acting whenever his health will permit, as a missionary throughout the county.

Mr. Doxey has been married a number of times. He lost two wives in England, through

sickness, neither of which had any children. In 1853 he married at Council Bluffs, Ann Elizabeth Hunt, a daughter of John and Mary (Dauby) Hunt. Her mother died on the plains en route to Utah. She was a native of Hull, England, and died in 1873, leaving a family of six children, all of whom are now married and living. They are: Alma Thomas; Mary Ann, wife of Joseph H. Watkins; David Hunt; Maroni H.; Samuel, for several years Principal of the Washington school in Salt Lake City, but now Superintendent of Manual Training in the Salt Lake City schools; Thomas, Jr. His present wife was Mary Rhoades, the daughter of George and Alice (Woolstenhume) Rhoads. Her father died in St. Louis in 1852, from sun stroke, and her mother remarried to Thomas Hill, who raised Mrs. Doxey from infancy. She has borne him ten children, eight of whom are living. James died in 1894, at the age of twenty-one years; Ellen Mellor, now the wife of Nels Sorensen; Rosetta, wife of Wallace Fife; John married Loretta Bingham; Mary Alice, wife of Henry A. Hill, Jr.; George Rhoades; Albert; William, died in 1890, at the age of two years; Clara; Susannah Brearley.



WILLIAM C. HUNTER is a native son of Bonnie Scotland, but his earliest recollections are of America and the life in this State. He was born in the village of Muirhouses, Carridan Parish, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, on January 21, 1861, and is the son of James F. and Christina (Coumts) Hunter, and a brother of George F. Hunter, whose sketch will be found in another part of this volume.

Our subject came to Utah as a baby and grew to manhood in West Weber, which has since been his home. He remained at home until 1877, when he went into the sheep business, commencing with Mr. Rydalch at Grantsville, taking his sheep on shares for two years. At the end of that time he was able to buy a small flock of his own and has continued in the business to a greater or less extent up to the present time. In 1882 he bought his present home, and in order to personally superintend the improvements he

contemplated making, rented his flock of two thousand sheep, but through the dishonesty of the parties to whom he rented, had the misfortune to lose almost the entire flock. He at once went to work to redeem his losses and met with success. Being called on a mission in 1892, and remembering his previous ill-fortune while entrusting his property to the care of strangers, he sold his entire flock of sheep and then departed upon his mission, spending one year as traveling Elder and one year as President of the Nottingham Conference, during which time the Conference was largely increased. Upon his return home in 1894 he again engaged in farming and the following year, in connection with some other parties bought over four thousand head of sheep, which they ranged in Idaho, and continued together until February, 1902, when our subject sold out his interests, and has since devoted his time exclusively to looking after his farm of one hundred and thirty acres. He owns a good farm, which is above the average in his community, and has on it a good brick house, outbuildings, fences, etc., and all showing good care and management.

Mr. Hunter has always taken a lively interest in home affairs, and supported many local enterprises. He is interested in the Chief Canning Factory of Plain City, of which he is a stockholder. Politically he has been a strong adherent of the Republican party since the division on party lines. He has held the offices of Constable, Road Supervisor and Deputy County Assessor. He has taken the live stock assessment of the county for many years. At this time he is one of the Trustees for the Taylor School District. He was one of the four men who first took sides with the Republicans in West Weber, and this is now one of the largest Republican precincts in the county.

His marriage occurred in 1881, when he led to the altar Miss Mary Jane Williams, daughter of John and Ruth (Jones) Williams. She was born October 16, 1864, in Athens County, Ohio. Eight children have been born to them—Ruth May, William C., Jr.; Christina, Mary Agnes, John H. Roy, Leonora, James Ralph, and George Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have also

raised from infancy Agnes Williams, a sister of Mrs. Hunter, who died December 27, 1898, at the age of twenty-two years.

Mr. Hunter was baptized into the Mormon Church at the age of eight years. He has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood; was a member of the Elders' Quorum for some years, and in 1892 ordained a member of the Fifty-fourth Quorum of Seventies, of which body he is now one of the Presidents. He was also for some years President of the West Weber Mutual Improvement Association, and active in the Sunday School.

While on his mission to Europe he obtained a short leave of absence, during which time he visited the home of his birth and obtained additional genealogy of the Hunter family.



GEORGE F. HUNTER, one of the foremost men of West Weber, came here in the early days, before the advent of the railroad, and has been one of those to transform this country from its native state of barrenness into a blossoming and fertile farming district. He began at the foot of the ladder, rich only in the will to do, and with high courage has carved out a career of which any man might well be proud, rearing a large family, who are among the substantial citizens of this county, and in all things living an unblemished life, commanding the highest regard of all who have known him.

Mr. Hunter was born in the Parish of Boness, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, December 30, 1846, and is the son of James and Christina (Coutts) Hunter. The father was born in the same shire as our subject, in the Parish of Kirkliston, July 22, 1822, and resided in the place of his birth until 1864. In his youth he followed farming and won a silver medal for the best plowing in the shire in a mutch, given by the Highland Agricultural Society. In later years he followed coal mining. He became converted to the teachings of the Mormon Elders and joined the Church on October 30, 1849, and during the remainder of his life in Scotland presided over the Bathgate and Boness branches. He sailed from London

on June 3, 1864, on board the ship *Hudson*, landing in New York, and from there came direct to Utah, crossing the plains in the company under command of Captain Snow. His wife died on the plains while en route to Utah and was buried at Fort Halleck, Wyoming, her death occurring September 30, 1864. Soon after arriving in Salt Lake the father came to West Weber and purchased a farm, cultivating it from its wild state, and there made his home for the remainder of his life, becoming one of the successful agriculturists of his Ward. He was an Elder when he came to Utah and for several years presided over the Elders' Quorum. He was ordained a High Priest in 1877 and set apart as First Counselor to Bishop John I. Hart, occupying that position up to the time of his death on January 10, 1888, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was the husband of four wives. By his first wife he had six children, all of whom are now living. They are—George F., our subject; John C., Elizabeth, wife of Walter Hadley; Catherine, wife of Thomas Gibson; William C., James B., all living in West Weber. Mr. Hunter was married the second time in 1866, to Ruth Chandler, who bore him one child, Samuel R., living in this place. The second wife died in 1875. Mr. Hunter was the father of sixteen children.

Our subject joined the Mormon Church in his native land on March 18, 1855, and has all his life since been one of its faithful and consistent members. He worked in the coal mines from the age of nine years up to the time he came to America with his parents in 1864. He accompanied the family as far as Omaha, at which place he remained a few months and crossed the plains in the fall of 1864 with a train of merchandise belonging to John Dallin, being three months on the way. One sad feature of this journey was the fact that one of the men, William Abrams, was separated from the party while hunting stock at Barrel Springs, and never heard from afterwards. It was supposed he either lost his way and perished, or was killed by the Indians. Upon reaching Utah Mr. Hunter came to West Weber, where his parents were, and from that time forward for many years worked at whatever he could find; farming, rail-

roading, coal mining, and, in fact, anything that presented itself; saving his means and by frugality accumulating enough to get a start in life.

In 1871 he married and settled down on his own farm, where he has since lived, following general farming, stock raising and the dairy business. He later bought forty acres of land from the railroad company, and has since bought other land, and now owns a fine farm of eighty acres. He has participated in the building up of his Ward, and served his precinct for two years as Justice of the Peace. He was one of the first men to take stock in the Ogden Sugar Company, and for some years was a member of the Water Board for Hooper and West Weber Canals.

Mr. Hunter was married in 1871, to Miss Helen McGill, a daughter of Adam and Isabella (Shaw) McGill. They have had a family of ten children, of whom two have died. The other children are—Isabella, wife of Robert M. McFarland; Christina, wife of Conrad Edvalson; James F., who married Mary Bell Gibson; Adam, married Emma Harrop; Elizabeth, Ellen, Catherine, Thomas.

In the Church he has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood and was an Elder for several years. On September 11, 1869, he was ordained a member of the Seventy-first Quorum of Seventies. In the summer of 1883 he was set apart as one of the Presidents of the Fifty-fourth Quorum of Seventies, and in the fall of that year was called on a mission to his native land, where he spent two years as a Traveling Elder. He spent his first year in Aberdeen and the last year presided over the Glasgow Conference. On his return from the mission he brought a company of fifteen Icelanders, who now form a colony at Spanish Fork. He has also been a home missionary, and prominent in the work of the Ward and Sunday School. On January 7, 1893, he was ordained High Priest and set apart by Franklin D. Richards as First Counselor to Bishop Robert McFarland, which position he still fills.

Personally Mr. Hunter is a man of most pleasing address, liberal with his means, progressive in spirit, and a firm friend of education. He has lived an honorable and upright life and com-

mands the confidence and respect of those who know him.

**B**ENJAMIN CHADWICK, one of the old-timers of Utah, came to the State in 1855 from California. He was born in Lancashire, England, on March 26, 1838, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Whitehead) Chadwick. They emigrated to the United States in 1845 and settled in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. About 1852 the father and our subject went to California, making the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and spent a few years in the gold fields around Hangtown, now known as Marysville, meeting with a fair degree of success. However, they abandoned that life and in 1855 crossed the plains from Carson, Nevada, to Utah, locating in Slaterville, where the father bought a farm. In 1858 our subject went back to Pennsylvania, and in 1860 brought the mother and rest of the family to Utah. He himself came as pilot for the Hand Cart Company. In 1861 the father took his family to Cache Valley and there spent the balance of his life, engaged in farming and ranching. He died in 1879 and his wife lived until 1882. Of their children but two are now living, our subject and one sister, now Mrs. Mary Ann Hull, of Whitney, Utah.

Mr. Chadwick was a lad of sixteen when he came to Utah with his father. When the rest of the family moved to Cache Valley he bought the old homestead and spent the next four years there. At the end of that time he sold out and went to Cache Valley, where he remained but a short time, when he returned to Slaterville and bought his present home. When he began on this land in 1864 it was in its natural wild state and required much hard work before it could be brought into subjection and made to bear good crops. However, Mr. Chadwick is not the kind of man who sits down and waits for chance to help him over a difficult place, and by the exercise of his natural ambition and energy he has transformed the once barren land into a flourishing farm. He owns at this time two hundred

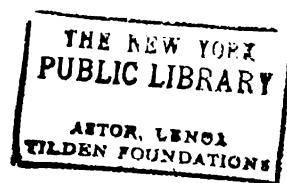
and forty acres of land, and in addition to his farming carries on the business of stock raising, in which he has also been successful.

His marriage occurred in Utah, in 1860, when he led to the altar Miss Sarah Walker, a daughter of William and Betsy Walker, who crossed the plains with the famous hand cart company in 1860. They settled in Slaterville, where the father died in 1880, and but two members of the family are now living—Mrs. Chadwick and Mrs. Jane Webb. Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick have a family of nine children—Benjamin, Jr., married Miss Julia Dix; Sarah, wife of Alexander Bounds; Joseph, William, Lizzie, wife of Arthur Carghill; May, wife of William Cowan; Nettie, wife of John Bybee; Ada, wife of Ora Wilbur, and Alma, the only one at home.

Mr. Chadwick has taken a deep interest in the question of irrigation and has at different times been water master for his district, and assisted in building many of the ditches here. He has also helped build many of the school and meeting houses, and was one of the promoters of the Slaterville and the Harrisville creameries. Politically he has never affiliated with any party, preferring to cast his vote for the man he deems best qualified for the office. He has been Trustee of his School District and is a public-spirited man, contributing liberally to all worthy objects.

**J**OHAN AUSTIN, an honored citizen of Lehi, adds another name to the long and illustrious list of England's sons, who came to Utah in an early day and gave the best part of their manhood to the building up and developing of the State, until the valleys that were then barren and uncultivated now blossom as the rose, and even the rugged mountains pour out their wealth into the coffers of man, and Utah proudly rears her head as one of the most widely known and prosperous States of the Union.

Our subject was born in Studham, Hartshire, England, December 3, 1822, and is the son of Joseph and Ann (Mills) Austin. Joseph Austin was also a native of Studham, and was the son of James and Mary Austin. Our subject's father





*A. C. Murdock*



was a farmer in the old country, and there he grew to manhood and lived and died. Our subject obtained a common school education. He was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church and baptized January 6, 1849, and on July 1, 1868, in company with his wife and family, sailed for the United States from Liverpool, on board the *Minnesota*, and arrived in New York the 15th of that month. They traveled by rail as far as Laramie, Wyoming, which was then the end of the Union Pacific railroad, and from that point came to Salt Lake City by mule and horse team under command of Captain Joseph Rawlins, now deceased, and the father of State Senator Rawlins. Mr. Austin arrived in Utah on the 20th of August of the same year, and at once went to Lehi, where he located and where he has since made his home. All of his children with the exception of John E., who lives in Heber, have made their homes in this place. Upon his arrival in the State, and after settling his family in Lehi, Mr. Austin entered the employ of the Union Central railroad, and was present when the silver spike was driven at the Promontory, on May 10, 1869. Upon returning to Lehi, Mr. Austin engaged in farming and did whatever he could find to support his family. About 1880, Mrs. Austin opened a hotel in Lehi, which she continued to run until a short time prior to her death, which occurred November 30, 1893. Mr. Austin has been very successful in his farming ventures and has been able to give each of his sons a start in life.

He was married March 20, 1847, to Miss Emma Grace, daughter of Thomas and Mary (George) Grace, in England, and there were born to them a family of seventeen children,—Harriet, now Mrs. John Jacobs; George, Mayor of Lehi, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Joseph and Hyrum died in infancy; Alford died aged ten months; Parley, Heber, William, Sarah died at the age of twenty years; Julia, Hector, died in early childhood; Anna M., Mark, Thomas H., a sketch of whom appears in this work; John E., Letitia and Frank. Mr. Austin was married a second time on May 31, 1894, to Miss Elizabeth Pead, daughter of John and Mary Pead.

In political life Mr. Austin has been a staunch Republican ever since the party was first organized in this State, and has stood through thick and thin for the principles it has advocated, even in the campaign of 1896 when so many of the members went over to the ranks of the silver men. He was baptized into the Mormon Church in 1850 by William Rodgers, and has since been a faithful and consistent member of the Church. He is at this time President of the High Priests' Quorum of Lehi Ward, and enjoys the friendship and confidence of the leaders of the Church, as well as those with whom he has been associated throughout a long and well spent life. Mr. Austin, although advanced in years, is a strong and sturdy old gentleman, active and energetic, and gives his attention to his business affairs.



**N**YMPHAS CORIDON MURDOCK is a name that for over thirty years has been intimately associated with the growth and progress of Charleston. When but a lad of fourteen years he crossed the plains with his mother and brother in the first train to follow Brigham Young's advance train of picked men, and from that time to the present has been one of the important factors in the upbuilding of this State, and more particularly this part of it.

Our subject was born in Hamilton, Madison County, New York, May 12, 1833, and traces his ancestry back on his father's side to his great-grandfather, who came from the highlands of Scotland and settled in Connecticut, where his son William and his grandson, Joseph, the father of our subject, were both born. Joseph Murdock married Sally Stacy, a native of New Salem, Massachusetts, and daughter of Nymphas Stacy, a Captain in the Revolutionary War. The parents of our subject became converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church and in 1840 traveled across the country by wagon to Kirtland, Ohio, and after remaining there a short time continued the journey to Nauvoo, arriving there in the early part of 1841, and there our subject was baptized in the basement of the Temple, the foundation of which was at that time just above

the level of the ground. The family remained here until the exodus of 1846, and there the father died in 1844. Another brother contracted a severe cold swimming the cattle across the Missouri river at the time the Saints left Nauvoo, from the effects of which he died, and was the first man to be buried on the Nebraska side of the river. The family now consisted of the mother, our subject and his brother, Joseph Stacy. They settled at Winter Quarters and were there when the call came from the government for volunteers in the Mexican War, and Mr. Murdock well remembers Brigham Young assuring the men that if they accepted the call he would assure them that none of them should fall in battle, which prediction came true.

They started for Utah in the spring of 1847, in a train of five or six hundred wagons, the division of fifty wagons to which they belonged being under the command of Captain Ira Eldredge. This was the first train to arrive in the valley after the train of one hundred and forty-seven picked men whom Brigham Young had first led across the plains to the promised land. They arrived in Salt Lake City on September 22nd of that year, and settled with the rest of the families in the old fort, which was then under way, and for which our subject assisted in making the adobe brick. He also helped herd the cattle and performed such work as was possible to a boy of his age.

The brother, Joseph S., was married soon after they came to Salt Lake, and they divided their little means, the care of the mother devolving upon the younger boy. However, she was a woman of courage and perseverance, and went bravely to work to assist her son in providing a home. She took the cotton out of her quilts and made candle wicking, and spun wool from sheep they drove across the plains, and spun flax which she and her son raised, which she sold, and did everything possible to make the burden light for the boy. Together they put in a crop of wheat near the city and it being the year when the crickets destroyed most of the crops, they had to remain almost constantly in the field driving the crickets out. They kept this up until the sea gulls came up in great droves and devoured the crick-

ets, thus saving the crop. After remaining in the city two years they moved to where Neff's mills stood, now East Mill Creek Ward, when Mr. Murdock plowed the first ground to be broken in that part of the State. They remained there but a year, when they returned to Salt Lake City, and here the mother drew the northeast corner of the Walker residence block, and which later came into Mr. Murdock's possession; he trading it for an inside lot. The mother died in Salt Lake City, about 1866.

Mr. Murdock was married in Salt Lake City in 1854, to Miss Sarah M. Barney, daughter of Royal and Sarah (Estherbrooks) Barney. The father was born in New Hampshire and the mother was a native of Maine. Mrs. Murdock was born near Kirtland, Ohio, and came to Utah with her parents in 1850. Four children were born of this union, three of whom died,—Nymphas Coridan, Jr., died aged nine years; Sarah M. died when seven years old; Betsy E. died aged four years; Joseph R., the third child of the family, is now State Senator of Utah. Four years after this first marriage, Mr. Murdock married his second wife, Esther M. Davis, daughter of Franklin Judson and Ann Davis, and by this marriage nine children were born, three of whom are now living. Franklin J. died in infancy; Stanley died at the age of three years; Eunice L. and Alfonso were twins, Alfonso dying at the age of twenty-two months. Eunice L. is now the wife of William C. Hanks, and the mother of nine children; Alva N. is also married and has six children living in Charleston; Anna died aged ten months; Ella is now Mrs. Wadson, living in Charleston; Frederick died aged fourteen years, and Malissa M. died at seven years of age.

Mr. Murdock came to Charleston in 1864 and moved his family here the following year. He was called on a mission to the Eastern States in 1867 and served for eleven months. He participated in the early troubles of Utah, taking part in the Johnston army troubles, the Walker and Black Hawk wars, and other Indian outbreaks, and was a member of the company known as Minute Men. Since coming to Charleston he has been foremost in all matters pertaining to the improvement or upbuilding of the place and con-

nected with almost every industry promoted in the town. He was one of the organizers of the Co-operative Store at this place, in which he and one of his sons now own the controlling interest, and with his son Joseph R. and George Daybell organized the Charleston Creamery, one of the leading establishments of the kind in the State, and of which Mr. Daybell is now President. These three men also gave the railroad company twenty-seven hundred dollars to build the station at this place. Our subject has also given liberally to a number of smaller projects and is one of the representative men of the place.

In politics Mr. Murdock is a Democrat, and for twenty-five years was postmaster of this place, and for fifteen years was school trustee. He was sent as a delegate from this county with President Hatch to the convention called to formulate a constitution for the proposed State of Deseret. This convention was held at Salt Lake City, and the regular sessions lasted a month. He was also first Bishop of this Ward, holding that position for about thirty years, and has always been active in church work.

By his long and honorable career, Mr. Murdock has won and retained the confidence of the people, and by years of hard work, industry, and economy has accumulated a large fortune, being interested in a number of enterprises with his sons, as well as owning some valuable property in this town.



WILLIAM WATTERSON is the son of one of the early settlers of Utah, and comes of a long line of English ancestry, his people for several generations back having been born on the Isle of Man. Our subject's own birth occurred there, in the town of Peal, on March 20, 1839. His parents were William and Mary (Calvin) Watterson.

The family embraced Mormonism in the early forties and emigrated to America in 1844, landing at New Orleans and from there came by boat as far as Nauvoo, Illinois, the Prophet Joseph Smith coming to meet them on board the steam-

boat. They settled at Macedonia, twenty-one miles from Nauvoo, where the father bought a farm, which they traded for a yoke of oxen in the spring of 1846 at the time of the expulsion of the Saints from Illinois. They were unfortunate enough to lose the oxen the first night, they falling over a cliff and breaking their necks, and this necessitated some delay in the journey. After other oxen had been procured they proceeded as far as the Little Mesquite river, in Iowa, where the father again engaged in farming, and remained until 1850, when he joined the company of one hundred wagons under command of Captain Foot, and crossed the plains to Utah. The family reached Salt Lake City on October 1st, and at once went to Bountiful, in Davis County, where they lived for ten years, engaged in agriculture. The father died in Bountiful in 1855, leaving our subject who was but sixteen years of age, to look after the family. He had a brother Joseph, who was born in Illinois in 1844, who met with an accident in the Green canyon, which resulted in his death.

The mother and two of the four children moved to Logan in 1860 and our subject again took up a farm and began the raising of live stock, principally cattle, at the same time providing for his mother and younger brother. The mother died in January, 1886, at the advanced age of eighty years, her death resulting from an injury received while on her way to the depot in company with our subject to make a visit to some of her friends. A large dog ran out, fastening his teeth in her clothing, dragging her out of the sleigh, and before our subject could render her assistance she had been fatally injured.

Mr. Watterson was married here in December, 1866, to Miss Caroline Hobbs, daughter of Thomas and Ann Hobbs. They have had four children—William J., James L., Thomas H., and Alma E.

When he first came to Logan, Mr. Watterson built a log house which the family occupied two years, and then moved into an adobe house, which was supplanted about sixteen years ago by a handsome brick and frame structure. He owns three hundred and fifty acres of land in this

county, part of which is devoted to grazing purposes, and in addition has some real estate in town, being the owner of a good livery barn, which he rents.

He is a Democrat in political belief, and has served three terms as City Councilman, and been otherwise active in the municipal life of his city.

In conformity to the teachings of his Church Mr. Watterson married a second time, his second wife being Mary Ann Dunkley, who bore him one son, Moses D. When the Edmunds-Tucker Act became a law our subject was one of those who suffered fine and imprisonment for its violation, and paid a fine of three hundred and fifty dollars and spent three months in the penitentiary.

He has always been a staunch Church member, serving on a mission to England in 1886, where he labored in the Liverpool Conference one year and South Wales one year. He was baptized into the Church by Andrew Perkins, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1847, and his first wife was baptized in Cheltham, Gloucestershire, England, where she was born; at the age of eight years. Mrs. Watterson's father died in England, and the mother and three of her children came to America in 1864. Three of the children had previously come to Utah, and five of them are still living, all in Utah. The mother died at the home of Mrs. Watterson on July 25, 1894, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Mrs. Watterson's brother Henry and William Hobbs came across the plains in a hand-cart company.



WILLIAM CLARK. As the traveler gazes upon the Western prairies and hillsides, covered with a scant growth of grass or sage brush he shakes his head and refuses to believe that the tender, juicy meats that delighted his palate in his home town were raised on these same prairies, and fed on this grass; to his unaccustomed eye it is dead and without nutrition. Tell him that this land with proper cultivation will raise the finest crops the world has

ever known and he will look at you in a manner that will indicate plainly how broadly he disbelieves you, although his innate breeding may prevent him from giving utterance to his thoughts; and yet, a little more than fifty years ago the now broad and fertile lands of the valleys of Utah were as unpromising as any to be found in this western country today. Had it not been for the hardy pioneer who came to make this desert blossom as the rose, and who persevered through almost every conceivable hardship and privation to till and cultivate the soil until finally nature yielded up the riches that lay hidden in her bosom, this State would now be as barren as she was then. But these men came, and with their coming brought the promise of a new era which has since dawned upon the world, and the once barren and unfruitful soil is out of the abundance of her riches offering her products to the world. Perhaps but few men have been more intimately associated with the growth of Utah County than has William Clark, the subject of this article. He came here as a young man, without a dollar in his pocket, too poor to even buy paint for the wagon in which he crossed the plains with his family, and his prosperity and the prosperity of Utah County has kept pace side by side, until to write a history of this county and make no mention of Mr. Clark would be but to leave the work uncompleted.

Mr. Clark was born in Worcestershire, England, July 26, 1825, and is the son of John W. and Mary (Hill) Clark, natives of Worcestershire and Hartfordshire, respectively. Mr. Clark was the oldest of four children, and the only son. Two sisters and a half brother died in England. The family were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in England, and emigrated to America in 1849, landing at New Orleans on Easter Sunday. They came by boat to Saint Joseph, Missouri, where our subject and his wife remained, and the father, mother and sister went on to Council Bluffs, where the father died September 20, 1850. Our subject remained in Saint Joseph until 1852, and in the spring of 1852 started to Utah with his wife, mother and sister, arriving in Salt Lake City September 14th of that

year. They crossed the plains in Captain Tedwell's company. Upon arriving in Salt Lake, the family settled in the Third Ward, and later moved to the farm of Bishop Hunter, in the South Cottonwood Ward. On November 5, 1853, Mr. Clark moved to Lehi, and this has since been his home. He came here when there was but a very small settlement, not over forty families, living in log cabins. He had followed the trade of plastering in England, but upon coming to Utah found no immediate call for his line of work and engaged in farming and sheep-raising, which he has since followed, being the second man in Lehi to take up sheep-raising, which he has followed with large success for twenty-one years.

Mr. Clark has had four wives. He was first married in England September 20, 1848, to Miss Emily Noles Bryant, who came to America with him and died in St. Joseph, Missouri, September 17, 1850. Her infant daughter, Mary Ann Esther, born September 3, 1850, died on September 20, 1850, the same day as the death of Mr. Clark's father, leaving the stricken son, husband and father thrice bereaved in the course of three days. Mr. Clark's second marriage occurred in Council Bluffs February 29, 1852, to Mrs. Jane (Stephenson) Ross, who had a family of three children—John Edgar, Stephen William and Sarah Elizabeth. The mother of these children died September 21, 1895. His third marriage took place April 19, 1867, to Juliett Zimmermann, who bore him three children. She died August 10, 1894. His fourth wife was Margret Boardman, who bore him two children. Mr. Clark's children are: Emily J., William W., Martha G., Mary A., Hannah M., Juliett, died July 16, 1864, and Rozella, children of the second wife; Thomas H., Mary Jane and James, children of the third wife; John and Rosie T., children of the fourth wife. John died in infancy. Mr. Clark's sister also died in August, 1854, and his mother a number of years ago, leaving him the sole surviving member of the family. As his children have grown up and married Mr. Clark has given each one a parcel of land and established them in their own home. His sons are all engaged in farming and cattle-raising.

Besides building up one of the most immense farming and stock businesses in the County of Utah, Mr. Clark has been at all times a most aggressive, wide-awake citizen of Lehi. He was one of the organizers of the Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank, in which institution he is a Director. He was also one of the organizers of the sugar factory, in which he has a large interest. He is also identified with the Electric Power Plant, the Provo Woolen Mills and the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution in Salt Lake City. He was for a number of years Road Supervisor and Pound-keeper of Lehi. He was one of the founders of the People's Co-operative store here, and Vice-President.

In politics Mr. Clark is a Republican, and has been Councilman of his city longer perhaps than any other man in it. Mr. Clark was baptized into the Mormon Church by William Hawkins, in 1847, and has all his life been a hard worker in the Church. He was called to go on a mission to England, but had to return home on account of ill health. He is a High Priest and for over ten years has been Counselor to the Bishop of this Ward. His son James is at this time serving on a mission to the Northwestern States, and William W., his oldest son, is Presiding Elder over the north branch of Lehi.

When Mr. Clark came to Utah he was without means, and had a family consisting of his wife, mother and sister to support. The first summer the family lived in Utah their principal food was bran. However, Mr. Clark was possessed of an unlimited amount of energy and determination, and having come to this country to make his home, at once set about finding a place to establish himself, and from that time on his life has been a continued series of successes. Possessed of a high order of business ability, upright and honorable in all his transactions, he has won and retained the confidence of those with whom he has been associated in a business way, and is today one of the staunch business men of his county, and in the enjoyment of a wide circle of friends. His manner is most genial and kindly, and his hearty hospitality at once makes the stranger his friend.

**J**OSEPH MORRELL, President of the Cache Stake of Zion, is one of the most successful business men in the State of Utah, and owns the largest mercantile establishment in the City of Logan. He received his education and training in this place, and has been closely identified with the life of Cache County since the time he came here as a small boy with his parents.

Our subject was born in the city of London, England, February 11, 1856, and is the son of Thomas and Selina (Johnson) Morrell, both born in London. The father was the son of Thomas, and his wife's father was also named Thomas. Joseph Morrell was the fifth in a family of ten children, six of whom are now living. The family came to America in 1861, landing at New York, and coming by rail as far as Florence, Nebraska, where they outfitted and crossed the plains in Joseph W. Young's company. They lived about a year in Salt Lake City and then came to Logan, where the father engaged in farming, which he followed the remainder of his life. He had been a manufacturer of notions in England, but in this new territory there was no opportunity for him to follow his trade. He died in 1886 and his wife survived him about six months.

President Morrell was but five years of age when he crossed the plains to Utah, and with the exception of the time he has spent in missionary work, his entire life has been spent within the confines of this State. From the time he was able to work he has followed a variety of occupations. He worked on the farm with his father, herded cattle, and hauled wood in the canyon. After leaving school he taught for a time, but finding that employment uncongenial, turned his attention to clerking, spending three years and a half in one of the local stores. He was then employed in the wholesale department of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution of Salt Lake City in their Logan branch. Becoming ambitious to own his own establishment, he engaged in business on September 15, 1882, becoming a member of the present firm of Campbell and Morrell. At first the business was a very small one, but the partners were both ambitious and good business

men, and have bent all their energies to building up a prosperous trade. The establishment has had a steady growth from the first, and in 1890 they erected a fine business house, to which they were compelled to build an addition in 1900, which makes the present structure forty-six and a half feet front by one hundred feet deep, and two stories high. They do an exclusive men's furnishings business, carrying one of the largest and most complete lines in Utah, and have an immense trade. Mr. Morrell was also for some years interested in the Cache Valley Mercantile Company of this place.

He was married in Salt Lake City on February 20, 1879, to Miss Margaret Rowland, daughter of Job and Mary Rowland, of this city. Seven children have been born to them—Joseph R., a student in the Rush Medical College, Chicago; Mary S., teaching; Job W., a student at the Brigham Young College; Margaret, Winnefred, Adella and Thomas H.

In politics Mr. Morrell is a Democrat, but not active in the work of his party at this time, although he has served as a member in the Territorial Legislature in 1892, and also a member of the City Council of Logan at one time. In the Church he occupies the office of President of the Cache Stake of Zion, having eleven Wards and seven thousand Saints under his supervision. He has also served on a mission to the Southern States, laboring in that field about twenty-one months.

President Morrell is a gentleman of high business principles, genial and kindly in his nature, and commands the greatest respect wherever known. He is a staunch friend and a loyal citizen; a man who would be an honor to any community in which he might choose to reside.

**J**AMES THURSTON. Among the sturdy sons of England who came to Utah when the country was new and undeveloped, and whose entire life since has been given to the work of reclaiming the land from its native state of wildness, James Thurston, the gentleman whose name heads this article, should not be overlooked.

He was born in Suffolk, England, on May 1, 1829, and is the son of Stephen and Frances (Rayno) Thurston, both natives of that country. The parents died in England, the father when our subject was a small boy, and the mother in 1888. James Thurston is the youngest of a family of seven children, and the only one to come to this country. He grew up in his native land, attending the English schools and received a good common school education. He was married there on April 6, 1854, to Mary Seamans, who was born in Suffolk on March 17, 1833. She is the daughter of Henry and Mary (King) Seamans. Of the twelve children born of this marriage, nine are now living.

Mr. and Mrs. Thurston were converted to the teachings and doctrines of the Mormon religion in 1856, and in 1859 emigrated to America, crossing the Atlantic ocean on board the vessel *Caravan*. The journey across the plains was made in Captain Brown's company of fourteen wagons. Upon his arrival in Utah our subject settled in Hyde Park, Cache County, there being at that time nothing but the frame of a house here, and his family was one of the first to come into the valley. Mr. Thurston set out the first fruit trees in Hyde Park and raised the first crop of apples and pears. For a time he engaged in the sheep business, but not meeting with the success he desired, abandoned it and has since confined himself entirely to farming. He has a comfortable home and has been fairly successful, in a financial way, and able to give his sons a start in life as they grew to manhood.

Politically his sympathies have been with the Republican principles, and he has taken some part in the work of that party in this locality. He has been Water Master for his precinct, but never held any other public office.

Mr. Thurston saw considerable service during the Indian troubles and endured all the trials the early settlers suffered with grasshoppers, droughts, etc. He has been a faithful member of his Church and brought his children up in its faith. In accordance with its doctrines he married a second wife, who bore him five children. One of his sons, Stephen, has just returned from

a twenty-seven months' mission to England, and the family are active in the work of the Church in Ward circles.

**A**NDREW R. ANDERSON came to this country when but a youth, in company with his mother. He was born close to the city of Aalborg, Denmark, March 9, 1844, and is the son of Jens and Ane C. Anderson, both natives of Denmark, and the only child born to them. His father was a farmer and stock grower and acquired considerable wealth in his own land, where he was a man of prominence and influence. He and his wife and son became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church and were baptized into that faith. After his conversion Mr. Anderson devoted his entire wealth to the interests of the Mormon Church, assisted in paying the expenses of between sixty and seventy converts to emigrate to America, and only saved enough of his fortune to pay the expenses of himself and family to America. He started for America in 1862, and died at sea. His widow and orphaned son continued the journey, landing in Salt Lake City in October of that year.

Upon arriving in Utah Mr. Anderson located in Ephraim, San Pete County, where he was married on January 1, 1863, to Mary Ann Pederson, daughter of Neils and Johanna Pederson. Six children were born of this marriage, three of whom are now living—James M., educated at the Brigham Young Academy. He has since followed school teaching. At this time he is absent on a mission in California. Andrew B. is principal of the branch school of the Brigham Young Academy at Beaver, and is a graduate of the Brigham Young College of Provo. Olena is now Mrs. Goodwin, of Lehi, and the mother of five children. Mr. Anderson married as his second wife Nielsine Anderson, by whom he has had eight children—Jens P., Israel, Mary, Joseph, Hyrum, now in Denmark, serving on a mission; Abraham, Lavarán, and Kate, who died between five and six years of age.

He came to Lehi in 1870 and has since made

this his home, following farming and stock raising. He owns two good farms in the vicinity of Lehi, and is one of the largest land owners in this city. His principal crop on these farms is sugar beet raising, in which he has met with remarkable success, being one of the largest, if indeed not the largest, sugar beet grower in Utah County. Aside from his large farming and cattle interests Mr. Anderson is closely identified with most of the leading enterprises of this place, having an interest in the Lehi Bank and is one of the Directors in that institute; also interested in the creamery, Electric Power Company and the Co-operative Store. As one of the Counselors of Bishop T. R. Cutler he is also one of the Supervisors of the beautiful Tabernacle now in course of construction in Lehi, and which when completed will be one of the most beautiful outside of Salt Lake City.

In politics Mr. Anderson is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and has been quite active in its work. He served for a short time as Marshal of Lehi, and also served his city as Mayor for one term.

From the time of his baptism in his native land by Johan Anderson, Mr. Anderson has been a consistent member of the Mormon Church, and before coming to America filled a mission in his native land. He is one of the Counselors to the President of the High Priests' Quorum of Alpine Stake. He served on a two years' mission to his native country, from 1874 to 1876. He has been Elder, Member of the Seventies and High Priest, being ordained to the latter office about twenty-five years ago by A. O. Smoot and set apart as Counselor to Bishop David Evans, who was first Bishop of this Ward; holding the same position under Bishop T. R. Cutler. He is a firm believer in the truth of the doctrines promulgated by the Mormon Church, and has followed its teachings closely. During the time of the enforcement of the Edmunds-Tucker act he was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary by Judge Judd for unlawful cohabitation, which sentence he served. However, Mr. Anderson has only the kindest feelings towards Judge Judd, whom he believes was only doing his duty, and is a staunch Amer-

ican, proud to claim citizenship under the American government.

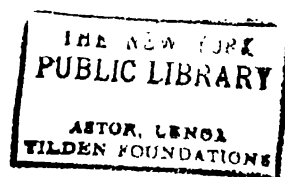
Mr. Anderson has perhaps participated in as many of the hardships and trials of Utah as any man who did not come with the main body of pioneers. He was all through the Black Hawk War, which began a few years after his arrival in this country, and has done his full share towards developing and bringing the State to its present high position. Although raised in comparative luxury, having large expectations as the son of a wealthy family, he saw his father's large means distributed in the interests of the religion of his choice without a murmur, and upon coming to this country found himself almost a penniless man, among strangers and with his widowed mother to care for. Proud to be the son of a man who would lay his all upon the altar of his religion he set to work to make a comfortable livelihood for his mother and attempt to, in some measure, keep her in the luxuries to which she had been accustomed. She lived until March 3, 1898, and died much loved and mourned by the people among whom she had labored cheerfully and lovingly for over thirty years. Mr. Anderson has by his own efforts risen from one position of honor to another until he now stands among the front ranks of men in his county and city, honored and respected by all who know him.

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**J**EPPA JEPSSON. Perhaps it is safe to say that no man now living has had more to do with the opening of this section of the State to settlement than has the gentleman whose name heads this article. He came here when the country was new, and for thirty years took a leading part in the work of development, largely aiding President Snow in his efforts to establish a colony here, and later carrying on the work then begun.

He was born in Sweden, November 13, 1832, and is the oldest child of Hans and Martha Jeppsson, who were both natives of that country and lived and died there, leaving our subject yet a small boy and the oldest of a family







*Thos. Etherington*

of six children. Mr. Jeppsson grew up in his native land and after completing his studies learned the trade of cabinet making. He became a convert to the teachings and doctrines of the Mormon Church, and in 1854, at the age of twenty-two years, emigrated to America, being the first one of the family to make the journey. He crossed the plains in H. P. Olsen's company, reaching Salt Lake City on October 4th. He remained there that winter and in the spring of 1855 came to Brigham City, where he at once engaged in his trade as cabinet maker, at the same time taking up a small farm. Shortly after he came here he was made Road Supervisor and then Water Master, holding these positions for about thirty years, and during that period built roads and bridges, opened irrigating ditches, and established the present excellent system of irrigation. During the first few years he was associated in the work with President Snow, between whom and himself a strong friendship sprang up, which ended only with the death of the President. At this time Mr. Jeppsson has a fine farm of twenty-eight acres and also two town lots, his home being in the city, and owning one of the prettiest places here, surrounded by fruit and shade trees, and a fine lawn, flowers, etc.

He was married in Salt Lake City, October 11, 1854, to Miss Jonill Hansen, a native of Norway, who came to Utah in the same company as Mr. Jeppsson. Ten children were born to them, seven boys and three girls. Six of these children are now living. He was married a second time to Christina Peterson, who bore him fourteen children, eleven of whom are living. Mr. Jeppsson has between sixty and seventy grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. The entire family are members of the Mormon Church and several of the sons have served on missions. Joseph served on two missions, one in Sweden and one in California. He died on March 17, 1901. Ephraim labored for two years in the Indian Territory. William spent four years in the Samoan Islands, and Heber has labored in the Eastern States.

In politics Mr. Jeppsson has been a member

of the Democratic party since its organization in this State. He was baptized into the Church in Denmark, in 1852, by Elder Olsen, and has since risen to the rank of High Priest. In 1884 he received a call for missionary service and spent two years in his native country. During the years he has lived in this county he has become known to almost every man, woman and child in the county, and wherever known commands only the highest respect. He has rendered valuable service to his State, and while not a wealthy man, has accumulated sufficient of this world's goods to allow himself and wife to spend their declining days in comfort.



THOMAS ETHERINGTON is another of England's sons who has spent the better part of his manhood in this country and become a loyal citizen of the country of his adoption.

He was born in Durham County, England, November 1, 1837, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Hemsley) Etherington. The father was born in England on April 28, 1794, and came to Utah in 1855 with his wife and family, locating in Slaterville, Weber County. He died in Ogden on January 13, 1874, having followed farming during the years he had lived in Utah. While in England he joined the Mormon Church, holding the office of Warden in that country, and after coming to Utah was one of its most faithful members. His wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born February 12, 1800, and died in Ogden May 11, 1868, leaving a family of ten children.

Thomas Etherington was the only son in his father's family to join the Mormon Church. He came with the family to Utah in 1855 and lived for several years thereafter with his father in Slaterville, where he once owned a valuable farm, but was compelled to abandon it owing to the high water. In 1869 he disposed of this property and bought his present place in West Weber, buying additional land from time to time, as his means would warrant, and now owns nearly a thousand acres in Weber and Box Elder Coun-

ties. In addition to general farming he has engaged in raising sheep and cattle, keeping a band of from two to three thousand head of sheep on the range and has on an average of one hundred and fifty head of graded cattle. He has always been interested in the subject of good irrigation and assisted in building the Marriott, Slaterville and West Weber ditches. He has also given his assistance in the building of many of Slaterville's public buildings and thrown the weight of his personal influence into every scheme for the advancement of the public good. He owns stock in the Ogden Sugar Company; and was one of the promoters and now holds the office of President of the Slaterville Consolidated Creameries.

Of recent years his large individual interests have prevented his taking a very active part in the life of the municipality, but in the early day he was for a number of years Constable of this place, and an active party worker. In the Church he taught a class in the Sunday School for many years, and for several years was Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent of the West Weber Sunday School, a member of the Sixtieth Quorum of Seventies, and ordained a High Priest in 1902.

Mr. Etherington was married in 1857 to Miss Sarah Wheeler, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Wheeler. Mrs. Etherington became the mother of twelve children, nine of whom are living. She died on March 17, 1899. The children are—Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Hadley; Jane, wife of Hyrum Goodall; Mary, wife of J. R. McFarland; Adelia, wife of Charles B. McFarland; Laura, wife of Joseph Blench; Esther, wife of Peter McFarland; George, William and James. Our subject married, as his second wife, Margaret Newby, who bore him three children—John, Margarette, wife of H. B. Dance, and Isabella Ann.

Mr. Etherington began life empty-handed and by his own unaided efforts has made himself one of the wealthy men of Weber County. His success has not turned his head; on the contrary he is a most genial, liberal-hearted man, enjoying a host of friends and always happy when contributing to some worthy cause. He has made an

honorable record, to which his posterity may always point with pride.

Mr. Etherington was a member of the Utah Militia during the invasion of Johnston's army, and when the move south took place, he was detailed to protect the property of the Ogden people who had gone south.

He was one of a company sent out as an escort to protect the settlers who were going to California, from the Indians, and see them safe beyond the Utah line, and for eighteen months was subject to call to arms at any time.



**THOMAS H. AUSTIN.** Utah is noted for the diversity of her industries; in the mountainous districts, the fabulous outputs of her mines have brought her wealth and fame; in the southern portion and in the larger valleys she vies with the world in the quality and quantity of her fruits, vegetables and grains, and in the more northern and eastern part of the State, cattle and sheep raising is the principal industry, and is a source of large wealth to those engaged in it. Thomas H. Austin, the subject of this sketch, is one of the leading sheep growers of Utah County, and has in less than a score of years acquired considerable wealth, beginning with nothing, and by careful management and close economy, saving his small earnings which he invested from time to time in sheep, and thus laid the foundation of his fortune.

Mr. Austin was born December 27, 1865, in Bedfordshire, England, and is the son of John and Emma (Grace) Austin. The family came to Utah and located in Lehi, where the father took up a farm, and here our subject grew up and obtained his education from the schools that existed in his community. He remained on the farm with his father until eighteen years of age, when he started out for himself, herding sheep and saving his wages, which he invested in sheep for himself from time to time, and at this time is the owner of three large bands, which he ranges on the deserts in the winter and in Uintah County

in the summer. He leases his farm and devotes his entire time to the care of his sheep. He makes his home in Lehi, where he is building one of the finest residences in Utah County. The rooms are large and comfortable and the house is in every way up to date and modern, having electric lights, hot and cold water, and every convenience known to modern architecture.

He was married in Lehi September 2, 1886, to Mary E. Thomas, daughter of Joseph A. and Mary E. (Lawrence) Thomas. Mrs. Austin comes of one of the prominent families of Lehi, and her mother is still living there. Mr. Thomas died in 1900. Eight children have been born of this marriage, their births occurring as follows: Reuben, August 20, 1887; Joseph L., September 29, 1889; Flossie, September 18, 1892; Gilbert, October 13, 1894; Bazel, September 19, 1896; Thomas B., February 23, 1899, and Mary Thelma, July 6, 1900, and a little girl unnamed at present writing.

In political life Mr. Austin is a member of the Republican party and has been active in its work. He was for five years on the police force of his city, and once a candidate for City Marshal, but was defeated by his father-in-law, who had a majority of five votes. Mr. and Mrs. Austin are both members of the Mormon Church, and have brought their children up in that faith. They are well and prominently known in the county, as well as in their own city, and enjoy a wide popularity.

**T**HOMAS IRVINE came to Utah as a boy of eleven years and his entire life since has been spent within the confines of this State, assisting in the work of up-building and developing its native resources, and by hard work and good business management has come to be one of Utah's wealthy men, looked up to and respected wherever known.

Mr. Irvine was born in Hampshire, in the southern part of England, April 10, 1842, and is the son of John and Eliza (Potts) Irvine, the father born in Scotland and the mother in England. Our subject is the only child. When he

was eleven years of age his parents emigrated to America and crossed the plains in Captain Joseph W. Young's train. They first settled at Farmington, Davis County, where our subject became personally acquainted with Lot Smith. At the end of six years the family moved into Cache Valley, the father making his home in Logan and becoming a man of considerable prominence in this part of the State. He built a lovely home here, being by trade a carpenter, and left this home in care of his brother, while he took up a farm and engaged in agriculture. He died February 16, 1897, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife is still living, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Since he grew to manhood Mr. Irvine has devoted his time and attention to farming and stock raising, in which he has met with more than the usual measure of success. He is the owner of five hundred acres of fine farming and grazing land in Cache County, and makes his home in Logan, where he owns a modern and beautiful home near the Brigham Young Academy.

He was married in Logan January 1, 1867, to Miss Catherine Tarbet, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Tarbet. This was one of the pioneer families to Utah and Mrs. Irvine now has one of the handsome badges which were presented to the pioneers on the occasion of the Jubilee held in Salt Lake City. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Eleanor, now at home.

In politics our subject is a staunch Republican. In the early days he was a member of the City Council and has been active in the work of his party. He, as well as his wife and daughter, are members of the Mormon Church.

**H**ANS HAMMER. For over forty years Mr. Hammer has been a resident of Lehi. He came here when this was only a straggling collection of houses built by the early pioneers, and has passed through many of the hardships and privations of those early days. The success that has come to him in these later years has been made possible only by the long, hard struggle against

poverty and privation, overcoming one obstacle after another and rising from a position of obscurity to one of honor among the business men of the place.

Our subject was born in Burgholm, Denmark, October 11, 1829, and is the son of Hans and Ane (Anderson) Hammer. He grew to manhood in his native place, and there received his education and was married. In 1853 he became converted to the teachings of the Mormon religion, and with his family emigrated to America, reaching Salt Lake City in 1854, and there made his home for the next five years, working part of the time on the Temple, and doing anything he could find to make a living for himself and family. He moved to Lehi in 1858, taking up a farm, and has since made this his home. For a number of years he was engaged in peddling, mostly among the soldiers, and for a time conducted a small store. He later opened a livery and hotel business, which he has since successfully conducted. His farm consists of twenty acres of good land, well improved and in a good state of cultivation.

Mr. Hammer was married in his native land in 1853 to Miss Ane C. Reese, who bore him eight children, three of whom are now living—George is in business with his father; Margaret lives in Idaho, and Aldora lives in Lehi. The mother of these children died in 1867, and our subject married the following year to Miss Christine L. Orego, by whom he has had seven children, of whom two are living, Joseph and Samuel, both at home with their father.

In politics Mr. Hammer is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but is not actively engaged in the work of that party. Both he and all his family are devoted members of the Mormon Church, and take a deep interest in its work.

Mr. Hammer has the leading hotel and livery business in Lehi and is popular with the traveling public, as well as standing well with his townspeople. He has ever been found upright and honorable in all his business transactions and stands high in the esteem of those who know him.



**THOMAS D. ROBERTS** is one of the leading business men of Logan, this having been his home since 1859. He was born in North Wales July 6, 1840, and is the son of David R. and Catherine (Thomas) Roberts, both of whom were born in North Wales. There were six children in the family, of whom Thomas D. was the second. The father was a quarryman and made slates in his native country. The family became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church and in 1856 emigrated to America, being members of the third hand cart company to cross the plains, Edward Bunker being the Captain, and arriving in Salt Lake City on October 2nd. After a week's sojourn in the city, they settled in Farmington, where they lived two years, the father dying there in 1858.

After the death of the father our subject and his brother Robert came to Logan, when the place was first being settled, and the mother joined them in 1860 and lived here up to the time of her death, which occurred in 1892. Mr. Roberts began life doing whatever came first to hand, building ditches, making roads, working in the canyons and hauling timber until 1881, at which time he embarked in the millinery business, still retaining his farm, which he owns at this time. His business was a success from the first and in 1894 he added dress goods to his other stock. He is ably assisted by his wife, who does much of the supervising of the work, and they give employment to five clerks, having one of the largest establishments of the kind in the city. He owns a handsome brick cottage in Logan and is one of her substantial citizens, a wide-awake and keen business man.

The marriage of our subject occurred in Logan in 1881, when he was united to Miss Margaret Goodman Davis, a daughter of Robert S. and Ann Davis, members of an old and wealthy Welsh family. One child has been born of this union, David Williams, at home with his parents.

In politics Mr. Roberts is a member of the Democratic party, but has never sought or held public office. He and his family are members of the Mormon Church. Mr. Roberts received a call

for missionary work in 1891 and spent two years in Wales. He participated in many of the Indian wars during the early days, and when crossing the plains stood guard many a night with the cries of the Indian warriors sounding in his ears. He has taken great pride in aiding local institutions, and is especially interested in matters of education, believing a good education to be the best equipment the young man or woman can have for the battle of life. His long life has brought him into contact with almost all of the people of this part of Utah, and wherever known is held in high esteem.

**A**UGUST VALENTINE, Bishop of the Second Ward, Brigham City, has been a resident of this place since 1853, coming when it was only a barren stretch of country, scarce inhabited by any one but himself, and has lived to see spring up around him one of the prettiest little cities in Utah. As a young man he took a large part in the work of subduing the unpromising conditions of the then wild and desolate country, enduring cold and hunger, fighting Indians, and working at whatever presented itself until he could get a foothold, and has had the satisfaction of living to see his wildest dreams more than fulfilled, and Utah proudly rearing her head as one of the fairest States of the Union.

August Valentine was born in Denmark August 27, 1837, and is the son of Valentine and Angel M. (Kofod) Valentine, both natives of Denmark. Our subject became a convert to Mormonism and was baptized by Ole Swenson in September, 1852. The following year he came to Utah and settled in Box Elder County, on the site of what is now Brigham City, and here the parents and his two brothers, both younger than he, joined him the following year. The father engaged in farming, and continued in that line up to the time of his death in 1876. He was a staunch member of the Mormon Church and active in all lines of Church work in his community. He also did his full share towards up-building the country and left many friends to

mourn his loss. The mother died in 1883. There were but three children in this family—our subject, Charles, living in Richburg, Idaho, and Christian, living in Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho.

When he first came here Bishop Valentine took up farming and in addition to support himself did whatever else he could find to do until he should be able to clear off the land he had taken up and raise sufficient crops for his maintenance. He worked in the canyons, lumbering, and did various kinds of work, carefully hoarding his small earnings and laying plans for bettering his financial condition. About 1877 he branched out into the sheep business, in which he has since been engaged, and has found the venture a most profitable one. For some years he had his sons in partnership with him.

The Bishop was married in Brigham City in 1859 to Miss Mary Houston, daughter of John and Christina Houston. Eleven children were born of this union, of whom seven are now living—August William, until recently associated with his father in the sheep business; Carlos, in Salt Lake City; Bernice, Clara, now Mrs. Willard Jensen, living in Salt Lake City; Christopher C., engaged in sheep raising; Argenta, now Mrs. Arthur Wixum of this place; Winnie, clerking in the Postoffice here. The second marriage of the Bishop took place in October, 1885, when he was united to Miss Sophy Hansen, a daughter of Rasmus and Anne Hansen. Four of the five children of this union are living—Leon A., Florence A., Harland A., Holger A. Our subject owns two very comfortable homes here, each surrounded with a variety of fruit and shade trees, and owns another small piece of land which he uses for farming purposes.

In politics he is independent, never having given his allegiance to either of the dominant parties, but preferring to use his own judgment in the selection of the men he deems best fitted for office. He has served his Church faithfully, and has the rather singular distinction of having been banished from his native country while working in the interests of his Church. He was called to go on a mission to Denmark in 1883, and after labor-

ing there for a period of twenty months, was banished from the country on account of his religious proclivities. However, this but tended to strengthen his devotion to his Church and at home he has ever been a faithful and arduous Church worker. He has passed through the offices of Elder, Seventy, High Priest, and in 1892 was set apart and ordained Bishop of the Second Ward, Brigham City, in which capacity we find him serving at this time.

The life of Bishop Valentine has been filled with good deeds during the time he has been a resident of Utah, and wherever known he commands the entire respect and confidence of the people. He has not accumulated as great wealth as some, but that may be owing in a measure to his large heartedness and hospitable nature; however, he has sufficient to make his days comfortable for the balance of his life, and whatever he may lack in this world's goods is more than made up in the love and friendship of hundreds of the citizens of this county and city.



**THOMAS REES JONES.** Among the citizens of Utah who left their native lands and came to this country as poor young men, and have since accumulated wealth and position in one part of the State or another, may be mentioned Thomas Rees Jones, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Jones is a native of Breckenshire, South Wales, where he was born February 28, 1849, and is the son of Rees and Margaret (Price) Jones, both natives of that place. There were six children in this family, of whom our subject was the third child, and with a brother who has since died, the only members of the family to come to this country. The parents both died in Wales, and one sister, Margaret (Jones) Griffiths, now living in Breckenshire, is the only member of the family except our subject now living.

He was married in North Wales December 28, 1857, to Miss Ellen Williams, daughter of William and Emma Williams, natives of North Wales. The father died in Wales and the mother came to this country and died in Salt Lake

City in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have never had any children of their own, but have one adopted daughter, now Anne E. Sorensen, wife of G. Sorensen, of Lehi, where they were both born. They have a family of five children.

Mr. Jones with his wife and mother-in-law, sister-in-law and grandmother, sailed for America from Liverpool April 15, 1861, on board the vessel *City of Manchester*, landing at New York City, and from there went to Florence, the headquarters of the Mormon Church, and crossed the plains to Utah in the company under command of Homer Duncan. Upon arriving in Utah they came direct to Lehi, where Mr. Jones took up a quarter section of land, on the north bench, being the first man to build a house in that section of the town, where there are about ninety houses now, and where Mr. Jones makes his home, his residence being within the city limits. His home place consists of eleven acres of good land, on which he has built a comfortable home and has it well improved. He also has twenty acres of beet land in the bottoms and twenty acres of pasture land. He has become largely identified with the different industries of the place, being a stockholder in the Beet Sugar Company, also in the Co-operative store and owning stock in the Lehi creamery, in the establishment of which institution he took an active part.

In politics Mr. Jones is a member of the Democratic party and for some years has been School Trustee, taking a lively interest in the education of the young people.

Both Mr. Jones and his wife are members of the Mormon Church, Mr. Jones having been baptized in 1849 and his wife being but fifteen years of age when she joined; she was baptized by Hugh Roberts. Mrs. Sorensen, their adopted daughter, is also a member of the Church. Our subject was sent to Pennsylvania on a mission in 1877, where he served eight months, and in 1881 was again called for missionary work, this time being sent to his native land, where he also remained eight months, being released on account of failing health. He has always been actively associated with the work of the Sunday Schools and Young Men's Mutual Improvement



Association, and has been President of the Branch for over twenty years. In May, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Jones took a pleasure trip to Wales, spending three months in that country and England, and visiting their relatives and friends.

The large success that has attended Mr. Jones' efforts has been due to his own unaided ability, determination and energy. He came here a poor man, and by strict honesty, close economy and perseverance has acquired considerable means, and today stands in the front rank of the agriculturists of this place. Personally he is genial and pleasant in manner, of a broad and liberal mind, and counts his friends by the score.

**B**ISHOP JOHN B. McMASTER has spent practically all of his life in Utah, coming here when a lad of eleven years, and has been actively identified with the work of building up Brigham City. He has of recent years been engaged in mercantile pursuits and is today one of the leading business men of the city.

Bishop McMaster was born August 17, 1843, in Dumferline, Scotland, and is the son of William and Margaret D. (Ferguson) McMaster, both natives of Scotland. The parents became converts of the Mormon Church in 1840 and in 1854 crossed the ocean with their family of five children, making the trip across the plains in Captain Daniel Carnes' company, and arrived in Salt Lake City in October of that year. There the family located, and the parents lived there the balance of their lives.

Our subject grew to manhood in Salt Lake ceiving a good education. He learned the trade of carpentering, and followed that for many years. Believing there were better opportunities afforded a young man in a less thickly populated district, he came to Brigham City in 1869, and began following his trade. In this capacity he worked on almost every public building erected in this place for the next twenty years, and in his capacity of Bishop had supervision of the building of the Tabernacle in this city, his

knowledge of carpentry proving very valuable in this work. In 1896 he launched out into mercantile life, in the hardware, lumber and implement line, under the firm name of McMaster and Forsgren, which firm has continued up to the present time, doing a constantly increasing business, and carrying a complete stock. They are agents of the Schuttler wagons, and in addition to their lumber carry a full line of building materials. The concern also has a branch establishment at Deweyville, near which place is located the firm's farm. The business here is carried on at the corner of Main and First South streets, one of the best business locations in the city. The venture has proved a decided success and a paying investment.

Bishop McMaster was married in Brigham City on December 27, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Forest, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Forest. Four children have been born to this couple, of whom one has died. The mother of these children died in 1883 and he again married in 1886, to Vere Forest, a sister of his first wife. His oldest son, Thomas, is book-keeper in the hardware firm.

In political belief our subject is a Democrat, and in 1892 served his county as Treasurer. At this time he is Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, this being his second term. He was born and bred in the Mormon Church and has all his life been an active worker along Church lines. During 1895-96 he served on a mission to Scotland. He was ordained upon his return in 1896 as Bishop of the First Ward, Brigham City, which position he still retains. His family are also members of the Church and the son, Thomas, has served on a two-years mission to Scotland.

**H**YRUM HAYBALL, one of Logan's prosperous merchants, was born in Summersetshire, England, March 13, 1852, and is the son of George S. and Louisa (Hancock) Hayball, both natives of Chard, in the same Shire in which their son was born. The paternal grandfather of our

subject was William Hayball, and the maternal grandfather John Hancock, all residents of that part of England. There are two boys and three girls in this family, Hyrum being the second child and oldest son.

The family became converts to the Mormon Church and emigrated to America in 1868, crossing the ocean on the *Emerald Isle*, which was lost at sea on her return trip. They landed at New York and the parents and children came direct through to Salt Lake City, our subject stopping to work for the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Green River, Wyoming, for some months. The father located a farm in Logan, and he and his wife are still living here at the ages of seventy-two and sixty-seven, respectively. For many years the senior Mr. Hayball conducted a large mercantile establishment in Logan, and at this time has a small store, which is sufficient for his needs.

After coming to Logan our subject became Superintendent of the U. O. Building and Manufacturing Company for two years and also for a time engaged in the saw mill business. He next turned his attention to mercantile life, and began in a small way with a little stock of goods in his residence. He conducted this business for some years and then built his present fine business establishment just across the street from his first stand on the corner of Third North and J street. He has accumulated considerable real estate in the city. His own home is on an acre and a half of valuable land and is one of the prettiest residences in Logan. He later built the Stire house, which is a block west of his own home, and is one of the best residences in town. It was built for Lieutenant Stire of the U. S. A. when he came to take a position in the Agricultural College. In addition to this business he is also the owner of a general merchandise store at Lewiston, Utah, and has a half interest in the City Drug Store at this place. When he started in life Mr. Hayball had nothing, and has by his own perseverance and energy worked his way up to a position of influence in his community.

He was married in Salt Lake City on May 6, 1872, to Miss Ellen Nelson, daughter of Ole and

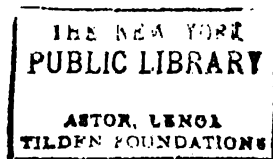
Bengta (Anderson) Nelson, natives of Sweden, who came to Utah in 1859. The mother died in 1875 and the father in 1888. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hayball, of whom four are living—Emma, the oldest, died in infancy; Alfred H., died at the age of twenty-one years; George O., Joseph H., died in infancy; Nellie, Lucille and Edith, twins.

In politics Mr. Hayball is a staunch Democrat and an active party man. He served one term as City Councilman, was two terms Chairman of the County Commissioners, and was the nominee of his party for Mayor in 1901, but failed of election. He is a member of the Mormon Church, as are also his wife and children, and the family are popular in both Church and social circles.



WILLIAM WRIGHTON, a retired architect and builder of Brigham City, is one of the early settlers of Utah. He was born in Treadington, Worcestershire, England, December 25, 1828, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Mallett) Wrighton, both natives of England, where the mother died in 1851, leaving a family of eight children, our subject being next to the oldest.

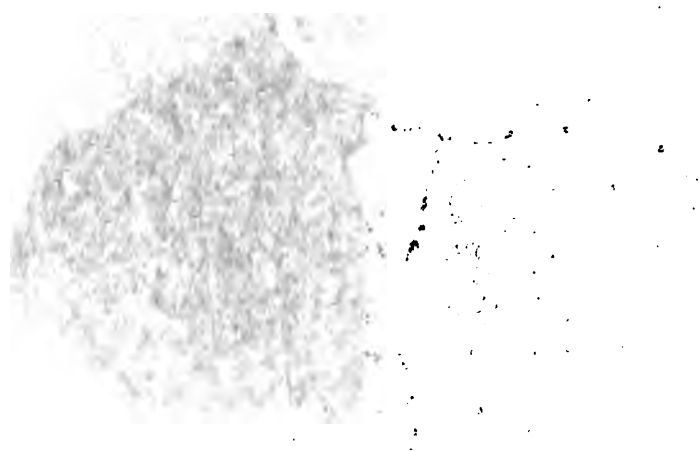
Mr. Wrighton grew to manhood in his native land, and after completing his education, became apprenticed to the trade of a coach builder, which he followed up to 1850, when he took passage on board the sailing vessel *North Atlantic*, landing in New Orleans, and from there went by boat to Saint Louis, where he remained a little more than two years. He next went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he joined an emigrant train bound for Utah, under command of William Gibson, and with them made the journey across the plains, reaching Salt Lake City September 17, 1853. Here he was afterwards joined by his father and brothers. The father was an architect and builder by trade, and taught our subject carpentry. He was a man of some considerable means, and used much of his wealth to bring Mormon converts to Utah. He finally went to





*F. Q. Richards.*





California, where he owned a large ranch, and died there in 1878.

Our subject lived in Salt Lake City a few years and then went to Davis County, where he obtained work as a millwright. From there he came to Brigham City in 1855, and with President Snow took part in building the roads and canals and laying out the town of Brigham; opening up the country for settlement. At the time of the Johnston army troubles, this was the extreme northern settlement, and forty-two men volunteered for service in that campaign, our subject being among them. He took part in all the work of transforming Brigham City from a wild sage brush tract into a beautiful city, and was the man who raised the first peach trees, bringing the seed from Salt Lake. He located a piece of farm land, and after getting it under cultivation turned his attention to carpentering and building, in which he was most successful, having part in the work of building a large portion of the city. The friendship existing between President Snow and our subject was a very close one and lasted as long as the President lived. Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. Wrighton, he put him in charge of the building of the Co-operative store, Mr. Wrighton having about thirty men under his charge, and today this is one of the handsomest business blocks in the city, being at this time the property of the First National Bank, which our subject helped organize in 1891. Upon the completion of the work President Snow gave our subject his blessing as a token of his appreciation. Of recent years Mr. Wrighton has retired from the more active duties of life, disposing of his farm, and settled down to enjoy for his remaining years the fruits of a long and well-spent life. He has a comfortable home in town, surrounded by fruit and shade trees, and there lives with his estimable wife, who is now about eighty years of age, but in the enjoyment of good health.

Mrs. Wrighton bore the maiden name of Hannah Jones. They were married August 18, 1850, and have had a family of six children, of whom only three are now living—John, died in infancy;

Louise is now Mrs. David Burt of this place; William H. died when nineteen years of age; Sarah A. is now the wife of President Kelly of Box Elder Stake of Zion; Amelia J., wife of Joseph Burt of this place; Thomas E., died when twenty-seven years of age. He had served on a mission to the Northern States and also in England, traveling about twenty thousand miles in three years.

In politics Mr. Wrighton is a staunch Democrat, but has never sought nor held public office. He was baptized into the Mormon Church in Birmingham England by Elder Clark, in April, 1847, and has since risen to the position of High Priest.



**RANKLIN DEWEY RICHARDS.** It has been said that men's lives are practically alike; that their careers may be summed up in the words "born, married and died," and in one sense this is true; yet after all it is the filling in of these skeleton mountain-peaks that constitutes the individuality of the man, and the one thing that truly counts in this world is character, and the character that is of the most value to humanity is of that stamp which is born where the storm and battle of life rages fiercest. The truly great men of our age, the men of achievement have not been found among the sons of men of affluence, surrounded with every luxury and the means of carrying to perfection large plans for the advancement of the world and the uplifting of humanity; in this busy, rushing epoch we are prone to look at the effect and forget the cause, but when we pause long enough to inquire into the secret of the successful careers of our great men, we realize that in the beginning great privations, sufferings, persecutions and pressing need were the spurs with which their ambitions were encouraged and quickened, and that the brilliant life we now gaze upon, the wonderful achievement, are not the growth of a day nor a year, but are the accumulations of years of earnest, patient endeavor, gathering here a little and there a little, until we, gazing upon the whole, can only wonder and admire that

which is so far beyond our grasp, and hundreds and thousands are benefited by that life, without realizing whence the help comes. Perhaps no man in the history of the Mormon Church has given himself more wholly for the people and to the people than did Franklin Dewey Richards, and while he has passed from earth's scenes and the place that once knew him shall know him no more, yet through his life of self-sacrifice and ceaseless ministration to others his influence yet lives, and will live and be felt by generations yet to come.

Apostle Richards was born in Richmond, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, April 2, 1821, and was the son of Phineas Richards, a cousin of President Brigham Young. During the summer of 1836 Brigham Young, then one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, and his brother Joseph came to the town of Richmond as missionaries, and the Richards family became intensely interested in the teachings and doctrines of the new sect, studying the Book of Mormon and attending the preaching services of the two brothers. As a result of this trip the father and mother of our subject, as well as himself and two uncles, Willard and Levi Richards, were converted, although our subject was not baptized until two years later, when his father, on the 3rd of June, 1838, performed that ceremony. His brother George and his two uncles had at that time joined the Mormon colony in Ohio and at the time of our subject's baptism were emigrating from the latter State to Missouri.

In the fall of 1838 he bade farewell to such of his kindred as yet remained in Massachusetts and started for Far West, Missouri, only to arrive upon the scene after the fearful battle had been waged in which so many of the Mormons lost their lives. Among the slain was his brother George, although he was not aware of that fact as he stood gazing with heavy heart upon the ruins of what had been the headquarters of the people with whom his life was henceforth to be cast. He joined the remnant of the Church the following May in Quincy, Illinois, and there first met the Prophet Joseph Smith. At Nauvoo, in April, 1840, he was ordained a Seventy and sent

upon a mission to Northern Indiana, where he made a number of converts. At the town of La Porte he met the family of Isaac Snyder, who had been converted to Mormonism, in Canada, and had come that far on their journey towards Nauvoo. Owing to the unhealthy climate and the arduousness of his duties, Mr. Richards was stricken with a severe illness at this place and the Snyders offered him the hospitality of their home and gave him every care and attention until he had regained his health.

During this time a strong attachment sprang up between our subject and the youngest daughter of the family, Jane Snyder, which resulted in their marriage in Nauvoo, December 18, 1842. Two years later, in 1844, Mr. Richards was ordained a High Priest and called to go on a mission to Europe. At that time the Prophet, Joseph Smith, was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and on his journey to the seaboard Mr. Richards acted in a semi-political capacity in the interests of the Prophet. He continued his journey and was about to embark when he was recalled to Nauvoo by the terrible tidings of the death of Joseph Smith in the jail at Carthage. Soon after his return Mr. Richards filled a special mission to Michigan, during which time he raised means for the completion of the Temple at Nauvoo, on which he labored with his own hands, doing much of the carpentering and painting. At the time of the exodus from Illinois he was again called on a mission to Europe, and left Nauvoo early in July, sailing from New York in the latter part of September. Mrs. Richards began the long journey across the plains with the Saints, and before reaching Mount Pisgah gave birth to her second child, a son, named Isaac Phineas, only a short time after her husband had started on his mission, and the news of the birth and death of his first son reached the young husband, just as he was on the eve of sailing. During his absence in the mission field his only remaining child, a lovely little daughter, Wealthy, also died, as did his brother Joseph W.; the latter in Pueblo, Colorado, while on his way to California as a member of the Mormon battalion.



Mr. Richards landed at Liverpool, and was at once appointed to preside over the Church in Scotland. He was for a brief time President of the European mission, and upon the arrival of President Orson Spencer, who succeeded President Orson Hyde in the work, Mr. Richards was chosen as his Counselor, and subsequently labored in the Bath, Bristol and Trowbridge Conferences, which he reorganized as the South Conference. In company with his brother, Samuel, who had been his co-laborer on his mission, he brought a company of converts across the ocean, sailing from Liverpool on February 20, 1848, and joined his wife, who was waiting for him at Winter Quarters, and they crossed the plains in company with Presidents Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards, the newly created First Presidency, who led the main body of the Church to the Salt Lake Valley that season. During this trip Mr. Richards had charge of fifty wagons.

They arrived in Salt Lake October 19th, 1848, and the following October he started again on a mission to Europe, having been ordained an Apostle on February 12th of that year. Upon reaching Liverpool he relieved President Orson Pratt, who was in charge of affairs at that point, and established a Perpetual Emigration Fund in Europe, which, prior to leaving home, he had helped to institute in Utah, and in 1852 forwarded to Utah the first company of Saints to emigrate under its auspices. He and his brother, Samuel, accomplished a most wonderful work during this period, and under their efficient and energetic supervision and labors Mormonism rose to the zenith of its prosperity in the British Isles. It had previously numbered forty thousand converts in that country, and between the summers of 1850 and 1852 the stupendous number of sixteen thousand baptisms were recorded. They also perfected the organization of the conferences, missions and pastorates; issued new editions of the Hymn Book and Voice of Warning; compiled the Pearl of Great Price; the Book of Mormon was stereotyped and the business of the Liverpool office doubled. They were also instrumental in changing the *Millennial*

*Star* from a semi-monthly to a weekly edition, and marking out the route of the emigrants so they would land at New York instead of at New Orleans, as theretofore, thus avoiding much sickness and mortality among the passengers.

Apostle Richards returned to Utah in 1852, in time to attend the special conference held at Salt Lake City on the 28th and 29th of August, at which the doctrine of plural marriage, (which had long since been accepted and obeyed by our subject) was first publicly promulgated. The two following winters he spent in the Legislature. Early in 1853 he participated in dedicating the Salt Lake Temple grounds and laying the corner-stones of that edifice. In the ensuing summer and fall he made two trips to Iron County to establish the iron works projected by President Brigham Young, a part of which arrangements had been completed by himself and Apostle Erastus Snow while in Europe. During the winter of 1853-54 he was again requested by the Presidency to prepare for work abroad, being appointed to preside over all the conferences and all the affairs of the Church in the British Islands and adjacent countries, which meant that he was expected to direct the affairs of the Church in the East Indies, Africa, Australia and New Zealand, as well as in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. Prior to his departure his uncle, President Willard Richards, died, and from that time Franklin Dewey Richards was looked upon as the head of the Richards family.

During this trip he organized the Saxon mission, and had the honor of baptizing Doctor Karl G. Maeser, one of the most notable converts that the European mission ever produced. His biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work. In 1855 he leased the present headquarters of the Church, 42 Islington, Liverpool, and entered into a shipping contract for the Mormon emigration, which proved most satisfactory. Between 1854 and 1856 eight thousand emigrants left Liverpool under his direction. He was released on July 26, 1856, by President Orson Pratt, who eulogized his work in the columns of the *Millennial Star* in the following language: "A rapid

extension of the work of the gathering has been a prominent feature of his administration, the last great act of which—the introduction of practicing the law of tithing among the Saints in Europe—is a fitting close to his extensive and important labors. We receive the work from the hands of President Richards with great satisfaction and pleasure on account of the healthy and flourishing condition in which we find it.”

He arrived in Salt Lake on the 4th of October and the following winter was again spent in the Legislature, and was re-elected a Regent of the University of Deseret, which has since become known as the University of Utah. In 1857 he was elected and commissioned a Brigadier-General in the Utah militia and participated in the Johnston army troubles. For a number of years thereafter he engaged in agricultural and milling pursuits on his own account, his spare time being given to the public in ecclesiastical, political, military and educational pursuits.

In 1866 he was once more called upon a European mission, and prior to succeeding Brigham Young, Jr., in the Presidency at Liverpool, made an extended tour through the conferences and missions of Europe. The work again received a strong impetus from his presence, and he once more met with signal success, baptizing thirty-four hundred and fifty-seven converts during the next twelve months, and emigrating in that length of time over twenty-three hundred converts to Utah. He also at this time inaugurated the change by which steamships were substituted for sailing vessels in the Church emigration. On his return from this mission he took up his residence in Ogden, under the advice of President Young, and acted for several years as President of the Weber Stake of Zion. He was at Ogden two months before the meeting of the two railroads at Promontory.

In February of that year he was elected Probate Judge of Weber County, which position he held until September 25, 1883. In January, 1870, he with others started the *Ogden Junction*, of which publication he was for a time the editor. Judge Richards' court had both original and appellate jurisdiction in common law and

chancery cases until the Poland law in 1874 limited the jurisdiction of the probate courts in Utah. A striking feature of his tenure of office was the fact that his decisions when appealed from invariably stood unreversed by the higher tribunals.

In April, 1884, he was made assistant to the Church Historian, Apostle Wilford Woodruff, whom he succeeded in 1889 as Historian and General Church Recorder. During the greater part of the anti-polygamy crusade, 1884 to 1890, he was one of the very few among the Mormon leaders who were not compelled to go into retirement, and during most of that period he presided at the General Conferences of the Church and gave advice and direction to the Saints as the visible representative of the absent Presidency.

The beginning of the end came in August, 1899, when his health failed and he was compelled to take, although too late, the rest he had hitherto denied himself. A trip to California proved of only temporary benefit, and his spirit passed away on December 9th of that year.

Apostle Richards died as he had lived, a poor man. His entire life had been literally given to the promulgation of the doctrines and practices of the Mormon Church, and he had never taken time nor sought to acquire wealth. He was most liberal and charitable in his belief and practice, patient under trials, preferring his neighbor before himself, and winning the love and devotion of thousands of the members of his own church, as well as the respect and confidence of those outside the fold, who while they were not in sympathy with his religious views, honored him for his staunch adherence to the principles which he believed to be right, and for his upright character and unimpeachable integrity during his official and public life.



**A**LONZO GEORGE BARBER. The State of Utah is not only one of the most diversified in the number and variety of its natural products of any State in the Union, but the lines are sharply drawn in different sections between the various industries to which that particular section is adaptable; one district is given up almost entirely to fruit raising, another to coal and mineral products; another to cattle and sheep raising, and yet another to the dairy business and the raising of sugar beets, while farming on a general scale is carried on to a greater or less extent throughout the State. This growing activity in all directions has created a large demand for enterprising business houses, and men fitted to properly conduct them, as on account of the isolated condition of most of the towns and cities in Utah, and indeed of the State itself from the centers of manufacture, and supply, it is necessary for merchants in this country to carry a much larger stock of all materials than they would if located in an eastern town. While this fact is recognized by the generality of business men after they have been here for a few years, to one who has spent his entire life in this country, this conducting business on an immense scale is second nature, and for that reason they are apt to be the best business men. Among those who have been especially successful in business life in Utah is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Barber was born at Green River, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, February 26, 1857, and is the son of George and Louisa (Raymond) Barber. The father was an Englishman by birth, and in his early life was a sailor, being mate on an East India trading vessel, owned by his uncle, making many trips to the Orient, and seeing much of life in those Eastern countries. On one occasion there were some Mormon missionaries on the vessel of which he was mate and during the trip they converted him to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Mr. Barber gave up his position and in 1852 came across the plains to Utah, locating in Salt Lake City, from which place he went to Nephi, and later to Fort Supply, Wyom-

ing, a sort of relief station for immigrants on their way to Utah. When our subject was still very young his parents moved to Lehi, and from there to Cache County in 1860, locating at Smithfield. When that place was finally incorporated as a city the senior Mr. Barber became its first Mayor, serving with distinction and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was widely known throughout the State, actively participating in the dangers and hardships which bestrewed the pathway of those hardy pioneers, and during the Indian troubles was exposed to much danger, both from the savage red man and also from the elements, standing guard night after night in the most inclement weather, with but scant protection against the rigors of winter, and living on the poorest kind of food.

In 1880, when our subject was twenty-three years of age, the family moved to Logan, and here the father and son engaged in the implement business, continuing together with varying success until 1887, at which time the father sold out his interests to a Mr. Thomas, and our subject continued in business with his new partner under the firm name of Barber & Thomas. After disposing of his interests the father joined a colonization company going to Chihuahua, Mexico, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and spent the remainder of his life there, dying in 1890. He was a firm believer in the doctrines and principles of the Mormon Church, living up to its teachings, and in conformity with the doctrine of polygamy became the husband of three wives, who bore him twelve children. Our subject is the oldest child in the family and his mother is still living in Logan. After the death of his father Mr. Barber went to Chihuahua and brought the remains to Utah, interring them in the cemetery at Smithfield.

Mr. Barber continued in business with Mr. Thomas until 1890, at which time they sold their business to the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company, of Salt Lake City, and Mr. Barber became Manager of the new establishment, retaining his position two years. He was then elected to the office of Assessor and Collector, and at the end of two years these offices being

made separate, he continued until 1895 as an incumbent of the latter. At the close of his official life in 1895 he entered the employ of the Consolidated Implement Company, remaining with that firm until January, 1902, at which time he severed his connection with the above business and has since then devoted his time to the duties of his office, and to cattle interests in Wyoming, being in partnership in that State with his brothers. He makes his home on the Island, where he owns a very handsome residence.

Our subject was married in Logan in 1884 to Miss Sarah E. Langton. Her people were early comers to Utah, settling in this valley in 1859, making their home in Smithfield. Her parents were Seth and Sarah (Cain) Langton. Eight children have been born to our subject, seven of whom are now living—Lucile, A. G., died in infancy; Ida M., Louisa, Francis, Seth L., Ellen and Ruth.

In politics Mr. Barber is a Democrat, and aside from the offices already mentioned, has been four years a member of the City Council, and is at this time County Water Commissioner. He was also for five years Trustee of the State Agricultural College at Logan, one of the best institutions of the kind in the West.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Barber have been raised in the doctrines of the Mormon religion, and in addition to bringing their children up in this belief have themselves taken an active part in the work of the Church. Mr. Barber was called in 1879 to fill a mission to England, and labored in the Norwich Conference, of which he was for a time President. In 1897 he was sent to Manitoba, Canada, where he labored for a year. He has filled the position of State High Councilor since 1888. In the spring of 1902 he made an extended trip to Old Mexico, mainly for pleasure, and thoroughly explored that interesting country. He is a gentleman of broad culture, both by education and travel; his scholastic education was received in the common schools of Utah and later at the Deseret University, which is at this time the University of Utah, and his travels have added largely to his stock of general knowledge and given him a deep insight into the customs

and habits of many peoples, tending to broaden his mind and cultivate his intellect. He has retired from active business while still young enough to enjoy life, and with a sufficient competence to enable him to live in the manner which best suits him. By his straightforward and honorable career he has drawn round him a host of warm friends and has the entire confidence of all who know him.



GEORGE B. REEDER was among those who a half century ago responded to the call of the heads of the Church to colonize this section of the Territory, and from then to now this has been his home, and he has had the gratification of living to see the work begun under conditions sufficiently discouraging to make the stoutest heart quail, flourish and grow to completion, resulting in a city that is not excelled in point of beauty by another town in the State.

Mr. Reeder was born in Suffolk, England, January 12, 1828, and is the son of David and Liddia (Balls) Reeder, both natives of England, where the mother died when our subject was about twelve years of age, leaving a family of five children. Mr. Reeder grew to manhood in England, and there the family were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church. In 1853 he joined the company of Claudius V. Spencer, and made the journey across the ocean and plain, reaching Salt Lake City on September 19th. The rest of the family, consisting of the father, two daughters—one of whom was married and had three children, and one son, started to make the trip in 1856. They joined the ill-fated hand-cart company, and two of the little company never lived to see the country for which they had forsaken home and friends. After dragging the hand cart each day until tired out they would retire to their wagon for rest, and one night, worn out by fatigue, hunger and cold, the father lay down in his tent as usual and sank into that sleep from which there is no awakening

here. He lies buried where the city of Laramie, Wyoming, now stands. Farther along on the journey the youngest daughter was sent out to gather wood. She failed to return, and upon going to search for her, she was found dead, having succumbed to the intense cold. These are but two instances of the many who perished during that fearful ordeal, the memory of which must haunt the survivors while life lasts. The other brother and sister, her husband and three children, managed to make the journey in safety, and joined our subject in Salt Lake City.

In 1855 Mr. Reeder received a call from President Snow to help in the work of founding Brigham City, and took part in the building of the roads and bridges, and also assisted in erecting many of the houses and other buildings, his own house consisting of a two-room adobe structure, the roof thatched with willows, over which dirt was spread. During the time of the Johnston army troubles he was one of the forty-two men who volunteered to fight against the invasion. He located on five acres of government land, which he cleared and improved, and has since added to until he now owns about seventy acres of as fine farming land as is to be found in the county; all under irrigation and in a good state of cultivation. His home is surrounded by fruit and shade trees and is a very comfortable place in which to live.

He has been twice married, according to the teachings of his Church, and has reared a large family. He was first married in Brigham City April 9, 1857, to Mary A. Craghead, by whom he had eleven children, of whom five are now living. The mother of these children died on February 16, 1878. His second marriage was to Caroline Madsen, the ceremony being performed in Salt Lake City on March 31, 1866, by President Woodruff. Eleven children resulted from this union, of whom nine are now alive. All the family are members of the Church and active in its work. One son, Jesse, is at this time absent on a mission to New Zealand. George D. served in the Southern States two years; Wilford labored in Pennsylvania and Maryland for two years, and Joseph M. served in the London Con-

ference for some time. Our subject was for many years First Counselor to Bishop A. A. Jensen, and also Counselor to Adolph Madsen, his term of service in this direction covering a period of about twenty years.

In politics he has always been a member of the Democratic party since the division on national lines, but has never sought office. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him, and during the lifetime of President Snow was one of his intimate friends and strong admirers.

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**J**OSEPH E. COWLEY was but a babe of a few months when his parents crossed the great American plains, and all his life since has been spent within the confines of this State. Here he grew up and received his education, breathing in the air of independence and early learning to take his stand among the ranks of those who were working for the advancement and progress of Utah. When he was old enough to take his share in the battle of life the Indian troubles had become a thing of the past, but there were many real discouragements yet to be met and conquered; the natural conditions of the soil could not be overcome in a decade, and the means of bringing in supplies and necessary machinery for the cultivation of the land were the most primitive, and almost prohibited by the excessive charges made for freighting; new settlements were constantly being opened, which meant beginning again at the bottom and fighting the old battles all over. The heartaches, the trials and discouragements of those days is only eclipsed by the splendid courage and spirit of self-effacement possessed by those noble forerunners of civilization who spent their lives sowing that others might reap, and it affords the historian of the present day genuine pleasure to recount the deeds of those brave men and women. The family to which our subject belongs was one of the foremost in this part of the State, his father being

very prominent in the work of building up this county.

Mr. Cowley was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, November 8, 1849, and is the son of Charles and Ann (Killip) Cowley, both natives of the Isle of Man, their ancestors having lived there for several generations back. Charles Cowley was the son of Nicholas and Nicholas the son of William. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Thomas Killip. The parents of our subject were married in the Isle of Man, where they became converts to the teachings of Mormonism, and joined the Church. They came to America in 1842 and settled at Macedonia, near Nauvoo, and remained there until 1846, when they went to Council Bluffs, at which place the father took up a section of land, and cultivated it until 1850. In that year he joined a company of emigrants bound for Utah and brought his family to Salt Lake City, where they settled in the Seventh Ward, and that became their home until the spring of 1860. There were eleven children in this family, eight boys and three girls, our subject being the eighth child. Six of these children are now living. The mother died in Salt Lake City on December 28, 1857, and after leaving that place the father was married to Miss Mary Cook, who is still living.

In the spring of 1860, the year after the pioneers settled this place, the Cowley family moved here, and the father became a prominent and leading citizen. He took part in all the troubles with the Indians, helping to build the fort and standing guard in his turn, and was active in all matters for the advancement of the place. He was a shoemaker by trade, and after locating here turned his farm over to the management of his sons, and built a tannery, which was the second to be built in the Cache Valley. He ran this tannery for about fifteen years and had a shoe store in connection with it, continuing in this line until the time of his death, December 25, 1875.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm at this place and now lives in the old homestead which his father located. He has followed the life of a farmer and stock raiser, and has been

very successful. In addition to this place he owns five hundred acres of valuable land in township twelve, in this county.

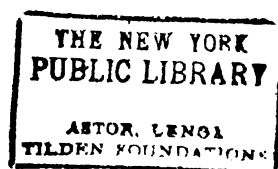
He was married here on July 5, 1875, to Miss Catherine Worley, daughter of Henry and Catherine (Willimore) Worley, both natives of Birmingham, England. Seven children have been born to our subject, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living—Joseph E., Catherine, now Mrs. Ezra Carlson; Ella, Maria R., died at eight years of age; William E., Charles F., Henry W., died in infancy. The mother of these children died September 29, 1891.

Mr. Cowley has all his life been active in the Mormon Church and has brought his family up in that faith. In 1868 he was sent to Laramie, Wyoming, to meet a company of emigrants, which he brought safely to Utah. He received a call for missionary service in 1877, and in company with President Joseph F. Smith labored in the Liverpool Conference, later presiding over the Manchester Conference. He also worked for a time in Newcastle, returning home in 1879. For the past few years he has been doing Temple work.

In politics he has been a member of the Republican party ever since the division on national lines, but has never sought nor held office.

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**J**OEL MEARS is a native of Wales who came to Utah in his young manhood and has since made this his home. He was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales. April 26, 1847, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Hancock) Mears, natives of Somersetshire, England. Our subject is the youngest of a family of eleven children and the only member now living. The parents came to America in 1864, and while en route to Utah the father died on the plains, and the mother continued the journey alone, in the company under Captain Thomas Taylor. She located in Leli, where our subject joined her in 1872.





*Geo. Austin*



In 1871 our subject with his wife came to the United States and spent a year in Ohio, coming from there to Utah the following year, and has since made his home in Lehi. Upon arriving here Mr. Mears bought five acres of land, upon which he built a comfortable home, and has since bought twenty-five acres of good hay land in the bottoms. He was for sixteen years employed as a fireman on the Oregon Short Line railway, running between Lehi and Eureka, and was offered the position of engineer, but as this would take him away from Lehi he declined the promotion. During his long career on the railroad Mr. Mears never met with an accident.

He was married in Monmouthshire, Wales, October 28, 1867, to Miss Harriett Jones, daughter of Meredith and Martha Jones, both natives of that country. Both Mrs. Mears' parents are dead. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mears, but they have adopted and raised one child, Frances, now the wife of George E. Dorton, of Lehi, who has a family of three girls. They also raised two boys, one of whom, William C. Herren, still makes his home with them. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Herren enlisted in Company E of the Thirty-fourth Regular Volunteers, organized at Fort Logan, Colorado, and with his company arrived in San Francisco September 2nd, reaching the Transport Columbia on the 8th and arriving in Manila Bay October 11th. He saw active service, taking part in ten or twelve engagements, and after a year's service was honorably discharged in San Francisco on June 30, 1901, under Captain W. E. Dame.

In politics Mr. Mears is a believer in the principles of the Republican party and has been quite active in its work. He is now serving his third term as City Councilman.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Mears are quite active in the work of the Mormon Church, of which their adopted daughter is also a member, and Mrs. Mears is a teacher in the Relief Society and in the Sunday School. Mr. Mears is also active in Sunday School work and they are both popular among the Church people, respected and well liked by the entire community.



GEORGE AUSTIN, Mayor of Lehi, is a well-known representative of one of the largest and most prominent families of Utah County. He is a native of England, being born in Studham, Bedfordshire, January 13, 1849, and is the son of John and Emma (Grace) Austin, a sketch of his father appearing elsewhere in this work. There were seventeen children in this family, of whom our subject was the oldest son, and second oldest child.

In 1866 Mr. Austin and his sister emigrated to America and crossed the plains by ox team under Captain Henry Chipman, of American Fork, our subject driving an ox team the entire distance. They arrived in Salt Lake City September 13, 1866, and came to Lehi, where the parents and the rest of the family joined them in 1868. The children as they have grown to maturity have all made their homes in this place, with the exception of one son, John E., who resides in Heber, and a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Our subject was reared on a farm in England, and took up that occupation upon coming to this country. He has accumulated a large amount of land, and is now the owner of a farm near Lehi and also one in the Bear River Valley. He is also interested in sheep to a large extent with one of his sons, under the firm name of Austin & Son. Three years of his life in Utah were spent in Salt Lake City, where he was in the employ of Messrs. Taylor and Cutler as a deliveryman, and also had charge of their farm. He also spent a year hauling ore from the Richmond mine in the Big Cottonwood, on contract, hauling seventeen hundred tons of ore that year to Sandy. Mr. Austin has been a prominent factor in promoting the beet sugar industry in Utah and was one of the organizers of the sugar company at this place. He had charge of the company's farm for two years. He is a heavy stockholder and in 1892 was appointed general agricultural superintendent for the company, which position he still holds, his duties calling him from Bear River in the north to Sevier County in the south. He has two assistants under him. He is also a Director in the Greeley Beet Sugar

Company of Greeley, Colorado, and Vice-President of the Bear River Water Company.

In political life Mr. Austin is like his father and brothers, a staunch Republican, and remained with the party during all the troubles which arose over the silver question in 1896. He was elected a member of the City Council in 1899 and at the end of the first year of his office, the Mayor of the city was elected to the Legislature and Mr. Austin appointed to fill the vacancy. He received the election in November, 1901, polling the largest vote ever given to a Mayor in this city.

Mr. Austin was married in Pleasant Grove February 26, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth MacFarlane, daughter of Andrew N. and Elizabeth MacFarlane. This family crossed the plains to Utah in 1868, and came of a prominent Scotch family in Dundee, Scotland. Mr. MacFarlane was at the head of a large clothing establishment in his native land for many years prior to coming to America and after reaching Salt Lake became identified with the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, having charge of its clothing department. He died in this city in September, 1889. His wife died in 1874. By this marriage Mr. Austin has had eight children, seven of whom are now living—Andrew M., married, and a partner with his father in the sheep business, of which he has the management; Elizabeth, a stenographer and teacher of music; Emma, a school teacher in Utah County; Agnes, George, died in infancy; John, Clarence, Edwin N. Mr. and Mrs. Austin are both members of the Mormon Church and have brought their children up in that faith. Mr. Austin is a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Quorum of Seventies. The three oldest daughters are all graduates of the Brigham Young Academy at Provo and possessed of considerable musical ability, which they have inherited from their mother, who was a vocalist of note in her native country and for twenty-five years sang in the choirs at Salt Lake City and Lehi. The third daughter, Agnes, possesses a voice of unusual range and gives promise of great musical ability. She is at this time a student under Professor

Lund, of Provo. The family are prominent in social life in Lehi, and very popular in both Church and social circles.

**R**OBERT L. FISHBURN is another on the long list of England's sons who have sought and found wealth and a name in our free country. He came to Utah in an early day, being the only member of his family to leave England, and beginning at the foot of the ladder has worked his way up to a position of prominence among the business men of Brigham City, one of the busiest and prettiest little places in the State.

Mr. Fishburn was born at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, November 5, 1834, and is the son of Francis and Eliza (Jeffs) Fishburn, both natives of England. They reared a family of twelve children, of whom Robert L. was the oldest. The father died in his native land on April 9, 1855.

In 1857 our subject decided to make his home in Utah, and accordingly sailed with a company of emigrants bound for this place, crossing the plains in Israel Evans' hand cart company. Our subject and Eliza P. Noble, who became his first wife, pulled a hand cart from Iowa City, Iowa, to Salt Lake City, a distance of more than 1300 miles, and reached Salt Lake City September 11th. From Salt Lake he went to Lehi, where he remained until the spring of 1860, when he removed to Smithfield, and that became his home for the next six years. In 1866 he came to Brigham City, where he has since continued to reside. Upon coming here he accepted a position as a clerk in the Co-operative store. On March 1, 1891, he launched out into business life on his own account, taking his son, A. N., into partnership with him, and opened up a general merchandise store. This business has continued to grow and thrive, and as they grew to an age to be taken in as partners, the father gave three other sons an interest in the business, which is now conducted under the style of R. L. Fishburn and Sons. These sons are, R. L., Jr., F. W., and J. A. At this time the premises consist of a

double store building, one room twenty-six by sixty feet and the other twenty-four by eighty feet, in which is to be found a most complete and up-to-date stock of general merchandise and men's furnishing goods. Mr. Fishburn lives in one of the loveliest homes in the city and his two oldest sons are also the owners of handsome homes.

Our subject has been twice married. His first marriage occurred June 3, 1858, in Lehi, when he was united to Miss Eliza P. Noble, daughter of William G. and Mary A. (Harper) Noble. Ten children were born of this union, of whom seven are now living. His second marriage took place in Salt Lake City, when he was united to Laura M. Noble, a sister of his first wife. Four of her six children are living. This marriage was celebrated on March 9, 1869.

Politically Mr. Fishburn is a Republican, but in local matters often gives his vote to the Democratic nominee if he considers him better fitted for the office than the choice of his party. He was Justice of the Peace for eight years, and also County Collector for one term.

He became a member of the Mormon Church in England, and was baptized at Leeds, Yorkshire, by William Brooks, on May 6th of that year. In 1880 he was sent to England on a mission, but recalled on account of ill health. All his family are members of this faith and one son, J. A., served a twenty-seven months mission in England.

While in a work of this kind it is usual to consider principally a man's business or professional qualifications, in this instance, the writer feels that it will be entirely pardonable to digress a little in order to speak of the unusual order of musical talent possessed by our subject and his wife, Eliza P. Mr. Fishburn early evinced a strong taste for vocal music, and at eight years of age was taken into the famous choir of St. James, Leeds, England, and received valuable training in vocal culture until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he severed his connection with the choir, but did not give up his musical studies. When he came to Utah, his wonderful talent was speedily recognized and he

was tendered the leadership of the choir in Brigham City in October, 1866, which he accepted, and filled that responsible position for about sixteen years. He did not confine his efforts to the building up of the home choir, but has the credit of organizing in Smithfield one of the best choirs in Utah and which he conducted about six years, and his success in this place was the primary cause of his being tendered the leadership of the choir at Brigham City. His services have also been greatly in demand at social gatherings and church musicales, and he is known as one of the best singers of Utah which State has undoubtedly given the world more talent in one line or another than any State in the Union, and it is perhaps safe to say there yet remains within the home circle many whose talent would equal if not excel that of any of her children who are now in the public eye. In his musical triumphs Mr. Fishburn has been ably seconded by his charming wife who, prior to her marriage, was known as the leading soprano of Utah, and still possesses a voice of remarkable sweetness and power. James Fishburn, a brother of our subject, has one son who is recognized as one of the greatest bandmasters in the British Isles. He began his musical studies early, and for the past twenty-five years has devoted himself wholly to that profession.



ORGAN S. EVANS, one of the substantial citizens of Logan, now retired from the active duties of life, was an early settler in this State, to which he came from his home in Wales when a young man of twenty-one, and from then up to the time he retired from active life was one of the progressive and active men of Utah, having a part in much of the progress of the country and giving his hearty support to the work.

He was born October 20, 1832, in South Wales, and comes of an old Welsh family, tracing his genealogy on his father's side back six generations, all of the men being by trade stone masons, which trade our subject himself learned

from his father. The parents of our subject were Morgan and Sarah (Samuels) Evans, both natives of Glenmorganshire, Wales. They had a family of seven children, of whom six grew to maturity, our subject being the fifth child in the family. Both the parents died in Wales, the mother at the age of sixty-five and the father at the age of eighty-four.

Our subject became converted to the teachings of the Mormon religion in his own country in 1849, and in 1853 took passage on the sailing vessel *Jersey*, landing at New Orleans and from there traveled by boat to Keokuk, Iowa, where he joined a train of emigrants under Captain Joseph Young, son of Lorenzo Young. They reached Salt Lake City on October 10th, and Mr. Evans at once went to work on the Temple walls, being one of four men who built the walls around the building from the northwest corner to the middle gate on the south and to the middle gate on the west. In the spring of 1854 he went to Bountiful and remained there until the spring of 1859, working at his trade and putting up a good many of the houses there and also worked on the Tabernacle there. In the spring of 1859 he came to Logan with the pioneers of this place. He assisted to build the fort at this place and many nights took his turn standing guard over the lives and property of the settlers against the depredations of the Indians. When the town was laid out and the property was given out by lot, Mr. Evans secured the place which is his present home, which consists of thirty acres of valuable land. When the railroad was built through the place, it cut off three acres from his original lot. Mr. Evans later took up one hundred and sixty acres of land near Cache Junction and bought an additional one hundred and sixty acres from the Railroad Company. He afterwards sold the entire tract. After the advent of the railroad, our subject became ambitious to make his mark as a railroad man, and accordingly abandoned farm life and began as a wiper in the shops of the railroad company at Logan, then the terminal of the road. He was promoted as fireman and, later, was given an engine which he ran for seven and a half years, three years of

that time running a passenger engine. After ten years spent in the service of the railroad, he resigned his position, leaving the company's employ with the kindest feelings on both sides, and returned to farm life, in which line he continued until a few years ago, when he decided to retire and enjoy the fruits of his labor.

Mr. Evans has been twice married and is the father of sixteen children. His first wife was Mary Phillips, to whom he was married in Wales, on October 3, 1852. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Phillips, and became the mother of seven children, of whom six are now living. She died October 16, 1892. His second wife was Hannah Lovedale, of Sweden; there were nine children by this marriage, four of whom are living.

In political life Mr. Evans belongs to the Democratic ranks and has taken considerable interest in the work of his party. He has served his city two terms as Councilman and been otherwise interested in her municipal life. He received a call from the heads of the Church in 1863 to go to the Missouri river after emigrants, and in 1865 made another trip across the plains, this time on his own account, bringing back the first threshing machine ever brought into the Cache valley, and also a reaper and mower. He run the threshing machine for eight seasons and made considerable money out of the venture. He was also one of six men who brought and set up the first steam saw mill in this section of the State.



WILLIAM JASPER KERR, President of the Agricultural College of Utah, located at Logan, Cache county. On March, 8, 1888, the Utah Legislative Assembly accepted the national law bearing upon the subject of grants for agricultural colleges, and the above institution was established. The first grant under the original provision amounted to ninety thousand acres, and when Utah became a State this was increased to two hundred thousand acres. Something like three hundred thousand

dollars has been appropriated by the different legislatures for buildings and improvements, and aside from the revenue from the land grants, the college is in receipt of a bi-yearly appropriation from the State Legislature for its maintenance and purposes of instruction and experiment. The one hundred acres of land on which the college was located was donated by Logan City and Cache County. Regular courses are offered in agriculture, domestic science, commerce, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electric engineering, mining engineering, general science, domestic arts and manual training in mechanical arts. The college had an attendance in 1901 and 1902 of five hundred and sixteen students, and its graduates are always in demand and find ready employment in their lines. The gentleman who has for the past two years been at the head of this institution is not only a young man, but a man of undoubted ability in this field. His entire life has been devoted to instructing the young, and he has held many positions of responsibility in the different educational institutions of the State, thus becoming thoroughly equipped for the duties that have now devolved upon him, and able to discharge those duties in a most satisfactory manner to those to whom he is responsible, and with great credit to himself. He has thrown himself heart and soul into the work of bringing the college up to the very highest standard, and with this end in view has worked hard for appropriations with which to complete the college buildings, and procure better equipment for the work. He has the happy faculty of winning and retaining the friendship and confidence of the instructors and students, and this is undoubtedly one of the secrets of the most gratifying success that has attended his two years' term of office.

Mr. Kerr is a native of Utah, his birth occurring at Richmond, Cache county, on November 17, 1863. He is the son of Robert Marion and Nancy Jane (Rawlins) Kerr. His mother is a sister of Senator Rawlins. The progenitor of the Kerr family, in America, was Joseph Kerr, who came to this country from Scotland and settled in Carolina. His son William settled in Tennessee, and there the father of our subject,

Robert M., was born in White County. When a young man he became imbued with a desire to see something of the world, and crossed the country to California, then in the throes of the first gold discovery. From California he went to Australia and back again to California. During his second sojourn in that State he made the acquaintance of George O. Cannon, and became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church, after which he came to Utah and took up his home in Draper, where he met the lady who afterwards became his wife and the mother of our subject, Nancy Jane Rawlins. They had a family of ten children—four boys and six girls, of whom seven are now living. The father moved to Cache county, being one of the early settlers thereof, and in addition to his farming for many years followed railroad contracting. He built a portion of the Union Pacific, the Rio Grande Western, the Northern Pacific and the Utah Northern, the latter now a part of the Oregon Short Line; and with Bishop Rawlins helped build the first railroad to enter the Salt Lake Valley. He also invested to some extent in livestock, principally cattle, and followed that line in connection with his farm up to the time of his death in 1891. His widow is now living in Logan.

Our subject was next to the oldest child in the family. He grew up on his father's farm, attending school in the winter months and up to the age of fifteen years spending his summers working on the farm. After he had passed his fifteenth birthday he spent his summers with his father, driving a team on the dump and keeping his father's books, and also spent one year as book-keeper for S. H. Hopson, at Richmond. As a boy he was very fond of study, and it was his one ambition that he get a good education. When nineteen years of age he was able to take a course at the Deseret University, now the University of Utah, and graduated from that institution in 1885. After finishing at the university he returned to Richmond and again became book-keeper for Mr. Hopson, but resigned after a short time, to accept the principalship of the Smithfield School, remaining there until 1887,

resigning that position to become an instructor in the Brigham Young College. While in this institution he was instructor in physiology, geology and physics, up to 1888, and the following two years of 1890-91 he was a student in the Cornell University at Ithica, New York; in the years 1891-92 he was instructor in mathematics in the Brigham Young College. In 1892 he severed his connection with the Brigham Young College and became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Utah, resigning in 1894 to accept the Presidency of the Brigham Young College, which he held until 1900. He had spent his summers from 1890 to 1894 in special studies in Cornell University, New York, and when he resigned as President of the Brigham Young College in 1900 to become President of the Utah State Agricultural College, he came to his position well qualified to discharge his duties. He has been since 1892 a member of the American Mathematical Society. During 1897-98 he was President of the Utah State Teachers' Association. Since he has been head of this institution the school of mines and electrical engineering has been added, and it is his ambition that every department shall be brought up to the highest state of development and perfection. He is himself the owner of a fine eight hundred acre tract of land in Cache Valley, which he is rapidly converting into a model farm, and from which he derives considerable pleasure as well as profit.

Mr. Kerr has always taken a great interest in the affairs of his State. In politics he is a Democrat and has twice been a member of the Constitutional Conventions, the last being the convention which framed the Constitution upon which Utah was admitted into the Union. He is also interested to some extent in a number of local commercial enterprises, and is altogether quite a well known and familiar figure to the citizens of this county.

His marriage took place in Logan on July 8, 1885, when he was united to Miss Leanora Hamilton, daughter of James and Mary (Campbell) Hamilton. Five children have been born of this marriage—William H., Vesta, Leanora, Lynette and Genieve.



GEORGE WEBB, Editor of the *Lehi Banner*, has done more, perhaps, for the city of Lehi than any other one citizen. He came here with his parents when a young man and has since been one of the most substantial and enterprising business men of the place, taking an active part in business, political, ecclesiastical and social circles, and has been foremost in every enterprise for the promotion of the public welfare, giving liberally of both his time and means. A man of limited school education, he has by self-instruction been able to overcome the obstacles that have presented themselves in the road to success and has filled some of the highest positions in the political world in the gift of the people of that county, as well as of the city of Lehi.

Mr. Webb was born in Studham, Bedfordshire, England, May 6, 1839, and is the son of William Webb, born August 9, 1806, and Emma (Stokes) Webb, born in 1811, both natives of England. There were in this family five children, of whom our subject is the third child. The parents with three of the children crossed the Atlantic ocean in 1864, and came to Utah in Warren Snow's company, arriving November 2, 1864, when they immediately went to Lehi, where the oldest son and daughter were living, having preceded the other members of the family. The mother died in Lehi just a month after her arrival. The father lived in Lehi until his death in February, 1892.

Our subject grew to manhood in his native country and received his education from the schools of Studham, but the family being poor it became necessary for him to assist in supporting the younger members at a very early age, and he was apprenticed to the trade of a miller, which trade he followed until he came to the United States. His first work in Utah was in that direction, which he followed for a year and then took up farming, following that until 1891. Appreciating the need of a good newspaper in his town Mr. Webb founded the *Lehi Banner* in 1891, forming a company, of which he is the largest stockholder, and has been for several years editor of the paper, publishing one of the

leading papers of the county, and has made a good record as a newspaper man. He has not confined himself to any one industry, but while building up a good farm and later the leading newspaper of his section, has also found time to participate in the promotion of many of the leading enterprises of the county. He is a stockholder in the Lehi Sugar Company, and when the idea of having a sugar factory in Utah was first taken up Mr. Webb was one of a committee of three who labored hard for several weeks to get the factory located at Lehi, using not only his time and personal influence, but devoting much space in his paper to the task, which was finally successful, and has been of incalculable benefit to that town, as well as of the county, bringing much money into it and encouraging the farmers to turn their attention to the important and profitable industry of sugar beet raising; affording them a close and certain market for their products. Mr. Webb is also a stockholder in the Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank, and in the People's Co-operative store of Lehi, and a Director in both these institutes.

He was married in this place in May, 1865, to Miss Mary Ann Ward, daughter of Robert and Isabella Ward, who came from Norfolk, England, where their daughter was born. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Webb, seven of whom are living—Walter L., Laura E., Angie E., Bernard G., Maud, Arthur F. and Dulcie M.

In political life Mr. Webb has been a member of the Republican party from the time of its organization in Utah. He has, since becoming a resident of Utah, taken an active part in its public life and filled many important positions. He was for ten years President of the Lehi Irrigation Company. His first public office was City Attorney, which office he filled for two terms; he was Notary Public and Justice of the Peace for ten years, and was chosen a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1884. He has been a member of every Constitutional Convention held in Utah before the State was admitted into the Union. From 1887 to 1889 he served as Mayor of Lehi, and for nineteen years has been a mem-

ber of the Board of Education in that city. He owns some city property, and on East First street has one of the prettiest brick residences to be found anywhere in Utah County.

Mr. Webb and his family are all consistent, active members of the Mormon Church, and he has been very active in Sunday School and home missionary work. His son Walter L. served on a two years' mission in England, going in 1894. Mr. Webb has realized how a man may be handicapped by an insufficient education and has taken pains to give his children every educational advantage possible, his sons and daughters both having been sent to the highest educational institutions of the State after completing the common school course. Mr. Webb's career in Utah has been such as to merit the very highest praise. His life in public, private and business walks has been above reproach and those with whom he has been associated have only words of warmest praise for him. Coming to Utah a comparatively poor man he has accumulated a very comfortable competence and stands among the foremost men of that city for which he has labored earnestly through many years.



GEORGE LIONEL FARRELL. Cache County contains the choicest land in the State for wheat raising, and is popularly called the Granary of Utah.

In this wheat belt there is no more beautiful or thrifty land than that owned by the subject of this article. Mr. Farrell came here when the country was new and conditions unpromising, and had to begin at the bottom and work up. With the exception of one month his entire life in Utah has been spent in this county, and he is well known in this section of the State.

Mr. Farrell was born February 16, 1829, in Hewelsfield, Gloucestershire, England, and is of Scotch-English parentage. His father, William Farrell, was the son of Lionel, who was the son of William, a native of Scotland, where Lionel Farrell was also born. The mother of our subject, Alice Sadler (Bird) Farrell, was a daughter of William and Anna (Sadler) Bird. William

was the son of William, who belonged to an old English family of some prominence. Both parents of our subject were born in England. They had a family of nine children, our subject being the third. The father died in England in 1851, and two years later the mother crossed the ocean with our subject and three of her daughters, Mr. Farrell being at that time twenty-four years of age.

After arriving in America they went to Iowa, where they settled in Keokuk, Lee County, and after three months our subject went on to Harrison County, that State, and worked two years for Jesse Wills, working on his farm and saving his means. At the end of two years he was able to send for his mother and sisters, and then bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in Harrison County, and began farming on his own account. At the end of four years he sold out and brought his mother and sisters across the plains in 1859, in company with Captain James S. Brown, Mr. Farrell being assistant to Captain Brown. The company consisted of sixty-nine wagons and six hundred and twenty persons. They reached Salt Lake City on August 12th, and our subject went to Farmington, where he stayed a month and then moved to Logan, where he remained twenty-one years, and became one of the foremost men of that city. He was the first Ward Clerk in Logan, a position which he held continuously from 1859 to 1880, and during this period was also Stake Tithing Clerk. In November, 1859, he was appointed Adjutant of the Minute-men of Logan and also Adjutant of the Nauvoo Legion, under Captain Ricks. He held this office until 1870, on March 5th of which year the Governor appointed him Major of the Nauvoo Legion, and in 1873 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. On January 4, 1867, he was appointed Postmaster of Logan, and held that office until he resigned in 1874 to go on a mission. He received the election of County Recorder for Cache County in 1860, and was re-elected each successive election, resigning that position at the same time he did his postmastership. He was also a City Councilman of Logan for two years. Since the

division on national lines he has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party.

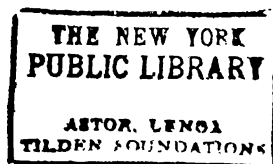
In 1876 he helped to survey the ground for the Logan Temple and it was his privilege to dedicate the northwest corner stone of that building. As President of the High Priests' Quorum he was also first Clerk of the High Council of Cache Stake, which office he held for twenty years. He spent two years on his mission, laboring in England. On July 1, 1864, he became a life member of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, in which he still takes an active interest.

During his life in Utah Mr. Farrell has been a farmer and stock raiser. He has at Petersborough, Cache County, a farm of sixteen hundred and thirty acres, known as "Fairview Farm," which is one of the best farms in Cache County. Here he raises from twelve to fifteen thousand bushels of wheat each year and about six hundred tons of hay, chiefly lucerne. He has two good houses on this place and a number of hands constantly employed in looking after it. He also owns another farm of one hundred and twenty acres near Smithfield, which he uses for dairy and fruit purposes. He has a fine orchard of seven and a half acres, and one of the best private dairies in the county. One of his families live in Smithfield, where he owns a handsome home.

Mr. Farrell has had four wives. He was first married in Logan, April 29, 1860, to Amanda A. Steele, daughter of William and Margaret Steele. Ten children were born of this marriage, nine of whom are living. His second marriage was to Charlotte M. Lundberg, who bore him seven children, all of whom are living. The third wife was Lydia A. Anderson, daughter of Andrew and Christina Anderson. Of the four children born of this union, three are now living. His fourth wife was Mary Elizabeth Croshaw, daughter of Charles and Hannah Croshaw. Five of their seven children are now living.

One son, William G., was called at eighteen years of age to go on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, and while there learned the language so perfectly that he was chosen by the government to teach English to the natives. He held this







*Carl F. Amussen*

position a year and then returned home, and after a few years spent another year there engaged in missionary work. The next son, Alfred, served three years in Holland. He returned home and after two years was married and both he and his wife were called to go to Holland as missionaries, remaining three years on this mission. Another son, George, is now on a mission in Germany, where he has been the past year. There are ten sons and thirteen daughters in this family now living, all of whom are a credit to their father. Mr. Farrell received the appointment in 1880 as Bishop of Smithfield, and held that office for twenty years, resigning in May, 1900, and was then ordained a Patriarch. In May, 1887, he was called by President Taylor to go to Canada with six other men to establish a settlement in that country, and they pitched their tents on the banks of Lees Creek on June 3rd, on what is now the site of Cardston. Mr. Farrell remained there three years and helped colonize the place. With the help of two other men he made a wooden compass and surveyed the country and town, laying out lots, and did such careful and accurate work that the survey was accepted by the government surveyor and has never been changed. Among the institutions which he assisted in establishing there, and in which he had an interest were a co-operative store, a co-operative creamery and cheese factory, a co-operative grist mill and a co-operative steam thresher. He was a director in these different enterprises.

In 1897 Mr. Farrell began to agitate the creamery question, with a view of getting the people in his vicinity interested in such an enterprise. The result was that the Smithfield Dairy Company was organized, and a modern plant erected. The same was accomplished by Mr. Farrell and three other men, and he was elected President, which office he has continued to fill. The capacity of the creamery is from six hundred to a thousand pounds of butter per day, besides some cheese. In 1899 the company established a skimming station at a point between Newton and Clarkston.

Mr. Farrell is a remarkably well preserved man, which he attributes to his manner of living.

He has never used tea, coffee, tobacco or liquors, and is as healthy today as at any time of his life. He has made scores of friends throughout Utah and the section of Canada where he labored as colonizing missionary, and can look back upon an unblemished record as a business man.



ARL C. AMUSSEN, of Logan, for many years a prominent business man of Salt Lake City, has chosen this beautiful spot as the one in which to spend his declining days, and here, surrounded by family and friends, is living in enjoyment of the fruits of a long and busy life. Born in the town of Kjoge, Denmark, on May 20, 1825, he has traveled in almost every country of the globe, tarrying from one to two years at a time, and making a number of trips back to his native land. He finally located in Salt Lake City and for twenty-three years stood at the head of her mercantile life, accumulating large means and coming to be one of the successful men of the State.

His parents were Carl P. and Petra E. H. (Johansen) Asmussen, both natives of Denmark, who had four sons, our subject being the second. The parents lived and died in Denmark. As a young man Mr. Amussen started out to see life, traveling in Germany, France, Holland, England, Italy, Spain and Australia, landing in the town of Sydney, in the latter country. He remained but a short time, when he left there for the much talked-of gold fields of that country, where he remained about three months. He then returned to Sydney, remaining there about three months, after which he left for Melbourne, where he engaged in the jewelry business, which he had learned in his native land. Here he continued in business about one and a half years. In those days every man was, to a large extent, his own protector, and Mr. Amussen had a number of thrilling encounters with robbers, but never sustained any great loss, but upon the third attempt to rob his place of business he routed the robbers with his gun, and ever after that was not molested. Disposing of his business interests in

Melbourne, he returned to his native country, and after five years spent on the European continent went to Christ's Church, New Zealand, where he opened a jewelry business and remained six years, meeting with success. He returned once more to England, and there became a member of the Mormon faith, which he had investigated to some extent in New Zealand. From England he went to Denmark, and in the spring of 1865 made preparations to emigrate to America and join the Mormons in their home in Utah. He crossed the plains with Captain Thomas Taylor and located in Salt Lake City. At the end of a year he was sent by the heads of the Church on a mission to New Zealand, laboring in that field three months, and while there disposed of the property he had acquired when in business there. This was quite a successful mission and Mr. Amussen made a few converts. This small beginning was the opening of the Gospel in New Zealand and has since spread enormously. Upon returning to Salt Lake City he engaged in the jewelry business, and continued until 1890, being for twenty-three years one of the leading jewelers of the State. He still owns the business property he occupied during those years, located on Main street, half a block south of the Temple, and which for some years after he vacated it was occupied by the State Bank of Utah. He also has considerable other property in the city.

Mr. Amussen took occasion in 1886 to have his name changed from Asmussen to Amussen, which conforms more readily to the American pronunciation and spelling. After closing up his business in Salt Lake City in 1890 he retired from active work and started out on a pleasure trip, traveling along the Pacific coast from San Diego to British Columbia, and upon his return decided to make his home in Logan, where he also owns considerable real estate. His handsome home is located on Center and Washington streets.

He is at this time a stockholder in the Electric Light Company of this place, and in years past was interested in almost all the banking houses of Salt Lake City, having stock in the Deseret National, Commercial Savings and other banks.

Also was a stockholder in the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution and the Provo Woolen Mills.


Mr. Amussen was married in Salt Lake City, August 2, 1868, to Anna K. Fredericksen, a native of Denmark and a daughter of Lars and Mette K. (Nilsen) Fredericksen. Nine children have been born to them, of whom four are now living, all in Logan.

Besides the missionary trip to New Zealand, our subject made a trip to Denmark in 1879, laboring in the Copenhagen Conference, presiding over that branch for a year and a half, and has also been active in other lines of work in the Church. His life has been filled with adventure and from a poor boy he has steadily climbed to a position of prominence and power in the commercial world.

Mr. Amussen is in the habit of going from his bed into a cold bath each morning. He claims there is nothing more enlivening and invigorating. The colder the water the better. When the water is frozen, he uses snow. To these baths he attributes his present good state of health.

Mr. Amussen is duly grateful to his Maker for all the blessings that have been and are being bestowed upon him.

Personally Mr. Amussen is a most genial gentleman, an affable host, a loyal friend, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends.

 HARLES KELLY, President of the Box Elder Stake of Zion, Brigham City. While Mr. Kelly can hardly be numbered among the early settlers of Utah, yet he has spent about thirty-five years of his life here, and looking back to the time of his arrival in the State, can realize that a vast improvement has been made in the conditions then and now. The year he came here was the year of the famous Black Hawk War, the last battle between the Indians and the whites, in which the latter won a lasting victory, from which they turned away with thankful hearts, content to henceforth pursue their herculean task

of subduing the soil and bringing order and plenty out of chaos and barrenness, with no haunting fear of a savage foe lurking in the shadows, waiting to spring upon their prey.

Mr. Kelly came here as a young man. He was born in Hereford, England, June 9, 1841, and is the son of John P. and Eliza (Long) Kelly, both born in England. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Phillip Kelly, was born in Ireland. Mrs. Kelly's parents were Thomas and Ann (Taysom) Long. The family became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and in 1862 the father and mother emigrated to Utah and settled at American Fork, where they lived until their deaths. The mother died in 1891 and the father in 1897.

Our subject, who was the oldest in a family of six children, grew to manhood in his native country, and learned the shoemaker trade from his father. He began life for himself by going into the shoe business in Pencombe, Herefordshire, and remained there from 1859 to 1866, meeting with very good success. In the latter year he decided to come to Utah, and accordingly took passage with his family on board the vessel *Saint Mark*, bound for New York, at which place they landed on July 24th. They made the rest of the journey by boat and ox team, crossing the plains in the company of Captain Scott, and arrived in Salt Lake City October 6th. They pushed on to American Fork, and there our subject made his home for two years, engaged in the shoe business, and then moved to Brigham City, which has continued to be his home up to the present time. For some years he was Superintendent of the Brigham Co-operative Factory and a Director in the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association. While Superintendent of the Co-operative Factory, in which he was a stockholder, they manufactured two hundred and sixty thousand dollars worth of goods. When that institution ceased to do business our subject established a shoe manufactory of his own, which he conducted from 1880 to 1885, at which time he received a call from the heads of the Church to go on a mission to England, serving a little over two years in that field

and laboring in the Birmingham Conference. On his return he resumed his shoe business, and continued up to 1899, when he sold out to one of his sons, in order to devote his entire time to Church work, in which we find him at this time.

Mr. Kelly has married three times. His first marriage occurred in England, on November 22, 1860, when he was united to Miss Emma Price, daughter of Thomas and Milburn (Dern) Price. Fifteen children were born of this marriage, of whom seven are now living—John T., William A., George E., Robert C., Emily K., now Mrs. Michael Whitworth, of Chesterfield, Idaho; Edwin F., Walter James, now in England on a mission. He was married the second time in Salt Lake City, October 13, 1873, to Maria Thompson, who bore him five children, of whom four are living—Frederick C., engaged in the shoe business in this city; Louisa, now Mrs. Carl Nelson; Ezra, died aged two years; Alfred engaged in teaching school, and Elizabeth L. His third wife was Sarah Ann Wrighton, and they, too, were married in Salt Lake City, the ceremony being performed October 8, 1883. Four children have been born of this union—Ethel, Grace, Wrighton C., and Florence.

When Mr. Kelly returned from his mission to England in 1887, he was made one of the Presidents of the Box Elder Stake of Zion, being First Counselor four years and Second Counselor eight years, and in November, 1899, was made President of the Box Elder Stake of Zion. Since then he has given his entire time and attention to Church work. This Stake consists of Seventeen Wards and six branches, with a total membership of about seven thousand Saints. In the early history of Brigham City he was for nearly seventeen years Stake Superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and has always been active along Church lines. During his residence in Utah he has made a large circle of friends and acquaintances, his business and ecclesiastical life bringing him prominently before the public, and throughout his career his life has been most honorable and upright, and he has proved a staunch friend and loyal citizen.



MARTIN LUTHER ENSIGN is one of the few surviving pioneers of Utah, being a lad of sixteen years when he made the trip across the plains in the second company of 1847. He is the son of Horace and Mary (Brunson) Ensign, the father a native of Massachusetts. The Ensign family is an old one in this country, there being two generations of Isaacs. The first Isaac was a child when his father died, and never knew his surname. As a lad he was employed as cabin boy on board a ship, and his mother married a ship steward. They refused to give the child a home, and smarting under his sense of wrong and injustice, he would not take the name of the man his mother had married, but adopted instead the name Ensign, which was the name of the office he held on the ship, and thus the Ensign family was founded in America. The family of which our subject is a member became converted to Mormonism and emigrated to Nauvoo, Illinois, where they remained about three weeks, and from that place went to Winter Quarters with the main body of the Church. Here the father died in the fall of 1846, and the following spring the mother and family of six children joined Daniel Spencer's company of one hundred, and crossed the plains, our subject driving three yoke of oxen belonging to John Eldredge.

Mr. Ensign was born in Hamden County, Massachusetts, on March 31, 1831, and there received the most of his scholastic training. He remained in Salt Lake City until May 18, 1853, when he came to where Brigham City now stands, being one of the pioneers to this place, and took up a piece of land. He is by trade a carpenter, furniture maker and wheelwright, and has followed these different occupations throughout life in addition to his farming. He built a good home on his land, surrounded by fruit and shade trees, and is now in very comfortable circumstances.

The marriage of Mr. Ensign and Miss Mary Dunn was celebrated on January 8, 1852, in Salt Lake City. Of their nine children, six are now living—Mary A., grew up and married and died at the age of forty-two years, leaving a family

of ten children; Georgiana is now Mrs. William Hill; Emma, now Mrs. Lee; Camilla, wife of Isaac Smith of Logan; Martin L., living in Box Elder County; Effie C., wife of Professor L. Merrill of Logan, and Adam W.

Mrs. Ensign is the daughter of Simeon and Adoline (Rawson) Dunn, natives of Michigan, who came to Utah in 1848, Mrs. Ensign driving a wagon to which was hitched one yoke of oxen, the entire distance across the plains. Mr. and Mrs. Ensign celebrated their golden wedding on January 8, 1902, the occasion being a most pleasing one. The reception was held in the Fourth Ward meeting house in Brigham City, and among other numbers on the program was an excellent paper prepared and read by Professor Merrill, of the Utah Agricultural College at Logan, being a resume of the life and work of our subject and his estimable wife. They have had nine children, forty-six grand children and thirteen great-grandchildren. Of these there are living six children, thirty-three grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren.

In 1857 Mr. Ensign was called on a mission to Great Britain, and in order to comply was compelled to leave his wife and little family of three children in destitute circumstances, dependent upon the exertions of the wife for their maintenance. He made the trip east in company with the Hand Cart brigade, which he left at Omaha. Upon his return in 1858 he found his family had gone south with the general move, returning home that fall. Since 1877 he has been a member of the High Council of Box Elder Stake, and a faithful worker. One of his sons, A. W., served on a two years' mission to Tennessee.

In politics he is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, of which he has been a member ever since the division in 1891. He was Coroner of his county for six years and ten years Justice of the Peace. There are but few men in Box Elder County who are better known or more generally popular than is Mr. Ensign, and his career has been one of which he and his children may justly be proud.

**J**OHN D. PETERS is one of Utah's sons who have spent their entire lives within her confines, and have here made a name and career for themselves of which they have just right to be proud. Born in Salt Lake City, Mr. Peters has spent the greater portion of his life in this place, and given Brigham City the benefit of his mature judgment and experience. He is one of the conservative business men of his time, and is regarded as a financier of sound judgment, having for many years been connected with the banking houses of this place, and it was largely owing to his cool, level-headed foresight and keen business sagacity that the Bank of Brigham City, of which he was at that time Cashier, was enabled to tide over the panic of 1893. Nor has his life been given entirely to business; no man in the county is better known politically than he, and it is perhaps safe to say he has served in as large a political capacity as any man of his time, serving both his county, city and State.

John D. Peters was born on May 10, 1850, and is the son of David and Laura J. (Davis) Peters, both natives of North Wales. They both came to Utah in 1849 and settled in Salt Lake City. The father moved to where Brigham City now stands in 1853, and here engaged in farming, which he followed for the balance of his life. In his own country he had followed the trade of carding and spinning. During the time he lived in Brigham City he won a reputation for honesty and uprightness of living, that can but be a pleasure for his children to remember. He died on July 12, 1898, after a successful career, leaving a wife and nine children, of whom seven grew to maturity. His widow died in December, 1899.

Our subject was the oldest son and fourth child in the family. His early education was obtained from the schools of this place, completing his studies at the Deseret University, now the University of Utah, in Salt Lake City. For fourteen years after his graduation he was occupied in farming and school teaching, in Box Elder County. While engaged in teaching he was elected County Superintendent of Schools in

1883, holding his office until 1887. He was then elected Probate Judge, and held that office three years. In 1890 he was elected County Clerk for two years. All these offices were given him by the People's Party, of which he was a member. After the division on national political lines, he cast his lot with the Democratic party, and in 1892 was elected on that ticket to the Legislature, and during his term in the Legislature continued to fill his office of County Clerk. At the expiration of his term as County Clerk he was elected Mayor of Brigham City, his term of office expiring in 1895.

In 1893 he accepted the position of Cashier of the Bank of Brigham City, and during the time the country was in the throes of the panic, Mr. Peters was given entire management of the affairs of the institution, its officials feeling that if any one could tide it over the shoals he could; nor was their confidence misplaced, Mr. Peters giving himself heart and soul to the task of saving the honor of the bank, and had the satisfaction of seeing it pass safely through the crisis, and safely launched on another year of business, with its financial condition in good shape. In the fall of 1894 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In May, 1895, he received a call from the heads of the Church and left in June to go on a mission to Great Britain. He labored in that field twenty-six months, principally in the Welsh Conference, over which he presided during the last nineteen months. Upon his return home he returned to private life, giving his attention to his farm, but he had been too good a public servant to remain long in the obscurity of private life and in 1898 he was prevailed upon to once more allow his name to be used as a candidate for County Superintendent of Schools. He received the election and served in that capacity for two years, at the end of which time he was again tendered the Cashiership of the Bank of Brigham City, which he accepted, but was compelled to resign, owing to a severe attack of Typhoid fever. When the First National Bank was organized in 1901, Mr. Peters' support was sought and he became a member of the Board of Directors, and was

elected Cashier. Owing to his long experience in the banking business the other members of the firm deferred greatly to his judgment and the matter of launching the new house was left largely to our subject. The bank was organized with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. They bought what is known as the Co-operative building, by far the best business block in town, which they equipped with the latest and best bank furniture, and have since continued to do a safe and growing business.

Mr. Peters was married in Salt Lake City, November 22, 1869, to Miss Louisa Bingham, daughter of Perry and Elizabeth Bingham, residents of Perry, Box Elder County. Ten children have been born of this marriage—Sarah, now Mrs. O. N. Stohl, of this city; Emeline, wife of George W. Watkins, also living here; Laura, wife of Alma Iverson, of Brigham City; John W., teaching school. He also served a two-year mission to Wales; Mary, Elsa, Perry, Lois, Reynolds, who died in babyhood, and Royle.

All the family are members of the Mormon Church and active in their Ward. Mrs. Peters and her daughters are members of the different societies, and much interested in Church work. Mr. Peters is a member of the High Council and Stake Superintendent of Sunday Schools. He was Counselor to the Bishop for many years, and is well and favorably known to the heads of the Church. Besides his farm, he owns a commodious home in town, where the family reside.



WILLIAM E. RACKER. For almost thirty-five years the subject of this sketch has been a resident of the United States, during which time he has spent his life principally in the interests of the People's Co-operative Store of Lehi, of which establishment he is the Superintendent.

He was born in Aarhus, Denmark, January 23, 1853, and is the son of C. F. and Jacobine Racker. He spent his early life in Denmark and was educated in the schools of that country. His father died when he was a small boy and when he was

fifteen years of age his mother emigrated to America, bringing her three children with her. William E. was the second child and is now the oldest living. Upon reaching Utah our subject remained in Salt Lake City for a year, the mother and two other children going to Lehi, where Mr. Racker later joined them. He began life in Lehi working at anything he could get, running a threshing machine for a time and later obtaining a clerkship in the Tithing office under Bishop Evans, which he retained for six years, at the end of which time he accepted a position of book-keeper in the establishment of which he is now Superintendent. He was advanced to the position of Assistant Superintendent, and held that for ten years, being made General Superintendent in 1893, and has since occupied that position. He is also Secretary and Treasurer of this institution.

Mr. Racker was married in March, 1873, to Miss Rozilla Evans, daughter of Bishop Evans, and by this marriage twelve children have been born, ten of whom are living.

Mr. Racker is a strong believer in the principles of the Republican party and has been quite active in its work since living here. He has been Treasurer of Lehi for three terms and is prominent in all public affairs. Outside of the establishment of which he is Manager, He is interested in a number of local enterprises, among which is the beet factory, the bank, in which he is a Director; President and Director of the Electric Light Company and one of the owners of the Union Hotel, the leading hotel of the place. He is a member of the Mormon Church, which he joined in his native land.

Besides the main store of the company near the Short Line depot at Lehi, they also have a large branch establishment located on Main street near the Rio Grande railroad, where they do a flourishing business, occupying several buildings and giving employment to fifteen people. They carry a full line of groceries, dry goods, furniture, etc., and have the leading business of the place. Bishop Cutler, of the Beet Sugar Company, is the President of this concern, but he does not give much of his time to it, Mr. Racker hav-



ing the management of both branches, and it is largely due to his able and efficient supervision that the business has assumed its present large and flourishing proportions.

Mr. Racker is regarded as one of the foremost business men of Lehi, and the high rank which he takes in the business world has been entirely due to his own unaided efforts. Coming to this new country an orphan, entirely without means, and with a widowed mother to support, he has by dint of hard work and perseverance slowly but surely climbed the ladder of success, winning and retaining the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated, and there is today no more deservedly popular man in this vicinity than William E. Racker.

**W**ILLIAM ANDREW crossed the great American plains with his parents in 1857, as a babe of three years, and his earliest recollections are of a wild and unsettled region, vastly different from the environments to which the children of the present generation are used. As he grew up he took a hand in the work of bringing order out of chaos, and while he has not accumulated as much wealth as some others, yet in the race he has not been left behind when it comes to true worth in the service he has rendered his State and Church, and many can today point him out as the man who has assisted them in ways which money can not repay, and eased the heavy burdens they were staggering under. He has always been a true friend, a loyal citizen and a kind neighbor, and stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

Mr. Andrew was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1854, and is the son of John and Isabella (Montgomery) Andrew, both of whom were born in Ireland. The father came to America in 1851 and lived for several years in the East, coming to Utah in 1857, locating in Salt Lake City, where the mother died within a month after arriving there. She left a family of four children, of whom our subject was next to the youngest. The father is still living in Logan

at the advanced age of eighty years. From Salt Lake the family moved to Heber in 1864, and that was their home for the next four years. The father had been a weaver in his own land, and after coming to Utah devoted himself to that pursuit for about fifteen years and then engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Our subject remained at home until nineteen years of age, acquiring such education as the schools afforded, attending in the winter months, and at the age of nineteen started out to make his own way in life, farming for a time on shares, and later branching out into the stock business, which he followed for many years, and is at this time one of the largest cattlemen in Cache County, ranging his cattle in the northern part of the State. He has at this time a valuable farm of one hundred and fifty acres in this valley, where he owns a comfortable home.

Mr. Andrew was married in Logan, December 17, 1873, to Miss Valeria Reese, a daughter of David Reese, one of the old settlers of Cache County, who came to Logan in 1859 and has since been one of the staunch citizens of this place. His sketch will be found in another part of this work. Mrs. Andrew was the first girl to come to Cache County. Eight children have been born to our subject—Valeria, now Mrs. E. L. Larsen, living in Newton, Utah; William R., David, Martha E., John E., Isabella, Omea L. and Homa.

In politics he is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and was at one time a member of the City Council. Both Mr. and Mrs. Andrew were born and reared in the Mormon Church and have raised their children in that faith. Mr. Andrew is at this time an Elder. His son William served as a missionary, spending two and a half years in Indiana.

**A**Lfred L. FARRELL, County Clerk of Cache County, is a native of this State, his birth occurring in the city of Logan on March 4, 1868. He is the son of George L. and Charlotte (Lundberg) Farrell. With the exception of the

time spent in the service of the Mormon Church in foreign lands, the life of Mr. Farrell has been spent within the confines of Utah, and after graduating from the schools of this place, he entered upon his business career. He is a graduate of the Brigham Young Academy at Provo and also of the University of Utah, at Salt Lake City. He has been associated with his father in cattle and sheep raising, farming, etc., and at the age of twenty started out as a broker, in which line he met with fair success.

In politics he has always been a Democrat and has been in public life for some years. He was for six years Deputy County Recorder and was elected to his present office in 1900. He is also Clerk of the District Court and Clerk of the County Commissioners. The members of the present Board are: William Edwards, Chairman, of Logan; Ole H. Andersen, of Hyrum, and James V. Allen, of Smithfield.

Mr. Farrell was married in this city July 15, 1897, to Miss Luna A. Thatcher, a daughter of George W. Thatcher, one of the prominent men of this place. Two children have been born of

Both Mr. and Mrs. Farrell are consistent members of the Mormon Church, in whose faith they were born and raised, and Mr. Farrell has served on two missions, the first to Holland, from 1890 to 1893, and the second to the same country, from 1897 to 1900, presiding over the mission on both occasions.

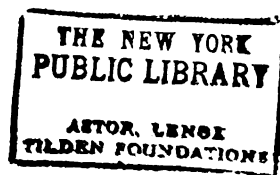


MILLEN D. ATWOOD is a native Utahn and has spent his entire life within the confines of this State. His birth occurred early in the history of Utah and he has grown up amid the scenes and incidents peculiar to the settlement and cultivation of a new country. While he was too young to participate actively in the Indian wars that kept the Territory in a turmoil for so many years, he was old enough when some of them occurred to have a lively appreciation of the dangers which threatened the people, and as the son of a pioneer partook of the hardships and privations which were the lot of

those noble men and women who laid their lives freely upon the altar of their religion, that the Church which they believed to be the right one, and which has since done so much for the poor and oppressed of other countries, might here find a permanent home, where its members could follow its teachings undisturbed.

Our subject was born in Salt Lake City May 16, 1853, and is the son of Miner G. and Mary D. (Guile) Atwood, natives of Connecticut. The father was born in that State in 1823 and died in Salt Lake City, May 10, 1887. The mother is still living in that city at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Atwood's people were prominent citizens of the State of Connecticut and took an active part in the affairs of the country. Also later in the work of the Mormon Church. One brother, Millen, uncle of our subject, drove the team for President Brigham Young when he made his first trip to Utah, and returned with him to the Missouri river that same fall. After he had secured the necessary means to bring his parents to Utah he did so, which was in 1850. Upon his arrival he made his home in the Cottonwood district, living there about three years, and then removed to Salt Lake City, where he spent the remainder of his life. With the exception of the time that he was on missionary trips for the Church in 1857, he worked along that line in the State for a few months, and in 1862 he went to South Africa, where he labored for three years.

Millen D. Atwood was third in a family of seven children. He grew up in Salt Lake City and obtained such education as was possible from the schools of that time. While still young he secured employment in the lumber yards of Frank Armstrong, and after remaining there for five years accepted a position with Taylor, Romney and Armstrong, with whom he remained ten years. In 1887 he moved to Pleasant Grove, purchasing a farm of eighty acres located two miles north of that city. He has given much care and attention to the cultivation of this land, and it is now considered one of the valuable and highly cultivated farms in this county, being well equipped with farming implements, barns, cor-





*Thos Smart*

als, etc., and under a good system of irrigation.

Mr. Atwood was married in Salt Lake City October 8, 1877, to Miss Sarah Wanlass, who was born in England, her birth occurring May 10, 1856. She is the daughter of Jackson and Jane Wanlass, both natives of England, who embraced the Mormon religion and emigrated to this country at an early day. Mrs. Atwood's mother died in Richmond, Missouri, shortly after their arrival from England and her father brought his family of five children across the plains in 1862. Six children have blessed the marriage of our subject, three of them born in Salt Lake City and three born on the farm. They are: Millen W., Frank D., Lawrence M., John L., Sarah D., and Ardena J. Millen W., the oldest son, is now absent on a mission to the northern States, his headquarters being at La Crosse, Wisconsin. The second son, Frank D., is a student at the University of Utah, in Salt Lake City.

In politics Mr. Atwood is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, but he has never participated in the work of his party to the extent of seeking or holding public office, beyond that of School Trustee. He is and always has been a staunch friend of all educational matters and has taken an active part in supporting and promoting all measures for the betterment of the existing school system, believing in giving the youth of Utah every possible advantage in this direction, as a foundation for their future careers.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Atwood were born and reared in the Mormon faith and have brought their children up in that belief. Among the official positions which our subject has held in the Church is that of High Council of the Alpine Stake, and he is at this time Second Counselor to Bishop Warnick of the Manila Ward, Alpine Stake of Zion.

Mr. Atwood is a well-known man in both this section of the State and in Salt Lake City. He is held in high regard wherever known as a staunch and loyal citizen, a man of unimpeachable integrity, and active in the work of both State and Church.



**THOMAS SMART.** Cache County has long been called the Granary of Utah, from the fact that it is the largest grain producing county in the State, but of recent years men have discovered that it has other qualities which will in time make it as famous in other lines as it is now in its grain producing capacity. The soil is peculiarly adapted to the raising of sugar beets, which bids fair to become a leading industry in Utah, and as a stock range it is not to be excelled by any other portion of the State. It remained for the gentleman whose name heads this sketch to discover a method whereby the vast tract of table land lying at the mouth of Logan canyon could be converted into good grass land and used as a cattle range, and although the means used has required a large outlay of money and time, yet the end has justified the wisdom of Mr. Smart's theory and proven that when the time shall come that the now barren and useless waste lands of this Western country shall have been brought under proper irrigation, there will be a rich farming and grazing country thrown open to the thousands of people in the over-crowded East.

Mr. Smart is a native born Utahn and familiar from childhood with the questions of irrigation and stock raising. He has made the subject of the reclamation of the desert lands of his State a life-long study, and when the time came that he had the means to put his theory into practice, went ahead with the air of a man who is confident that he is right, and as a result has a system of water works that is not duplicated in Utah. He bought a thousand acres of land at the mouth of Logan canyon, which at that time was considered worthless and beyond reclamation. After clearing about three hundred acres of this for farming purposes and constructing suitable ditches and canals in order to irrigate the entire tract, he tapped the ditch of the Electric Light plant, and conveyed the water by pipes in a roundabout way to his own ditch, at a point nearly opposite the point where he had tapped the plant of the Electric Power Company, and from there runs it into his own ditches which convey it along the foothills, irrigating the

table land and converting the hitherto sagebrush tract into rich meadow land. From this land he puts up sufficient hay to winter a portion of his large herds of sheep and cattle, and is probably the wealthiest stockman in Cache County.

He was born in American Fork on December 16, 1853, and is a son of Thomas S. and Ann (Ater) Smart, a full biographical sketch of whom will be found in the sketch of President Smart of Heber, in another part of this work. When our subject was six years of age his people moved to Franklin, Idaho, where Mr. Smart grew to manhood and entered into the sheep business. He came to Logan about ten years ago and bought a good home in town, where the family reside the most of the time, and also built a pretty little house on his farm at the mouth of Logan canyon. When he was married he was compelled to borrow fifteen dollars towards defraying the expenses of the occasion, and now he is the owner of forty thousand head of sheep and twelve hundred head of cattle, besides his other large holdings. He is President of the Oneida Mercantile Union, at Franklin, Idaho, doing a general retail mercantile business, carrying a thirty-five-thousand-dollar stock, which is equally divided among three stockholders and is well known in both Idaho and Utah.

The marriage of Mr. Smart occurred in 1874, when he led to the altar Miss Catherine A. Hatch, daughter of L. H. Hatch. Eleven children have been born of this union, of whom eight are now living.

Politically he is a staunch Republican, and while he is not an office seeker, he is active in the work of his party, spending time and money freely in its cause. The family are members of the Mormon Church and active in local circles. As an individual Mr. Smart is most approachable; prosperity has not spoiled him, nor success turned his head, and he is today one of the popular men of Utah, both socially and in a business way.



BENJAMIN J. BENNETT. In this age, which is rightly called the age of the young man; when he is found occupying places of prominence, trust and large responsibility in almost every avocation, the counting house, railroad office, bank, mercantile establishments, and even high public offices, Utah keeps pace with the rest of the world in this as she does in all other matters, and in very many of the leading enterprises of the State young men are to be found at the head of affairs, directing and controlling large business undertakings. In looking over this list, special mention should be made of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, Benjamin J. Bennett, one of American Fork's enterprising young merchants.

Mr. Bennett was born in Holden, Millard County, this State, November 26, 1870. He is the son of Benjamin and Emma Jane (Holman) Bennett. The father is a native of Wales and the mother was born in Salt Lake City. Mrs. Bennett's ancestors came to America with the Pilgrim Fathers, and are a well-known family in the Eastern portion of the United States. After coming to Utah the father made seven trips across the plains, and finally located in Idaho Falls, Idaho, where he is now engaged in business.

Our subject attended school at Holden during the early years of his life and finished his studies in the Deseret University, now the University of Utah, in Salt Lake City. He has been engaged in business more or less since his early boyhood, showing a marked ability for this particular line, and in October, 1901, in company with his five brothers and the father, embarked in this enterprise, putting in a fifteen-thousand-dollar stock, which is one of the most complete and up-to-date in the city. The father still makes his home in Idaho Falls, looking after his business there and the brothers are also engaged in other directions, the management of this business devolving upon our subject, who gives it his special and undivided attention, and is meeting with large success.

He was married in Beaver County, Utah, in

1890, to Miss Lavina Farrar, a native of that county, born in 1872 and a daughter of James and Phidelia Farrar. Two children have been born of this marriage—Benjamin L. and Lavina Pearl.

In politics Mr. Bennett is a member of the Republican party, but has never participated to any extent in its work, nor sought to hold office, his business demanding all his attention. He is a member of the Mormon Church and from 1896 to 1898 served on a mission for the Church at San Jose, California.

Our subject is still a young man, just on the threshold of his career, but has already proven himself possessed of unusual business ability and judgment, and his friends predict a bright future for him.



WILLIAM EDWARD CLARK is a member of the well-known firm of Clark Brothers & Company, one of the leading mercantile establishments in Pleasant Grove, organized in 1880 by George Sheffer Clark, father of our subject. At the time the business was established it was so small that but one clerk was required, but year by year it has grown and increased until it has reached its present large proportions. Mr. Clark took his sons one by one into the business, and there are now five brothers interested in the business and the concern gives employment to seven clerks the year round and during the busy season employs from twelve to fifteen hands. The senior Mr. Clark continued his interest in the firm until the time of his death.

George Sheffer Clark, the father of our subject, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, November 7, 1816, and was the son of Richard and Elizabeth Ann Clark, whose ancestors settled in Pennsylvania under the leadership of William Penn. The family moved to a farm near Indianapolis, and there Mr. Clark grew up and obtained a limited education. He heard the gospel of Mormonism preached in Indianapolis in 1842 and was so profoundly impressed with its

teachings that he at once started to visit his brother, who was a Methodist minister living in Chicago, and preach the doctrine to him, believing he would convert him to Mormonism. Before he reached his journey's end he received the tidings of his brother's death. He continued his journey, and while visiting with his sister-in-law his parents moved to Nauvoo, where Mr. Clark later joined them and was baptized in the Mississippi river by Bishop Hale, and confirmed by Orson Pratt and others. He was ordained an Elder in 1843 and returned to Indiana, where he disposed of his property at a great sacrifice, and then went to Williamsport, where he worked during the winter and in the spring returned to Nauvoo. He was at once made a guard and participated in the terrible scenes which took place at the killing of the Prophet Joseph Smith. The Mormon Temple was finished shortly after this and Mr. Clark received his endowments and was ordained a Seventy. At the time of the call for volunteers for the Mexican War Mr. Clark was one of the men who responded, but upon reaching Santa Fe, New Mexico, was sent back with a number of others who were on the sick list. They went by way of Laramie, Wyoming, and suffered considerable annoyance from the Spaniards, who stole their horses. The little company finally caught up with the pioneers at Green River, but Mr. Clark continued to grow worse and being taken very sick with mountain fever, was brought to Salt Lake in one of President Young's wagons. He explored the valley until the last company returned to Winter Quarters, when he joined the company and drove President Young's carriage. In the spring of 1848 he and his brother took up farms in Iowa and remained there two years, at the end of which time Mr. Clark was married to Miss Susan Dalley, mother of our subject, and started across the plains once more, reaching Salt Lake City in September, 1850. He later moved to Pleasant Grove and was made Bishop of the north end of Utah County. He was elected Probate Judge of Utah County in 1853. That fall the Indians, under the leadership of their chief, Walker, gave the settlers in the southern counties a great deal

of trouble, and Mr. Clark was detailed to get a company of fifty families from the towns of Lehi, American Fork and Pleasant Grove and go with them to Cedar City to make that town stronger. He took his sick wife with him and after suffering untold hardships, accomplished his mission, remaining in Cedar City eighteen months, and sacrificing much money in being compelled to sell his property at great loss. He also performed a mission of almost three years duration in Australia, and was a leader in all the enterprises for the upbuilding and growth of Pleasant Grove. His wife died on April 9th, 1891, and he followed her August 28, 1901, leaving a family of six children and nineteen living grandchildren. The children are: Joseph B., George Heber, Susanna M., John F., William E., our subject, and Hyrum L.

Our subject was born in Pleasant Grove February 9, 1864, and his early life was spent working on a farm. He received his education from the schools of this place and at the Brigham Young Academy at Provo. He began his business life as a clerk in his father's store in 1887, and has gradually worked his way up until he is now a member of the firm. These five brothers are among the most wide-awake and progressive business men in the State, and are among the solid and substantial citizens of Utah County. They have a large farm near this place, and are rapidly coming to the front as wealthy men. By their unusual business ability, and honorable, straightforward business methods, they have built up a leading business and made a high reputation, not alone in commercial lines but wherever they are known.

Our subject is a single man. In politics he is like his brothers a believer in the principles of the Democratic party and has been active in its work. He has just served a term as Mayor, his term of office expiring the first of this year. Prior to fulfilling that office he was for three years City Recorder, and also Justice of the Peace for two years. He was called and set apart on October 15, 1896, to go on a mission to England, and served in the London Conference two years, when he went to London and pre-

sided over that conference for eight months. Before coming home he made a pleasure trip to Paris. He has also been active in Church work at home and was for several years President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.



**D**AVID McDANIEL came to Utah when but an infant, crossing the great American plains in his mother's arms. Mr. McDaniel's grandfather, James, came from Scotland and settled in Iowa, where his son John, the father of our subject, was born and grew to manhood, marrying Christiana Stoker, also a native of that State, who became the mother of our subject. There were nine children in this family, of whom our subject was next to the youngest, and all of whom are now living in Utah County. The family crossed the plains to Utah in 1851 and first settled in Salt Lake County and from there moved to Spanish Fork, from which place they came to Alpine, the father being one of the early settlers in this place. The mother died about 1856, and the father died in 1892.

Our subject was born in Pottawatomie County, Iowa, on April 18, 1849, and grew to manhood on his father's farm, obtaining his education from such schools as then existed in this part of the State. He began life as a farmer, and by hard work, industry and economy was able to branch out into the live stock business, buying both cattle and sheep, but of late years has confined his attention almost exclusively to the sheep business, in which he has been unusually successful, being one of the leading sheep men of this county. He has also acquired large land holdings, owning a fine home in Alpine, where the family live, and also two farms in the vicinity of Alpine.

Mr. McDaniel was married in Alpine in 1873, to Miss Sarah Clark, daughter of George and Catherine Clark, of this place. Three children have been born of this marriage, one of whom has died. They are: David A., who died in infancy; Frederick O. and Charles W.



In political life Mr. McDaniel has been a staunch believer in the principles of the Republican party since the organization of that party in Utah, but has not sought nor held public office.

He and his wife are members of the Mormon Church and Mrs. McDaniel is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, in whose work she is quite prominent, and is also a teacher in the Sunday School.

Socially Mr. McDaniel is a most pleasant and genial man and by his upright and honorable career has won the confidence and esteem of the entire community. His large success in a financial way has come to him as the result of his own ability, coupled with hard work, perseverance and untiring industry, and he is today one of the substantial men of Utah County.

**H**ENRY BALLARD is one of the old-timers of Logan, and while not as well endowed with this world's goods as some of his neighbors, is yet in the enjoyment of a sufficient income to cover all the needs of his wife and himself while they shall both live. He was in his day a prosperous farmer of Cache County, but as his children grew up he took pride in establishing them in homes of their own, and thus has divided up his estate while living, and according to his own best judgment, having the pleasure of seeing his children surrounding him in his old age, and in a position to make a comfortable livelihood for themselves.

Mr. Ballard is of English birth, being born in Thatcham, Parish of Berkshire, England, on January 27, 1832, and is the son of William and Anna (Russell) Ballard, both natives of that country. The father was the son of Barnard and Ann Ballard, and the maternal grandfather of our subject was George Russell. There were four boys in this family—Charles, George, John and our subject, the latter being the only one now living. Henry Ballard was the first one of the family to embrace the Mormon religion, being baptized by Joseph Kimber in February, 1849. The father came into the Church about nine months later and the mother in about a year.

On January 10, 1852, our subject left his native land, sailing on board the ship *Kennebeck*, and landing in New Orleans on March 14th, in company with three hundred and thirty-three other passengers. They took the boat at New Orleans and traveled up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Council Bluffs, Iowa. When they reached Lexington, Missouri, the engine boilers exploded, blowing up the steamboat and killing and wounding many of the passengers. Fifty of the Mormon emigrants and twenty-five Gentiles were injured, the most of whom died, and our subject still carries a terrible scar as a memento of that occasion. The rest of the river trip was made on the *Isabella*, the first boat being named the *Saluda*. From Council Bluffs he made the trip across the plains with Captain Eli B. Kelsey, reaching Salt Lake City on October 16th. During this trip our subject drove a herd of sheep across the plains for Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow and Franklin D. Richards. The parents followed in the next train, but owing to his mode of travel they reached here ahead of our subject. In their old age they made their homes with our subject, and both died at his home; the father died in May, 1885, surviving his wife by only a few months, her death occurring in September, 1884.

After reaching Utah Mr. Ballard was employed for some time as a herder, taking care of the sheep he had brought across the plains. During the Johnston army troubles he served for a time in John Bennion's company, and later in the companies of Porter Rockwell and Lot Smith, spending ten weeks in the service. When the general move south occurred he went as far as Santaquin, and when he returned that fall went to Mill Creek, remaining there until the following spring, when he came to Logan, and was one of the men who helped survey the city. This has since been his home. In addition to general farming he has engaged to some extent in stock raising. He was for many years President of the United Order Manufacturing and Building Company of Logan, of the Second and Third Wards. This company operated three saw and planing mills, a general merchandise store and

a dairy. Mr. Ballard was one of the moving spirits in the organization of this company and remained its head until it disorganized some years ago, after a very successful career, which was the direct result of the large amount of time and energy spent by its President in looking after the affairs of the concern. Mr. Ballard has now practically retired from the more active duties of life, and is enjoying his old age surrounded by all that love of children and friends can suggest or do, living in a modern and beautiful little cottage, with the faithful helpmeet who has passed through many hardships with him and been a constant source of comfort, strength and encouragement.

He has filled many offices in the Church and labored in its cause both at home and abroad. On October 9, 1853, he was ordained a member of the Thirty-seventh Quorum of Seventies, on May 16, 1856, he received his Endowments. He was Acting Bishop of his Ward for some time and afterwards ordained Bishop and retained that office for forty years, finally resigning owing to failing health. He was released on April 27, 1900, and on April 30th made a Patriarch, which is the highest office outside of the Presidency, and one to which comparatively few men attain. He crossed the plains in 1864 and brought back a company of emigrants, and on October 31, 1886, was called and set apart for missionary work in his native country. He labored in the London Conference, over which he presided for a year and nine months. His devotion to his Church caused him to suffer imprisonment and fine during the time of the trouble over the polygamy question. He was sentenced on February 8, 1889, and released on April 8th, upon the payment of the costs of his case, which amounted to thirty-eight dollars and a half.

Mr. Ballard has had two wives. His first wife was Margaret McNeil, a daughter of Thomas and Jennett Reid, both natives of Scotland, who came to Utah in 1859 with their family of seven children. Mrs. Ballard was the oldest daughter. She drove a cow across the plains, walking the entire distance. Of her eleven children, six are now living. The second wife was Emily, a sis-

ter of the first wife. She had seven children, of whom five are now living. Of the children, the eldest son, Henry William, has been Bishop of Benson Ward for the past twelve years; Melvi J. is Second Counselor to the Bishop of the Second Ward in Logan; he also served on a mission to the Northern States, spending two and a half years in that work, and is a man possessing considerable musical talent; Earnest R. spent two years on a mission to California. The other children are: Thomas; Rebecca, now Mrs. L. S. Cardon; Lettie, now the wife of G. W. Squires; Myrtle, Willard R., Lyddia, now Mrs. William Griffin; Franklin H., and Jennie, wife of Frank Griffin. Of the sons-in-law, L. S. Cardon served on a mission to Germany and Switzerland nearly three years and presided over the Swiss mission about two years. William Griffin served in England more than two years, and G. W. Squires served more than two years in California.



**T**HOMAS FEATHERSTONE, a wealthy farmer of Utah County, was born in Lestershire, England, September 15, 1834, and is the son of John and Eliza (Berkcumshaw) Featherstone. The parents were natives of England, and the father was by trade a stone sawyer.

Our subject grew to manhood in the land of his birth, and there learned the trade of a bricklayer. He first heard the gospel of Mormonism preached in his own country, and after studying it carefully accepted it as the true religion and was baptized in 1849 by Elder Thomas Reed, and confirmed a member of the Church by Louis Robinson. He was ordained a Deacon and later a Priest, and labored as such in England until the time of his coming to the United States. He left Liverpool in the early part of 1854, on board the vessel *Jermanicus*, and landed at New Orleans. From there he went to St. Louis, remaining there until the spring of 1857, following his trade as a bricklayer, and from Saint Louis traveled to what was Florence, Nebraska, where he joined a train of fifty ox teams coming to Utah under command of Captain Jacob Hoff-

hines. After they had traveled some distance it was thought best to divide the train, which they accordingly did, and our subject made the rest of the journey under Captain James H. Hart. Their company arrived in Salt Lake City, September 11th. The following spring Mr. Featherstone moved to American Fork and spent about three years in the fort which then existed here, during which time he worked at his trade and also engaged in farming.

He became a member of the Utah Nauvoo Legion, which was formed in Utah in the early days and his first duty as a member of this company was in connection with the Johnston army troubles in 1857-58, being one of those sent out to meet the army at the time of the general move of the people to the southern part of the State. After the trouble was over he again took up his farming, and has increased his holdings from time to time, until he now owns twenty acres of farm land in American Fork and eighty acres in Pleasant Grove, besides his town property in American Fork, where he makes his home.

Mr. Featherstone married in England to Miss Emma Smith, a native of Nottingham, England, where she was born August 9, 1832. Seven children were born of this union—John T., born in England; William E., born in Saint Louis; Annie, Frank, Thomas, Stephen, Elizabeth and William, all of whom were born in Utah. William died at the age of eleven years. Elizabeth became the wife of Frank Walker of Salt Lake City, and died at the age of twenty-nine years. Mr. Featherstone's second wife was Miss Martha Richards, a native of Nottinghamshire, England, where she was born in 1844. Four children were born of this marriage—John died in infancy; Heber, Joseph, and James, who died at eleven years of age. Joseph received his education at the American Fork schools and the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, and after completing his studies became a teacher at Vernal. He is at this time absent on a five years' mission to Japan.

In politics our subject is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party. He served a term as Marshal of American Fork in the early

days and has always taken a deep interest in municipal affairs.

He has always been an active worker in the Church. While in Saint Louis he was ordained an Elder, and a Seventy and High Priest after coming to American Fork. He has for many years been a Ward teacher here. He has followed the teachings of his Church closely and was one of those arrested and fined for violation of the Edmunds-Tucker act, paying a fine of one hundred dollars and serving a sentence of thirty days in the penitentiary for his offense.



**F**RANKLIN JACOBS is a native son of Utah, having been born in Lehi December 3, 1871. He is a son of John and Harriett (Austin) Jacobs. John Jacobs is a native of Norway, from which country he came to Utah when a lad of tender years, and the family settled in Lehi at an early day, being among the pioneers of this place. They later went to California, where they remained some time and again returned to Lehi, where the parents still live. Our subject's mother is a member of one of the prominent families of this place, and the oldest of a family of seventeen children. Her brother George is the present Mayor of this city, and her other brothers are well-to-do men of this place. The biographical sketch of her father and a number of her brothers appear elsewhere in this work.

Our subject grew up and was educated in the public schools of Lehi, and at the age of sixteen began life for himself, herding sheep in the desert for two years, and at the end of that time investing his small earnings in sheep and starting out alone. He was for a time in partnership in the sheep business with John E. Austin, and is at this time associated with James L. Lindsay. Mr. Jacobs also engaged in general farming and did a very successful business, accumulating considerable property, and owns a fine home in Lehi. He has recently disposed of his farm, but still retains his interests in the sheep business.

Mr. Jacobs was married in Salt Lake City

June 19, 1895, to Miss Sarah Alice Wing, daughter of Samuel J. and Elizabeth J. (Wright) Wing. Mrs. Jacobs' mother died in 1880, and her father is at this time a resident of Canada. Two children have been born of this union, Elmo Franklin, aged four years, and Nephi, who died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Jacobs is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but has never been actively identified with the work of his party, and has never sought nor held public office, devoting his entire attention to his large business enterprises.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are members of the Mormon Church and active in its work. On December 25, 1898, Mr. Jacobs was called to serve on a mission to England, and left January 13, 1899, and for two years labored in the Newcastle Conference. He has also been active in Sunday School work at home, being Assistant Superintendent; also associated in the work of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. He is at this time a member of the Seventies. Mrs. Jacobs is a members of the Ladies' Relief Society, in which she is quite prominent, and is also Counselor to the President of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association.

Mr. Jacobs is still a young man, but has already given evidence of a rare order of business ability. He began life as a poor boy and in a little more than fifteen years has risen to a front rank among the sheep men of his county, and bids fair to be among the wealthiest men at no distant day. He is a man of undoubted integrity, honorable and upright in all his transactions, and popular with all classes of people.

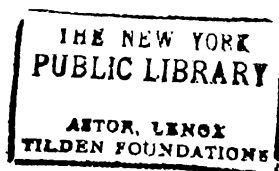
**E**PHRAIM NASH has been a resident of Alpine for almost half a century and during that time has been one of the important factors in the developing and upbuilding of the then barren and desert waste. He came here as a youth of sixteen and has participated in a large measure in almost every difficulty that beset the path of the early settler, but with the determination, en-

ergy and unyielding perseverance that characterized the people who came out to subdue and cultivate this land, he has fought his way inch by inch until today he is one of the solid financial men of Alpine, and bids fair to be one of the wealthy men of Utah, as he has already large holdings in valuable mining prospects, in which industry he takes a lively interest.

Mr. Nash was born in Wilshire, England, April 23, 1838, and is the son of John and Catherine (Kemp) Nash, natives of that shire. Our subject was the second of three brothers, Worthy, the oldest, dying at Alpine about ten years ago, and Isaac, the youngest, dying about forty years ago from the effects of an accident. The father of these boys died in England in the fifties, and the mother and three sons, together with Bishop Albert Marsh, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and who was raised by our subject's mother, emigrated to America in 1854. They settled in Alpine, where the mother died about 1880. With the exception of two years spent in colonization work in Cache Valley, Mr. Nash has lived in Alpine continuously since coming to Utah. He obtained a good farm in Cache Valley, but disposed of it in order to be near his mother. During the first years of his residence here Mr. Nash lived in a two-roomed adobe house, which has since given way to a handsome brick residence. Besides his farm Mr. Nash has also been largely interested in live stock, owning both cattle, horses and sheep, recently disposing of his sheep interests to his son E. J., who is one of the prominent sheep men of this section.

Mr. Nash was married in Alpine in 1864 to Miss Rhoda Y. McNichols, a native of Tennessee. Eight children have been born of this union, four of whom have lived. They are: E. J., in the sheep business in Alpine; Rhoda C., Maggie, died at twelve years of age; Sadie, died when nine years of age; Gertrude died, aged three years; Daisie, now Mrs. Johnson of Alpine; Clarence, living at home.

In politics Mr. Nash is a staunch Republican and has during his residence here taken a lively interest in the public life of his town. He has held the important office of Mayor of Alpine for






*C. C. Lee*

several terms and also been a member of the City Council for some years. Mr. Nash is a friend to education and has done much to improve the school system of this place. He has for many years been one of the School Trustees and believes in giving the young people every facility to improve their education.

Mr. Nash's interest in Utah's prosperity has not been wholly confined to his own part of the State, but he has given of his means and personal influence to promote and strengthen a number of outside enterprises. He is a stockholder in the Provo Woolen Mills. At one time he was engaged in the general merchandise business at Alpine, but disposed of that business.

He became a member of the Mormon Church in his native land, when but a young boy and during his whole life since has been a faithful and worthy member of that faith. However, Mr. Nash is a liberal and broad-minded man and believes in allowing everyone to worship according to the dictates of their own conscience, and during a long life in Utah has won the friendship and lasting esteem of Mormon and Gentile alike. He is a most genial and pleasant gentleman, of a kind and generous nature, honorable in all his transactions, and stands high not only in his own community but wherever he is known.

HRISTIAN C. LEE, senior member of the firm of C. C. Lee & Sons, General Merchandise, is one of the old residents of Hyde Park and a man prominent in the business and commercial life of the place. He was born in the north of Denmark, October 20, 1833, and is the son of Christian C. and Dorothy Marie (Jensen) Lee, both natives of Denmark, where they lived and died.

Our subject was the oldest of a family of six children, and at the age of twenty-one years, having been converted to the teachings of the Mormon religion, decided to join his fellow Saints in Utah, and accordingly, with his young wife, set sail in 1854. He first went to Saint Louis, where he remained about a year and from there to Coun-

cil Bluffs, and in 1857 joined a company crossing the plains under command of Captain Cowley. Upon arriving in Utah our subject went to Brigham City, but was soon called upon to take part in the defense against the approach of Johnston's army, and passed through all that trouble. He took his own family and one other family to Spanish Fork, where they remained until September, 1858, when they returned to Brigham City and Mr. Lee bought a house and made that his home for the next six years. In 1864 he moved to Hyde Park, and from then to the present time has been one of the foremost men in the place. He first engaged in farming, in which he continued until 1892, when he branched out into mercantile life, buying out the Co-operative store at this place, and taking his sons Frank and John into partnership with him, under the firm name of C. C. Lee & Sons. Nine years ago they built a creamery which they conducted under the same style up to two years ago, at which time they leased the property. In addition to his store Mr. Lee still owns his farm, which consists of four hundred and twelve acres of valuable farming land, all under good cultivation, and an excellent system of irrigation. He also owns considerable town property. He is one of Utah's influential men.

Mr. Lee's first wife, Mary (Jensen) Lee, died in Brigham City in 1862, leaving no family. Mr. Lee married the second time in 1864, to Sophia K. Madson, who bore him ten children, of whom eight are now living. By his third wife, Tomeni Johnson, he had three children, one of whom died.

Before coming to the United States Mr. Lee served the Church in missionary work in his native land, and since coming here has risen to be a Seventy. His son Frank served two and a half years in missionary work in England, and after his release made a trip to Denmark, where he obtained the family genealogy. Our subject has also served one year doing Temple work.

When he arrived in Saint Louis Mr. Lee had but twenty-five cents in his pocket, and from this small capital, supplemented by a splendid spirit of determination and an ambition to make

a success of life, he has forged ahead, slowly at times, but always ahead, and is today one of the most prominent men in his part of the State, commanding only the highest respect and confidence of his associates, a model father and husband, and a staunch citizen. He has never identified himself with any political body, preferring to be untrammelled in his selection of a candidate, but takes the liveliest interest in the municipal affairs of his town and believes in public offices being filled by good men, qualified for the positions they fill. He has set the younger generation a fine example of courage, honesty and perseverance, which they may well follow, and his career is one of which his children may justly be proud.



WILLIAM H. CHIPMAN, one of the prominent and prosperous agriculturalists of Utah County, belongs to a well-known family of this section of the State and has spent his entire life near the place where he was born. He is still a young man, but has demonstrated his ability to make a success of whatever he undertakes and has by his own unaided exertions made a career for himself of which he may justly be proud, rising from a poor boy to one of the wealthy men of his county, commanding the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has been in any way associated, and respected for his honorable and upright business methods.

Mr. Chipman's birth occurred in American Fork August 14, 1860. He is the son of William H. and Eliza (Filcher) Chipman. The father was a Canadian by birth and after coming to this country followed the occupation of farmer and stock raiser, in which he was quite successful. A full account of his life will be found in the sketch of his son John I., which appears elsewhere in this work. The mother of our subject was Mr. Chipman's second wife, and our subject is the oldest of nine children by this wife.

He grew up on his father's place in American Fork and obtained his education from the schools of this city. At the age of twenty-one he started

out for himself, as a farmer and stock raiser, and has by industry, economy and perseverance been enabled to accumulate considerable real and personal property. He owns about two hundred acres of land in the vicinity of American Fork, where he carries on general farming, and makes his home a short distance east of the city, owning one of the most attractive residences on his street, being a substantial and modern brick structure, built under his direct supervision. While he has always followed farming to a greater or less extent, Mr. Chipman has devoted himself more especially to live stock, particularly cattle, of which he has a large herd.

Our subject was married in the Logan Temple, August 13, 1885, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Parker, also born in American Fork, on February 26, 1865. She is a daughter of William and Mary Ann (Child) Parker. Seven children have been born of this marriage—Eliza, Elmer P., Mary Ann, Delbert, Stanley, Henry Vern, and a baby yet unnamed.

Since the division on national lines Mr. Chipman has cast his fortunes with the Republican party, but has never held office.

He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and has all his life been an active worker in its ranks. He was ordained an Elder in the early eighties and is at this time a Seventy.

The large success that has come to Mr. Chipman has been due entirely to his own efforts, and should prove an inspiration and help to all who are trying to win a place of prominence or influence in their sphere of life.



JOHN I. CHIPMAN is a member of an old and well-known family of American Fork. He was born and raised in this place, spending his entire life within the confines of Utah until recently, when he went to Alberta, Canada, with a view of investing there, and which is now his home.

Mr. Chipman was born in American Fork, Utah, July 13, 1862, and is the son of William H. and Sarah (Binns) Chipman. William H.



Chipman was born in Leeds County, Canada, in 1834, and spent his early life in that country. He was converted to the Mormon religion and came to Utah in the latter forties, while still a young boy. He took up his residence in American Fork and at once began as a farmer and stock raiser, branching out as he was able, and came to be one of the prominent stockmen and agriculturists of his section of the country. He passed through all the trials and hardships incident to the settlement of a new country, taking part in the battles waged against the Indians, and assisting in clearing and cultivating the barren soil. He was a staunch member of the Mormon Church, taking an active part in its work, and believing firmly in the doctrine of polygamy, in accordance with which he became the husband of three wives, his third wife being the mother of our subject, who was the oldest of fourteen children, seven boys and seven girls. Mrs. Chipman was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, November 15, 1842, and was the daughter of John and Mary (Covala) Binns, natives of England. She was married in Salt Lake City in 1860. Mr. Chipman's other wives were Martha Smith and Eliza Filcher. He died in 1891 at the age of fifty-seven years.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm in American Fork and received his early education from the schools of that place. He remained at home until 1886, when he started out for himself in the sheep business, in which he has since continued, and has met with excellent success, starting in without a dollar and now owning a large herd. For some time after he started he herded his own sheep and has by hard work and close economy worked his way up to his present position. He has also handled cattle to some extent.

Mr. Chipman was married in American Fork July 31, 1888, to Miss Delia B. Greene, who was born here January 9, 1867. She is the daughter of Alva A. and Elizabeth L. (Buckwalter) Greene. Mr. Greene was a successful farmer and stockraiser of this section. He died in the spring of 1901. Six children have blessed this union. They are: John R., Sarah E., Jamie,

Camille, Estelle, and Laurance. The latter died at the age of three years.

While our subject is a strong adherent of the Republican party he has never participated to the extent of holding public office, nor has he desired to, his business affairs requiring all his time. Like his father, he is a member of the Mormon Church, and has been active in its work.

The career which Mr. Chipman has carved out for himself is one of which he may well be proud and should serve as an example to his children. Although he began life poor in pocket he was rich in ambition and a belief in his own ability to overcome every obstacle that presented itself in the pathway of success; this he has done, winning and retaining the confidence and highest esteem of his neighbors and friends, and is today one of the popular live stock growers of this section.



BISHOP ALBERT MARSH. Perhaps no man has been more closely associated in the building up or development of the Alpine district than has Bishop Marsh, the subject of this sketch. He came here as a boy and has since made his home in this place, taking part in every scheme put forth for the progress or growth of the town, and in the early days sharing in all the dangers and hardships which became the lot of the early settler.

The Bishop was born in Wiltshire, England, May 5, 1842, and his parents were Isaac and Mary Ann (Nash) Marsh, natives of England, both of whom died when our subject was very small, and he was raised by his grandmother and his mother's sister, and received his early training and education in England. When he was about twelve years of age his aunt emigrated to America, bringing our subject with her. They crossed the great American plains by ox team in 1854, under Captain William Taylor, and upon their arrival in Utah settled in Alpine, which has since been the Bishop's home.

Our subject went all through the Johnston army and Indian troubles, and was one of the company who engaged in the Black Hawk war who had to furnish their own outfits, his outfit costing him three hundred and fifty dollars. He served all through that war, and in 1863 was sent to the Missouri river with his ox team for the purpose of bringing emigrants across the plains. He brought twelve people across in his wagon. He has made farming his principal industry and owns a good fruit farm of thirty acres, on which he also has a comfortable home. He has been active in promoting the different industries of his town, and is a stockholder in the Co-operative institutions of Alpine.

Bishop Marsh was married in Alpine February 16, 1868, to Miss Sarah C. Okey, daughter of Edwin and Mary (Pitt) Okey. There have been eleven children born of this union, seven of whom are now living—Mary L., died in infancy; Albert E. was born February 8, 1870, and married Maud A. Myers; they have four children; Sarah E., born January 6, 1872, now Mrs. Alfred Devey; has four children; Joseph F., born November 8, 1873; Martha L., born December 11, 1875, now Mrs. Milton M. Groo, and the mother of one child; Olive, born 1877, now the wife of John Devey, and has two children; Lois, born April 7, 1880; Armina B., born March 6, 1882, died May 23, 1894; James R., born May 13, 1884; Henrietta, born August 17, 1886, died September 1, 1887; Jennetta, twin of Henrietta, died September 4, 1886.

In politics the Bishop is a Republican, but has never been a seeker of public office.

He became a member of the Mormon Church before he left his native land, being baptized at about nine years of age. His wife became a member of the Church at eight years of age. She was born at Des Moines, Iowa, and came to Utah with her parents when but three years of age. Her parents were natives of England; the father died when she was but seven years of age and the mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three years. The Bishop has been active in Sunday School work for the past forty years and was for seventeen years Superintendent.

He was also President of the first Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association in Alpine and on June 11, 1893, was ordained High Priest and set apart as Bishop of Alpine Ward, which position he still holds. His counselors are James W. Vance and Thomas F. Carlisle. Joseph F. is at this time President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and Mrs. Marsh is President of the Ladies' Relief Society.

Bishop Marsh's career has been a most honorable and upright one and he is held in high esteem by all who come in contact with him. He has set a splendid example to the younger generation, both by his honorable life and his industry, and his life is one of which his posterity may justly be proud.

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**D**AVID R. ROBERTS, a son of one of the early settlers of Utah, is one of Logan's brightest young business men and fast coming to the front as a merchant. He was born in Logan on March 30, 1871, and is the son of Robert D. and Hannah (Roberts) Roberts, both born in Wales, but not related.

The father came to America in 1856, crossing the plains in the second hand cart company, which suffered untold hardships en route. The mother of our subject came in 1861. The father came to Logan in 1859, when the place was first being settled, and became one of the prominent men of the place, taking an active part in its up-building and development, building canals, fighting Indians, and standing guard over the lives of the settlers. He is still living here in the enjoyment of good health. His wife died in 1878.

Our subject is the oldest of two boys, his brother, Hugh Robert, being in his employ at this time. With the exception of one year spent in the railroad shops at Salt Lake City, Mr. Roberts has spent his entire life in the place of his birth. As a boy he worked in the canyons and on his father's farm during the summer months

and attended school in the winter. He received a good education and is a graduate of the Brigham Young College. For some years after his graduation he worked in the Logan Branch implement house for George A. Lowe, then of Salt Lake City, but now engaged in that line in Ogden. While employed by Mr. Lowe he was called on a mission to the Northern States, where he served two years, and upon his return entered the employ of the Elevator and Storage Company, where he remained about three years. September 15, 1899, he engaged in business on his own account on the premises formerly occupied by his employer, George A. Lowe, opening up a grain, seed and produce business, and buying and selling hogs. He handles a vast amount of seeds, especially alfalfa, and his trade in seeds is the largest in the State north of Ogden, shipping to Eastern, Northern and Western markets. He was undoubtedly the first man to appreciate the advantages of the California markets for the sale of hogs, and through his shipments, which have grown constantly larger, the trade has almost entirely been diverted through that channel, and away from the Eastern markets, where there had formerly been a ready sale, but at less profit. Mr. Roberts is wide-awake and energetic, and is already making a decided success of his business, giving promise of being one of the foremost men in commercial lines here in years to come. In connection with this business he is the local agent for the Utah Implement Company of Salt Lake City.

He was married in Logan on December 6, 1893, to Miss Tryphena Davis, a daughter of David D. and Cedy (Davis) Davis. Mrs. Roberts was born in Pennsylvania. Four children have been born of this marriage—T. Prudence, D. Llewelyn, R. Merddyn and Hannah. Their home is located on Fourth North and Fourth West streets and is one of the best houses in this part of the city.

Politically Mr. Roberts is a member of the Republican party, but not an office seeker. He is a member of the Mormon Church, as is also his wife, and they are both active in local Church work.



SWENSON, President of the Pleasant Grove Mercantile Company, the largest concern of the kind in this place, and one of the influential and substantial business men of the place, is a native Utahn, having been born in this city February 17, 1865, and the son of Canute and Johanna M. (Hanson) Swenson, natives of Denmark, who emigrated to Utah and were married in Pleasant Grove. They had a family of eight children, five of whom grew to maturity, our subject being the third child. The mother died May 7, 1880. Canute Swenson was the husband of three wives and the father of fifteen children. He lived in Pleasant Grove until 1902, dying on March 14th, much beloved and mourned by a wide circle of acquaintances and friends.

The early education of our subject was received from the public schools of this place, finishing at the Brigham Young Academy of Provo, which he attended four winters. He was raised on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-one years entered the store of which he is now the head, in the capacity of clerk, and worked his way up from one position to another until he finally became Manager, then Secretary and is now a stockholder and President of the concern. The institution handles a full line of groceries, hardware, dry goods and shoes, and also does a large coal business. They have the leading establishment in Pleasant Grove and do an enormous business. In addition to this business Mr. Swenson is also interested in the Pleasant Grove Creamery, of which he was at one time President and is now a Director. He is also Secretary and a Director of the Utah County Light and Power Company, and more or less prominently associated with a number of minor enterprises.

Mr. Swenson was married May 22, 1895, to Miss Susie Brown, daughter of Bishop Brown and Margaret (Zimmerman) Brown. They have one daughter, Dorothy. Mr. Swenson lives on the lot where he was born.

In politics he is a staunch member of the Democratic party and has always been very active in its work. He has held a number of public offices, among them being that of Treasurer and

Collector; member of the City Council and was Mayor for two years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Swenson were born and reared in the Mormon faith and have all their lives been faithful members of that Church. In September, 1895, Mr. Swenson was called on a mission to the Southern States, laboring in Mississippi and Louisiana, and after nearly five months was called to preside over the Louisiana Conference, retaining that position until he was released in July, 1897. In the fall of that year he was set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Thorne, which position he still holds.

Mr. Swenson has perhaps done as much as any man of his years toward the progress of his city. He has held some important positions for so young a man, and has given evidence of a rare order of business and executive ability. He is broad and liberal in his views, generous and kind-hearted and a general favorite wherever known.



WILLIAM WADLEY, one of the successful farmers of Pleasant Grove, is a native of England, and comes of an old and honorable English family on both sides of the house. His father, Edward Wadley, was born October 7, 1798, and died December 3, 1879. He was a forester and fruit raiser, as was also his father, Edward, and his grandfather, Thomas Wadley. Our subject's grandfather, Edward Wadley, died in 1847 at the age of seventy-one years. Our subject's mother bore the maiden name of Ann Reynolds. She was born September 27, 1800, and died January 20, 1884. Her father was Joseph, the son of William Reynolds, who moved into the part of England where our subject was raised and built the house in which Mr. Wadley was born, which is still standing in a good state of preservation.

Our subject was born in the parish of Newent, Gloucestershire, England, October 8, 1825. He grew up in the home of his father and received his scholastic education from the institutions of that country. When a young man he went to Wales where he worked in the mines. He was converted to the teachings of Mormonism and

baptized into the Church in Wales in 1848. The ceremony was performed by a Priest of the Church, Thomas Lewellon, in the town of Myrtha Tidville. After his baptism he devoted a portion of the remainder of his life in Wales to the work of the Church. He emigrated to America when twenty-eight years of age, in 1853, leaving Liverpool January 6th of that year, and arriving in New Orleans, March 4th. From that city he traveled by boat to Saint Louis, remaining there until about May 1st, and at that time was appointed one of a company of thirteen young men to purchase oxen for use in taking emigrant trains across the plains. They went to Saint Joseph and from there into the country a distance of fifty-three miles, and purchased eight hundred and ten head of oxen, which they drove to Fort Keokuk, Iowa, walking the entire distance. There emigrant trains were fitted out and our subject crossed the plains in the train under command of Captain Joseph W. Young. They made a short stop at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and left that place on July 18th, reaching Salt Lake City, September 28, 1853. Our subject remained in Salt Lake for a year, during which time he was in the employ of Franklin D. Richards. In the following spring he went to Ogden and there built his first home in the southwestern portion of the city, following the life of a farmer and also working at whatever he could find to do when not engaged on his farm. He remained in Ogden until 1862, at which time he was called to go on a colonization mission to Saint George and remained in that place for ten years, assisting largely in the development of that part of Utah. He bought his present home in Pleasant Grove in 1872, moving onto his farm the following year, and this has since been his home. He has purchased land from time to time as he was able, and at this time is the owner of one of the largest fruit farms in Utah County. His place is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of fruit, and as he comes of a long line of fruit growers he is well fitted for the work. He has one hundred and twenty acres of homestead land, and besides this owns one hundred and sixty acres of grazing land, adjoining his home on the east. He has

set out all the trees on his place himself and taken the very best of care of his orchards, with the result that he places on the market a high grade production that finds a ready demand.

Mr. Wadley was married July 31, 1854, in Salt Lake City, to Miss Mary Chandler, born in Brighton, near London, England, in 1806, and came to Utah in 1853. She died in Dixie in 1863. Mr. Wadley's second marriage occurred in 1861, when he was united to Isabella McKay, a native of Scotland, who came to Utah in 1859. By this wife he has had twelve children—David B. and Mary E. both died in infancy; William W., Edward F., Joseph I., Emily A., Hellena died when a baby; Richard D., John E., Daniel M., Jeanette I., Thomas died at the age of nineteen months. He married his third wife, May Byard, a native of England, in Salt Lake City in 1869. Five children have been born of this union—Julia A., Elizabeth E., Solomon, who died aged seven years; Nephi J. and John. The latter died in infancy.

Since the division on national political lines, our subject has cast his fortunes with the Democratic party, but has not taken any very prominent part in the work of his party.

He was ordained an Elder in his native land and in Utah has been a teacher. For many years he was one of the Seven Presidents of the Forty-fourth Quorum of Seventies of Pleasant Grove. He was ordained a Seventy in Ogden in the late fifties. He received a call from the heads of the Church to go on a mission to England in 1888, and spent six months in that field. While there he spent considerable time gathering a genealogical record of his people. He has also acted in the capacity of Counselor to the Bishop of Manila Ward, and has in fact been active in all lines of Church work, and a faithful and devoted member of that body.

Mr. Wadley came alone to this country, as a poor man, and for many years thereafter was compelled to do manual labor for his support. He has overcome many obstacles that would have proved unsurmountable to many another man, and has by the exercise of patient industry and close attention to details, built up one of the most

profitable fruit industries in Utah, winning and retaining the highest regard of all with whom he has come in contact.



STEPHEN L. CHIPMAN, President of the Alpine Stake of Zion, occupies the responsible position of Manager of one of the largest mercantile establishments outside of Salt Lake City and Ogden, in the State of Utah. His father, James Chipman, is one of the merchant princes of this western country and it was under his personal supervision that the son obtained the thorough training that so splendidly developed his fine natural talent for a mercantile career.

Our subject is a native son of Utah, his birth occurring in American Fork, March 18, 1864, and is the son of James and Sarah A. (Green) Chipman. James Chipman was born in Carrol County, Missouri, and came to Utah with the pioneers in 1847, and has since become one of the great financiers of this State, being at the present time President of the Utah National Bank of Salt Lake City. He is also President of the Chipman Mercantile Company, of American Fork, of which our subject is Manager, and in addition has large mining interests in Utah, principally in the Tintic district, and is engaged to some extent in stock raising and other enterprises. A full biographical sketch of Mr. Chipman will be found elsewhere in this work.

Our subject received his education from the district schools of this place and later from the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, graduating from that institution in 1883. After his graduation he entered his father's store at American Fork, and beginning as delivery boy, was promoted from time to time until he finally became Manager of the concern. The value of this training has since been fully demonstrated by the work he has been able to do in the positions of trust to which he has since been called. After retiring from his position in American Fork he became Manager of the Provo Co-operative Mercantile Institution, better known as the Provo East Co-Op. This position he filled for three years. In June, 1892, the Chipman Mercantile

Company was organized, and our subject became Manager and Treasurer of the new company, which position he has since continued to fill. He is also a member of the Board of Directors. Since its reorganization this business has assumed large proportions, due in a great measure to Mr. Chipman's aggressive management, and is now considered one of, if not the largest mercantile house outside of Salt Lake City and Ogden. The business is divided into departments, each department having its foreman. These departments comprise hardware, groceries, clothing, shoes, dry goods, harness, furniture, lumber and coal. They also have a flouring mill which is run in connection with the mercantile business, and which is also under Mr. Chipman's control. The cash conveying system is used, connecting the entire establishment with the office, even extending to the lumber yards, which are located in an adjoining block. The business is carried on in a handsome two-story brick building, with plate glass front, and up-to-date in every particular. In addition to this business our subject is also interested in the Utah County Light and Power Company, of which he is a Director and Treasurer.

Mr. Chipman was married February 13, 1885, to Miss Sina Nelson, who was born in American Fork, Utah, November 7, 1860. She is a daughter of Niels and Karen Nelson, who came to Utah from Denmark. Seven children have been born of this marriage—Virgie, Lorena, Fern, Stephen H., Stanley, who died in infancy; Elva and Leah. They live in one of the most attractive homes in the city, located on the main street, and near the store building.

In political belief our subject is a Republican. He was elected as one of the County Commissioners of Utah County at the general election in November, 1900, taking his seat January 7, 1901. He has also served for some time as School Trustee and at the present time is one of the Directors of the Brigham Young Academy at Provo.

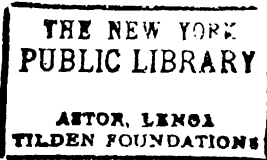
He was born and reared in the Mormon Church and has all his life been a close follower of its teachings. In 1885 he received a call to

serve on a mission to North Carolina and Virginia, where he labored two years with much success and to the entire satisfaction of his superiors in the Church. At home he has acted in the capacity of Bishops' Council, President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and has also been active in Sunday School work. For some time he served as High Council in the Utah Stake of Zion, and was then called to be Counselor to Bishop Edward Partridge, now deceased. When the Utah Stake of Zion was divided Mr. Chipman was set aside to preside over the new Stake of Alpine, and still continues to hold that position. His Counselors are James H. Clark of American Fork and Able J. Evans of Lehi. There are about nine thousand people in this Stake, eight thousand of whom are members of the Mormon Church. The Stake is divided into ten Wards and comprises the northern part of Utah County.

While Mr. Chipman is still a young man, just in the sunrise of his career, it is perhaps not too much to say that he has but few equals and no superiors in his line in the business world of this inter-mountain country, and his friends predict that he will one day be a leader in financial and mercantile life in Utah.



**I**AMES GARDNER. When Mr. Gardner came to Utah this State was not only a dreary waste of desert land, the soil sunbaked and apparently impossible of cultivation, but almost the entire country west of the Missouri river was practically uninhabited; vast herds of buffaloes roamed the plains and the savage red man held undisputed sway over mountain and valley. Half a century has wrought an almost magical change; hamlet, village and city have sprung up here and there over the country, the valleys have been made to yield an abundance of almost every crop known to civilization, and the white man has taken the place of the savage, who has been relegated to a comparatively few miles of land on the reservations, and even this pitiful allowance is from time to time being lessened. Domestic cattle may be seen where once the buffalo was the lord of





*Henry Hoyle*



brute creation, and almost the only specimens of this noble animal now extant are to be found in the game preserves.

Our subject is a native of England; born in Lancashire, twenty-five miles from Liverpool, June 4, 1829. He is the son of William and Helen (Beardsworth) Gardner. The father died in England in 1845. The mother came to the United States with our subject in 1855 and they settled in Kansas, where she died. They located at what is now Atchison, but at that time there was only a solitary store there, not even a dwelling house. Mr. Gardner bought an outfit and joined a company of emigrants after his mother died, and continued the journey to Utah, reaching Salt Lake City September 25th. The train he came with consisted of sixty-four wagons and as the Indians were very troublesome they had much difficulty in keeping their cattle from being stampeded. Their worst encounter with their savage foe occurred five miles west of Fort Laramie, but they escaped without any fatalities. They also passed several large herds of buffalo, numbering into the thousands, but were not molested.

Mr. Gardner at once came to American Fork and took up a farm, and since then has carried on a very successful industry. He has for a number of years also been Sexton at the city cemetery.

His marriage occurred March 3, 1855, to Miss Jane Threlfell, a native of England, where she was born July 5, 1828. Six children have blessed their union. They are: William B., Mary Jane, Ellen, James T., Annie and Lydia. The two youngest children are dead.

In Church matters Mr. Gardner has always been a very active man, filling the offices of Deacon, Priest, Elder, Seventy and High Priest. He has labored considerably as a home missionary and for many years was leader of the Church choir, and is at this time the oldest living member of the choir. He has taken some part in the municipal life of his city and was at one time a member of the City Council. The total number of years which he has served the municipality is thirteen.



ENRY MOYLE, the subject of this sketch, traces his ancestry back on his father's side to an old Norman-French family named Mool, who assisted William, the Conqueror, in the conquest of England, and settled in Kent, England, in 1066, one branch of the family settling at Bake, and the immediate ancestors of our subject locating in the Parish of Wendron, Helston, Cornwall, where they were owners of large estates. Thomas Moyle, Esq., was the Speaker of the House of Commons in 1543, and Walter Moyle, a barrister of the Temple in 1672, was elected a Member of Parliament in 1698. Joseph Moyle inherited large estates in Yorkshire and adopted the name of Copley. Our subject traces his immediate family back to Steven and Dortha Moyle of Wendron Parish, Cornwall. Steven Moyle had a son James who became the father of James, who was the father of John R., the father of our subject. John R. Moyle married Phillippa, daughter of William and Elizabeth Beer, a native of Devonshire, whose mother, Elizabeth, was the daughter of William and Phillippa Cook, natives of Devonshire, who are buried in the old Stoke church yard. Mr. Moyle is indebted to some extent to the late S. J. Wills, for the above information; Mr. Wills dying before the History of Wendron Parish, which he was writing, was completed.

There were ten children in the immediate family of our subject, six of whom are now living. They are—James, born October 31, 1835; Elizabeth, born January 12, 1837; Henry, born January 23, 1839, and died in infancy; Stephen, born November 27, 1840, and died December, 1901; Phillippa born December 12, 1842, and died in infancy; Henry, the second, our subject, born January 3, 1844; Alfred, born October 11, 1846, and died December 16, 1870; William, born November 13, 1848, and died February 14, 1853; John, born May 25, 1851. All these children were born in England. Joseph E. was born in Salt Lake City, November 19, 1857. The family, with the exception of James, came to the United States in 1856, taking passage at Liverpool on board the sailing vessel *Samuel S. Curling*, and

landing in Boston, from which place they came by rail to Winter Quarters, and then came across the plains to Salt Lake City in the first hand cart company, under command of Captain Edmond Ellsworth, arriving in Salt Lake in September, and joining the son James, who had come over two years previously. They remained in Salt Lake City for two years, when they moved to Alpine, which has since been the family home. The father was a stone mason by trade and worked for some years on the Temple in Salt Lake City, and died on his farm in Alpine, February 15, 1889. The mother died here January 21, 1891.

Our subject was a lad of twelve years when his people came to Utah and grew to manhood on his father's farm, his life being much the same as other boys at that time, working on the farm and herding cattle through the summer months and attending such schools as then existed for a few weeks during the winter months. He began life as a farmer and as his means accumulated invested in cattle and sheep, in which business he has been successful, and has invested to some extent in real estate, owning a farm near Alpine, and owning some property in the city where he makes his home.

Mr. Moyle was married January 11, 1867, to Miss Mary Moss, daughter of John and Rebecca (Wood) Moss, one of the old families of Davis County. Mrs. Moyle is a sister of William Moss, of Davis County. Eleven children have been born of this marriage, ten of whom are now living—Henry A., died when sixteen years of age; Mary R., now the wife of J. W. Booth, of Alpine; Elizabeth, now the wife of Martin Hanson, of this place; Phillippa, now Mrs. Joseph Stubbs, of Provo; Phoebe M., John F., at home; Ella A., at home; Parley A., now a student in the Brigham Young Academy at Provo; Clara V., at home; Sylvia E., at home, and Alletta.

In politics Mr. Moyle is a Republican and has filled a number of public offices in Alpine. He has been City Marshal and a member of the City Council, and also County Constable, and is now Justice of the Peace and Postmaster of Alpine.

He was baptized into the Mormon Church in

England, in 1852, and his wife and children are also members of this faith. He has been associated with the work of the Sunday School for the past thirty-five years, and was for a number of years First Assistant Superintendent. For many years he held the office of President of the Sixty-seventh Quorum and was later Senior President of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Quorum. On June 4, 1890, he went on a mission to England, and was released two years later and returned home, and was ordained a High Priest and Patriarch in the Alpine Stake, January 20, 1901.

Mr. Moyle passed through the early troubles and hardships incident to the early settlers, was in the first company from Utah County who engaged in the Black Hawk War, and since those days has been foremost in every enterprise for the betterment or growth of his city or county. His career has been a most honorable one in all respects and he has won and retained the highest regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

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**L**AFAYETTE PARKER. During his forty years of life Mr. Parker has lived almost entirely within the confines of the city in which he was born. He has seen this country changed from a bleak and desert wilderness into a fertile valley, rich in almost every known fruit and vegetable, and vast herds of cattle, sheep and horses ranging upon the hills, while the riches of the mountains have as yet scarcely been estimated.

The parents of our subject, William and Mary Ann (Childs) Parker, were natives of England, where they were married and after joining the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints emigrated to America and crossed the plains to Utah in the early fifties. The father settled in American Fork and remained there until he retired from active business life, when he moved to Salt Lake City, which is at this time his home. Our subject's mother died in 1893. She was the mother of five sons and three daughters, our subject being the sixth child.

Mr. Parker grew up in American Fork, and

obtained his scholastic education from the schools of this place. He began life as a farm boy at an early age, and has since followed that occupation, acquiring land of his own and at this time has a valuable farm of thirty-nine acres in American Fork Precinct. His home is in American Fork and is a beautiful brick structure, modern in every respect, and one of the prettiest places in the city.

His marriage occurred in American Fork, December 6, 1888, when he led to the altar Mary Ann Julian, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Julian, both natives of England, where her father was born December 19, 1822, and died in this State, January 22, 1886. Her mother died in American Fork. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker—Sarah A., Julian B., Clyde L., Reba J., Samuel W., Frank J., Mary Ann and Donald W.

Our subject has been a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party ever since its formation in this State, but he has never sought or held public office, his business demanding his entire attention.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Parker were born and reared in the Mormon faith and have brought their children up in that belief. They are all active in the work of their Ward.

Mr. Parker began life as a poor boy and has, by good management, and strict adherence to honorable business methods, worked his way up until he now commands the respect and esteem of the citizens of his community, and is one of the successful agriculturalists of this county.

**B**ISHOP JOSEPH E. THORNE. Perhaps no man has been more intimately associated with the development and history of Pleasant Grove than has Bishop Thorne, the subject of our sketch. He was born here June 16, 1853, and all his life has been spent in this place, in which he has naturally taken a deep interest and done much to bring it to a foremost place among the cities of Utah. He has not only assisted in a material way in promoting the growth of the place,

but has taken a lively interest in its municipal growth as well, and served for many years past in a number of capacities.

Bishop Thorne's parents were natives of London' England, where his father, David, was born in 1800, and was the son of Peter Thorne. Our subject's mother bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Reeves; she was born in 1810. Mr. and Mrs. Thorne became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church and in 1851 emigrated to the United States, crossing the plains and coming direct to Pleasant Grove, where they were among the first settlers. The father engaged in farming and stock raising, and both parents died in this place.

The career of our subject has been a varied one. He grew up on his father's farm and obtained his education from such schools as then existed in this place. He early began to make his own living, working by the month on a farm, and also spent five years working in the smelters in American Fork canyon. From this he went to clerking, and as the years passed and he accumulated some means he organized the Thorne Brothers & Company Mercantile Institute, in connection with his brother James T., and S. L. Swenson, and became President of the company. He continued in this business for four years, at the end of which time he sold his interest and engaged in the butchering business, handling his own cattle. This venture proved very profitable and the Bishop continued to operate it until two years ago, at which time he disposed of the business and once more engaged in the general merchandise business, this time alone, and has since been doing an extensive and growing business, having in contemplation a number of extensions and improvements in his place of business. He is also interested in the Pleasant Grove Creamery, of which institution he is President.

Bishop Thorne was married in Salt Lake City, April 24th, 1876, to Miss Nancy E. Holman, daughter of John G. and Nancy (Clark) Holman of Pleasant Grove. As the result of this union eight children have been born, five of whom are living—Nancy E., born November 30, 1877, died in infancy; Joseph W., born January 7,

1878, associated in business with his father; Sarah E., born March 19, 1880, now Mrs. West, living at this place; Florence, born November 24, 1882, clerking in her father's store; Lewis R., born January 7, 1888, died May 27th of that year; Richard R., born April 12, 1889, died July 6th of same year; Jennie, born September 3, 1891; Charles E., born March 19, 1894.

The Bishop has been a staunch member of the Democratic party ever since its formation in this State, and his first public office was that of policeman of Pleasant Grove, which he held for three years. He served as Marshal from 1883 to 1884 and again from 1887 to 1888. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1889 and re-elected for five consecutive terms. He was also a candidate for that position at the last election, but was defeated by one vote. He was one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and for many years served on the City Council. His public life has been such as to reflect honor upon himself and those who elected him, and his work has been performed in a most thorough and efficient manner.

The Bishop was born and reared in the Mormon faith, as was his wife, and they have reared their children in the same belief. The Bishop was baptized by John G. Holman and has since passed through the different offices of the Priesthood up to that of Bishop. He has been active in all the different branches of Church work and especially in the work of the Young Men's Association. He was ordained High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor on August 18, 1889, by President A. O. Smoot, and his ordination as Bishop of Pleasant Grove Ward occurred at the hands of President Smith on December 6, 1891. His son, Joseph W., has filled one mission to the Southern States, and is now preparing to go on a mission to Europe.

In private life the Bishop is one of the most kindly and pleasant of gentlemen. His lifelong residence in Pleasant Grove has made him acquainted with every person in the place and his long public career has brought him into contact with many residents of other parts of the county and State. He has the universal reputation of

being a man of undoubted integrity, strictly honest and the highest sense of honor, and is popular wherever known.



**D**AVID REESE is one of the old landmarks of this part of the State, coming here with his bride when the country was new and unsettled, and has seen it grow from a wild and barren waste to one of the most beautiful spots in which a man might desire to spend his days. In the vast work of reclaiming this arid land and converting it into rich agricultural pastures, Mr. Reese has taken his full share, participating in all the early troubles with the Indians, suffering from the grasshoppers, crickets, droughts and other dangers that menaced the life of the pioneers, and living to see the vast undertaking crowned with success, and Utah one of the fairest of the Sisterhood of States.

Our subject was born in South Wales on June 28, 1830, and is the son of Henry and Ann (Lewis) Reese, both of Wales. He is next to the youngest of a family of ten children. He grew to manhood in his native country, his father dying while our subject was still a young boy, and had to early make his own living. During his young manhood he became a convert to the teachings of Mormonism, and in 1855 set sail for the United States, on board the vessel *Chimborazo*, Utah being his ultimate destination. While making the trip across the ocean he met Miss Martha Eynon, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Morse) Eynon. Miss Eynon was also a native of Wales, and was bound for Utah in the same company as our subject. Their acquaintance soon ripened into love, and before the ship touched the American shore the marriage ceremony had been performed. This marriage has been a most happy one, seven children being born to them. They are: Valeria, now Mrs. William Andrew of Logan, and the mother of eight children; Henry, living in Wyoming; Lizzie, wife of Mr. Arthur Roberts of Star Valley, Wyoming, and the mother of seven children; Lewis, and three

children now dead. Mr. Reese married as his second wife Ellen Gustavson, who bore him three children—Bada, Mary and Watkin. The parents of the first Mrs. Reese are both dead. The father died in Wales in 1857, and the mother came to Utah in 1866 and made her home with her daughter until her death in 1895.

Mr. Reese crossed the plains in the company of Captain Charles Harper, and spent his first winter between Farmington, in Davis County, and Salt Lake City. In the spring of 1856 he moved to Willow Creek in Box Elder County, and remained there until 1859, at which time he came to Logan in company with four other families. Mr. Reese was the first man to do any plowing, sowing a three-acre lot to wheat, and the farm he then began under trying circumstances and many discouragements now bears every evidence of prosperity and fertility. In time he branched out into the cattle business, in which he was very successful, and also at one time had a livery stable, conducting it for some years. He has always taken a great interest in his community and been closely associated with many local industries. He built the first opera house in Logan, which he personally conducted for nine years and then sold out. He also built the first house occupied in Logan. The old rock house which he built for himself and occupied for a great many years is still standing, but has long since been replaced by a beautiful modern brick house.

In politics he is a member of the Republican party. He has served on the police force of Logan, where he did efficient service, and also been Constable. He was for seven years in his own country a missionary for the Mormon Church, and has been a faithful member in this country. Mrs. Reese is one of the well known and active members of the Ladies' Relief Society, and prominent in all Church circles. After an absence of thirty-seven years Mr. and Mrs. Reese took a pleasure trip in 1892 and visited their native country, finding many changes and many old friends gone. Their long and useful life in this place has endeared them to the citizens, by whom they are both held in the highest esteem.

**J**OHN PETERS, Postmaster of American Fork, has been in Utah since 1849, and during these years has had a varied and eventful career. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 12, 1836, and is the son of James and Jeannette (Simieson) Peters, both natives of Scotland. The father was a contractor and builder. He was raised in the Church of Scotland, but when a young man joined the Mormon Church and became the husband of two wives and the father of nine children. Of these children but two are now living, our subject and his brother Robert, who makes his home with John. The father died in Scotland in 1844 and the mother came to America with our subject and died in American Fork December 13, 1867.

Mr. Peters came to America in 1849, landing in New Orleans and taking a boat to Council Bluffs, Iowa, from which place he crossed the plains by ox team in company with other Mormon emigrants. The Indians were very troublesome and it was necessary to have both day and night guards, our subject taking his turn with the others. This was the beginning of his experiences with the Indians, which continued until the savages were finally subdued many years later. He stood guard in Parley's canyon during the war of 1853. He was at that time living at Black Rock and the Indians made a raid and drove off about two hundred head of his stock. Being the only white man there he had to go to Salt Lake City for assistance, and the posse succeeded in recovering the most of the animals. He also participated in the Black Hawk War in 1866. In 1867 he made a trip across the plains with six mule teams for the purpose of hauling merchandise from North Platte, Nebraska, and on this trip had a lively skirmish with the red men, but came off without any serious loss.

In 1869 he accepted a position with the Co-operative institution at American Fork, and remained with that concern until 1873, resigning his position to accept one with the Utah Southern Railroad, which has since been absorbed by the Oregon Short Line Railway. He remained with that company nineteen years, during fifteen

of which he was agent at Provo. From 1892 to 1894 he was book-keeper and paymaster for the Bullion-Beck Mining Company, and at the time that company changed management, in 1894, accepted a position with the Utah Sugar Company, remaining with them one year. In 1896 and 1897 he was Manager of the lumber yard for the Chipman Mercantile Company at American Fork and in 1898 became Postmaster at this place under Mr. McKinley's administration, still holding the position.

His marriage occurred in 1857, when he led to the altar Miss Rebecca Faulkner, a native of Nova Scotia, where she was born in 1838. She died in 1860, leaving two sons, John J. and James E. The latter died in infancy and John J. is at this time a resident of Provo. Mr. Peters married his present wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Kettle, February 23, 1867. She was born in Lancashire, England, and came to America in 1866.

In political belief Mr. Peters is a Republican, but has never participated actively in the work of his party, nor sought to hold office other than his present incumbency.

Mr. Peters was raised in the Mormon faith and has always been a consistent member of that Church. He has filled the offices of Deacon and Teacher and is now a Seventy. He bought his present place in the spring of 1866, improving it and building a very comfortable home, and it is today one of the most desirable locations in American Fork.



ASHBURN CHIPMAN was born in Leeds County, Upper Canada, about twenty-five miles from Ontario, April 16, 1829, and is the son of Stephen and Amanda (Washburn) Chipman, both of whom came to American Fork and spent the remainder of their lives here.

When our subject was but nine years of age his parents left Canada and went to Missouri, passing through all the troublesome times through which the Saints were made to go by their per-

secutors. In 1846 they moved to Little Pigeon Creek in Iowa, and the following year our subject pushed on to Utah. When he arrived in Salt Lake City there were at that time no houses there and he at once engaged in farming, also assisting in surveying, carrying the chain for the man who surveyed his farm. This land has never been owned by any one but Mr. Chipman, and he has through all these long years given much time and care to its cultivation and improvement, having at this time one of the finest farms in this part of the county. From 1867 to 1889 he was extensively engaged in the sheep business, and was also interested in cattle to a marked extent. He was one of the pioneer threshers of Utah County, and, in 1864, brought the first reaper into American Fork.

He has taken a prominent part in the settlement and development of this part of the State; was at one time Colonel of the Second Brigade of Utah militia, and saw service in the artillery in 1849 in Salt Lake City, and saw much service in the field, participating in almost all the Indian wars and taking part in the Johnston army troubles. He also built one of the first threshing machines ever built in Utah and operated a thresher for almost half a century, threshing grain for all the surrounding country. In the autumn of 1850 he went to Iron County with the first company to go there. They arrived there in January, 1851, and returned the following December.

Mr. Chipman has been married three times. His first wife was Mindwell Houston; his second Margaurite V. McNichol, and his third wife Caroline Mayhue. These wives bore him twenty-five children, twenty of whom are still living.

In the Church he has always been a faithful and consistent worker, living up to its teachings and doctrines, and has held many offices of trust and honor. He has been an Elder and a Seventy; at this time is one of the Seven Presidents of the Sixty-seventh Quorum of Seventies. He has always been a firm believer in tithe-giving, and besides his regular tithing has donated liberally to the Church out of his private purse. He has assisted materially in the work of construction on the Temple, rendering the Church large finan-

cial aid. In fact, there are but few enterprises to which Mr. Chipman has not given support, in so far as he has been able. Having spent nearly his whole life in Utah in this place he is among the best known men of this section of Utah, and wherever known commands the highest respect and esteem.

**E**PHRAIM HEALEY was born in Leistershire, England, January 26, 1847, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Healey, both natives of England. The parents of our subject and a number of their relatives became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and in 1854 sailed for America on board the *Golconda*, landing at New Orleans, and going by boat to Kansas City. They started in a party with nine relatives and between New Orleans and Saint Louis they all died except our subject, his father, one brother, William Healey, now a resident of Murray, and his grandmother, who were the sole survivors of this little party, the rest dying of cholera, including the mother of our subject.

Upon arriving in Utah, in September, 1854, they at first settled at Pleasant Grove, and in the following spring the father went to Alpine, where he is still living. Our subject remained in Pleasant Grove for seven years and in 1861 moved to Alpine, which has since been his home. He owns a sixty-acre farm and has engaged in the live stock business, handling both cattle and sheep, giving the most of his attention of late years to the sheep industry. Besides his sixty-acre farm, Mr. Healey has a very comfortable home in the town.

Our subject was married February 15, 1869, to Miss Mary Watkins, daughter of Robert and Mary Watkins. Her parents were natives of England and came to America at an early day, marrying in Nauvoo in 1843, and raising a family of seven children, Mrs. Healey being her mother's third child. She was born in Pottawatomie County, Iowa. The family came to Utah in 1852 and settled on the Big Cottonwood, but later moved to Alpine, where the father died

April 23, 1869, and the mother lived until December 11, 1901. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Healey, eight of whom are still living. They are: Rozella M., now the wife of Mr. Jenkins, living in Idaho; Ada E. died in infancy; Ida D. is now Mrs. Scherzinger, of Mercur; Edith is now Mrs. Nielson, living in this place; Oliva, now Mrs. McGregor, also living here; Margaret M., now Mrs. Shoemaker, living in Salt Lake City; Ephraim F., Fred S. and Sarah G.

In political life Mr. Healey is a Republican and has taken an active interest in the work of his party. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty years and has been School Trustee four terms. He is active in the work of the Church in local circles and is at this time President of the Elders' Quorum. In the early days he performed one mission to the Missouri river, where he went for emigrants with an ox team, and while on this trip one hundred head of cattle were stolen by the Indians.

Mr. Healey began life for himself at a very tender age and since then has had to do for himself. He has by hard work, undaunted determination, energy and perseverance, made a good living and accumulated considerable means, being prospered in a worldly sense. His life has been honorable and upright and he is held in high esteem by all who know him.

**H**ENRY D. BOLEY. Mr. Boley may be said to have spent his entire life within the confines of this State, as he came here an infant in his mother's arms and has grown up amid the struggles of the early settlers of this country; knowing what it meant to endure hunger and lack many of the necessities of life. His father came of an old and respectable American family, the great-grandfather of our subject having fought in the Revolutionary War. He was a resident of Pennsylvania, where our subject's grandfather, Henry, and his father, Henry H., were both born. Our subject's mother bore the maiden name of Betsy Davis, and was of Welsh descent. The parents

of our subject were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and with their family and the grandmother of our subject, Barbara E. (Hartz) Boley, crossed the plains to Utah in 1852. The following year the family settled in American Fork and here the grandmother died at an advanced age. She was by birth a German.

Our subject was born in Pottawatomie County, Iowa, May 15, 1850. He grew up in American Fork and received his education from the schools of this place. His first undertaking was in the farming line, and as he gradually acquired larger success he branched out into the sheep business, commencing at the age of thirty years, and has been most successful in that line, having at this time two large flocks. His home is in the southeastern portion of the city, and there he has built a handsome and commodious house.

Mr. Boley married into one of the prominent families of this city. His marriage was consummated November 3, 1872, when he led to the altar Melissa, daughter of William H. and Martha Smith Chipman. Mr. Chipman was born in Leeds County, Canada, and came to this country in the latter forties. A full account of his interesting career will be found in the sketch of his son, John I. Chipman, which appears in another part of this work. Mrs. Boley's mother was Mr. Chipman's first wife. Ten children have been born of this marriage—Henry C., Martha E., now Mrs. Buckwalter; Melissa died in infancy; Warren C., married, and lives here; Edith died at the age of eleven years; Lowella, Le Roy C., Jennie, Myrle, Verne C.—all born in American Fork.

While his political sympathies are with the Republican party, our subject has never been actively associated with its work, nor has he ever sought or held public office.

He was brought up in the Mormon faith and is a staunch and devoted follower of its teachings.

The large success that has come to Mr. Boley has been due entirely to his own unaided efforts. He began without anything and has slowly but surely climbed the ladder of success until he is now one of the influential and prominent men

of his district, respected and looked up to on account of his honorable and straightforward business methods, and stands high in the esteem of all who know him.

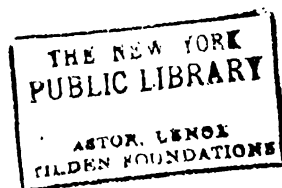


JUDGE CHARLES H. HART, one of the youngest men on the Bench of Utah, is a native of Idaho, his birth occurring in Bear Lake County, that State, on July 5, 1866. He is the son of James H. and Sabina (Scheib) Hart. The father is a native of England, and the mother a daughter of John P. Scheib, who was born in Prussia, on the Rhine river. His daughter was born in London, and came to Utah in 1852. James H. Hart came in 1857, and was married in this State. The parents are still living in Bear Lake County, Idaho, where the father is a member of the Bar and Judge of his county.

Judge Hart's early life was spent principally in Utah, his early education was received in the schools of Provo and in Idaho, and later at the Deseret University, now the University of Utah, from which latter institution he graduated in 1887, he being the valedictorian of his class. He then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he took a law course and graduated in 1889. A recent year book of that institution shows that out of the class of one hundred and fifty, in which our subject graduated, but five have come to fill positions of note. Among them one is a member of Congress, another a Circuit Judge, one a Probate Judge, one a County Judge, and our subject, who is Judge of the First Judicial District of Utah. After completing his law studies our subject returned to Idaho and practiced his profession in Paris for one year, moving to Logan in the fall of 1890, and again engaging in active practice.

In politics he is a Democrat, and before his election to the Judgeship was very active in the work of his party. He was for some time Chairman of the County Committee and a member of the State Executive Committee. He was elected County Attorney in 1892 and served one term; elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1893, and







*Wm. M. Roylance.*

served one term in the Legislative Council. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention. His election as a District Judge dates from the admission of Utah into the Union, and he is now serving his second term, his jurisdiction extending over the counties of Box Elder, Cache and Rich.

The marriage of Judge Hart occurred in Logan in 1889, when he was united to Miss Adelia Greenhalgh, daughter of Peter and Sarah Greenhalgh, early settlers of Utah, Mrs. Hart being born in Idaho. Seven children have been born of this marriage, of whom six are living—Lucile, Leona, Genevieve, Charles J., Harold, and Paul. The family occupy a handsome home on the hill, in the neighborhood of College and Temple streets.

Both the Judge and his wife were born and reared in the Mormon Church and are strong adherents of that faith. The senior Judge Hart was for some years Emigration Agent for the Church in New York City. Our subject is still in his young manhood and undoubtedly has a long and honorable career ahead of him. His record thus far has been without a blemish and he commands the highest respect of all who know him. His fitness for the responsible position he has occupied so many years is attested to by his re-election to the same office, and he will undoubtedly continue to fill the office until called to higher honors.

**H**ONORABLE WILLIAM M. ROYLANCE is a splendid example of a native born Utahn. Beginning life on his own account as a poor boy, he has, by the exercise of his natural ability risen to a high position among the business and public men of the State, and by high-minded principles, upright and honorable business methods and a clean public record has won and retained the highest esteem and confidence of the best class of citizens within the confines of Utah.

Mr. Roylance was born at Springville, March 31, 1865, and is the son of William and Lucy (Clucas) Roylance. John Joylance, the grand-

father of our subject, came to Utah in 1850 and located in Springville, where he engaged in farming and became one of the influential men of that place, being a Director in the Springville Co-operative Mercantile Institution, as well as being interested in a number of minor enterprises. He had a family of nine children, of whom five are now living, and William, the father of our subject, was the fourth child. The grandfather died in 1887. William Roylance is today one of the leading agriculturalists of that section. He married Lucy Clucas, a native of England, who came to Utah in 1851, and is the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Clucas. Nine children were born of this marriage, eight of whom are still living—William M., our subject; John H., agent at Gunnison for the Rio Grande Western railroad; Archibald, of Springville; Lizzie, wife of James Watson, of Springville; Thomas S., Nellie and Lillian; and one son, Nephi, who died in infancy.

Our subject spent his early life on his father's farm and ranch and received but a meagre education, starting out at the age of sixteen as a clerk in Springville. In 1884 he became assistant agent at that place for the Rio Grande Western railroad, holding that position for a year and resigning it to enter into business for himself, engaging in handling a wholesale and retail fruit and produce business, and continuing at Springville until July 1, 1900, when he moved to Provo and continued the business on a larger scale, operating a branch house at Springville, and handling the products of Utah County principally. He has made shipments to Europe and Australia, and is known among the produce and commission men from San Francisco to New York. Since coming to Provo he has also been the agent for the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company of Salt Lake City, keeping a complete line of goods on hand, and also handling wagons, buggies and bicycles, and has done a business ranging from one hundred and twenty-five thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year.

He was married in 1885 to Miss Laura Turner, daughter of John W. and Sarah (Fossett) Turner, who came across the plains with the famous hand cart company of 1856. Mrs. Roylance died

June 21, 1901, leaving four children—Martin W., Merline, Enid and Ellis, twins. On August 6, 1902, Mr. Roylance re-married, Mrs. Mary (Zabriskie) Young, of Provo, who is well known in musical circles.

In politics Mr. Roylance has always been a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and an active worker in its ranks. He was a member of the Springville City Council during 1891-92 and City Recorder in 1893-94. In 1896 he was elected a member of the second State Legislature, being re-elected to the third Legislature, and was Speaker of the House for that term. He served as a member of the Judiciary Committee and was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; also a member of the Committee on Appropriations. He refused the nomination in 1900. He is now chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

He has taken a deep interest in the mining industry of Utah, having some properties in the Tintic district and is also Secretary and Treasurer of the Great Basin Oil Company, whose wells are in Emery County, Utah. He was also one of the organizers and a Director in the Springville Banking Company, and has otherwise associated himself with the interests of Utah County.

In private life he is known as a most honorable and liberal-minded gentleman, of kindly, genial manner, and enjoys a wide circle of friends.

**J**OHAN HERBERT is one of those who, having given the best years of their manhood to the development of the resources of this State and assisting it to attain its present high position among the States of the Union, are now resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of a well-spent life, surrounded by children and friends, and assured of the confidence and high regard of all who know them.

Our subject is an Englishman by birth, his birth occurring in Gloucestershire, May 13, 1827, and is the son of Solomon and Esther (Phelps) Herbert. The father was a broadcloth weaver by trade; he came to America and settled in New

Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his life. Our subject's mother died in England.

Mr. Herbert grew up in his native town and there obtained his scholastic education and was apprenticed as a mason, following that trade after he completed his apprenticeship. He was married in Cheltham, England, October 19, 1853, to Miss Patience Goode, daughter of George and Salina (Holder) Goode, of that place. Mrs. Herbert was born October 7, 1826. They have had a family of nine children—Charles F., John W., Levine J., who married H. Hanson, he died leaving six children; George F., Salina E., now Mrs. F. W. Wright; James P., Joseph, Hyrum and Esther E., now Mrs. H. Bowman. Joseph and Hyrum died in American Fork.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in England, and in 1855 left their native land and sailed for America. Their oldest child died while crossing the ocean and was buried at sea. The parents arrived at Philadelphia and remained there about a year, our subject following his trade as a mason. They came across the plains to Utah in 1856 and located in Ogden, where they remained two years, coming from there to American Fork in 1858 and this has since been their home. Mr. Herbert engaged in building and followed this until 1897, meeting with very good success, and since then has practically retired from the active duties of life.

He is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but has never participated actively in its work or held public office. He has been a staunch member of the Church of his choice and has taken an active part in its work in his community. In the early days he was a member of the State Militia and saw active service in the Johnston army troubles and also in the Indian wars which swept Utah for so many years.

The success which he has attained has come to him through the exercise of his own ability and by close and careful attention to duty. He has not acquired large wealth, but is in the enjoyment of a competence sufficient to make his declining days comfortable, and enjoys the highest regard of all to whom he is known.

**R**IRBY S. SIMS, one of the recent arrivals in Utah, comes of an old southern family of that name. He grew to manhood on a southern plantation and when he came to this State was well versed in all the latest arts of modern farming. His present farm on the county road between American Fork and Alpine is conceded to be the choicest land in this section of the country, and had been highly cultivated before coming into the hands of our subject, who is prepared to keep it up to its present high standard of excellence.

Mr. Sims was born in Jackson County, Florida, December 20, 1863, and is the youngest of the family of four boys. William P. died in Florida and the other two brothers, John C. and Ransom H., are living in Jackson County, Florida, near the old homestead. His parents were William H. and Maria (Emanuel) Sims, the father a native of Jackson County, Florida, and the mother born in Decatur County, Georgia. The father was a soldier in the Confederate army and received a wound at Chickamauga, from which he later died at Marietta. The mother died at the family home in Florida, September 13, 1885, and after her death our subject willed all his part of the estate to his sickly brother, William P., and started in life anew. Before the war the father had been an overseer on one of the southern plantations.

Our subject grew to manhood in the place of his birth, attending the schools of that section and early began life farming. In 1888 he moved to Covington County, Alabama, where he followed farming and also worked in the timber. He remained there until 1898, when he moved to Santa Rosa County, Florida. Here he remained but a year and then came to Utah, taking up his home in Davis County in 1899, and the following year came to American Fork and purchased his present beautiful home.

He was married in Jackson County, August 23, 1888, to Eunice C., daughter of Stephen C. and Elizabeth (Boggs) Herring. Mrs. Sims was born in Jackson County, September 13, 1873. Seven children have been born to them—William M., died at the age of three months; Scottie C.,

Early R., Malzie E., Kenneth K., Hiram S., and Laura E.

Mr. Sims was converted to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in 1896, and from then to the present time has been a devoted follower of its doctrines. He was ordained an Elder on January 10, 1898, and still holds that office.

In politics he is independent, preferring to use his own judgment as to the man best fitted for an office.

During his varied and interesting career he has met with considerable success, from a financial standpoint, and while he suffered a heavy fire loss on May 23, 1899, he has since then been able to recuperate his loss to some extent, and with his present prospects may feel reasonably confident of becoming one of the solid financial men of his community. In the time during which he has been a resident of Alpine he has, by his geniality and kindly manners, won the confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

**B**ISHOP CHARLES PETER WARNICK has been a resident of Utah since 1866, and during this time has come to be one of the substantial citizens of Utah County, in which he has made his home ever since his arrival in the State.

He was born in Sweden, April 5, 1850, and is the son of Anders P. and Annie L. (Anderson) Warnick, natives of that country. There were seven children in this family, of whom our subject is the youngest. The family were among those converted to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, our subject being baptized just prior to starting for America by his brother, Adolph F. Warnick. They left Liverpool in the early part of 1866 and after reaching the United States started for Saint Joseph, Missouri, by rail. Cholera was raging in the eastern part of the Union at that time and seven members of the family succumbed to the dread disease. The mother died on the train before reaching Saint Joseph; the father died in

Saint Joseph, as did also one daughter, Christina, and one son, Anders G., died on the plains after leaving Saint Joseph.

Our subject and his brother August escaped the scourge and continued the journey to Salt Lake, reaching there the latter part of October. From there Mr. Warnick went direct to Pleasant Grove, taking up a farm and lived there until 1896. During these years he had devoted himself to general farming, in which he met with good success. In 1896 he moved to his present home which is located three miles north of Pleasant Grove and three miles east of American Fork, in the Manila Ward. Here he has a very valuable farm of about eighty acres, well improved with fences, barns, outbuildings, etc., and all under an excellent system of irrigation. He also has a very comfortable and commodious home here.


Bishop Warnick was married April 18, 1874, to Christina Larsen, daughter of Christian and Marion Larsen. Ten children have been born to them, of whom nine are now living—Charles L., Howard B., Wilford W., Effie C., Cora A., Hannah A., Adolph P., Joseph T., died in infancy; Reed W. and Harold N.

In political life the Bishop has been a staunch Republican, ever since the division on national political lines, and while a resident of Pleasant Grove served two terms as City Councilman.

He has always taken a very active part in all Church matters and has passed through the various offices up to that of Bishop. He was ordained an Elder and later made a Seventy. In 1890 he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Thorne of Pleasant Grove, holding that position until he moved to Manila, at which time he resigned as Counselor, and in 1896 he was called to serve as Bishop of Manila Ward, Alpine Stake of Zion, which office he has since continued to fill. During his term of office the meeting house at this place has been completed, and is one of the loveliest in the county, being substantial and commodious. He has also taken a very prominent part in the work of the Sunday Schools and the Young Men's Societies, serving two terms as Counselor

to the President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. In 1880 he received a call from the heads of the Church to go on a mission to his native country, and spent two years and three months in that field, meeting with good success, his work meeting with the entire approbation of the Church.

Bishop Warnick came to Utah as a boy of sixteen years, and while the country had been settled some years, it was still in a primitive state and the Indians had not been entirely subdued, so that he saw considerable hardships and knew many privations in getting a foothold in this new country. He began at the bottom and by his own exertions has worked his way up, meeting with large success and accumulating some valuable property; he has always taken a lively concern in the affairs of his community and is held in high esteem wherever known.

HOMAS BARRATT is one of those who came to Utah at an early day and passed through all the hardships, trials and privations of that time, suffering untold misery from lack of clothing or sufficient food, but happy in the belief that they were here safe from the persecutions and afflictions that had made life unbearable to the Mormon people in the Eastern States. He has fought and assisted in subduing the savage red man; battled against adverse conditions of soil, and after years of hard and unremitting labor is now in the evening of life, living in the enjoyment of the fruits of an honorable and well-spent life.

Thomas Barratt was born in Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, March 10, 1830, and is the son of John and Sarah (Watts) Barratt, natives of that country. The father followed the trade of a wool comber. He died in England in 1879. His father, John Barratt, was a laborer, and lived at Kib Worth, Leicestershire.

Our subject grew up in his native town; he learned the trade of lace making, at which he became an expert, and obtained his education from the schools of that country. He was con-

verted to the teachings of the gospel of Mormonism in 1850 and joined the Church in Nottingham, England. At the age of twenty-four he left his native land in company with his wife and sailed across the ocean to America, landing at New Orleans. He went by boat to Saint Louis, Missouri, and remained there about a year. In 1855 he came overland to Utah, traveling across the plains with a company of fifty wagons, and encountering many Indians and large herds of buffalo while enroute, but were not molested by either. He remained three months in Salt Lake City and in February, 1856, came to American Fork, walking the entire distance. Grasshoppers had destroyed almost all the crops in the Territory that year and food was very scarce, so that our subject suffered much in common with others of the settlers for lack of proper nourishment, and was also almost destitute of clothing. He took up a farm here and has since followed this avocation, clearing the land, which was then in a wild and undeveloped state, and by dint of hard work and close economy has since been able to improve it and bring the farm up to a high state of cultivation, building him a comfortable home, and has met with a fair degree of success.

He was a member of the Utah militia and during the raids by the Indians in Rush and Cedar Valleys, during the time of the Black Hawk War, filled the position of Assistant Commissary, and took an active part in all the Indian troubles of that time.

Mr. Barratt has been three times married. His first wife was Mary Whitby Morgan, whom he married in England in 1849, and who came to America with him. She died in Saint Louis in January, 1855. He married his second wife in Saint Louis, May 19, 1855. She was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1836, and bore the maiden name of Helen Julion. Thirteen children were born of this second marriage, two of whom died in infancy. His third wife was Emma Sykes, a native of England. She bore him seven children.

In politics our subject is a Democrat, but has never been an office seeker, preferring to devote

his time outside of his farm to the interests of the Church of which he is a member.

He has been ordained a Deacon, Elder; Seventy, and was Senior President of the Sixty-seventh Quorum of Seventies. He is also High Priest and High Counselor of the Alpine Stake of Zion. In 1876 he was sent to England on a mission, laboring for a time in the Nottingham Conference, and was later appointed President of the Liverpool Conference. He returned as one of three in 1878, having in charge a company of Saints. He has also served in other capacities in the home work and has always been active in the interests of his Church.

Mr. Barratt's career has been such as to command the highest respect and confidence of all who have known him, and he is at this time surrounded by a large circle of warm friends.



WILLIAM GRANT came to Utah with the last train of ox teams to cross the great American plains, and has the proud distinction of being the first man in American Fork to receive a bill of goods over the new railroad. He has since made this his home, and has come to be one of the most successful merchants of the place, beginning in a small way when he first came and by careful application to business and industry building up a good trade.

Mr. Grant was born in Staffordshire, England, and there grew to manhood, receiving a fine scholastic and musical education. He was for six years leader of the Fourth Staffordshire Military band. He learned the trade of locksmith, and followed that until he came to the United States. His parents, John and Sarah (Walters) Grant, were both natives of England and died in that country.

When our subject came to American Fork it was for the purpose of organizing the military band, which was attached to the Nauvoo Legion, and was in existence for twenty years. He has always carried a full line of musical instruments and his stock at this time is the most complete to be found south of Salt Lake City. He also

carries school supplies and has for years furnished the supplies of the schools in this neighborhood.

Mr. Grant has been twice married. His first wife was Harriett Foster. She bore him thirteen children. He married as his second wife Rossanna Francis, who bore him seventeen children. Of these thirty children twenty are now living.

In politics he is a member of the Democratic party, but outside of serving on the School Board, to which he has been elected five consecutive times, he has never sought or filled public office, although he is interested to the extent that every good American citizen should be.

He is a member of the Mormon Church and has ever been active in its work, filling the different offices at times from that of Deacon to President of a Branch.

In 1883 he was sentenced to the penitentiary for unlawful cohabitation; he first served a term of twenty months, and later one of four months, and was the first one to be incarcerated from Utah County. He bore his imprisonment heroically, and came out of the prison with a good record.

During the thirty-five years in which he has been a resident of American Fork, Mr. Grant has become one of the most aggressive and wide-awake of her citizens; a friend to education, and by his fine musical ability has afforded his fellow-citizens much high-class entertainment in this direction. He is regarded as a man of sterling worth, undoubted integrity, and has by his geniality and open-heartedness made for himself a host of friends among all classes.

**R**OBERT MURDOCK, Postmaster of Logan, is one of the old-timers of Cache County. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, February 28, 1853, and is the son of Robert and Uphemza (Shepherd) Murdock. The father was a native of Perth and the mother born in Delmargh. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Robert Murdock, a sea captain, who was lost at sea during one of his voyages.

Our subject is the fourth in a family of eight children, of whom four are now living. They are—Jane, now Mrs. Jordan, living in Leorin, Idaho; Enoch, Jeanette and Alexander are dead; Robert, our subject; Phoebe, living in Idaho Falls, Idaho; John, ranching at Dayton, Idaho; James died in Logan. The family emigrated to the United States in 1861, and after crossing the plains settled in Salt Lake City, where they remained but a few months, and then moved to Farmington, Davis County, and at the end of three years came to Logan. The father was by trade a mason and did much of the contracting and building in this county. He was very able man, and well known to the heads of the Church, by whom he was held in high esteem. At the time of his conversion to Mormonism he was a mason contractor in his native country, and up to the time of his death remained a most loyal adherent to the church of his final choice. Besides many of the stone buildings of Logan, he built the meeting houses at Hyrum, Millville, and Mendon. Also the Thatcher mills at this place and the Deseret mills. Another of his buildings and which is one of the old landmarks, is known as the old Lot Smith house, at Farmington. He was one of the strong men of his day, alert and active in the interests of his community, and personally combining the strength of a man with the tenderness of a woman, which trait his son has inherited, being noted for his unusually lovable and charitable nature. The father died in Logan about twenty-eight years ago, and here the mother also passed away.

Robert Murdock grew up in Logan and remained at home with his father, assisting him in his work. He helped build many of the canals of this place, and for sixteen years worked in the canyons getting out ties and sawlogs. He was at one time Deputy Sheriff of Oneida County, Idaho, at a time when this country was infested by lawless characters, and had many exciting engagements with that element. He also spent some time in Montana, teaming for the government.

He was married at the age of twenty-one years, to Johanna Nelson, daughter of Ole and Bengta



(Paires) Nelson, both natives of Sweden. Seven children have been born of this union—Effie, now Mrs. Gilbert Cole, living in Logan; Ettie, wife of P. A. Thatcher of Logan; Robert, Jr., in Logan; May, now Mrs. C. W. Jones, Jr., of Logan; Jennie, Virnie and Gladys, at home. Our subject and his family are faithful members of the Mormon Church.

Mr. Murdock was at one time one of the wealthiest men of Logan and still owns a number of business blocks and residences, among them being a business block, fifty-six by eighty feet, brick and iron, on Main street, which contains three storerooms. He lost heavily during the days of the "boom." He has had several years' experience as a railroad man, being yardmaster, brakeman, and finally conductor, and when he lost his fortune in inflated real estate values, he again turned his attention to railroad-ing, and secured the position of assistant yardmaster at Salt Lake City. He had only been at work about three weeks when he met with an accident while engaged in switching, which resulted in the loss of both limbs just below the knees. However, he has been fortunate in securing a set of artificial limbs which enables him to walk almost as well as he ever did.

Politically his sympathies have always been with the Republican party, and on January 17, 1900, he received from President McKinley the appointment of Postmaster of Logan, which he still fills. This is a second-class office, and Mr. Murdock has an assistant and three clerks, and is in receipt of a handsome salary. He supervised the remodeling of the office to some extent and it is now one of the best in the State. When he was in better circumstances, Mr. Murdock was noted for his liberality, giving freely of his wealth to any worthy object, and very often failing to inquire at all as to whether there was any merit in the appeal or not. His misfortune has not deprived him of his friends, but has served to supply them with an opportunity to prove the sincerity of their professions, and there is today no more popular man in Logan than its genial Postmaster.

**A**LFRED G. KEETCH is a name that will go down to history as one of those who took a leading part for many years in colonization work in this new Territory and also actively participated in almost all of the Indian troubles, his bravery and undaunted courage making him a prominent figure among the early settlers, and being called upon whenever there was any danger to be faced, and he it said to his honor that he never refused to respond to such calls, nor stopped to count the cost, but unhesitatingly went where duty led.

Alfred G. Keetch was born in Bedfordshire, England, January 3, 1840, and is the son of William K. and Ann (Greenwood) Keetch, natives of England. The parents of our subject were converted to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and were among the first to be baptized in Bedfordshire. The father became President of the Bedfordshire Branch of the Church and for many years previous to his departure for America preached there. With his wife and family he emigrated to America in 1856, settling at Florence, and remained there for some years. The mother died the same year they came to America and was buried in the Mormon grave yard at Florence; also one child, William. The father later moved to the Bear Lake country in Idaho, where he died in July, 1889.

Our subject came to Utah in 1862, in the independent train of David Kimball, in which he drove four yoke of oxen and hauled freight across the plains. He arrived in Utah on November 4th and settled in Grantsville, where he lived for a short time and was then sent on a colonization mission to Bear Lake, Idaho, remaining there twenty months, when he again returned to Grantsville, spending the winter of 1865 in that place. In the spring of 1866 he was sent to the Missouri river with four yoke of oxen, for the purpose of bringing emigrants to Utah.

Upon returning to Utah Mr. Keetch was married on November 10, 1866, to Miss Emily Harris, daughter of John and Ann (Stanley) Harris, natives of England, who came to America in 1866. As a result of this union, twelve children

have been born, eleven of whom are now living—Emily A., now Mrs. Aston, of Lindon; Lizzie, now Mrs. Cullimore, of the same place; Martha J., now the wife of Meacham Timpanogas; Luella, now Mrs. Cullimore, of Lindon; Mary E., now Mrs. Thorne, living in Lindon; Alfred G., also living in Lindon. He returned June 14, 1901, from a twenty-six months' mission to the Southern States; Ruthie M., now Mrs. Walker of Lindon; Effie L., living at home, and a member of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association; William J., Hazel B. and Stanley B., all at home; Samuel C. died in infancy.

In 1867 Mr. and Mrs. Keetch went on a colonization mission to the Big Muddy country in Nevada, where they remained until 1871. The State of Nevada imposed and tried to collect an enormous tax from the people who colonized that section of the State, with the result that the Mormons retired from the colony and returned to Utah. Upon returning from the Big Muddy country our subject located at Pleasant Grove, which has since been his home; the section in which he settled having of late years been known as London Ward. During all these years much trouble had been experienced with the Indians and Mr. Keetch participated in many of the battles between the settlers and their savage foes. He bought twenty acres of sagebrush land, which he at once began to clear and cultivate and at this time owns fifty-six acres of land in the county, and has a splendid brick house and good improvements on his home place. In addition to a general farming he has also done considerable business in cattle and live stock, in which he has been prospered.

In politics he is a Democrat and has always been quite active in the work of that party. He served on the City Council for one term and was Mayor of Pleasant Grove for two terms before this Ward was set apart. He became a member of the Mormon Church in England, shortly before coming to the United States and has since been a faithful follower of its teachings. For many years he was very active in the Sunday Schools and Young Men's Association. In 1890 he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as

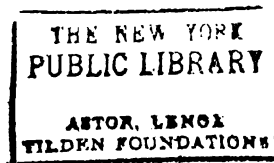
First Counselor to Bishop Copley of Lindon Ward, which position he still holds. The ordination services were conducted by John W. Young.

Mr. Keetch is one of the prominent and influential citizens of this part of Utah County and has by his upright and manly life won and retained the friendship and confidence of a large circle of people. His services in colonization work in the past has redounded not alone to the good of the Church, but of the State at large, and opened the way for many who were not members of the Mormon Church to come into the State and make homes for themselves and their families, and too much cannot be said in praise of such men.

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**A**LEXANDER K. THORNTON, one of American Fork's most prosperous merchants, comes of sturdy Scotch ancestry. He came to Utah with his parents when but a child of six years and his life since that time has been spent in this western country, experiencing many of the ups and downs incident to the settlement of a new country and shirking no responsibility that came to himself in the ceaseless battle waged against the almost insurmountable obstacles that presented themselves in the wild and barren soil, much of which had to be softened with water before the primitive plow of that day would penetrate it. He also fought in the Black Hawk War against the savage red man and as a freighter in the Northwest experienced many thrilling encounters with both his dusky foes and the wild animals that then infested this section of the Union.

Mr. Thornton was born in Ayershire, Scotland, April 6, 1847, and is the son of William and Mary (Kennedy) Thornton. The father was born in Ireland, of Scotch parentage, and as he grew up learned the trade of a weaver, which he followed in Scotland before coming to America. They had a family of seven sons and three





*James David*

daughters. Our subject was the youngest of the boys. The parents came to Utah with their family in 1853 and spent the first winter in Salt Lake City, moving to Mill Creek the following summer, and in 1855 came to American Fork. Here they remained until 1864 when they started back across the plains for Iowa. The father died on the Laramie River, and the mother continued the journey to Iowa, in which State she spent the remainder of her life.

Our subject was eight years of age when he came to American Fork with his parents and for a number of years worked as a laborer on the surrounding farms. After his parents started back to Iowa he engaged in freighting in the mountains, supplying the different mining camps, and remained for some years in this line, traveling throughout the Northwestern States and Territories. He finally returned to American Fork and for eighteen years was engaged in the liquor business. In February, of this year, 1902, he bought out the lumber business of J. E. Jensen, which he now conducts, and which promises to steadily increase under his able management. His son, J. M., is associated with him, and the firm name is A. K. Thornton & Son.

Mr. Thornton was married in Salt Lake City in 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Miller, who was born on the banks of the Missouri River when her parents were on their way to Utah, her birth occurring April 10, 1849. Nine children have blessed their union—Alexander, John M., William, Mary J., who died August 21, 1897, aged twenty-two years and some months; Ellen, Jeanette, Elizabeth, Sadie and Fern.

Since the division on national political lines our subject has been a member of the Republican party and has always been more or less prominently before the public in different official capacities. He has acted as Registration Officer for a number of terms and was several years Presiding Judge, under the Liberal regime.

In fraternal life Mr. Thornton has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he was Financier for more than nineteen years. He was a charter member of the lodge in American Fork. He is also a member of

the Ancient Order of Foresters, Springville Lodge.

Mr. Thornton has always taken a lively interest in all affairs pertaining to the building up or improvement of his town and in his business career has met with large success, standing in the front ranks of business men of American Fork and highly respected for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

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**J**AMES DUNN was born June 2, 1841, in Manchester, Lancashire, England. He is the son of William G. and Elizabeth (Howell) Dunn. His father emigrated to America in 1851 and settled in Salt Lake City, Utah. His mother and three children joined the father in Salt Lake City September 5, 1852. Mr. Dunn received his education in the common schools of Salt Lake City and labored for his parents in farming and making a home. In 1854 he donated forty days in labor, all the capital he had, in assisting to build the old city wall around the City of Salt Lake, and he donated forty days in labor assisting to construct the old Big Cottonwood Canal, designed to float granite blocks for the Salt Lake Temple; he also donated and labored forty days in excavating for the foundation of that structure.

At the October Conference in 1856 a call was made for teams and provisions in aid of the hand cart companies who were perishing on the plains between Fort Bridger and the North Platte. Mr. Dunn left Salt Lake City on that mission on the 7th day of October, the day after the call was made and proceeded to Fort Bridger, and was there detailed to take supplies and transportation for Captain Hedgett's and Hunt's companies at Pacific Springs, as they could travel no farther without assistance; arriving at their camp in a blinding snow storm, and with great difficulty keeping the road, and found the company singing songs and praying to the Lord for deliverance, and so overjoyed were they at receiving aid and

assistance, that one Widow Scott, a large and portly woman, who afterward married a Mr. Lewis of St. George, Washington County, actually picked up Mr. Dunn, who was small for his age, and carried him bodily into camp, crying "Hallelujah, Hallelujah! See the child they have sent us;"—much to the confusion and chagrin of Mr. Dunn, who at the age of fifteen thought he was quite a man, and did not relish being carried about in that fashion.

In 1860 Mr. Dunn moved with his parents to American Fork, Utah County, and followed farming and freighting. In January, 1866, he accepted a position as clerk in a store in Provo and moved his family there in April of the same year.

In 1870 he accepted the position as Superintendent of the West Branch of the Provo Co. operative Institution, and in 1872 took charge of all the business of the company as Superintendent.

In 1874 President Brigham Young called him into his office and requested him to take charge of the Provo Woolen Mills, and gave him that mission for ten years, which he faithfully fulfilled and remained in that position until May, 1884, when he went into the commission business in wool and hides, and in March, 1888, accepted the position of steward of the Territorial Insane Asylum, with which institution he had been connected since 1881, at which time he was elected by the Legislature as a member of the First Board of Directors, who selected the location, and erected the first buildings, being the Chairman of the Building Committee during that time and until the institution was made ready for the reception of the patients. Mr. Dunn was connected with the management of the asylum for over fifteen years, and always speaks with pride of his labors for the institution in assisting to provide a home for that unfortunate class of our fellow-beings, those who had lost their reason.

He served as Steward from 1888 until June, 1896, at which time the Republican party gained control of the State, and they, thinking it not consistent to allow a Democrat to hold any office or employment that could be filled by a Republican, gave him a leave of absence for an indefinite period.

In February, 1897, Mr. Dunn accepted the position of Water Master for the Mammoth Mining Company at Mammoth, tendered him by P. T. Farnsworth, Manager, and in which position he labored until April, 1898, at which time he accepted a position with the Nevada Company at Ione, Nevada, as Manager of the Mercantile Store at that place, and remained there one year.

In 1899 Mr. Dunn returned to Mammoth and accepted the position as Foreman of the Mammoth Mill, which position he now holds, September, 1902.

Mr. Dunn was a Lieutenant and Captain in the Utah militia and did considerable service in guarding the frontier and keeping the Indians in check under the admirable policy of President Brigham Young. Mr. Dunn and his family are all members of the Mormon Church, and he was for many years a member of the High Council of Utah Stake, and served several terms as Alderman and City Councilor of Provo City, where his home now is, and filled many other positions of honor and trust.

Mr. Dunn has been twice married. First to Miss Hannah Fielding of Salt Lake City, on January 10, 1861, who bore him five boys and five girls, four boys and four girls being married and have families of their own, Mr. Dunn being grandfather to forty children. His first wife died in March, 1888, and on November 14, 1888, he married Miss M. A. Fitzgerald, the daughter of John and Sarah Fitzgerald of Draper, Salt Lake County, who has borne him three children.

Mr. Dunn's life has been a busy one, having at an early age learned that he had to make his own way. He has labored at all kinds of employment, farming, roadmaking, canal building, stocking saw mills, making adobes and brick, freighting, clerking, merchandizing, manufacturing woolen goods, taking care of the insane, fighting Indians, and mining and milling, and all kinds of labor incident to a new country, and is familiar with the history and progress of his State, and he is counted as one of those who have helped materially to make it what it is today, the richest and brightest spot in the inter-mountain region.

**G**EORGE BAUM is one of the early settlers in Provo, coming here in 1850, about a year after the first families came into the valley. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and a descendent of Jacob Baum, who came to Pennsylvania with William Penn and settled Chester County before the War of the Revolution. He fought in General Washington's army and was taken prisoner by the British. Rather than surrender his sword he broke it between two rocks and gave the English officer the handle. Our subject's father, John, was born about 1804, and when he was a boy his brother Jacob bought his time until he was twenty-one years of age, and kept him until that time. He then married and settled in Chester County, near Brandywine. About 1839 himself, his wife and son, our subject, became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church, being baptized by Lorenzo Barnes, and soon afterwards moved to Nauvoo, where the father became a member of the Nauvoo Legion. He owned a farm five miles down the river and lived there until 1846. In that year he crossed the river at Fort Madison, went to Garden Grove and there built a home, but the same year went on to Council Bluffs and remained there until March, 1847, when he took up a farm near Lindon, Missouri, and did farming on a large scale until September, 1850. In that year they crossed the plains in an independent ox team, the father owning eight yoke of cattle and three horses. They reached Salt Lake City in September of that year and attended the Conference then being held, camping on the Jordan River. They arrived in Provo on October 8th, and the father took up a home in the old fort and lived there until the following spring, when they went onto a farm in the river bottom and lived there until the Walker War of 1853 when they were compelled to abandon the farm and seek protection in the settlement. The father spent the remainder of his life in Provo. He owned a large tract of land, and also some mill property, becoming a very successful business man. He died in 1880 at the advanced age of eighty-four. His wife, and the mother of our subject, Hannah (Christman)

Baum, is still living in Heber, at the age of ninety-five. Five of her children are now living, Jane, wife of Gideon Bennett, of Nebraska City; George, Isaac, living in Heber, Mariah, wife of Bishop Horn, of Richfield, and John.

Our subject began early in life to experience the hardships incident to the lives of the early members of the Mormon Church. While living in Council Bluffs he was sent back to Nauvoo with three yoke of oxen after flour and provisions for winter, and during this trip had many trying experiences, and witnessed the mob drive the people from their homes. He saw the body of the Prophet twice after he had been killed, and has a very vivid remembrance of the horrors of those days. After coming to Utah he remained with his father until his marriage, in 1852, at which time he started in life for himself, taking up a farm on the river bottom, which place he still owns, and lived there until the Walker War. In 1869 he located at his present home, where he has eleven acres of well improved land, and a good home. He continued to purchase land from time to time as he was able, and at this time has one hundred and twenty acres. He has devoted part of his time to the live stock industry, buying and selling, and in the early days did a considerable amount of freighting over the country. In 1857 he returned to the Missouri River, as President and Secretary of the Y. X. Company, and brought back freight, arriving just in advance of Johnston's army. He was one of the original owners of the Provo Woolen Mills, which he assisted to build and in which he owned stock for a number of years.

Mr. Baum took part in all of the early troubles, being in the Walker War, of 1853, and the Tintic War under Tom Johnson, in 1855-6; also in the Black Hawk War, in 1866, under General Wells and Captain Page, and during the trouble in San Pete County spent forty days in active service. He also stood guard on the Provo Bench and in the canyons while part of the farmers worked in the fields, and did much towards making Utah County a safe habitation for the white people. Since then he has taken a deep interest in the building of good roads and canals. He was the

first water master of the old East Union Ditch, which position he held for three years, and was also a police officer of Provo for three years. He was a member of the company who built the Provo Canyon road and a Director up to the time the road was sold to the county. Also a Director in the Smith and West Union Canal Company, owning a quarter interest.

He is independent in politics, believing in voting for the best man. In the Church he is a member of the Elders Quorum of Pleasant View Ward, and active in all Church work, giving his hearty support to all worthy causes.

Mr. Baum was married in 1852 to Miss Hannah Cloward, who died leaving two daughters—Mary Jane, wife of William Wright, and Melissa, wife of Nephi Penrod. Mr. Baum married a second time to Eliza Allen, who has three children—John W., Owen A., and Orson. His third wife was Sarah Carter, daughter of John and Sophia (Sweet) Carter. She is the mother of six children—Lizzie, wife of J. T. Smith; Dora, wife of William Cluff; Jacob A., Wallace, Lafayette and Elmer.

By his honorable and upright living Mr. Baum has won the respect of all with whom he is associated, and stands very high in his community, both as a business man and as a private citizen.

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**P**ETER ADAMSON. Among the sturdy sons whom Bonny Scotland has furnished to this State, special mention should be made of Peter Adamson, the subject of this sketch. He came to Utah in the flush of his young manhood, and with ambition and high hopes strong upon him, put his hand to the plough and has never since turned back, but for many long years gave of his best in the developing of this wild and rugged country, aiding in transforming it into one of the richest and proudest States of the Union. When the swift descending years stole upon him he resigned the helm into younger and stronger hands and now in the eventide is content to rest from his labors, secure in the just reward of a well spent life, surrounded by children and

friends, and looked upon as the true counselor and guide of many a youthful life.

Peter Adamson was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, October 13, 1838, and is the son of Henry and Margenrite (Nicholson) Adamson, natives of Scotland. The father was a coal miner in Scotland, and after coming to Utah engaged in farming. There were thirteen children in this family, seven sons and six daughters, our subject being the third child. Three of the daughters died in childhood and one son in Pennsylvania after he had reached manhood. The parents and part of the children came to America in 1864, crossing the plains to Utah and locating in San Pete County, where the father engaged in farming. They remained there two years and then moved to what is now Franklin, Idaho, but was at that time a portion of Utah. Here the parents died, the mother in 1889 at the age of seventy-nine years, and the father on January 3, 1891, at the age of eighty-three years.

Our subject grew up in the land of his birth and there attained his majority, being educated in the schools of that country, and early in life starting out for himself. At the age of twelve years he began working in the mines, spending about twelve years at the Dysart colliery in Fifeshire. He came to America in 1862, two years before his parents came over, and at once began life as a farmer. He also did considerable mason work, working for a time for the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Echo Canyon. Since then he has put up some of the largest buildings in American Fork, his own home, which is one of the handsomest in the city, being his work. He has taken an active part in the life of his city, and is one of the progressive and wide-awake citizens of American Fork, identified in one way or another with many of its enterprises.

Mr. Adamson has been three times married. His first marriage occurred in 1861 when he was married in Scotland to Miss Ann Cousins, who bore him ten children. She died on October 13, 1886. Eight of her children are now living—Henry T., Ann, Betsy, Maggie, Peter, Emily, Agnes and Mary. In 1888 he married as his second wife Mrs. Sarah (Hardy) Birk, a native



of England, who had had six children by her first husband—Walter, Albert, Otto F., Lewis, Arthur C. and Violet. She bore Mr. Adamson one son, who died at five months of age. She died in August, 1892. Mr. Adamson married his third wife on July 17, 1894. She was Mrs. Emily (Kelly) Keppernick, a native of England, born May 1, 1845. She had one daughter by her first husband, Emily E., who died at ten days' of age. She also raised an adopted daughter who died at the age of sixteen years. Walter, Albert and Otto F. Birk have also had a mother's care from the present Mrs. Adamson; the other children being grown when she married Mr. Adamson. Mrs. Adamson was the fourth in a family of eight children. Her parents, John P. and Eliza (Long) Kelly, were natives of England, and came to Utah in 1862. They both died in American Fork. Three of the daughters have also died, leaving at the present time two sons and three daughters still living. Mrs. Adamson's family are members of the Mormon Church and one brother, Charles Kelly, is President of the Box Elder Stake at Brigham City. Our subject was raised in this faith but is not a member of any church.

In politics he is a believer in the principles of the Republican party and has been an active party worker. He was for two years a member of the City Council, and has taken an interest in all municipal matters in American Fork.

**H**ONORABLE HYRUM LEMMON, Counselor to the President of Nepo Stake of Zion, has been almost a life-long resident of the State of Utah, his parents coming to this State when he was but a child of three years. His father, Washington Lemmon, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, October 6, 1806, and is the son of James and Sarah (Carr) Lemmon. His early life was spent in the States of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, joining the Mormon Church in the latter State, and from there going to Iowa. He met the Prophet Joseph Smith and became his personal friend, later being intimately acquainted with the leaders of the Church. He was married

in Corydon, Indiana, in August, 1826, to Miss Tamer Stephens, the mother of our subject, who bore him twelve children and died in Utah October 3, 1893. The family came to Utah in 1852, and settled in Salt Lake County, where the father is still living.

Our subject is the youngest child of the family. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in Salt Lake County, doing the chores, herding cattle and working in the canyon, and was able to obtain a good district school education. He was, however, ambitious to acquire a better education, and after he had grown to manhood attended Morgan's College in Salt Lake City for three terms, and also spent a year in the Deseret University, now the University of Utah. After leaving school he went into the cattle and horse business, continuing in this line until 1883, at which time he invested in sheep, and after following that for six years turned his attention to the general merchandise line, opening a store in Payson. He has been very fortunate in this business, building up a good trade, and in 1890 his business had enlarged to such an extent that it became necessary for him to have larger quarters, and he accordingly built his present fine brick store thirty by sixty feet, with a hall over the store. In addition to himself and Mrs. Lemmon, our subject gives employment to four clerks. He also has a fine farm of four hundred acres and owns a modern brick home in the city.

Mr. Lemmon was married in Salt Lake City January 11, 1883, to Miss Mary E. Douglass, daughter of William and Agnes Douglass, of Payson.

Since the division on political lines, Mr. Lemmon has been a member of the Democratic party, in which he has been an active worker. Among the public offices he has filled is that of member of the City Council for two terms, and was also Mayor of Payson for four years. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention and represented his district in the first two State Legislatures.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon were born and raised in the Mormon Church and are active workers. Our subject was called in 1888 to serve

in the northwestern States on a mission to the Church, remaining there a year. He was first ordained an Elder and then a High Priest. In January, 1891, he was made Counselor to the Bishop of the First Ward, retaining that office until December 13, 1901, when he was called to his present responsible position as First Counselor to the President of the Nebo Stake of Zion.

Mr. Lemmon's career in Utah has been such as to make him a worthy representative of the name he bears. In business, private and public life, his record has ever been without tarnish, and he is in the enjoyment of the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends.

**G**AREYBOLDI STEVENS is a native son of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City December 16, 1860. He is the son of Edward and Mary A. (Daniels) Stevens, the father a native of South Hampton, England, and the mother born in Manchester, England. Seven children were born of this marriage, our subject being the sixth child. The father of our subject came from an old and influential English family, and being converted to the teachings of the Mormon religion, emigrated to America in 1859. He remained in St. Louis, Missouri, for a short time, and there lost his first wife and two children from cholera. He came to Utah and died in Payson at the age of seventy-three years. The mother of our subject died here February 6, 1896, nearly three months after the death of her husband, his death occurring November 13, 1895.

The family moved to Payson when our subject was six years of age and the father engaged in farming. Here Mr. Stevens grew up, working on his father's farm during the summer months and attending school for a few weeks in the winter. He remained at home working for his father until he was thirty years of age, and after the death of his father came into possession of the old homestead, which has since been his home. While he carries on a general farming business, Mr. Stevens pays considerable attention to fruit raising, and has one orchard of eight

acres and another younger orchard of ten acres; both orchards are in good condition and yield an excellent quality of fruit. He also has sixty acres of meadow land, and his farm is well kept and in good condition. His home is built of adobe brick, and is a very comfortable residence. In addition to his farm our subject is interested to some extent in stock raising, being in partnership with his half-brother, Edward E., in cattle, and together they have probably the largest herd of cattle in Utah County, being numbered among the wealthy stockmen here. Mr. Stevens has taken a deep interest in all irrigation matters, and was for eleven years Water Master of Payson. He is also interested in the Payson bank, and a number of minor enterprises, being one of the wide-awake and influential citizens of this city.

His marriage occurred in Payson May 2, 1891, when he led to the marriage altar Rillie, daughter of Rufus and Harriett Johnson. Rufus Johnson was born in Adams County, Illinois, and his wife born in Parowan, as was also their children, Mrs. Stevens being the oldest of a family of twelve children, and being born in the same house as was her mother. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens—Sarah A., Mary M., Charlotte E., died aged twenty-one months; Leonora.

In politics Mr. Stevens is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but has never taken any very active part in its work. Both he and his wife were born and reared in the Mormon Church, and have raised their children in that faith.

**H**IRAM H. SPENCER, one of the lumber kings of this western country, came to Utah in his early manhood, and from then to the present time has been a leading factor in the commercial life of the West, rising from a position of obscurity as an employee of one of the leading lumber firms of Ogden to that of head of numerous commercial organizations, and one of the foremost men in the affairs of Ogden, which point has always

been his home, while his operations have extended throughout the western States. He has not only been able to see and grasp at the right moment the unsurpassed opportunities offered by the natural conditions of the West for large financial operations, but through the avenues thus opened up, many kindred enterprises have been made possible and much of the country thrown open to early settlement and occupancy.

E. T. Spencer, the father of our subject, was for many years a well-known captain on the Ohio river, and making his home in the State of Ohio until 1865. He married a Miss Caroline Hupp, and of this union Hiram H. Spencer was born in Hockingport, Athens county, November 25, 1852. When the lad was thirteen years of age the father moved his family to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, and made that his home for the remainder of his life, dying in 1889. His wife survived him and died in 1896. Our subject was thirteen years of age when he went to Kentucky, and there his education received in the schools of Ohio was supplemented by a course in Powell Academy, from which he graduated with honors, and laid the foundation for a successful business career.

He remained in the South until 1874, when, having passed his majority, and being filled with a desire to launch out into the new and bustling life of the West, he determined to go to the Upper Columbia river, in Oregon, and there begin his life's work. En route to this place he stopped off at Ogden, Utah, and was so impressed with the general aspect of the country that he decided to remain in Utah for a time, and soon after his arrival secured a position with the firm of Gibson, Eccles & Vannoy, lumber dealers, with whom he continued until the partnership was dissolved in 1880. At that time he became associated with David Eccles, one of the members of the old firm, continuing in the lumber business, and for the next four years was Manager of the business. In 1884 he went to Beaver cañon and there opened up a general merchandise, lumber and cattle business under the style of Eccles, Spencer & Company, being also Manager of this business, which grew in time to be one of the leading enterprises of the country, the company owning

several thousand acres of land, running vast herds of cattle and operating a number of saw mills. The business of the company assumed such large proportions that it was finally decided best to incorporate it, which was accordingly done in 1900, under the style of Spencer, Harwood & Company, which is still in existence, Mr. Spencer being President of the company and extending a general supervision over the affairs of the concern, which is now operating two stores. He was the founder of the town in Idaho, which bears his name and took a prominent part in developing that section of the State. While he appreciated the opportunities of Utah, Mr. Spencer did not forget his early ambition in regard to Oregon, and in 1886 became interested in the lumber business in that State with Mr. Eccles, which has continued up to the present time, and that was the inception of the Oregon Lumber Company, which was organized in 1889, and in which concern our subject is a Director and member of the Executive Committee. From the first the outlook for this enterprise has been very bright, and the company has made wonderful strides, opening the way for many minor enterprises and giving the country the benefit of their strong financial backing. Among other things they have been the promoters of the sugar industry of northern Utah and Oregon, which is one of the most promising industries of this western country. Together with Mr. Eccles and his other associates, Mr. Spencer built the Sumpster Valley railroad, in which he is heavily interested, and in 1895 took part in establishing the Baker City (Oregon), electric light plant, which is owned and operated by Ogden people who control the Oregon Lumber Company.

Locally he is interested among other industries in the Oregon Rapid Transit Company; the Ogden and Northwestern Railroad Company; the Ogden Furniture and Carpet Company and the Eccles Lumber Company, in all of which he holds the office of Vice-President, and is a stockholder in the Utah Construction Company. In 1889 he returned to make this city his permanent home, and assumed the management of the Eccles Lumber Company, in which he continued up to 1900

when he resigned as Manager. When the Ogden sugar factory was started in 1898, he became one of the interested parties, and also assisted that year in building the sugar factory at LeGrande, Oregon, and in 1901 the sugar factory at Logan, Utah. When these different companies were absorbed by the Amalgamated Sugar Company, in July, 1902, Mr. Spencer became a Director of the new company and a member of its Executive Committee.

Like other men of his stamp, Mr. Spencer has not pursued his private interests to the exclusion of all else, but has found time out of the multiplied duties which have arisen from his business calling, to take a hand in shaping the political destinies of his State and county. His sympathies have been Democratic, and from 1891 to 1895 was almost continuously a member of the Ogden City Council, presiding over that body during 1894-95. In 1895 he became a member of the Convention which drafted the Constitution upon which Utah was admitted to Statehood, and during 1896-97 presided as Mayor of Ogden, rendering the city large benefits and doing much to bring her affairs into a normal condition after the subsiding of the panic times, which had well nigh paralyzed the industrial and financial life of the place. He has continued his interest in the municipal life of Ogden and is at this time Treasurer of the City Water Works.

The marriage of our subject occurred December 31, 1876, when he was united to Miss Effie Brown, daughter of I. E. and Elizabeth Brown. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer,—L. B., a graduate of Stanford University, and at this time in the employ of the Big Four railroad, as civil engineer; Ernest, connected with the reportorial staff of the Ogden Standard; Eldesta and Hiram H., Jr.

Mr. Spencer is a splendid type of the self-made man, beginning life amid strange surroundings, lacking the advantages offered by personal friends, and starting at the foot of the ladder has climbed its steps with a firm tread, relying wholly upon his own exertions, and by his thorough, painstaking business methods winning the confidence of his superiors in the

business world, and finally coming to be one of the central figures around which the vast lumber transactions of the western country revolves. He is known as a staunch friend and loyal citizen and wherever the name of Hiram H. Spencer is heard, there follow only words of commendation and praise for the work he has wrought.



THOMAS F. PIERPONT, one of the proprietors of the Provo foundry, is a native of Utah. Born in Salt Lake City, September 16, 1870, he is the son of Thomas and Naomi (King) Pierpont. Thomas Pierpont was born in Rainhill, Lancashire, England, November 6, 1836, and his parents were John and Ann (Fairclough) Pierpont, both natives of Lancashire. The family became converts to the Mormon religion and joined the Church in 1849, emigrating the next year to America, and landing in New York City, which became their home for the next five years, and here the father of our subject completed his studies and learned the machinists trade. In 1855 the family migrated to Canada, settling at Hamilton, and Thomas became employed in the shops of the railroad company, retaining his position for four years and at the end of that time returned to New York City. However, at the end of a year he again returned to Canada, and about 1862 opened up a business of his own, in Toronto, manufacturing all kinds of brass work, and continued with varying success up to 1866, when in company with his mother he made the long journey to Utah, crossing the plains of America with Captain Lowry's company, and arriving in Salt Lake City on October 21st. With the exception of a few years spent in Provo, Salt Lake has continued to be his home up to the present time. His mechanical skill stood him in good stead, and he had been in Utah but a short time when he became Master Mechanic of the shops of the Utah Central Railroad Company, which has since been absorbed by the Oregon Short Line Railway Company. In 1876, after a period of six years in the employ of the railroad

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



*W. S. Tanner*

company, he founded the Salt Lake Foundry and Machine Company, on Third West, between First and Second South streets, and conducted the business successfully until 1879, at which time the business was incorporated under the old name, and Mr. Pierpont became President and Manager of the Company, retaining these offices until the business was wound up in 1887.

The marriage of Thomas Pierpont and Naomi King occurred in Leeds, Green county, New York, on November 2, 1858. Mrs. Pierpont is a daughter of James and Mary (Bendall) King, natives of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England. Of their ten children, seven are now living,—John, James, Ruth, wife of Sheriff George H. Naylor; Mary, wife of George Emery; Thomas F., our subject; Florence, wife of W. W. Taggart, and Ella. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont have always been faithful and consistent members of the Mormon Church and have reared their family in that belief. Mr. Pierpont is at this time an Elder in the Church. Throughout his long residence in Utah Mr. Pierpont has been found a man of sterling worth, possessing a high order of business integrity, and commanding the respect and entire confidence of the commercial world, and socially has many staunch friends.

Our subject was raised in the Fifteenth Ward of Salt Lake, attending the district schools, and at the early age of thirteen years entered his father's shops as an apprentice to the machinists trade. In 1889 he came to Provo and here became associated with his father under the firm name of Pierpont & Sons, who established the Provo Foundry and Machine Works. This partnership lasted until 1893, when it was dissolved and our subject entered the employ of the Salt Lake City Street Railway Company, and was later with the Utah Central Railroad. He returned to Provo in 1895, and associated himself with Harry Heaton under the name of Pierpont & Heaton, re-establishing the Provo Foundry & Machine Works, which they still conduct. They began in a small way, purchasing the former plant, and enlarging the business as their means would permit. They worked up a good business and it became evident that they would

have to have more space and better equipment for their work. Accordingly on the first of this year, 1902, they purchased the plant of the old Sun Foundry, and are at this time engaged in building a new shop which will be ninety-six by thirty-six feet and two stories high. The concern manufactures all kinds of iron, brass and other castings for mining machinery, and also do a general repairing business. They are now ranked among the leading industries of the city.

Mr. Pierpont was married January 4, 1893, to Miss Vilate Smoot, daughter of the late President A. O. Smoot, or Provo. They have an interesting family of four children,—Pauline, Clifford, Naomi and Vilate.

His career in both Salt Lake and Provo has made Mr. Pierpont a familiar circle in both business and social circles in those places and he has made a large circle of staunch friends, who admire his many good qualities of heart and mind. Like most all other business men in this part of the State he is interested to some extent in mining, and owns a third interest in the Happy Jack mine in the West Tintic district.

In fraternal life he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and well known among fraternity men. He is still a young man, just in the sunrise of his career, but the business ability he has already displayed ranks him among the foremost business men of Provo. He began at the very bottom and has by his own indomitable pluck and undaunted determination worked his way up to one of influence among leading business men.



WILLIAM S. TANNER. So closely has the life of our subject been associated with the history and growth of the State of Utah, that a work of this kind would be incomplete were we to omit mention of the same. He came to Utah as a lad of twelve years and since that time has stood foremost in the work of progress and development. During the days when the life of the settler was in daily peril from the at-

tacks of the savage red man, Mr. Tanner was one of those brave men who joined forces in subduing the enemy, and during the time of the Black Hawk War served one hundred and six days in the field, retiring with the rank of Lieutenant.

He was born in Adams County, Illinois, March 28, 1839, and is the son of John J. and Rebecca (Smith) Tanner, both natives of New York and members of old and influential families. John Tanner, the grandfather of our subject, was also a native of New York State, and owned a farm bordering on Lake George, New York, and was a prosperous man. There were seven children in the John J. Tanner family, four of whom are now living, our subject being next to the oldest, and the oldest son. In Iowa they lived just across the river from Nauvoo and were intimately acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith. The senior Mr. Tanner was imprisoned with the Prophet in the jail at Liberty, Missouri. After the trouble in 1846 the family moved near Council Bluffs, and there remained until 1851, when they crossed the plains to Utah in the company of Isaac Allred, arriving in Salt Lake City the latter part of October. They settled in the South Cottonwood Ward, where the father bought a farm and continued to live until his death in 1897. The mother died in 1853.

During the Johnston army troubles, our subject, who was then nineteen years of age, stood guard in Echo Canyon, and when the people moved south he came to Payson, which has been his home since, although he has not lived here continuously. He followed the life of a freighter for about ten years, making five trips to Los Angeles during that time, and also making several trips to Denver, and visiting almost all of the mining camps of the inter-mountain region. He also went to the Missouri river a number of times for freight. The Indians were very troublesome, and often tried to stampede the stock. On one occasion, while in company with a party of six men and three boys, the Indians attempted to stampede their stock, and in the scrimmage that followed the party succeeded in capturing eight Indians, without themselves losing any men or stock, or being injured in any way. They gave

their captives a good dinner and then turned them loose. No further trouble was experienced.

After abandoning the freighting business our subject settled on his farm in Payson, and engaged in buying and selling horses, going to California for his horses and selling them to the Utah people. He did a very successful business in this line for some years, finally taking up cattle, and is still engaged in the live stock business. He also engaged in the merchandise business in Payson, assisting to organize the old Co-operative Institution, and is at this time President of the large Co-operative store at this place. Mr. Tanner is also Vice-President of the Payson Exchange Bank, and in fact there is hardly a mercantile institution in Payson with which he has not been at some time connected. His farm consists of about forty acres of good, tillable land, and he has a very comfortable home in Payson; also some other property, owning a handsome new brick store building on Main street.

Mr. Tanner's marriage occurred in Payson, January 19, 1868, when he was united to Clarissa J., daughter of Harvey and Clarissa J. (Drolinger) Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were natives of Ohio, and their daughter was born in Pottawatomie County, Iowa. They came to Utah in 1852, and the father died in Payson in 1898. Mrs. Moore is still living at the age of seventy-eight. They were among the first thirteen families to settle in Payson, the father engaging in farming. Fourteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tanner, of whom ten are now living—Delos F., Julia L., died at six years of age; William F., Nellie G. and Annie E., died in babyhood; Leone S., Owen E., Ezra L., Clarissa J., died when a baby; Mable R., Emma E., Harold K., Kenneth J. and Olive A. An interesting feature of this family is the fact that in the birth-days of the children every month in the year is represented.

In politics Mr. Tanner has been a Republican since the formation of that party in Utah, and a number of years served as a member of the City Council.

He was born and reared in the Mormon Church, as was Mrs. Tanner, and they have



brought their children up in this faith. In the spring of 1882 our subject was sent on a mission to England, and labored in the Lancashire and Liverpool Conferences for two years.

One son, Delos, spent two years in the Carolinas on a mission, and William F. spent three years and three months in missionary work in Florida. Mr. Tanner was for about twelve years President of the Elders' Quorum, and for the past several years has been a member of the High Council. He was ordained a Patriarch in 1898.

His long and active career has brought Mr. Tanner prominently before the people of this inter-mountain region, and he is looked upon as a most honorable and high-minded gentleman, counting his friends by the score.

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**A**LBERT SMITH HUISH. Among the men who have been born in this city, and after growing to manhood, have taken their places among the business men of this place and finally grown to be solid and substantial citizens, special mention should be made of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, a member of one of the prominent families of Utah county.

Albert Smith Huish was born in Payson June 23, 1864, and is the son of Walter H. and Ann (Smith) Huish, natives of England, an account of whose lives may be found in the biography of our subject's brother, John E., which appears elsewhere in this work. He is the third oldest of the living children. He grew up in Payson and was for some time associated with his father and brother in the manufacture of furniture, coffins, etc. After leaving this he followed mining for a time, and then went to Moab where he started in business for himself in 1894. He remained there for one year and then came back to Payson and started in the hardware business. Although he started in a small way, the business was very successful from the first, and at the end of two years it became necessary for him to have better

accommodations for the transaction of his business. He accordingly put up a fine brick store twenty-six by seventy-five feet, with basement, and moved into this structure in 1898. He carries a large and complete stock of hardware, and is doing one of the most prosperous businesses in the southern part of the State.

Our subject was married in this city in May, 1885, to Miss Annis R. Phelps, daughter of Burton H. and Nellie (Olsen) Phelps. Their union has been blessed with six children, of whom four are now living. They are, Indra, Genevive, Royal C., and Sterling S.

Mr. Huish has been a member of the Republican party since its formation in Utah, and has been quite active in all its works. He was for two years a member of the City Council during 1900 and 1901. Both Mr. and Mrs. Huish are members of the Mormon Church, in which they have also brought up their children.

Although but a young man our subject has shown himself possessed of a high order of business ability; starting out for himself early in life, he has worked his own way up until today he occupies a high place among the business men of this place, and is regarded as a young man full of promise, who has a bright future before him. In business and in private life he is a most honorable and upright man and stands high with those who know him.

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**E**DWARD FRIEL, one of the early settlers of Utah, who are now in the sunset of their careers, living in the placid enjoyment of the fruits of a well-spent life, is a native of Ireland, born in County Donogal, March 31, 1822, and is the son of Edward and Catherine (Sweeney) Friel. He is the youngest of a family of four children, and the only one now living. The mother died shortly after the birth of her last child, and the father later came to America, and settled in Philadelphia, and there lived until the time of his death at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Our subject left his native land and went to New Brunswick in 1840, and after living in that country fourteen years came to America, going to Boston and from there to Cincinnati, and thence to Leavenworth, crossing the plains to Utah in Captain James Brown's company. He arrived in Salt Lake City in the fall of 1854, and from that place went to Ogden, where he lived until the spring of 1858, going from there to Payson, and the following spring moving to Spanish Fork. Being still dissatisfied with his surroundings, he next moved to Goshen, and from that place came to Springville, which has since been his home. Here he took up and improved the home now owned by Bishop Hill, just north of the city, which he sold to the Bishop about eleven years ago, and at that time bought his present home in Springville. He has thirty-two acres of fine land, well improved, and has been very successful in his ventures.

Mr. Friel has been twice married. His first marriage occurred in New Brunswick in 1847, and his second marriage in Salt Lake City about 1855, when he was wed to Miss Margaret Ann Herbell, a daughter of John R. and Eliza Ann (Sharpe) Herbell, a native of New Brunswick. He has been the father of twelve children, of whom eight are now living. He also has eleven grandchildren.

In politics our subject is a staunch Republican, but has never sought or held public office, giving his entire time to his business enterprises.

He was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church while living in New Brunswick, and was there baptized by Matthew Philips, since which time he has been a faithful adherent of the teachings and doctrines of his church and held many offices in the Priesthood. At this time, he is a member of the Fifty-fourth Quorum of Seventies.

During his life in Utah Mr. Friel has made a splendid record as a man of high honor and integrity; genial and kindly in his nature, he has always sought to give every man his due, and is in his old age surrounded with many warm and staunch friends.



GEORGE A. STARTUP, Manager of the Startup Candy Company, of Provo, is one of Utah's most enterprising young sons. Although but twenty-five years of age he is one of the leading business men of this city and in connection with his brother is fast building up one of the leading enterprises in his line south of Salt Lake City.

George A. Startup was born in Provo, January 31, 1877, and is the son of William D. and Hagar (Hick) Startup. The father was a native of England, where he was born September 8, 1846, and there grew to manhood. He became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon religion and in 1865 or 1866 emigrated to America and in 1868 crossed the plains to Utah, locating in Salt Lake City, where for several years he clerked in the stores of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution and Walker Brothers. He came to Provo in 1876 and established a candy business, the first one south of Salt Lake City, continuing the manufacture of candy up to the time of his death in January, 1878, which occurred as the result of an accident. His widow continued the business for some years, but finally remarried and the business was closed up and the machinery stored away. There were three sons and one daughter in this family.

As they grew to young manhood, our subject and his older brother, H. W., entered the office of the *Daily Enquirer* at Provo, where they learned the printing business, following that occupation for some years, and in 1895 our subject decided to strike out for himself and build up a confectionery business. Accordingly, he overhauled the machinery which his father had originally bought, and in a small room, twelve by twenty feet, on Center street, began the manufacture of candy under the instruction of his mother. His success was instant and he gradually built up a nice little business, in which he was joined, in 1897, by his brother H. W., who put his small savings into the concern and together they began the erection of a brick factory, twenty by forty-five feet, on Third West street, where they began manufacturing for the wholesale as well as the retail trade, still continuing the

store on Center street. The business continued to grow with such strides that they added to the capacity of their factory four different times, and were able to turn out a ton of candy per day. Still the demand grew, and in August, 1901, they began the erection of their present factory which is fifty-two by sixty-nine feet and has a capacity of twelve thousand pounds per day, and turns out five hundred varieties of confections. The firm now gives employment to fifty hands and keeps regular salesmen on the road working up new trade and supplying regular customers. At this time they are doing an exclusive wholesale business, supplying the central and southern part of Utah and the western part of Colorado.

The plant of the establishment is run by high steam pressure and a great deal of it has been made by one or the other of the two brothers, who are both practical men and good machinists. They devote the entire time to looking after the business, and whenever any additions are necessary, are careful to select the very latest and improved machines, and turn out a high class of goods.

Our subject was married in 1899 to Miss Emma Dunn, daughter of James and Hannah Dunn, of this place. A biographical sketch of the father of Mrs. Startup will be found elsewhere in this work. Two children have been born of this union—Amnel and Walter D.

Both Mr. Startup and his brother are members of the Mormon Church and identified with the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association and other branches of the Church work. While they are both in the early flush of young manhood, H. W. having been born in Salt Lake City on September 5, 1874, these brothers have displayed marked business ability of a high order, and have by their clean business methods and honesty in dealings won and retained the confidence of all who know them, and have built up such a reputation for the quality of their goods that their establishment bids fair to be one of the leading enterprises of the kind in Utah.

In 1900 the younger brother, William, went to Europe on a mission for the Church. His mother accompanied him for the purpose of look-

ing up the genealogy of the family, and during their absence the boys built a home for their mother, and on her return she found the house ready to occupy, entirely unknown to her. They also look after the mother and younger members of the family.



ALEXANDER WILKINS belonged to one of the old families of Provo, who came here October 16, 1851. He was born in Saratoga county, New York, July 9, 1835, and was the son of John G. and Nancy (Kennedy) Wilkins. John G. Wilkins was a native of Saratoga county, New York, where he was born July 22, 1800, and was a descendant of a Puritan family who came to Massachusetts in the days of the Plymouth colony; some of his ancestors being massacred by the Indians before the Revolutionary war. The Wilkins' were military men and many of them became officers in the War of the Revolution and their descendants took part in the War of 1812 and also in the War with Mexico. The father of our subject, as a boy of twelve, went through the war with his father, Edward Wilkins, who was wagon master. John G. married in Saratoga county, and later moved to the Boeth district in Upper Canada, here he lived seven years, and when the war came on between the Protestants and Catholics he left the country rather than remain and take sides with either party. He became a member of the Mormon Church in 1837 and soon after went with the Saints to Far West, Missouri, and from there to Nauvoo, finally settling at Green Plains, in Hancock county, Illinois, where he was living at the time of the Prophet's death. In 1845 a mob attacked his place, burning and destroying everything he had, and he was compelled to flee with his family. They went to Nauvoo where they spent the winter, and in the Spring of 1846 went to Winter Quarters, where they remained until the spring of 1848, when they moved onto the Little Pigeon Creek, in Iowa, where the father engaged in farming, and leav-

ing his family on the farm worked for the government for two years, putting up a saw mill at Fort Karney on the Platte river, the power of which was furnished by mules, and there sawed the material used in building the fort and was overseer of the mill. During this time our subject and his mother conducted the farm. In 1850 the father went to Missouri where he purchased cattle and engaged in freighting goods across the plains to Utah for Kinkaid and Livingston of Salt Lake City. He brought his family out in 1851, reaching Salt Lake City October 16th, and came on to Provo with the stock—thirty head of oxen and the wagons. He located on what is now Third South street and when the city was surveyed, which was soon after his arrival, he took the block on which he had located, which he improved, and made his home there for seven years. He engaged in farming and stock raising and did considerable trading with the Indians and emigrants, acquiring considerable property. He built a number of houses in Provo and became one of the prominent men of the place. In politics he was a Republican and one of the first to advocate the principles of that party. He took an active part in all public matters, giving considerable attention to irrigation, and was very liberal with his money, making large donations to worthy causes, both in and out of the Church. During the Indian wars he helped outfit men for service and rendered the State much valuable service. He died in 1890 at the age of eighty, mourned by a large circle of friends. His wife survived him five years and died at the age of eighty-five, leaving a family of five children—Alexander, our subject; Jane, widow of Charles Shelton; Oscar, John A., and Nancy, wife of Stanley Coolton.

Our subject was the oldest of a family of seven children and was but a child during the early scenes at Nauvoo, which, however, he remembered quite distinctly. He assisted in driving the teams across the plains and after coming to Provo assisted in hauling wood from the canyons, herding cattle and doing general farm work. He remained at home until 1867, when the Indians stole the most of their cattle during the

Black Hawk War. After hostilities had ceased, he took what stock there was left and went to Mona, in Juab county, where he started in life for himself, taking up a ranch and engaging in the cattle business for the next seven years. He was also employed as a scout during the Walker war of 1853. After some years of litigation over water rights, he came back to Provo, bought out the interests of the other heirs in the old homestead and has since made that his home, engaged in farming and stock raising, principally. He later bought a farm west of Provo on which he made considerable improvements.

Mr. Wilkins was married in 1853 to Alice Malina Barney, daughter of Edison Barney, a brother of Royal Barney, of Salt Lake City. His second wife was Eliza A. Barney, a sister to the first wife. Seventeen children were born of these marriages, of whom fifteen are now living—Alexander, died; Alice M., died; Buriah A., veteran of the Philippine War; Laura, wife of Granville Demming; Royal, Edward, Eunice M., wife of Frank Demming; Lillis, wife of William Wilson; Hattie D., wife of William Dunn; Rachel, wife of Nels Markham; Susan, wife of Ralph Poulton; John, Joseph, Mary Jane, wife of Orson Bird; Ormal A., Elroy, Lorenzo, and Nancy, wife of Edward Young.

Our subject took a deep interest in politics and held a number of important offices in both the city and county. At the division on National party lines he gave his allegiance to the Republicans, but later became an ardent Democrat. He served four years under John W. Turner as policeman of Provo, and then became city jailor, holding that position eight years; was also Deputy Sheriff of Utah County. He was at the time of his death, serving his second term as Councilman. He served on a number of important committees and was a delegate to most of the city, county and State conventions of his party, doing efficient work, and was recognized as one of the leaders of Democracy in Utah County.

Aside from his farming interests Mr. Wilkins paid some attention to coal mining, dealing in coal, and was the owner of the Central Coal Company of Provo. He made seven trips across the

plains with government mail in the early days, and had many exciting experiences, one time killing a buffalo with a common butcher knife.

He was active in all departments of the Church and was Counselor to the Bishop of the Second Ward of Provo for thirteen years. His death occurred in Provo on May 23, 1902, in his sixty-seventh year.

**J**ESSE PAYTON HOLT, one of the leading famers of Utah County, comes of an old southern family of that name, and was himself born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, June 19, 1833. His parents, John and Mary (Redd) Holt, were both natives of North Carolina, his paternal grandfather being William Holt. John Holt was a soldier in the war of 1812. He raised a family of six children, of whom our subject is the youngest. He brought his family to Winter Quarters in 1848 or 1849, and left them there, coming alone to Utah; the family remained there until the return of one of the sons, William, who had been a member of the Mormon battalion, when they crossed the plains in 1851, in the company of fifty wagons under command of Captain Cardin, and reached Salt Lake City about the 1st of October. Upon reaching Salt Lake City, our subject went at once to Mill Creek and spent that winter in getting out timber from the canyons. The father went to California, where he died in 1882 or 1883. The mother lived to be eighty-three years old and died at Spanish Fork, in November, 1875. Our subject settled in Spanish Fork, in 1852, and with the exception of one summer spent in Salt Lake City, this has been his home ever since. He first located on a farm two miles south-east of Spanish Fork. He has followed farming and stock raising, in both of which he has been very successful. He served all through the Black Hawk and Walker Wars, acting as home guard most of the time, and endured all the privations and hardships of those early days.

Mr. Holt was married in Spanish Fork November 30, 1856, to Miss Sarah N. Carr, daughter of Thomas and Almira (Harmon) Carr, natives of Vermont and Rhode Island, respectively, and who both died in New York State in 1838. Mrs. Holt was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in March, 1835. She had a brother, George G., older than she, who was drowned at Nauvoo at the age of ten years; also a sister, Amy R., who died in infancy. Mrs. Holt's great-grandfather, Oliver Harmon, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and two uncles, Jesse P. and Martin, were in the War of 1812, in which Martin lost his life. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Holt, seven of whom are now living—Mary A., died at the age of ten years; Sarah J., died in infancy; Druzilla M., is now the wife of A. B. Scovil, living at Payson; Jesse P., Jr., living at Spanish Fork; Rozetta L., now Mrs. Warner, living in Spanish Fork; Emily A., now the wife of John H. Koyle, living at Leland; Anna E., now Mrs. John F. Warner; John D., died in infancy; Nancy C., now Mrs. David Alexander, of Spanish Fork; and Melvina C., now the wife of W. S. Holdway, Jr., of Provo.

In politics our subject is a Democrat, but has never taken any very active part in public affairs. He was baptized into the Mormon Church in 1850 and has since been an active worker in its ranks, taking a prominent part in Ward teaching, and is at this time a High Priest. His wife is also a member of the Church, having been baptized in Nauvoo by Caleb Baldwin, and her mother was one of the earliest converts of the Church. Three of the sons-in-law have served on missions. Jesse P., Jr., their only son, has been for years a school-teacher, but on account of failing health had to abandon his profession and is at this time engaged in farming. He is a graduate of the Brigham Young Academy.

Mr. Holt began life as a poor man, and has, by hard work, perseverance and honesty made a career of which any man might be proud; he is among the successful and well-known agriculturists of Utah County, and held in high esteem wherever known.

**J**OHN C. CRAVENS, one of the rising young sheep men of Utah County, is a native of Missouri, born in Davis County, June 10, 1876. He is the son of Francis and Maria Jane (Lockwood) Cravens. Francis Cravens was a native of Kentucky and belonged to an old and well-known family of that State. The mother was born in Indiana. Both the Lockwood and the Cravens families moved to Missouri while the children were young, and there the parents of our subject grew up, married and raised their family. They moved to Nebraska in 1881 and lived there until 1893, when they came to Utah and settled in Payson, where they engaged in farming and sheep raising, four of the brothers being at this time engaged in that industry. There were five boys and two girls in the family, one of the daughters dying in infancy. The brothers are—William T., Orman, James D., Charles, and John C., our subject. The father died about two years ago, and the mother is still living in Payson.

Ormon and James D. Cravens each run their own herds, while Charles and our subject are in partnership, and together have the largest herd of sheep in Utah County. All are in good circumstances, and own their own homes. James D. and John C. are both married. James D. was married in Payson October, 1897, to Miss Eulalia Finlayson, a native of this place. They have two children, Francis L. and James L.

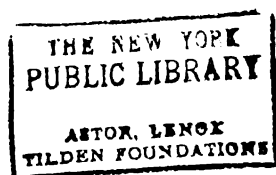
John C. Cravens was married in Payson in the fall of 1897 to Miss Edith I. Finlayson, daughter of John L. and Isabella (Davidson) Finlayson, and a sister of Mrs. James D. Cravens. Three children have been born of this marriage—Anna Iona, Edith Lyle and the baby, Cora Alberta.

In political life our subject is a member of the Republican party, as are all his brothers, but owing to his large business enterprises he has never sought or held public office. During the time they have made their home in Utah County, the Cravens brothers have won and retained the highest regard of all with whom they have been associated, by their honorable and straightforward living, and are already among the wealthy men of Utah County.

**A**LLEXANDER BULLOCK came across the plains with his parents when but a child of ten years and has since been closely associated with the building up and developing of the State. When he came here the entire western country was one vast wilderness, uninhabited save by the savage red man or an occasional venturesome white man in the person of a hunter or trapper. The plains and hillsides that now blossom and bear rich fruitage were then but long stretches of desert waste, unpromising and desolate appearing. As he grew from childhood to youth and from youth to manhood, he became more and more interested in the work of wresting from the unyielding soil the richness that lay hidden beneath its bosom, and has lived to see such progress as those early pioneers never dreamed of, or dreaming, considered them but dreams.

Mr. Bullock, was born near Toronto, Canada, September 22, 1838, and is the son of James and Mary (Hill) Bullock, natives of Scotland, who were the first of their family to come to America, going to Canada at a very early day. There were seven children in the family, of whom four grew to maturity, and three are now living; our subject was next to the oldest child. The parents became converts to the Mormon Doctrines, and with their children emigrated by horse team from Canada to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1849, remaining there until the exodus, and at the time the Saints were driven out of that place going to Cutler Park and from there to Winter Quarters. The senior Mr. Bullock was a personal friend of the Prophet Joseph Smith and saw much of him during the residence in Nauvoo. He was also a member of the Nauvoo Legion. The family crossed the plains with Brigham Young's company in the spring of 1848, our subject's father being Captain of ten wagons. They arrived in Salt Lake City September 20th, and made that their home for many years. The father bought a farm in Mill Creek, where he moved in the spring of 1850, and died there the following August. The mother continued to live in Salt Lake City until 1871, when she, too, died.

Our subject was married in Salt Lake City,





*J. W. Aird, M.D.*



November 9, 1861, to Miss Emily C. Harris, daughter of McGee and Mary (Gibbins) Harris. Mrs. Bullock was born in Illinois, and came across the plains with her people in the same company as her husband. Seven children have been born to them, of whom six are now living—Ellen E., now Mrs. T. Adamson, living in this place; William A., also residing here; Newell H., living in California, where he is a teacher in the State Normal School at San Jose. He received his education at the University of Utah and later at Leland Stanford University of California. Effie D., now, Mrs. William Merritt, living in Pleasant Grove; Dessie, died in infancy; McGee H., just returned from a twenty-eight months' mission in the Southern States; Florence, living at home. As a result of this union there are sixteen grandchildren in the family.

Mr. Bullock married his second wife, Clara Malissa Herron, a native of Utah, in Salt Lake City, in 1875. Four children have been born of this union—Jennie, Lamont, Gertrude and Hannah.

Since coming to this place, Mr. Bullock has engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he has been very successful, and in addition to his splendid farm of thirty acres, half a mile from the city limits, owns a fine home in Pleasant Grove, where the family live.

In politics he is a Republican and has been quite active in the political life of his city. He was marshal for twelve years, and has also served as City Councilman and Justice of the Peace for a number of years. He and all the members of his family are adherents of the Mormon faith and have been quite active in Church work. Mr. Bullock was called on a mission to New Zealand on May 1, 1887, and served two years and five months in that field, laboring on the north island. He has been in the local Sunday School work for thirty years and was one of the recipients of a badge which was given those who had been identified with Sunday School work for twenty-five years, at the Jubilee held in Salt Lake City in July, 1899. On September 14, 1890, he was ordained and set aside as Second Counselor to Bishop Brown, and on December 6, 1891, was set

apart as First Counselor to Bishop Thorne, which position he still holds.

Mr. Bullock's long life in Utah has brought him a wide acquaintance throughout the State, and he is regarded as a man of the highest integrity, strictly honorable in all his relations and a representative man of the State. He has been foremost in every good work that has been brought forward for the bettering of the conditions in his city, and is ever ready to give of his time or means to any worthy object.



**DOCTOR JOHN W. AIRD.** In the list of professions that of the physician must for all time stand at the very head, and should go hand in hand with that yet nobler calling of the ministry, giving consolation and aid to the dying as well as the sick, and bringing healing to both soul and body. Coming into close contact with the inner life of those to whom he ministers, the physician may find rare opportunities to aid and comfort poor humanity, and of all men it should be said of him that "he went about doing good." Such a man is he whose name heads this sketch; a native of this State, he has taken up the profession of medicine and surgery, and since his graduation has devoted his entire time to his practice, spending much time in study, that he might keep thoroughly in touch with all the latest discoveries and methods in this humane work.

John W. Aird is a native son of Utah, born in Heber, September 26, 1863, and the son of William and Elizabeth (McLean) Aird. The father was born in Scotland, and came to Utah in 1853, as a member of the Mormon Church, living in Salt Lake City until 1858, and from there going to Spanish Fork, where he was one of the first to locate. He remained in Spanish Fork until 1861, at which time he went to Heber and took up a farm, and also engaged in making cloth for the early settlers, doing his weaving by hand. During the latter part of his life he withdrew from the Mormon Church and joined the Josephites, with whom he continued until his

death in 1889. There were six children in this family, four of whom are now living—Mrs. L. Anderson, H. M., Principal of the Heber schools and County Superintendent of Wasatch County; John W., our subject, and Mrs. Charles Giles, living at Heber.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm at Heber, and was educated in the schools of that place and at the University of Deseret in Salt Lake City. After completing his studies he taught school for five years in Heber and at West Jordan, and in 1890 entered the medical department of the University of California, at San Francisco, from which institution he graduated three years later, with the degree of M. D., and at once returned to Utah, entering upon a general practice at Pleasant Grove, in Utah County. However, he remained there but a few months, and then went to Heber and practiced there for eight years, being employed by the county and holding the position of surgeon for the Rio Grande Western Railroad at Heber. While in Heber the Doctor built up a very lucrative and successful practice, but, believing that a better field was afforded in Provo, he came to this city in November, 1901, and at once became popular with the citizens, among whom he has a rapidly increasing practice, still holding his position as surgeon for the Rio Grande Western Railroad at Heber, and also at Provo. He devotes his entire time to study and looking after his practice, and is winning an enviable reputation as both physician and surgeon. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and was appointed in 1890 the member from Utah on the committee whose duty it is to reorganize the profession all over the United States and bring it into harmonious relations throughout the country. He is also a charter member of the Utah State Medical Association, of which he was President during 1890-91; a charter member of the Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical Society, and a member of the Utah County Medical Society. He is medical examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, the New York Mutual Life and other insurance companies, and in fraternal circles is popular among the mem-

bers. The Doctor has also contributed some valuable papers to the medical magazines on the use of anti-toxine, diphtheria, and other subjects of interest to the medical world.

Doctor Aird was married in 1895, in San Francisco, to Miss Emily D. McCauslan, a native of California. They have an interesting family, consisting of two sons and one daughter—William M., Flora B. and John L.

Our subject began life as a poor boy, depending largely upon his own efforts for his education and training, and has worked his way up from the bottom of the ladder to a position in which he commands the confidence and highest esteem of all with whom he is associated, both in professional and private life.

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**J**OHAN C. GRAHAM, Editor of the Provo *Daily Enquirer*, was born in Liverpool, England, July 23, 1839. His parents, William C. and Elizabeth (Leyland) Graham, were among the first converts of the Mormon Church in their city, being converted by the teaching of President John Taylor. The parents of Mrs. Graham emigrated to America and started for Nauvoo with the Cannon family, but Mr. Leyland died before he reached his destination and his wife died at Nauvoo. The parents of our subject left Liverpool in 1861, locating at Salt Lake City, moving to Provo in 1877, where they still reside.

Our subject grew to manhood in Liverpool, receiving his education from her schools, and also became a convert to the doctrines and teachings of the Mormon Church. In 1856 he became associated with the *Millennial Star*, the organ of the Mormon Church in England, and also assisted in matters pertaining to emigration of the converts to America. He held the position of assistant editor under George Q. Cannon. In 1864 he came to the United States and crossed the plains in the company of Warren B. Snow. On reaching Salt Lake he entered the office of the Church, where he remained several years and was closely associated with the leading Church officials. During this time he became connected with the Des-

eret Dramatic Association and won considerable prominence as a comedian, taking part in almost every play presented in the city at that time, and supporting all the leading stars of that period, such as Julia Dean Hayne, Edwin Adams, John McCullough, Lawrence Barrett and Adelaide Neilson. Upon the retirement of Messrs. Clawson and Caine, in 1871, he assumed the management of the Salt Lake Theatre.

In the spring of 1873 he was called to Europe on a mission and again became assistant editor of the *Millennial Star*, under Apostle Albert Carrington and later President Joseph F. Smith. He returned in the fall of 1874 and again took up his work with the Deseret Dramatic Company and also conducted a job printing office on First South street.

In 1877 he moved to Provo and purchased the business of the Utah County *Enquirer*, a semi-weekly paper, which became the official organ of the Church for that Stake. Ten years later he incorporated the business under the name of the Enquirer Publishing Company, and became Editor and Manager, also issuing a daily sheet in addition to the semi-weekly. He was for some years assisted in the editorial work by James Clove, the present postmaster of Provo. Mr. Graham has also been connected with many other business enterprises of Provo, such as building the Provo opera house; organizing a local dramatic company, filling many of his old roles. He was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Provo, in which he was a director until it was merged into the Provo Commercial and Saving Bank.

When the division was made on party lines, he was one of the first to espouse the Republican cause, and has since rendered valuable aid to his party. He was Chairman of the Utah County Republican Committee until 1898. He was appointed postmaster of Provo under McKinley's first administration, but removed on account of his polygamist sentiments during the campaign against Brigham H. Roberts when he attempted to take his seat in Congress. Mr. Graham has also for ten years been a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, and in 1896 his

was the only paper in Utah which advocated the election of McKinley. He held the position of member of the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College for two years and has served a term as a member of the City Council of Provo. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1892, and has at all times given his party staunch support, personally and through the columns of his paper.

Mr. Graham has been the husband of three wives and the father of twenty-eight children, of whom fourteen are living. Those in Provo are John C., Jr., proprietor of the New Century Job Printing office; Martin H., secretary and city editor of the paper; Sadie, who has for several years been a clerk in the Provo postoffice, and the leading lady in the local dramatic company. During the enforcement of the Edmunds-Tucker act our subject was one of the first to be arrested, and since then has been arrested several times, charged with a violation of this law, but the charge has never yet been sustained.

In the Church he has held the position of Priest and Elder in England, and after coming to Utah was ordained President of the Seventeenth Quorum of Seventies, being later transferred to the Thirty-fourth Quorum, at Provo, in which he is one of the Presidents, doing considerable home missionary work, under the direction of the Stake Presidency.

Mr. Graham has done much for the advancement and up-building of his city, and is recognized as an able leader and an influential man, not alone in his own city and county, but throughout the State, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of people.

**A**DELBERT ROBERTS, one of the oldest residents of Provo, is a native of Iowa and on his mother's side traces his family back to an old Scottish family, three brothers of whom came to America at an early day and settled in North Carolina.

Our subject was born at Garden Grove, Iowa, June 27, 1847, and is the son of Daniel and Lucia

(Holcomb) Roberts, who became converts of the teachings of Mormonism at an early day and moved to Nauvoo, later going to Garden Grove, where the mother of our subject died, and in 1851 the father and his first wife, aunt of our subject, together with the children, crossed the plains to Utah. The father continued on to California and the aunt with the family of eight boys moved to Provo and there lived until 1860, rearing the large family to the best of her ability. In 1860 the family returned to Missouri, leaving our subject, who was then thirteen years of age, and his younger brother, Rollin, to shift for themselves.

Mr. Roberts was but four years of age when he came to Provo, and the schooling that he was able to obtain was of necessity very meagre, owing to the lack of proper instruction and the added fact of his being compelled to assist in supporting the family as soon as he was large enough to do any work. At the age of ten years he began herding cattle on the western and southern prairies, and also hauled wood and timber from the canyons. The first two years after the departure of the rest of the family for Missouri, our subject and his brother lived with the family of Ira Miles, in Salt Lake City, and the next several years our subject put in between Provo and Salt Lake City, spending a portion of the time on his brother Clark's ranch, in Juab County. In 1867 he took up railroading and spent some time on the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific roads, later turning his attention to mining in the Sweetwater Country, Wyoming, doing some development work in company with Boliver Roberts on the Carisa claims, and building the Carisa quartz mill. Two years later Mr. Roberts engaged in mining in the Tintic district, in company with his seven brothers, locating the Carisa mine, and since that time our subject has been associated with the Eureka Hill, Mammoth, Northern Star, Carisa, Sunbeam, Martha Washington, Old Dominion and other famous mines of Utah. He took a lease on the Carisa mine in 1899 and has since operated it, with considerable success. Mr. Roberts has a farm at Lake View and his home in Provo, where for one year he en-

gaged in the mercantile business, but his principal occupation has been mining, and he has done much towards the development of the Tintic district and the building up of Silver City, in Juab County.

Mr. Roberts was married in 1866 to Miss Martha E. York, daughter of Aaron M. and Hannah (Carter) York, early settlers in Provo. Their family consists of twelve children, seven of whom have lived—Lucia A., wife of John W. Jackman; Adelbert C., Flora M., died at the age of fifteen months; Maud, died in infancy; Clarence, died in infancy; Ruby, wife of Robert L. Henry; Lydia, wife of Edwin Fernandez; Boliver, Ethel, Donna, died at age of three years; Murray K., and Daphne.

Left as a mere child to fight life's battles as best he might, deprived of the right of childhood, a good education and a guiding hand until the years of discretion were reached, our subject has by his honorable career won a fadeless crown of honor for himself. He is not only able to point with pride to a spotless record but is today in the enjoyment of the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated throughout a long and useful business career, and in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence with which to solace his declining years when old age shall admonish him to retire from life's turmoils and troubles.

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**S**IMON CHRISTENSEN is one of those who came to Utah practically penniless, and through close attention to business, hard work and undaunted perseverance and a belief in their ability to overcome every obstacle, have mounted the ladder of success and are today in the enjoyment of a competence which enables them to live in comfort, untormented by forebodings of the future.

He was born in the outskirts of the village of Bindsleo, Jutland, Denmark, on August 13, 1846, and is the oldest of three children of Christian Simonsen and Anna (Jensen) Christensen, both natives of Denmark. The father was a laborer

and became a soldier in the army during the Schleswig-Holstein War of 1848-49-50. He contracted a severe sickness during service, which resulted in his death, on October 27, 1850, at the age of thirty-three years. The mother of our subject was born on November 3, 1817, the same year as her husband, and died in 1890, at the age of seventy-three years. After the death of the father the family received a pension from the Government, the mother receiving it up to the time of her death, and the children until the age of fourteen years.

Our subject remained in Denmark until he reached the age of twenty-five years, up to which time he had worked as a laborer, and during the last four years of his stay there was engaged in missionary work for the Mormon Church, to whose teachings he had been converted in 1867 by Elder Hans Jensen. He sailed from Copenhagen September 1, 1871, on the steamer *Hum-ber*, to Hull, England, and crossing England by rail embarked at Liverpool on the steamship *Nev-ada*, reaching New York on the 18th of that month. He crossed the continent to Utah by rail and arrived in Salt Lake City on September 27th, and remained in that city until 1874, engaged in numerous employments. Believing the outlying districts afforded better opportunities for him, he left Salt Lake on November 24, 1874, and came to Richfield, where he at once joined the United Order and remained a member of that society until it disbanded in 1877. He later worked as a mason for some years and then accepted a position in the Richfield Co-operative Mercantile Institution, spending some years as a clerk, and part of the time acting in the capacity of Superintendent. Previous to this he had bought a small tract of ten acres of land, which he continued to operate and which he has since added to from time to time, until he now has a well improved farm of forty acres. Since leaving the store he has devoted himself primarily to general farming, but has paid considerable attention of late years to dairying, in which he is meeting with excellent success.

Mr. Christensen was married in Salt Lake City, July 22, 1872, to Miss Bertha M. Jensen, a native

of Denmark. Nine children have been born to them—Antoinetta M., now Mrs. Hiram Hansen, of Richfield; Maria M., died in infancy; Dagmar A., now the wife of J. P. Outzen, of Richfield; Clara, now Mrs. R. H. Dolly, living in Circleville; Simon, Junior; Nephi E., Taylor T. died at the age of six years; Leroy, and Joseph L.

In politics Mr. Christensen is a Republican. He was for ten successive years a member of the City Council and was Justice of the Peace for nineteen years. He has also served on the School Board and taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community.

He has also held many offices of trust in the Church. He was ordained an Elder in his native land and after coming to Utah was made a Seventy and a member of the Fifth Quorum. He was later ordained High Priest and served as Counselor to four successive Bishops his offices being : Second Counselor to Bishop Seegmiller; First Counselor to Bishops Tarlton Lewis and Joseph S. Horne, and Second Counselor to Bishop Theo. Brandley, and is at present a member of the High Council of Sevier Stake. In 1880 he received a call from the heads of the Church to go on a mission to Denmark, and left Salt Lake City on April 13th of that year, returning July 14, 1882, after a very successful trip.



AUGUST SWENSEN, one of the successful farmers of Spanish Fork, was born in Sweden, August 7, 1836, and is the son of Swen and Brita Anderson, natives of that country. There were four children in the family—Aaron, now living in Salt Lake County; Beita Olieva, also living in Salt Lake City; Carl Antone, died in Sweden at the age of ten years; our subject was the youngest child. The father of this family died in his native land in 1848, and the mother and her oldest son and daughter emigrated to Utah in 1860.

Our subject was converted to the doctrines and teachings of the Mormon Church in Sweden,

and was baptized June 24, 1853. He crossed the Atlantic ocean in the spring of 1856 and traveled by rail to Florence; there joined a company of emigrants and came across the plains by ox team, under command of Captain Knud Petterson. He reached Salt Lake City September 19th, and at once proceeded to Spanish Fork, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, and has since been very successful. He participated in all the Indian troubles of those days, and did his full share towards subduing the savage red man and making the southern part of the State a safe place to live. In 1868 he was called by the heads of the Church to go into the southern part of the State on a colonization mission, and remained there over two years. His farm in Spanish Fork consists of ninety acres of valuable and highly cultivated land, besides grass land, on which he has built a comfortable home and made good improvements.

Mr. Swensen has been married three times. His first marriage occurred in Spanish Fork, on January 1, 1859, when he was united to Bertha, daughter of Ole and Bengta Peterson. Mrs. Swensen was also a native of Sweden, and came to Utah in 1857. Twelve children were born of this marriage—the first born died in infancy, unnamed; John O., died at the age of thirty years, leaving a wife and three children, in Spanish Fork. He had served on a two years' mission to the northern States; Emma, living in Arizona; Alfred, died at the age of two and a half years; Oliver, living in Spanish Fork, has a wife and four children; Mary, now Mrs. Christensen, living in this city, and the mother of four children; Hyrum, at home; Albert, married and lives at Spanish Fork. He served on a mission to Sweden two and a half years; Maggie J., now Mrs. Daniel Williams, the mother of two children; Joseph A., James H., Clara, all at home. The mother of these children died June 26, 1898. Mr. Swensen married as his second wife Margaret B. Johnson, a native of Denmark, who came to Utah with her parents, Hans P. and Dorothy (Jensen) Johnson, in 1866. Her marriage occurred November 14, 1868. Three children were born of this marriage—Hans P.


George and Olevia. Mr. Swensen was married the third time to Sarah Hansen, daughter of James and Karen (Petersen) Hansen, and she bore him six children, four of whom are living—William died when two years of age; Sarah A., Isaac, Nephi, Edna, Carrie M. Mr. Swensen was one of those who were arrested during the time of the enforcement of the Edmunds-Tucker law, and served two terms in the penitentiary, receiving an unconditional pardon from President Cleveland during his second term.

While his sympathies have been largely with the Republican party, our subject is not a member of any political organization, preferring to cast his vote for the man he believes best fitted for the office.

He has served on an eight months' mission to the Northern States and in 1882 was again called for missionary work, this time to go to his native land, where he labored for two and a half years. He has filled a number of positions in the lesser Priesthood, and was for many years a member of the Fiftieth Quorum, of which he was one of the Presidents. He was also for a number of years First Counselor to Bishop Nielson of the Fourth Ward, Spanish Fork. He has also been active in Ward and Sunday School work, as is also his wife and family.

During the time Mr. Swensen has been a resident of this place he has won the esteem and respect of all with whom he has been associated, and his past record is a most honorable one.

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AMUEL A. KING is one of the prominent younger men in the legal profession in Utah County. He was born at Fillmore, Millard County, January 9, 1868, and is the son of William and Josephine (Henry) King. Thomas R. King, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was an early settler in Utah and a Judge in Millard county. He reared a numerous family in Fillmore and together with his sons took an active and prominent part in the settlement and development of that county. Our subject's maternal grandfather, An-

drew Henry, was also among the early settlers to Utah, and a well-known man. Mr. King's mother died when he was but a babe, and he was raised by his maternal grandparents, making his home with them at Fillmore until 1887, during which time he was engaged in farm work, the stock business, and clerking in the drugstore. He attended the district school during these years, and later spent one year at the Brigham Young Academy. In 1887 he re-entered the Brigham Young Academy and took a commercial course, and during 1888-89 took the same course in the Deseret University, now the University of Utah. After leaving school he engaged in the railroad contracting business, working on the John W. Young railroad, then in course of construction from Salt Lake to Park City.

In the fall of 1889 he was called by the heads of the Mormon Church to go on a mission to Europe, and on December 4th sailed for Liverpool, arriving there on the 21st. He labored in London and in the immediate vicinity, at Bedfordshire, Herfordshire and Sussex for eighteen months. From London he started on a tour of the continent in company with Apostle Reed Smoot and Doctor J. E. Talmage, visiting Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and France. In 1891 he was sent to labor in Belfast and County Down, Ireland, being released in December of that year. He then traveled over Ireland, visiting a number of historic places and also the home of his ancestors. He reached home in the latter part of December.

Upon his return home in 1891, Mr. King took up the reading of law in the office of his brother William H., and in 1892 entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating the following year in a class of three hundred and nineteen students. Returning home he at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Provo, and in 1894 when his brother, W. H. King, became Judge of the First Judicial District, he succeeded to his practice in Provo. In December, 1898, he entered into partnership with this brother and J. W. Burton, and the firm has since been known as King, Burton & King, with offices in Salt Lake City, Mr. Samuel A. King attending to the busi-

ness of the firm in Provo, where he makes his home. He has been quite active in politics in Utah County, having served as City and also County Attorney, and in May, 1899, became District Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District, under appointment from Governor Wells. He has always given his allegiance to the Democratic party and has stumped the State a number of times in the interest of that party, taking an active part in all its campaigns.

He was married September 14, 1892, to Maynetta Bagley, daughter of Charles S. and Julia Bagley, of Salt Lake County. Three children have been born to them,—Creighton G.; Renan and the baby, not yet named.

Mr. King, like many others in the State, is largely interested in mining, and believes thoroughly in the future of Utah in this line. He is President of a number of mining companies, among which may be mentioned the International Copper Mining Company, of which he is also Manager; the Big Hill Mining Company, of Tintic; Illinois Mining Company, of Bingham, and the Lillie Mining Company of Tintic. He is also interested in properties in Park City. He was also connected with the First National Bank of Provo from 1894 to 1900, being a Director and its attorney. In the Church he is a member of the Seventies and quite active in all Church work.

Mr. King is well known throughout the State and stands high in his profession. He is a gentleman of broad intellectual training, cultured, and a man of the highest honor, commanding the esteem and respect of all who know him.



FERDINAND ERICKSEN, City Attorney of Mount Pleasant, is among the well-known attorneys of the State. He has forged his way to the front by the exercise of the talents with which nature has endowed him, and by his keen intuitive faculties. When he first took up the practice of the law the outlook was not encouraging, but having an inborn love for his profession and real-

izing the possibilities of this field for a good attorney, he set bravely to work and ere long was in command of a good practice, which has since been steadily increasing, and in the years that have followed he has many times been honored by his fellow citizens with positions of high honor and trust, as a mark of their confidence in his legal ability, as well as of their appreciation of his efforts in behalf of his community.

Mr. Ericksen is a native of Mount Pleasant, his birth occurring here September 30, 1863. He is the son of Lars and Stena (Hansen) Ericksen, natives of Denmark, where the father was a miller. The senior Mr. Ericksen emigrated to Utah in 1860, crossing the plains from Florence, Nebraska, in an ox cart, and came direct to Mount Pleasant. He spent the remainder of his life here, engaged in farming, and died in 1896, at the age of seventy-one years. The mother of our subject died July 11, 1891, aged fifty-one years.

Our subject, who was the oldest of a family of eight spent his early life on his father's farm and received his first schooling from the public schools of Mount Pleasant, later taking a course at the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, fitting himself for teaching. After leaving school he taught for three years in San Pete County, pursuing his own studies meanwhile, and laying aside all of his earnings that he could spare, with a view of taking a law course as soon as his means would justify his doing so. In 1889 his ambition was realized and he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and there took a special course, being admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Michigan on June 5, 1890. He at once returned home and opened an office in Mount Pleasant, and since then has been practicing in the courts of Utah, building up a fine practice and being very successful with his cases.

In politics Mr. Ericksen is a staunch Democrat, and since he began the practice of the law has been very active in all political matters. He was Mayor of Mount Pleasant during the years of 1898-99. He was elected County Attorney in 1890, and before his term had expired was elected

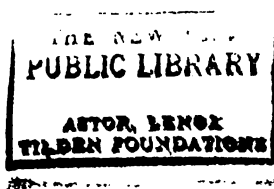
County Collector. During his incumbency as County Collector he also held the office of Cashier of the Mount Pleasant Savings Bank, and at this time is attorney for that institution. He is also Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, and is a firm friend of education, believing in giving the youth of the State every possible educational advantage at home.

Mr. Ericksen has also been a prominent and familiar figure in State military affairs. When Company C—then Company E—was organized in 1894, he was First Sergeant, and soon afterwards promoted to be Major of the Battalion, and on May 6, 1896, was appointed Judge Advocate, with the rank of Major, on Brigadier General Young's staff.

Our subject has been twice married. His first wife was Clementina M. Morrison, daughter of William and Margaret F. C. Cruickshank, natives of Scotland. The father was the first Probate Judge of Sevier County and became prominently identified with the early history of Mount Pleasant, in which city he taught school in the early days. Mrs. Ericksen also taught school there before her marriage, beginning at the age of fifteen years, and continuing that occupation until her marriage to our subject. She became the mother of three children—Clementina B, William M. and Marion. The mother of these children died May 6, 1892, when she was but twenty-nine years of age. Our subject married as his second wife Carrie Lofgren, a native of Mount Pleasant, but of Swedish parentage. The marriage was solemnized on March 17, 1898. Two children have been born of this union—Mildred A. and Ferdinand H.

Mr. Ericksen owns one of the finest homes in the north end of San Pete County, and the family are popular in social circles. It is safe to say that but few men have taken a keener interest in political matters in Mount Pleasant and San Pete County than has the gentleman whose name heads this article, as well as in general public life. Beginning as a poor boy he has steadily worked his way up to a commanding position among the citizens of this city, and commands the highest regard of all who know him.







*J. E. Booth*

**H**ONORABLE JOHN E. BOOTH, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Utah, has been a resident of this State since he was ten years of age, and comes of one of the old and highly respected families of Alpine, where his father was for many years a prominent and influential citizen.

Judge Booth was born in Lancashire, England, June 29, 1847, son of Richard T. and Elsie (Edge) Booth. Richard T. Booth was a highly educated man, a teacher in the schools of his country until he became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon religion, when he lost his position, and afterwards became employed by the Sam Jackson Company, coal and salt merchants, of Bedford Lee, with which firm he remained until 1857, when he resigned his position and brought his family to Utah. Upon leaving, his firm expressed their regret at his action, and assured him that should he desire at any time to return, his position would be open to him. He crossed the Atlantic ocean with his wife and four children in the ship *George Washington*, landing at Boston and going from there to Iowa City, where he with the company of emigrants crossed the plains in ox teams, reaching Salt Lake City September 12, 1857. One son, R. E. Booth, now a resident of American Fork, was born while the family were en route across the plains. Mr. Booth remained in Salt Lake City until the general move south in 1858, at which time he settled at Alpine, in Utah county, where he engaged in teaching and was Superintendent of the Co-operative Store, and also for many years Justice of the Peace. His education and evident ability were soon recognized and brought him into many positions of trust and responsibility. In the Church he filled the offices of High Priest of the Alpine Ward and was also a member of the Seventies, and Clerk of that Ward for many years. He died in 1888 at the age of sixty-six years. His wife survived him five years, dying at the age of sixty-seven, in 1893. Eight children of this family are now living,—John E., our subject; Martha, wife of E. Hunter, of Alpine; Sarah Jane, widow of J. R. Lane, of Montana; Robert E., of American Fork; Margaret, now Mrs. C. C.

Hackett, of Alpine; Robert E., of American Fork; A. L., attorney at Provo; Joseph W., who served on a mission in Turkey, and May, wife of Dr. James E. Talmage, of Salt Lake City.

Our subject's education was received at the Draper Academy and Deseret University, now the University of Utah, his instructors being Doctor Park and John Morgan. In 1866 he volunteered for service in the Black Hawk War and saw seventy-five days of active service in SanPete and Sevier counties. For the next few years he taught school, being employed part of the time in the Timpanogos University at Provo, and spent his leisure time reading law with John B. Millner of Provo. He was admitted to the bar of the First Judicial District in 1875. He became City Attorney of Provo, and also County Attorney for Utah county, and during this time prosecuted his duties as teacher, accepting the chair of mathematics in the Brigham Young Academy, when Doctor Carl G. Maeser took charge of that institution, filling that chair for several years. From 1876 to 1882 he was a member of the City Council. In 1877 he became a member of a committee whose duty it was to revise and publish the City Ordinances of Provo. In 1876 he formed a law partnership with George M. Brown, under the style of Booth & Brown, which lasted until 1887, when he became a partner with L. A. and E. A. Wilson, which partnership lasted four years. In 1881 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Territorial Legislature on the People's ticket, and in 1889 was elected to the Council Branch of the Legislature and re-elected in 1893 on the Republican ticket. In May, 1899, he was appointed Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, to fill an unexpired term, and at the regular election on November, 1900, was elected to the same position on the Republican ticket.

Since 1884 Judge Booth has been instructor of law and civil government in the Brigham Young Academy, giving his services gratuitously. He has also taken a lively interest in irrigation and other matters pertaining to the advancement of the State, and is President of the West Union and Blue Cliff Canal companies. He was for a number of years a Director of the First National Bank of Provo; also a Director in the

Provo Co-operative Mercantile Institution, the Provo Woolen Mills and the Provo Lumber and Building Company. In 1890 he received the appointment from Governor Thomas as a member of the State Board of Equalization, which position he resigned upon his election to the judgeship.

Judge Booth was married October 1, 1873, to Maria J. Harvey, daughter of Lewis and Lucinda Harvey. Mrs. Booth died in 1884, leaving a family of four children,—Josephine D., who served on a mission to Europe for two years; Vienna H., wife of Ernest Kimball, Rowena, and Richard H. The Judge married again in 1876, to Hannah Billings, daughter of George and Edith Billings, of Manti, who died in 1881, leaving no family. He married for the third time in June, 1887, to Delia I. Winters, daughter of Oscar F. and Mary Ann Winters. Four children have been born of this marriage,—James Milton; Deliah M.; Elsie V., and Edwin W.

Our subject became a member of the Mormon Church at the age of ten years and on February 15, 1868, was ordained an Elder, since which time he has been one of the Presidents of the Fifty-second Quorum of Seventies of Utah County. He was ordained High Priest and set apart as Counselor to Bishop Cluff of the Fourth Provo Ward in 1876, and the following year succeeded the Bishop, who was called to the Presidency. He held this position until 1895. In July, 1900, he became President of the High Priests' Quorum of Utah Stake, which position he still holds. In 1883 he was called to the Presidency of the Northern States Mission and was recalled to that mission in 1889, but returned in 1890 to take his seat in the Legislature. He has a medal for thirty-five years' service as teacher of the Sunday School.

Judge Booth is one of the most widely known and highly respected men in the State. His able services both in the legal profession, in public office and in educational work has endeared him to all classes of people, and called forth words of highest commendation and praise, while his labors in the Church has brought him into the highest confidence and esteem of the leaders of that body.

**H** BRAHAM HALLADAY came to Provo fifty years ago, and for forty-eight years has lived in the same house. He is today at the ripe old age of seventy-eight, one of the most highly respected and honored citizens of the place which he has spent a long life in building up and improving.

He was born in the village of Fillongley, Warwickshire, England, August 25, 1824, and there reared on his father's place, and after he grew up engaged in railroading. In 1848 he heard the gospel of Mormonism preached in his town, and becoming convinced of its truth, was baptized and became a member of the Church. He was called to the Priesthood a few months later and became First Counselor to the President of the Wittleford Branch of Warwickshire Conference, of which he was the nominal head. He left home on October 28, 1849, and on November 9th of that year sailed from Liverpool on board the ship *Zealand*, in company with a company of Saints, under the care of Thomas Hawkins. They landed at New Orleans on Christmas Eve, and from there went by boat to Saint Louis, traveling on the *Ben West*. Here our subject remained until the following May, engaged in blacksmithing, and from there went to Pottawatomie county, Iowa, where he remained for two years, engaged in farming and blacksmithing. He left Iowa early in June, 1852, in a company under command of Warren Snow, and when the company reached Wood River our subject and nine others took their outfits and left the main company, reaching Salt Lake City September 13, 1852, some time in advance of the company. After resting a short time in Salt Lake, Mr. Halladay came on to Provo and located his home on what is now Seventh West and Third South streets, where he lived for two years. He helped to build the old Provo Fort wall, and during the Walker War, in 1853 was a member of the Home Guard. In 1854 he bought five acres of land in the old Fort field, which he cultivated and still owns. From that time on Mr. Halladay purchased land as he was able and became one of the largest land owners in Utah county, but of late years has divided the most of his property among his child-

ren. He has always been engaged more or less in general farming, but has not confined himself to that industry. For some years he conducted a meat market on Center street, across from the court house, and when the Co-operative Institution's butcher shops were started he became Superintendent of all the butcher shops in the city. He was also one of the board of the Gardeners' and Building Association, doing much to build up Provo and the surrounding country, both from a business and an agricultural standpoint. He is a stockholder in the Provo Woolen Mills Company, superintending the getting out of the rock for its buildings, and has been identified to some extent with almost every enterprise set on foot for the advancement of the place.

Mr. Halladay was married in 1845 to Mary Ann Farndon, who died in Provo December 6, 1895. She bore him eight children, seven of whom are still living. Our subject's second wife was Helen Reese, by whom he also had eight children, all of whom are now living. His present wife was Elizabeth Marshall.

Our subject has always been active in Church matters. He became a member of the Thirty-fourth Quorum of Seventies on May 17, 1857, and was ordained a High Priest in June, 1876 and set apart as Second Counselor to the Bishop of the Second Ward of Provo, filling that position for thirteen years, four years of which time he was in charge of the Ward. In 1881 he was called on a mission to England, where he labored for seven months in the Warwickshire Conference, presiding over six counties. In 1890 he was set apart as a member of the High Council of Utah Stake of Zion. He has been associated with the Sunday School ever since it was established and for many years was its Treasurer and later Assistant Superintendent in the Second Ward.

Mr. Halladay had also taken a deep interest in political matters in his town, and was at one time Constable and later Deputy Sheriff, also a member of the City Council for four years. Mr. Halladay came to America a poor man, and to Utah when it was but little more than a wilderness. He has not only built up an honorable record for himself, but has been one of the foremost busi-

ness men of Provo, and through a long life has given much of his time and means to both religious and civic causes.



A. HYDE, Secretary and Manager of the Nephi Plaster & Manufacturing Company, was born in San Bernardino, California, May 6, 1853. He is the son of Joseph and Tabitha (Billingsley) Hyde, natives of Tennessee. The parents became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church in their native State and crossed the plains to Utah in the latter forties. They were sent among others to colonize the San Bernardino country in California, and remained there until 1857, when the call came for all members of the Church to return to Utah on account of the Johnston army trouble. In California the father had followed farming, but after returning to Utah he took up mining, and at Stockton built the first smelter in Utah County, for Patrick Conner, at that time Commander of Fort Douglas. He later located the Sunbeam mine, the first to be located in the Tintic district, and for some years was prominently identified with the mining interests of the southern part of the State. He was also at one time policeman in Salt Lake City. He died here in Nephi on the 27th of August, 1902. The mother of our subject still lives here.

Our subject remained with his father until he had grown to manhood, and in 1878 came to Nephi and established a mercantile business, and a year or two later took into partnership with himself George C. Whitmore. The business has progressed steadily and at this time is the leading establishment of the kind in Nephi. Mr. Hyde has also engaged in farming and stock raising, and owns a modern and comfortable home in the city. He was one of the organizers of the company of which he is now Secretary and Manager. This concern was incorporated in November, 1899. J. E. Clinton, of Salt Lake City is President, and J. McCracken, of Portland, Oregon, Vice-President. The company manufacture all the different kinds of plasters, such as land plaster, dental, casting, finishing, grain and hard-

wall plaster, and besides Utah supply the trade of Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California, their greatest demand for land plaster coming from Oregon. Their hardwall plaster is acquiring an enviable reputation and the inner walls of the handsome new *Deseret News* building in Salt Lake City are finished with this material. The works of the company are one and a half miles from Nephi, on the San Pete Valley Railway, and they also have a large warehouse on the Oregon Short Line Railway. The gypsum rock from which the plaster is made is obtained from a quarry about five hundred feet from the mill and loaded on cars which run by gravity.

Mr. Hyde was married in Nephi in February, 1878, to Miss H. E. Hague, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hague, members of an old Utah family. Seven children have been born to them—J. A., Junior; John W., Verrena, Alma C., Rex., Hortense and Marcus.

In political belief Mr. Hyde is a staunch member of the Republican party and has for a number of years been a member of the City Council and County Commissioners, and always a Delegate to the State Conventions. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention.

Both he and all the members of his family are adherents of the Mormon Church and active in its work.

Since he has been a resident of Nephi Mr. Hyde has built up a reputation as a keen business man, honorable and upright in his dealings, and commands the esteem of all who know him.



WILLIAM DRURY has been a resident of Utah but a few years, but is no stranger to this western country, having spent many years in different sections of it, being of a rather roving disposition, and is thus conversant with the life and history of a good portion of his own country. His career has been a most varied one and a portion of his time has been spent in the service of his country engaged in quelling the Indian disturbances which for so many years made hazardous the life and prosper-

ity of the inhabitants of this section of the United States.

He comes of an old Southern family on his mother's side. His father, Timothy B. Drury, was born in New York about 1799, and died in Kentucky in 1865. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth (Walden) Drury, born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, and died in Holt County, Missouri, at about ninety years of age. The senior Mr. Drury had been a saddler by trade and our subject learned that trade before leaving home. He was born in Hart County, Kentucky, May 11, 1836. He grew up in the place of his birth and until nineteen years of age remained at home assisting his father in his business of saddle-making.

In 1855 he left home and went to Mankato, Minnesota, where he followed building for two years, and then returned to Kentucky for a visit. His next trip was to Macaupin County, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for four years, returning to Minnesota in the spring of 1862. He lived at Farmington, in that State, for a time, and then took up a claim near the city of New Ulm. In December, 1863, he joined the volunteer army, Second Minnesota Cavalry, and engaged in the war against the Sioux Indians, on the plains of Dakota and Minnesota, under Colonel McClernand. He remained in the service two years, being mustered out on December 3, 1865. After this he returned to Holt County, Missouri, where he bought some lands and lived there until 1890, being engaged in farming. Becoming dissatisfied with his surroundings he went to California and visited for a time near Fresno. He was so charmed with the locality and so deeply impressed with the possibilities of the State that he decided to locate there, and became interested in a vineyard, and during the second year of his stay had entire charge of one. However, the old spirit of unrest once more took possession of him and he came to Utah, locating in Springville, where he has since lived. He bought ten acres of land and has during his residence here interested himself in market gardening, in which he has met with good success.

Mr. Drury was married in Minnesota, May 11,

1856, to Sarah Herron, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, where she was born July 8, 1837. She is a daughter of John and Mary (Gammel) Herron. Mr. Herron was in his early life a shoe merchant, but later engaged in farming. He died at the home of our subject in Missouri in 1888, at the advanced age of ninety years. His wife died in Ohio when but forty years old. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Drury—John B. died at the age of eight years; William M., married, and engaged in the mercantile business in Saint Joseph, Missouri; Silas F., married and engaged in commercial gardening in Salt Lake City; Mary E., now Mrs. C. Rowland, living in Denver; Effie J., died when two years old; George S., married, and engaged in commercial gardening in Payson.

Mr. Drury has all his life been a firm adherent of the principles of the Republican party and in the different localities in which he has lived has held many minor public offices. Since coming to Springville he has made a host of friends by his pleasant address, his honest and straightforward method of doing business, and his active interest in the welfare of his city.



**M**ARK L. SOWBY has lived in Utah the greater portion of his life, and has been closely associated with the progress and development of this section of the State. He has, during the time he has lived here engaged in agriculture, mining and live stock raising, and has taken his full share in bringing this county up to its present state of superior cultivation.

He was born in Yorkshire, England, November 22, 1856, and is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Morrod) Sowby, both natives of that shire. They were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church and emigrated to America, crossing the plains by ox team and reaching Salt Lake City in October, 1863. They were members of the company under Captain Hyde. The family remained in Salt Lake that winter and the following spring came to Nephi, which has since been their home, and where the parents still live. After

coming to Nephi the father followed his trade as a carpenter, and built a large part of this town. They had a family of six children, our subject being the third child and the oldest now living.

Our subject grew up in this place and obtained his education from the schools of Nephi. He began early to do for himself, commencing as a farmer and after following that awhile took up mining, which he in turn abandoned and entered into sheep raising, following that up to the present time since 1891. He has been very successful in this latter venture, and is the owner of a large flock of sheep, running two bands in the summer and one in the winter. He owns a well-improved farm, of which fifty acres is devoted to lucerne. He has a very comfortable home, in the city.

Mr. Sowby married in Nephi, November 24, 1886, to Miss Olive Hoyt. They have had two children—Lindsey M. and Elizabeth L. The mother died September 30, 1891, and Mr. Sowby was married again June 5, 1901, to Miss Lizzie McPherson, daughter of J. R. and Jane Ann McPherson. One child has been born of this marriage—Marcus Mack.

In politics Mr. Sowby has been a member of the Republican party ever since its formation in Utah, but has never sought nor held public office.

He and his family are members of the Mormon Church, and active in its work in their community.

Mr. Sowby's career while in Utah has been such as to mark him as a gentleman of honor and integrity; aggressive and alive to the interests of his community. He has won his way to his present high place among the business men of Nephi solely by the exercise of his own industry, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.



**W**ILLIAM JEX. To write the history of Utah county and leave out any mention of the Jex family would be indeed to leave the work but partially completed. William Jex, the head of this family, and the subject of our sketch, came to Utah at an early day and has for many

years been an important factor in the subduing and developing of the State, but more especially of Utah county. He participated in all the Indian wars, and was detailed to watch the roads a considerable portion of the time, and his bravery, courage and foresight doubtless saved much property and many precious lives from the raids of the untamed savages. During the Johnston army trouble in 1857 he was one of the guards sent to protect Echo canyon and prevent the army from entering through that way.

Mr. Jex was born in Crostwick, Norfolk, England, September 5, 1831, and is the son of William and Ann (Ward) Jex, both natives of England. William was the son of Richard; he died in England. Our subject's mother also died in England. There were four children in this family,—Richard; Ann; William, our subject, and John, all of whom with the exception of our subject died in their native land. He sailed from Liverpool on board the *Wyndameer*, February 22, 1854, and landed in New Orleans, from where he went to Omaha by boat and crossed the great American plains by ox team in Doctor Richardson's train, arriving in Salt Lake City on September 30th. He located in the Second Ward of Salt Lake City, where he remained until the general move to the southern part of the State in 1858, when he moved his family to Spanish Fork and has since made this his home.

Mr. Jex was married the day before he left his native land, to Miss Eliza Goodson, daughter of John and Sarah (Trexon) Goodson; a native of England, who bore him eleven children,—Sarah A. is now the wife of Joshua Brockbank, of this place, and the mother of thirteen children; Emma E., now Mrs. McKell, of this place, and the mother of twelve children; her husband is now Bishop of the First Ward, Spanish Fork; Alice V., wife of Henry McKell, one of the Seventies, and the mother of eleven children; Rozetta C., now Mrs. H. T. Robinson, of this place, and the mother of eleven children; Jane N., the wife of L. O. Lawrence, postmaster of Spanish Fork, and Chairman of the Local Republican organization; she is the mother of eleven children; Ann, wife of Bishop of Palmyra, A. T. Money, and

the mother of six children; Hannah E., now Mrs. R. Bradford, of Spanish Fork, and the mother of six children; Richard Henry, married and the father of eight children; he is associated with his father in business; George, one of the Bishops of the First Ward, also married, and the father of six children; he is also with his father in business; John W., twin of Hannah, is married and has four children; Heber C., Mayor of the city, also married, and the father of two children; he is also interested with his father. Altogether Mr. Jex has ninety grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren. He was married the second time to Jemima Cox, daughter of William Cox. Four children were born of this marriage, all of whom are dead, and the mother is also dead.

While in Salt Lake City Mr. Jex worked on the Temple, and upon coming to Spanish Fork took up land and went to farming, which he has followed more or less ever since. In 1880 he organized the lumber company of William Jex & Sons, which was incorporated in the fall of 1901, under the style of the Jex Lumber Company, of which our subject is President. He is also interested in the Co-operative Store of Spanish Fork, and has a saw mill and other minor enterprises. In fact, there is scarcely an enterprise that can be mentioned in connection with Spanish Fork in which he has not helped, directly or indirectly, and he is one of the most influential and solid business men of the place.

In politics he is a Democrat and for six years was a member of the City Council. He has also been a School Trustee for several terms. Since his baptism March 3, 1853, in his native land, Mr. Jex has been a devoted and faithful member of the Mormon Church, and has brought his children up in that faith. In 1883 he was called on a mission to England, where he spent twenty-two months. At this time he is Senior President of the Fiftieth Quorum of Seventies. One son, George H., served on a two years' mission to the Southern States, and is at this time Counselor to the Bishop of the First Ward of Spanish Fork. Another son, Heber C., spent three years and five months on a mission to New Zealand, and is at this time President of the Nebo Stake in the



Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. John W., a member of the Seventies, is absent on a mission to the South Sea Islands.

The career of Mr. Jex and his sons has made the name synonymous with all that is highest and best in American citizenship. They have come to be men of influence and weight in this section of the State, and by their upright and honorable methods have given a fine example for their children to follow, and future generations will speak of them with pride.



WILLIS K. SPAFFORD is a native son of Utah, having been born at Springville May 17, 1866. He is the son of William N. and Emma N. (Johnson) Spafford, now living in Sevier County.

Our subject was reared in Springville up to the age of eight years, when the family moved to Sevier County, and he remained at home until 1885, when at the age of nineteen years he started out for himself, going first to Ouray, Colorado, and from there to Provo the same year, where he entered the Brigham Young Academy, and remained three years, completing his education. After leaving school, he entered the employ of J. W. Deal, with whom he remained two years, and was for some time a salesman in the Provo Woolen Mills. In the fall of 1890 he again became associated with J. W. Deal in the coal business and remained with him until 1893, at which time he entered into partnership with Reed Smoot, under the firm name of Smoot & Spafford, as agents for Utah coal of all kinds. Mr. Spafford has been Manager of the business since it started, and by close application and untiring industry has worked up a good trade. They began at the bottom, without any particular capital or influence, and have had to work their way up step by step. At this time they handle a large portion of the trade of this city, and are doing a thriving business.

Mr. Spafford was married in 1891, when he led to the marriage altar Miss Annie E. Stubbs, daughter of Peter Stubbs. Of the children born

of this union, five are now living. They are,—Willis Earl; Annie; Marie; Emma, and Harold.

In politics our subject is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, in which he has been an active worker. He was Chairman of the First Ward during the campaign of 1900, and a prominent man in the party since then. In fraternal circles he is a member of Garden City Lodge No. 18, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Although but a young man, Mr. Spafford has given evidence of a high order of business ability and has by his upright and honorable business transactions won and retained the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and his friends predict a fine business career for him.



NEIL GARDNER is a member of a well-known and influential family of Utah, his father being a pioneer and the largest mill owner and operator in the State. Our subject was but five years of age when his father emigrated to the United States, and came with them a year later to Utah, which has since been his home. The senior Mr. Gardner built the first mill in Utah, and before he died had erected forty-six mills, most all of them in Utah, and all of which were successful. His full biographical sketch will be found in the sketch of Henry Gardner, another of his sons.

Neil Gardner was born in Canada June 24, 1841, and is the son of Archibald and Margaret (Livingston) Gardner. He was raised in Mill Creek, where his father operated a mill for many years, and there obtained his education and worked for some time hauling lumber from the canyons and working in his father's mill. He remained at home until the general move of the Mormon people to the southern part of the State during the Johnston army troubles of 1858, at which time he came to Spanish Fork, and this has since been his home. At that time there was only a small settlement in this place, and the bench land was considered fit for nothing but grazing land, and none of it had been located. The senior Mr. Gardner, believing it to be valuable

land, advised his sons Neil and Henry to homestead this land, which they did, each taking up one hundred and sixty acres. When they took up the land the east bench canal had been constructed but a short distance. Their action caused some unpleasant feelings and unfavorable comment, as it was thought they were taking up worthless land that was valuable for grazing purposes, but nothing more. However, time proved the wisdom of the senior Mr. Gardner's judgment, as this land is now entirely taken up and among the most valuable alfalfa land in the county. For a time Mr. Gardner engaged in the lumber and flour mill business, and his father built the mill which is now owned by the Co-operative Institution at this place; the last mill he built being located at Leland, two and a half miles from here. Our subject has a comfortable home near the old mill site, and also owns a valuable farm of one hundred and forty acres two miles from Spanish Fork, which is part of the one hundred and sixty acres which he took up when he came to Spanish Fork; also two other pieces of land in Utah County. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Gardner has engaged to some extent in the cattle business, in which he has also been successful.

He was married in Salt Lake City January 10, 1863, to Regina Evenson, a native of Brasbor, Norway, where she was born September 4, 1845. Thirteen children have been born of this union,—Archibald, the oldest, deceased; Neil L.; Henry A., deceased; Margaret; Brigham E.; Ida R.; Anna S.; Della R.; Ellen J., deceased; Sarah E.; William, deceased; Effie E.; Clara G., deceased; and the mother died in 1888.

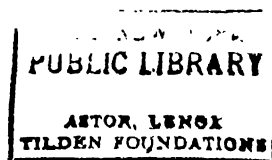
In politics Mr. Gardner has always believed in voting for the man whom he considered best qualified for the office, but is more in sympathy with the Democratic principles than those of any other political party. He was for a number of terms a member of the City Council at Spanish Fork, and has taken a deep interest in all public matters. He was baptized into the Mormon Church while living on Mill Creek, and his wife and children are also members of that Church. In 1876 he was sent on a mission to Canada, re-

maining there until June of the following year. He was again called on a mission in 1885, this time to the Southern States, laboring in Georgia for twenty-two months.

During the time he has lived in Spanish Fork Mr. Gardner has been one of its most active and progressive citizens, wideawake to the best interests of the place, and giving freely of his time and means for the furthering of any project for the betterment of the town or contributing territory. He has led a most honorable and exemplary life, and has met with a fair measure of success in a financial way, and it is safe to say no man is more highly esteemed throughout the county than Neil Gardner.

**J**OSEPH E. IRONS came to Utah as a boy of fifteen, and from that time to the present his life has been closely associated with the development and up-building of Juab County. He has worked his way up from an obscure position as a poor boy, unknown outside of his immediate circle of acquaintances, to one of the wealthiest and most prominent and influential men in Juab County, winning an enviable reputation for integrity and honesty, and commanding the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated throughout a long career.

Mr. Irons was born in Dover, Kent, England, September 8, 1853. He is the son of Thomas J. and Jane (Stokes) Irons, natives of England. The first member of the family to come to Utah was an older brother of our subject, who came in 1859. The other children, in company with an older sister, came to Utah in 1868, and the parents came in 1870. Upon reaching Utah our subject settled at Hyde Park, where he remained for three years and then moved to Nephi, which has continued to be his home. For some years he worked at anything he could get, doing manual labor for others, and by close economy was enabled to save up a little means which he invested in live stock and when he owned a little herd of his own began herding them himself. As the years passed his herds grew and increased, and





Walter Scott

he was able to buy a little land, adding to it and to his herds from time to time. He makes his home on his ranch two miles south of Nephi, where he has a comfortable house, and owns at this time three hundred and fifty acres of tillable land and twenty-five hundred acres of grazing land, on which he keeps his vast herds of cattle and sheep, ranging his herds on the desert a portion of the time. On his ranch he has a small village of sheds and corrals for the protection of his sheep and cattle, and no ranch in Utah is as well equipped with fences as is our subject's. He was married in Salt Lake City February 20, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Golden, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Golden. Mrs. Irons was born in Salt Lake City. Their union has been blessed with nine children, eight of whom are now living—five girls and three boys.

In political life Mr. Irons is a member of the Republican party. He has been Chairman of the Water Commissioners for the past eight years, and takes an active interest in the question of irrigation. All the family are members of the Mormon Church, and active in its work.



WALTER SCOTT, a prosperous farmer of Provo, is of Scotch-English extraction, a native Utahn, and was born in Provo March 17, 1853. His father was Andrew Hunter Scott, a grandson of Joshua Scott, who emigrated from Scotland about 1736, and settled in New Jersey. His son Joshua was born in Pennsylvania, and lived there all his life, and it was on his farm near Middletown, Bucks County, that the father of our subject was born August 21, 1815. Our subject's grandmother, Ann (Keen) Scott, was born October 19, 1788, and died August 5, 1866. Her father, Joseph Keen, came from England just before the Revolutionary War. Andrew H. Scott grew up on his father's farm in Pennsylvania, obtaining a meagre education and leading much the same life as other farmer boys. There were eight children in this family; their names and the dates of their birth are as follows: Joseph, born December 5, 1808; Mary K., May 6, 1812; An-

thony K., December 2, 1817; Anna and Sarah, twins, October 2, 1820; Joshua C., September 14, 1823; Lewis Canby, December 5, 1825; James Wesley, September 27, 1827, and Joshua H., February 4, 1831. Upon reaching his majority he served as an apprentice to a tailor, and followed that trade, more or less, during the remainder of his life.

He was married February 18, 1838, to Sarah L. Sleeper, a native of Princetown, New Jersey, where she was born July 21, 1816. Five children were born of this marriage—George C., Mary Emma, Hyrum S., and Eliza and Margaret, twins. Mr. Scott first heard the gospel of Mormonism in 1840, and three years later was baptized into the Church. He was ordained an Elder and set apart to travel and preach for the Church, the ceremony being performed by Jedediah M. Grant. He performed a number of missions, the most interesting among them being one in which he traversed the ground recently covered by Sidney Rigdon, who attempted to usurp the place left vacant by the death of the Prophet, and in a trip through Western New Jersey had ordained several local Elders to the office of Prophet, Priest and King, and Mr. Scott had much difficulty in persuading these people to return to the true fold of the Church, which, however, he was finally successful in doing. He went West with Mr. Grant and others in the fall of 1845, and joined the Saints at Nauvoo. He here met Brigham Young and other leaders of the Church, and after receiving the instructions, councils and blessings of the Church, returned home with the intention of moving his family to Nauvoo. Upon reaching home he was taken ill with lung trouble, and for seven months lay at death's door. His sickness had exhausted his means, and upon his recovery he opened a restaurant and confectionery business, which he conducted until 1849. During the spring of 1850 he made preparations to come to Utah, but was opposed by his wife, who was a devout member of the Methodist Church. Finding that he was determined to come she took advantage of a temporary absence from home and disposed of their things, and leaving the little boys with a neighbor took her daughters and went to some of her friends. Not being able to

discover any trace of his wife and daughters, Mr. Scott took his boys and in company with a company of Mormons went as far as Kaneshville, Iowa, where he discovered he would not have means enough to take him through to Salt Lake, and bought a one-hundred-acre farm for seventy-five dollars, and engaged in farming. He was married January 12, 1851, to Sarah Ann Roe, only daughter of George Umphrey and Abby (Weldon) Roe. Mrs. Scott was born in Philadelphia December 26, 1832, and was baptized into the Mormon Church by Elder Bailey December 25, 1847. She proved a true help-meet to her husband, sharing in all the hardships and privations of his later life. Eleven children were born of this marriage, their names and date of birth being as follows: Franklin, born December 1, 1851; Walter, our subject, March 17, 1853; Anna, March 2, 1855; Andrew H., November 22, 1856; Mary Emma, September 14, 1858; Canby, October 28, 1860; Sarah Ann, June 7, 1862; Abby Jane, January 30, 1864; Howard, March 23, 1866; Rousell E., May 18, 1868; Francello, February 6, 1871.

Mr. Scott started for Utah in the spring of 1851, and arrived in Salt Lake that September. Early the following year he moved to Provo, where he traded clothing for a farm, and became one of the founders of this place. His life for many years was one of hardships and privations, the family part of the time living on bran bread, turnips, and greens. However, he did not despair, but kept bravely on in spite of devastations from grasshoppers and losses from droughts and the depredations of the Indians, and as his produce increased kept hundreds of bushels of seed stored in his warehouse. Provisions and seed became very scarce in the spring of 1857, and the market price of seed went up to eight dollars a bushel for grain, but refusing all offers from dealers, Mr. Scott with his characteristic generosity sold many hundred bushels to the farmers at two dollars a bushel. This humane act was but one of the scores with which his life was filled. As the years passed Mr. Scott became very wealthy, raising a thousand bushels of wheat in 1858, and the proceeds from his place bringing over four thousand dollars in 1867. In 1864 he

suffered a fire loss of over four thousand dollars by his grain stacks being set on fire by one of his little boys. He engaged in raising flax, which his family spun and wove into cloth, and he also manufactured rope. He also raised broom corn and manufactured brooms. Other things in which he engaged was the culture of silk worms, sugar cane, bees, and beets, from the latter of which he made a very good quality of molasses, but the conditions were not ripe at that time for the manufacture of sugar from beets. He also took a very prominent part in all the work of the Church, in which he held many minor offices, and was one of the prominent and influential men in municipal affairs. He became the husband of five wives and the father of twenty-three children. He died of blood-poisoning at his home October 11, 1874, leaving a fortune valued at about thirty thousand dollars. His long and honorable life, his many charities and his kindly disposition had endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and his death was universally mourned.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm at Provo and received such schooling as was to be obtained from the schools in that place. He lived at home with his father until he was twenty years of age, at which time he married and began for himself. As a boy he had done some farming for his father, taking care of a farm of one hundred and twenty acres and transacting all the business connected with it, harvesting the crops and looking after the five families while his father was engaged in public duties. He had also at one time freighted to the mining camps, and peddled fruit from his father's farm all through the southern part of the State, so that when he got ready to start in life for himself he was well equipped with practical knowledge of both business and agriculture. In 1874 he bought a portion of the old homestead, where he made his home, buying other tracts of land as he was able, and at this time owns the greater part of the old home place where he was born. He has followed general farming and stock-raising, and has one of the oldest fruit orchards in Provo, raising large crops of fruit for many years. He bought his present home in 1876, and has one of the most comfortable homes in the county.

For thirty years Mr. Scott was connected with the waterways, being water master for all that time. Since the division on party lines he has been an adherent of the Democratic party, holding the office of Councilman for five years, and before that was Alderman for two years. He has held stock in the Provo Woolen Mills, the Co-operative stores, etc., and has in fact been almost as prominent in the life of the place as was his father before him.

Mr. Scott was married in 1873 to Miss Martha Jane Taylor, daughter of William J. and Mary (Bowring) Taylor. She died leaving three children, of whom but one is now living, Walter T., born December 27, 1875. The two children who have died are: Mary, born September, 1874, and Martha, born October 14, 1877. The present Mrs. Scott was Harriett Broadhead, of Nephi, the daughter of David and Harriett (Betts) Broadhead. They have had a family of eleven children, their names and dates of birth being as follows: Seth, born March 7, 1881; Reed, born March 7, 1883; Hattie, born August 8, 1884; Loxie, born February 25, 1886, now dead; David, born August 22, 1887; Bird, born December 12, 1888, deceased; Kate, born April 13, 1890; Oran, born November 4, 1891; Clarence, born April 25, 1894; Zino, born July 25, 1896; True, born March 22, 1898.

Our subject has been a member of the Mormon Church since he was seven years of age, and has passed through many offices of the lesser Priesthood, being an Elder, then one of the Presidents of the Thirty-fourth Quorum of Seventies. In 1881 he was sent on a mission to the Southern States, and was for eighteen months President of the Georgia Conference. He has also done considerable home missionary work. Since its organization in the Second Ward he has been President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and has been active in the work of the Sunday School. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, and Counselor to the President, and is active in all charitable works.

Although his father was a comparatively wealthy man when he died, he left a very large family, and it became necessary for our subject to begin life on his own hook, without aid from

any one. He inherited his father's wonderful business ability and industry, and while he was poor in purse he was rich in the belief in his own ability to overcome obstacles and carve out a successful career, which he has done, ranking at this time with the most prosperous and influential agriculturalists of his county. He has contributed liberally of his large means to the betterment of Provo and the surrounding country, identifying himself with many local projects and giving freely to all worthy causes. He is a firm believer in the system of tithe-paying, and attributes his success to the Giver of all good, for whom he has the greatest love and reverence.



JOHN D. JONES, one of the most successful farmers and fruit raisers of Utah County, has been a resident of this place since 1851. He was born in Quincy, Adams County, Illinois, December 25, 1835, and is the son of Moses and Eliza (Case) Jones. Moses Jones was born in Indiana in 1799, and with his father, Stephen Jones, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, moved to Quincy, Illinois, in the early thirties. There he became a member of the Mormon Church about 1839, and in 1846 from there went to Nauvoo, and in that fall crossed the river to Mount Pisgah, Iowa, where he lived for five years. In 1851 he crossed the plains with two teams of oxen, in company with a train of fifty wagons, under direction of Harrison Walton. The trip was full of exciting incidents, one woman being killed in a stampede of the cattle, and many wagons demolished. They also had considerable trouble with the vast herds of buffalo which they encountered and from the Indians who stole their horses. They reached Salt Lake City October 10, 1851, and from there Mr. Jones came to Provo with his family that same fall, taking up his home in the First Ward. Here he followed farming and stock raising. He took a deep interest in municipal affairs, and was overseer of the second ditch to be built through Provo. In the Church he held the offices of High Priest and Counselor to Bishops Dukes and Johnston, up to the time of his death. He participated in the Timpanagos,

Walker and Tintic Indians wars, and did much to assist in subduing the savages. He was a believer in the principle of polygamy, and became the husband of two wives. His first wife, the mother of our subject, bore him eight children, seven of whom are now living—Abigal, wife of A. Holingshead; John D., our subject; Angelina, wife of Andrew Moore; Sarah, wife of Marion Haws; Stephen; Joseph; and Joshua. The mother of these children dropped dead in the depot at Ogden, when returning from a trip to California in the fall of 1870. Mr. Jones lived to be eighty years of age, and died in Provo in 1880.

Our subject received his early training and education in Illinois and Iowa, and at the time he crossed the plains was in his sixteenth year. He ploughed the first furrow in the eastern part of the town of Provo, and near the site of the present building of the State Mental Hospital. For some time thereafter he worked in the canyon, hauling timber and wood, and lived on the farm with his father. In 1862 he went to California with an ox train, and purchased a stock of goods in Sacramento and returned with a mule train, following freighting for six years afterward. In 1867 he moved to San Bernardino, California, and lived there four years, following farming and having a vineyard, in which he had thirty-five hundred vines, raising grapes for market. He remained in California until 1871, when he came back to Provo and again took up farming, owning some of the finest farming land in and about Provo. In 1872 he went to Mona, in Juab County, where he engaged in raising cattle and horses, and lived there seven years. He became President of the ditch company and as President of the company went through considerable litigation over water rights. In 1878 he once more returned to Provo, locating on the place where he now lives, and where he built a fine home in 1881. On his farm Mr. Jones has four acres of fine fruit, raising peaches, pears, apricots, apples and plums. He owns a large amount of property, having one farm of one hundred acres located on Provo bench, which is the best alfalfa land in the country. He has also been quite successful as a raiser of hogs, having as high as a hundred head at a time.

In the summer of 1858, our subject was in the employment of the Young Express Company, carrying United States mail, and being stationed at Fort Seminole, at Devil's Gate, where he had many exciting scenes with the Indians.

Mr. Jones was married in 1856 to Susannah Boren, daughter of Coleman and Malinda Boren, one of the old families of this place, coming here in 1851. Nine children have been born of this marriage, six of whom are living,—John Edward; Stephen; Charles E.; Rosa Bell, wife of J. I. Robinson, of ayson; Anna, and Irvin; William C., the second child, died at the age of thirteen years; Minerva, the third child, died at the age of twenty years; Lizzie, the seventh child, died at the age of seven years.

In politics Mr. Jones is a Democrat, but has never participated actively in the work of the party or held public office. He has given the most of his time to his large interests and to irrigation matters, in which he is deeply interested, being for a number of years a Director in the Provo Bench and Irrigation Company. As a young man he took quite an active interest in Church work, and has contributed liberally to the work of the Church, as well as to public enterprises. He is regarded as a very successful business man and enjoys the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends.

**J**AMES M. PETERSON, Deceased. It has been truly said that life is what we make it. There is today no fairer or prouder State in the union than the State of Utah, which came into existence a little more than half a century ago, when in place of the broad fields of waving grains, rich meadow lands, and the busy bustling life of factory and mining camp, there stretched out before the eye of the traveler, hungry for the sight of a white face, a dreary waste of mountain and vale, rich in promise, but as yet in a virgin state, almost unknown to civilization. In the year 1847 Brigham Young and his little band of devoted followers traversed the long distance across the wild, desert tract of land west of the Missouri valley until pausing in their weary march, they



feasted their eyes upon that oasis in the desert, the Salt Lake Valley, and the intrepid leader, recognizing the almost limitless possibilities spread out in view before him, decided to here found the Church home and here gather his little flock and found a colony. From that time forward for many years men came from almost every corner of the earth, bringing hither their families, often possessing but little else; in many instances handicapped by a lack of education, but possessing an unconquerable determination to build up here such a Zion as the world had not yet conceived of, and today the traveler gazes with delight upon the work of their hands and heads, and finds it difficult to realize that this peaceful vale was ever else than peaceful or that a change so magical could be wrought in so short space of time. Among the men who were largely responsible for this wonderful transformation, mention should be made of the subject of this article, now passed to his reward.

Mr. Peterson was born on April 15, 1850, in Donsted Albeck, Sogn Dramminglund Hered Hjorring, Denmark, and was the son of Nels M. and Mette Kerstine Peterson, who were prominent and wealthy people of their community. The family left their native land on April 5, 1862, going on the steamer *Albion* from Allborg to Kiel, Germany, and across Germany by rail to Hamburg, where they took passage on the steamer *Franklin* for America, landing in Boston. From Boston they came by rail as far as St. Joseph, Missouri, at which point they took a boat for Florence, Nebraska, and there joined a company of Mormon emigrants coming to Utah. They reached Salt Lake City September 23rd, after a journey consuming seventy-one days. They did not remain in the city but pushed right on to Mount Pleasant, in San Pete County, and after remaining there a short time moved to Richfield, but owing to the troubles with the Black Hawk Indians, were obliged to leave that place, and then went to Ephraim.

Our subject was sent to school at an early age by his parents, who in their own country were people of wealth, and received from the institutions of Denmark a thorough scientific and busi-

ness education, and thus was laid a broad foundation on which his future useful career was to be built. He became an expert civil engineer, and in his later years took up the study of the law, in which he became very proficient and which was of inestimable value to him in his work. Mr. Peterson was a most thorough and methodical man, and to this characteristic much credit is due, as through his attention to details much valuable data has been secured for future historians, which would have otherwise been irretrievably lost, as has undoubtedly been the case in many instances. For many years he kept a diary of his daily duties as well as of his general observations. The first item in this record bears date of April 13, 1866, and continued throughout the remainder of his life. This data, which is in an excellent state of preservation, is now in the possession of his widow, by whom it is highly prized, both for its personal and historic value. It is impossible in a work of this nature to more than outline the life of such a man, and yet a perusal of such a career cannot be otherwise than profitable to the reader.

During the time that he remained at home he assisted his father in his various undertakings; among other things in which they were engaged was the burning of lime, in which industry they were the pioneers in San Pete valley. Our subject moved to Richfield in 1870, and made this city his home from that time up to his death.

On January 3, 1873, he began clerking in the Co-operative store, the articles of which institution he had drawn up. In 1875 he organized the Workingmen's Store, with which he was connected for some years. While a large portion of his time was consumed by his duties in his mercantile life, yet he found time to devote to the exploration and development of the surrounding country, surveying much of the land in the canyons and mountains, and was one of the men who constructed the San Pete Valley railroad. He also did much of the surveying on the Clear Creek wagon road, and laid out the greater portion of Richfield and Elsinore, platting those towns. He also run the lines for the Elsinore canal, a waterway of much importance to this

section of the State. It was during this period of his life that he took to reading law, in which he became well informed. In 1883 he organized the J. M. Peterson Bank, which is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, and later organized the Richfield Hardware Company, also a prominent business concern. He was the organizer and promoter of the J. M. Peterson Store, which is the leading mercantile establishment of Sevier County.

Mr. Peterson was twice married. J. M. Peterson, Jr., a son by his first marriage, is one of Richfield's most highly respected and able business men. He is at present absent on a mission to Norway. On April 15, 1896, Mr. Peterson married Miss Sarah Johnson, a native of Utah, and daughter of James N. and Elna (Boodleson) Johnson, who came to Utah at an early day from Denmark. The father died in Old Mexico in October, 1900. The mother is at this time making her home with her daughter in the elegant home which Mr. Peterson erected but a short time prior to his death. One child was born of this second marriage,—Una E.

A shrewd politician, Mr. Peterson was the recipient of many political honors, discharging his various duties with the highest credit to himself. He was at one time Mayor of Richfield and also served his county as Assessor, besides holding many minor offices of trust. He was a man of keen foresight, unbiased judgment and a close student of human nature. Through the exercise of a rare executive ability he stood in the very front rank of business men and financiers in his city, and was regarded as an important factor in the life of Sevier County.

At the tender age of ten years he was baptized into the Mormon Church and throughout his long and honorable career was a very active and devoted member of that faith, commanding the fullest confidence and esteem of his superior officers.

His death occurred on April 9, 1899, at the age of fifty years less six days, and he was laid to rest amidst universal mourning, the entire city and county realizing that they had lost a friend and benefactor whose place would not be readily filled.

The work he begun has been ably carried forward by Mrs. Peterson, who is a woman of high business qualifications, and during her married life learned many useful lessons from her gifted husband. She is Vice-president of the J. M. Peterson Bank, and is active in all philanthropic and charitable work, enjoying a wide circle of friends and admirers.

**J**AMES WALTER PAXMAN, President of the Juab Stake of Zion, is a Utahn by birth, and spent the most of his early life in American Fork. He was born in Salt Lake City October 12, 1861. His father, William Paxman, was a native of Essex, England, and a descendant of an old English family; his father was James, and his grandfather Noah Paxman. Our subject's mother bore the maiden name of Ann R. Keys, and was the daughter of Joseph Keys. She was also a native of Essex. Mr. and Mrs. Paxman were married in England and there converted to the teachings of the Mormon religion. They came to America in 1856, and settled in Boston, where they remained until the spring of 1861, when they crossed the plains in company with Lot Smith. They made their home in Salt Lake City for four months, and at the end of that time went to American Fork, where they lived until 1883, when they moved to Nephi. The father was called to preside over the Juab Stake of Zion that year, and held the position until the time of his death, our subject being his Second Counselor. The senior Mr. Paxman was for many years Superintendent of the Co-operative Store of American Fork and later Manager of the Provo Lumber and Manufacturing Company. He died in October, 1897, and his widow is still living at the age of seventy-one years.

Our subject grew up in American Fork and obtained his early education from the schools of that place, finishing with a two years course in the Brigham Young Academy of Provo. While at American Fork he entered the shoe manufacturing department of the American Co-operative Store, working five years in that department, and learning the trade of shoemaking; after

which he worked a year as man of all work in the Nephi Co-operative Store. About this time he was called by the heads of the Church to go on a mission to England, and spent two years working in the London Conference. Upon returning to Nephi he became clerk and book-keeper for C. Andrews & Company, wool merchants, of this place, remaining with them two years, and then spent a term as County Clerk, to which position he had been elected on the People's ticket.

Upon the expiration of his term of office, our subject decided to enter upon a business career for himself, and accordingly opened up a men's furnishing goods establishment, also carrying a line of boots and shoes. He conducted this for a year and a half, and then consolidated his business with that of two other firms, and they have since been known as the Excelsior Mercantile Company, of Nephi, of which Joseph F. Wright is President; William J. Adams, Vice-President, and our subject Secretary and Manager. He also holds this position in the branch establishment at Eureka, and is General Manager over both concerns, devoting his entire time to this work, and it is largely owing to his efficient service and untiring labors that the business of the concern has been quadrupled since it was organized. In Nephi they have a two-story building forty by one hundred and four feet, the upper floor being used for furniture. The Eureka branch is about the same sized store and is known as the Bullion-Beck store. They run a department store, having seven departments, with a foreman over each department, and employ about fifteen clerks. The business pays regular dividends to the stockholders and is in a generally flourishing condition.

Mr. Paxman was married on March 1, 1888, to Miss Julia Sudbury, a native of Coalville, and daughter of Samuel and Emma L. (Crosland) Sudbury, who came to Utah about 1857. Eight children have been born of this marriage,—J. Walter; Loraine; Clarence; Vera; Samuel; Julia; Louise, and William.

In addition to the above business Mr. Paxman has paid considerable attention to farming, and

has a fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres, and also has a number of city lots and dwellings, owning a fine home in Nephi.

Both he and his wife were born and raised in the Mormon faith and they have brought their children up in this Church. Upon the death of his father Mr. Paxham was chosen to fill the vacancy as President of the Juab Stake, and still holds that important position. He has eight wards and one branch under his jurisdiction, the Mormon population numbering forty-two hundred.

As private, public or business man Mr. Paxman's career has been above reproach; honorable, upright and manly, he has won and retained the respect and esteem of all who know him or have had business relations with him. His labors in the Church has won him the high regard of its senior officers, and he is very popular wherever known.



ON. HENRY GARDNER, one of the most prosperous dealers in lumber in Spanish Fork, comes of an old Scotch family who emigrated to America at an early day, and have lived in Utah since 1847. Our subject was born and reared in this place and as he grew to man's estate bravely did his share in bringing the State, and more particularly his part of it, up to its present high state of civilization. He was born in Spanish Fork May 15, 1858, and is the son of Archibald and Serena (Garson) Gardner.

Archibald Gardner, the father of our subject, was born in Shropshire, Scotland, September 2, 1814, and is the son of Robert and Margaret (Calender) Gardner, natives of that country. Accompanied by his wife, three sons and one daughter, Robert Gardner crossed the Atlantic ocean in 1822, and settled in Canada, where they were joined the following year by the rest of the family. Here they remained twenty-four years and during this time the entire family were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and under the guidance of President Taylor and Bishop Hunter came to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1846, and to

Utah the following year. Archibald Gardner was the second son in the family and early in life learned the milling business, in which he was very successful, building and owning two flour mills, all of which he sacrificed for the sake of his religion when he came to Utah. He was married in Brook, Kent county, Canada, February 19, 1839, to Margaret Livingston, who accompanied him to Utah. With his brother Robert, who is still living, he erected a saw mill at the Warm Springs, being the first in Utah, but owing to a lack of water moved to Mill Creek, from which place they for many years supplied the market of Salt Lake City and the surrounding country. During the first few years the family suffered greatly from lack of proper food, but in time prosperity smiled upon the efforts of Mr. Gardner, and in 1850 he moved his saw mill to West Jordan, where he erected a cottage and moved his family. He became a man of considerable prominence and influence in his neighborhood, and aside from his milling industries accumulated three hundred and fifty acres of land, which has since been divided among his sons. Mr. Gardner erected forty-two mills, thirty-six of which are in this State, and among them are flour, saw and shingle mills. He became the father of a large family, of whom sixteen sons and twelve daughters are now living, seven sons and three of the daughters making their homes in Wyoming. Mr. Gardner made his home with his son Reuben and five of his other sons live in that neighborhood, in Salt Lake City. The children are all prosperous and influential in their respective communities, the sons being engaged in farming and stock raising, principally, and all own their own homes. In this family there are two hundred grandchildren. Although independent in politics Mr. Gardner was a staunch supporter and admirer of President McKinley. He served in the Legislature for two terms during the latter seventies and the early eighties, and had filled several minor positions of public honor and trust. He had been a Bishop for thirty years and at the time of his death, February 8, 1902, was a Patriarch.

Our subject spent the most of his life in Spanish Fork, and was a resident of Salt Lake County for a time, living at Riverton. He received his

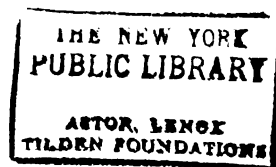
education from the schools of this State, and at an early age entered the saw mills of his father and there learned the lumber business, which he has followed for many years. His mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty years. In 1871 he assisted his father and brother Neal, now of Spanish Fork, and whose sketch also appears in this work, to survey the East Bench Canal. At that time the land was thought to be worthless except for grazing purposes, and the action of our subject in taking up one hundred and sixty acres of this land met with considerable opposition, the matter being taken to Brigham Young. This land has since become very valuable and has made possible the settling and building up of half the city of Spanish Fork.

Mr. Gardner was married in the Saint George Temple March 22, 1882, to Elizabeth Martell, born at Spanish Fork, and the daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Jenkins) Martell, natives of Wales, who came to Utah in 1856. Eight children were born of this marriage—Lucy, died at birth, Hettie, Henry A., Serena, Lenora, Elizabeth, Eugene and Rueben.

After his marriage Mr. Gardner settled at Spanish Fork, where he owned and operated two saw mills, and since that time has taken part in many enterprises in Spanish Fork, being engaged in farming and stock raising, and owning an interest in the Co-operative institutions, mills, and the creamery. He is also engaged in the lumber business under the title of Chisholm & Gardner. This partnership lasted for eighteen years, Mr. Chisholm dying four years ago, since which time his interest has been held by his widow.

In politics he is a Republican and has held a number of public offices, being a member of the City Council, Marshal, and Mayor for one term, resigning his position to go to the Legislature, to which he was elected in 1900.

Our subject was raised in the Mormon faith and has all his life been a devoted member of that Church. From 1889 to 1891 he served on a mission to the Southern States and in December, 1891, was called to preside over the First Ward of Spanish Fork, as Bishop, which position he held until January 20, 1901, when he was called





*John Francom*

and set apart as Counselor to the President of the Nebo Stake of Zion, which position he still holds.

Mr. Gardner belongs to one of the oldest and best known families of Utah and his life thus far has been such as to reflect honor upon the name he bears. His career has been singularly free from any unpleasant or questionable transactions and he is regarded as a gentleman of unquestioned honor and integrity. In his business relations he has come in contact with people from all parts of the State, and his public service also brought him prominently before the citizens of Utah, among whom he is a universal favorite. The large success that has come to him in a financial way has been the result of his own determination, energy and foresight, and he is at this time one of the leading and influential men of the county and city which has for so many years been his home.

To Mr. Gardner belongs much credit for the active part he has taken in agitating the question of tunnelling the mountain for a distance of three and a quarter miles from Spanish Fork to Strawberry Valley, for the purpose of getting water. This project is a most commendable one, and would prove of tremendous benefit to the farmers in the vicinity of Spanish Fork, as it is estimated that water enough to irrigate thirty-five thousand acres of land would be forthcoming as a result of the tunnel being bored. A reservoir would also be constructed. The probable cost of this work would be three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

**J**OHN FRANCOM. In Utah are to be found men and women born in almost every clime of the habitable globe, migrating to this country and more especially to Utah as adherents of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which during its existence of a little more than half a century has penetrated into almost every known country and there made scores of converts, many of whom have been brought to this country, which is unsurpassed in the advantages it offers to those seeking homes, and have here sworn allegiance to

the United States and taken their place among her staunchest citizens.

John Francom, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Cape Colony, Africa, December 29, 1849, and is the son of William and Amy (Harding) Francom, both natives of England. There were seven children in this family, of whom our subject is the fourth, and all but one are now living. The father was a prosperous merchant of Cape Colony, and as his sons grew up took them into business with him. The greater part of their trade came from the Boers.

In 1865, at the age of fifteen years, our subject turned his face toward America and crossed the plains in Captain Minor Atwood's company. This was about the time of the worst uprising of the Indians and Captain Atwood's party had many thrilling experiences, the like of which has perhaps never been duplicated by any of the companies who crossed the plains in those days. When the train had reached a point near Horse Shoe creek, thirty miles west of Laramie, Wyoming, the Indians made a determined attack on the party and seven men were wounded. One of the wounded men was a Scandinavian, who was shot down while fighting at the side of his wife. The Indians succeeded in capturing the wife, and for the next three or four years she led a most unhappy existence, being sold as a slave from tribe to tribe, finally falling into the hands of the Snake Indians, who were at that time friendly to the whites and she was sold back to the white men and restored to her family. Our subject reached Salt Lake City in November, 1865, and settled at Glenwood, on the Sevier River, but on account of the hostility of the Indians was soon driven out, and with his mother and the rest of the children, who had followed him to Utah, moved to Cache Valley, and after a short time returned to Sevier County, where the Black Hawk war was then raging, and in which war he took part. On one occasion while in company with a number of other men giving chase to some Indians, they followed the savages into the mountains in order to recover some stolen cattle, and in the encounter which followed our subject was shot through the arm and shoulder, the wound being a very severe one. He returned to his

home in Cache Valley and remained there until the following fall, moving in that year, 1868, to Payson, and later moved to his present place, which is two miles east of Payson and comprises eighty-five acres of land, all under an excellent state of cultivation. He raises a large quantity of sugar beets which affords him a fine revenue, but his specialty is strawberries, of which he raises an unusually fine quality, and for which he finds a ready market. He also has a fine orchard on his place. In addition to this farm he also has his property in Payson, and expects to some day make his permanent home in the city.

The parents of our subject also moved to Payson, where the mother died in 1876. Before her death, the father had returned to England, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying there in 1896.

Mr. Francom was married in Salem, December 14, 1874, to Miss Delilah Holder, daughter of Charles J. and Mary (Wicker) Holder. Fifteen children have been born of this marriage, of whom fourteen are now living—John H., Samuel E., Delilah J., now Mrs. E. Snyder; Mary E., now Mrs. George Moulton; George T., Agnes E., William A., Charles J., died in infancy; James A., Claud, Earnest H., Joseph C., Amy C. E. V.; Myrtle I. J., and Florence B.

In politics Mr. Francom is a Democrat, but has given his entire time and attention to his business and has never sought or held public office.

Both he and his entire family are members of the Mormon Church, and active in its work. Mrs. Francom was born in North Carolina, her parents being natives of that State, and after their conversion to Mormonism emigrated to Utah, locating in Payson, where the father died in 1894. The mother lived until 1901. In 1880 Mr. Francom made a trip to England, to visit his father, and spent eleven weeks on the journey, coming back well pleased with his visit.



**R**ICHARD W. BRERETON. Among the prosperous farmers of Utah County who have grown up in this place and have spent their entire lives within the confines of the State, seeing it grow from a wild and barren stretch of country and assisting in bringing it up to its present highly developed state, none is more worthy of mention than Richard W. Brereton, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Brereton was born in Cheshire, England, December 1, 1852, and is the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Carr) Brereton. A sketch of the parents will be found in the biographical sketch of W. H. Brereton, in another part of this work. Our subject was but six years of age when he crossed the plains to Utah, and was reared in Provo, receiving a common school education. He bought his present home on the East Bench in 1877, where he has a seventy-five acre farm, well improved. Nine acres of this farm is under fruit cultivation, and he raises a large variety of high grade fruit, including peaches, pears, plums, apples and also the smaller fruits, for which he finds a ready market, making carload shipments to the eastern markets. He is a member of the Fruit Growers' Association.

He has also paid some attention to stock raising, handling both cattle and sheep, and with his brother, W. H., is the owner of between six and eight thousand sheep. Mr. Brereton has also taken a deep interest in the question of irrigation, believing that the salvation and future greatness of Utah depends on the proper handling of this question, and is one of the heaviest stockholders in the Timpanagos and Rock Canon Ditch Company.

Mr. Brereton was married January 28, 1875, to Miss Florence E. Reidhead, daughter of John and Lucratia Reidhead. Five children have been born of this marriage—Florence, wife of Adolbert Glazier; Eugene, Auston, Elmo and Clarence.

In politics Mr. Brereton is a member of the Republican party, and at the time of the division on party lines assisted in organizing the Republican party in Pleasant View Ward. Since then he has been most active in its work, but not an office-seeker and has not held public office. Mr.



Brereton has always been a staunch friend of education and for some years has been a member of the school board. Perhaps no man has done more for the benefit of the country at large than has our subject, and he is at this time one of the heaviest taxpayers in Utah County. He is also one of the largest depositors the Bank of Provo has among the farmers, and takes a leading place among the agriculturalists of his section. His life, both in business and private circles, has been above reproach; of an honorable and upright nature, he has always tried to give every man his due, and has ever stood ready to respond to any call made upon his time or means for the advancement of his county.

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**J**AMES A. LOVELESS, a native son of Provo and a life-long citizen of this place, born July 19, 1853. He is the son of Bishop James W. and Matilda (McClellan) Loveless. Bishop Loveless came from an old Ohio family, being born in that State December 23, 1828, and his father, John, a native of Fairfield County, where he was a well-to-do farmer. When the Bishop was but a year old his father moved to Fountain County, Indiana, locating on a farm on the Wabash River, and there he and his family later became converts to the teachings of the Mormon religion and were baptized by Solomon Hancock. John Loveless became a teacher in the branch Church organized in his community, and from that position was promoted to be a Priest. He was ordained an Elder March 28, 1832, and assisted in establishing another branch Church thirty miles from his home, presiding over the two branches for several months, when he was sent back to Ohio on a mission. In 1833 he was made President of the Ohio branch, and led the Saints into Jackson County, Missouri. After the Mormons had been driven out by the mob, Mr. Loveless went to Lafayette County, Missouri, where he remained until 1837, and then moved to Caldwell County, the same State, where the Saints were gathering. In the fall of 1838 they were again

attacked by a mob and Mr. Loveless was compelled to sign over all his property to the mob. He went to Adams County, Illinois, where he followed farming for two years and from there to Hancock County. In the spring of 1844 he was sent on another mission to Ohio, starting home on hearing of the trouble brewing in Nauvoo, but did not reach there until after the death of the Prophet. In 1845, while he was again absent from home his place was destroyed by the mob, who set fire to the house and his family were compelled to flee to the woods for safety. He moved his family to Nauvoo and took part in all the trouble that followed in that place. When the Saints left Nauvoo he was one of the Quorum that went to the Temple to invoke the Divine blessing upon the people. April 27, 1846 he went to Council Bluffs, and there witnessed the forming of the famous Mormon Battalion. He later settled on a farm seven miles from Winter Quarters, and remained there until he crossed the plains to Utah in 1851, arriving in Salt Lake Valley September 15th of that year. He first settled on the Jordan River, then at Provo, and from there went to Payson, where he died.

Our subject's father, James W., remained with his father up to the time he arrived in Utah and was twenty-four years of age when he crossed the plains. He located in Provo and made his home in this place the rest of his life, living in the city and having a farm in the Second Ward. He became a prominent man in public life, occupying a seat on the City Council for a number of years, and also filling various other offices. He was a member of the Territorial Militia, in which he held the rank of Major, and took an active part in the Walker and Black Hawk wars; was a member of the Black Hawk War Veterans Association. He was associated with the management of the Second Ward for more than thirty years, fifteen years of which he was Bishop. Mr. Loveless believed firmly in the doctrines and teachings of his Church, especially the doctrine of polygamy, and in accordance with that belief married three women and reared a family of thirty-six children, many of whom are well and favorably known in Utah County. He died in 1888, at the age of sixty years.

James A., our subject, was the third child in a family of ten, of whom eight are now living—Mrs. Noel Knight, deceased; Mrs. S. S. Bailey, our subject, Sarah, now Mrs. Jenkins, living in Idaho; Mrs. James Gray, of Provo; Mrs. Conover, in Emery County; Mrs. Horace Beebe; Mrs. John W. Farrer, and Joseph W. Until he was twenty-three years of age Mr. Loveless remained at home in the Second Ward, receiving his education from such schools as were then in existence, and finished in what was then the Timpanogos College, now the Brigham Young, and leading much the same life as other farmer boys.

In 1876 he settled on his present home on the Provo Bench, where he took up a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of raw land, which he has since improved to a high state of cultivation. He has followed a general farming life, but has paid especial attention to potatoes and strawberries, and his berries have found a very ready market, being of an extra fine flavor and color; he also has a fine orchard of about six hundred trees, and altogether has one of the finest farms in the vicinity of Provo. He has some stock, but has not made any effort to keep many at a time. While he has paid especial attention to his farm, our subject has found time to interest himself in the life of the community in which he has always lived, and is interested in a number of local enterprises, among which is the Provo Commercial and Savings Bank, of which he is a stockholder, and was also at one time interested in the Utah County Savings Bank. Like most of the farmers of Utah he is interested in the question of irrigation, and a member of a number of canal and ditch companies, holding offices in them for several years. He has also proved himself the friend of education and was prominent in securing the Provo Bench School District, being School Trustee for ten years, and doing much to improve the conditions of the free schools.

Mr. Loveless was married in 1876 to Miss Julia E. Ekins, daughter of George and Ellen Ekins. Eight children have been born to them—Ellen M., wife of M. E. Krichner; James A., Jr., married; Violate, Annie, Hazel, George W., John W., and Ray.

In the Church Mr. Loveless has held the offices of Deacon, Member of the Elders' Quorum, and in 1882 was ordained High Priest and set apart as First Counselor to Bishop Wentz of the Timpanogos Ward; he also served for a number of years as President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. In 1901 he was called on a mission to the Eastern States, laboring in Maryland and the Virginias and returning home after an absence of twenty-five months.

In the community where he grew up and has spent his entire life, Mr. Loveless is held in the very highest esteem for his many noble qualities of heart and mind. He has always been straightforward and honorable in all his transactions, and has by his own industry and perseverance won his present enviable position as a farmer and business man.

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**D**AVID HONE. Among those who settled in Utah County after they had attained their majority and have given of their mature business experience, gleaned in other lands, to the development and upbuilding of this section of the State, mention should be made of David Hone, the subject of this sketch.

Born in Oxfordshire, England, July 3, 1837, he is the son of George and Mary (Boss) Hone, natives of that city. There were eight children in this family, of whom our subject was the second oldest. One died in England and the rest came to America. Mr. Hone grew to manhood in the place of his birth, attending the schools of that country, and later learned the trade of a weaver, which he followed up to the time he came to Utah. He left his home land on April 19, 1862, crossing the ocean on board the vessel *John J. Boyd*, and landed in New York, from which place he traveled by rail to Florence and thence across the plains by ox teams, arriving in Salt Lake City September 23.

Mr. Hone's marriage occurred in England on September 23, 1860, when he led to the altar Sarah Adams, a daughter of John Adams. Six

children have blessed this union, four of whom are now living—Sarah A., now the wife of W. W. Richardson of Benjamin; David W., died at the age of thirty years, leaving one child; John H., died, leaving a wife and five children; Alma, Alfred and George A. All live in Utah.

Upon arriving in Utah our subject settled at Provo, where he performed whatever work he could obtain, hauling produce to the mining camps part of the time, following this until about 1878, when he came to Benjamin and soon after opened a general merchandise store. He has been able to buy a farm out of his earnings, to which he added from time to time, until he had acquired large land holdings, and employed quite a force of help. It was through buying provisions and clothing for the employes on his farm that he first obtained the idea of opening a general merchandise business. He has been very successful in this line, and carries a stock worth about seven thousand dollars, and owns a good brick store building. Seventy-four acres of his farm are under cultivation, and in addition to this, he has a large amount of pasture land. He has also given his attention to mining, and some time ago the Maitho Mining Company was incorporated, of which Caleb Hone is President; Joshua Hone Vice-President and our subject a Director. The other partners are George A. Hone and Frank Matley. Mr. Hone runs live stock on his farm and is doing a flourishing business in this line. He was for six years Postmaster of Benjamin, which position has been held for the past two and a half years by his son George.

In politics Mr. Hone is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, to which his sons also give their allegiance, but is not an office-seeker, his large business enterprises demanding his entire time. He has been one of the most enterprising citizens Benjamin has known; awake to the needs of the place and always willing to advance any worthy project. He is a member of Spanish Fork South Irrigation Company, in the work of which he takes an active part.

Personally Mr. Hone is a man of most upright character, and his career has been such as to win for him the confidence and respect of a host of business associates and friends.



HANS J. HASSELL was born near Kongsberg, Norway, August 23, 1861. He is the son of Johannas H. and Aline N. (Skarra) Hassell, natives of Norway, where his father followed the occupation of farming, and where he is still living. The mother died May 10, 1899, leaving a family of four sons and one daughter.

Our subject grew to manhood in Norway, living at home on the farm with his father, and being educated in the schools of that country. He emigrated to America in 1886, going to Minnesota, where he spent six months, and from there came to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City on November 16th of that year. He found employment with the Silver Reef Mining Company and in April of the following year was sent by the company on a prospecting tour through Nevada and Arizona. He followed this occupation all summer and in the fall returned to Silver Reef and entered the mines, working there until September, 1889. From Silver Reef he went to Mammoth and worked in the Mammoth mine until 1893, at which time he leased the famous Boss Tweed mine, which he operated for a time. That same year he engaged in the liquor business, in which he is still engaged. In 1895 he formed a partnership with J. T. Donahoue, which continued until the fall of 1901, when Mrs. Donahoue bought out her husband's interest, retaining Mr. Hassell as a partner, which still exists. They also own the opera house at this place, in which Mr. Hassell's brother has an interest, and of which our subject is manager. Besides these interests, Mr. Hassell owns about twenty cottages at Mammoth, which afford him a good rental.

Mr. Hassell was married in Eureka June 17, 1895, to Miss Lizzie Freckleton, of that place. By this marriage four children have been born—Jennie A., Blanche L., Jessie A. and Marian F.

In political life he has always been a staunch Republican. He has attended a number of State conventions as a delegate for his party and has always been active in its work in his community.

In religious life Mr. Hassell is a member of the Lutheran Church. His wife is a member of the Mormon Church, in which faith their children are being reared.

During the time Mr. Hassell has been in Mammoth he has made many friends by his generous and hospitable manners. He has accumulated considerable means, and is always ready and willing to contribute to any worthy cause, or for the advancement of his community. He is enterprising and energetic, and his success has come through the exercise of his own ability, coupled with an undaunted spirit and a determination to succeed. He is a man of considerable influence in his own town, and stands well with those who know him.

**A**LBERT HAGEN. Although Mr. Hagen came to Utah at a comparatively late date, he has done as much perhaps as most any man of his district to build up and develop Juab County. He has invested his means in property in the county, and taken an active part in her public life, standing ready at all times to aid in her advancement and prosperity, and is today regarded as one of the solid men of Juab County.

Mr. Hagen was born in Thorndhjem, in the northern part of Norway, November 24, 1853, and is the son of Augustive and Anne Hagen, natives of that country. Our subject grew to manhood in his native land, obtaining his education in her schools, and served his time in the army, retiring with the rank of sergeant. He took up railroading after leaving the army, and for nine years was engaged in railroad contracting, and also served for a time as road master. In 1881 he emigrated to America, believing the opportunities were better in this country for men of ability and ambition, and located in Saint Paul, Minnesota, again following the contracting business, and took a contract to build a portion of the Duluth and Winnipeg road. However, he only remained there a year, and at the end of that time came to Utah, settling in Santaquin, and worked in the Little Cottonwood mines for seven years, and was made foreman of the Flagstaff mine, which position he held for two and one-half years. He resigned his position in the Flagstaff mine and opened a general merchandise business in Santaquin, and also built an op-

era house, conducting this business until the spring of 1893, when he closed out his affairs in Santaquin, and moved to Mammoth, where he built a large store and engaged in the general merchandise business at this place, in which he has met with great success. Besides his fine store building, Mr. Hagen has five residences in Mammoth, which he rents, and owns a very comfortable home there. He also has a comfortable home in Salt Lake City, and expects to remove to that place in the near future, thus being afforded better educational facilities for his children.

Mr. Hagen was married in Norway in 1876, to Miss Karen Christensen, and by this marriage ten children have been born—nine sons and one daughter—six of whom are now living—Frethjof Gustaf, died at age of five years; Axel Conrad, died aged seven years; Olaf Hjalmar, died aged one year; Albert Norman, a student at the L. D. S. Business College, Salt Lake City; Harry Ludvig, Oscar Randolph, Clara Martine, Verne Ezikial, died aged one year; Seymour Bernhard and Clarence Parry.

In political life Mr. Hagen is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, in whose ranks he has for many years been an active worker. He has been a delegate to the State and county conventions a number of times, and has served four years as postmaster of Mammoth, under the second administration of President Cleveland. He has also been a School Trustee for a number of years. He was one of the incorporators of Santaquin, and has done much for that place. Mr. Hagen is also interested to a large extent in mines in Utah and Nevada, and is enthusiastic over the future of Utah in this particular field, having great faith in the wealth yet hidden in her hills. In religious life Mr. Hagen is a member of the Mormon Church, and is at this time expecting to go on a mission for the Church in the spring of 1903 to Norway.

Mr. Hagen is deserving of the highest praise for the part he has taken in the building up and developing of the communities in which he has resided in Utah. His life has been most honorable, and he has not only won, but retained the admiration and confidence of those with whom

he has been associated. His liberal and broad-minded course has brought him prominently before the public, and he is in the enjoyment of a large circle of friends.

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**J**OHN E. HUISH belongs to one of the old and influential families of Utah County. He was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, May 7, 1852, and is the son of Walter Henry and Ann (Smith) Huish, natives of England.

Walter H. Huish, our subject's father, was born in Uley, Gloucestershire, England, October 31, 1827, and was the third son of Edward and Elizabeth (Ball) Huish. Edward Huish died previous to the birth of his son, Walter H., leaving his widow to care for four children, and in order to make a living for them she was compelled to work in a factory, and at the tender age of six years Walter was put to work with her, remaining in the factory two years. At the end of that time he was apprenticed as a machinist, and here given an opportunity to learn every portion of the business, being moved from one department to another, contrary to the usual rule, and worked in the moulding, blacksmith, pattern and machine shops, learning to work in both wood and iron, and although at the time this was deemed unfair to the child, the knowledge thus gained proved of inestimable value in after life. At the age of thirteen years he secured employment with the man engaged in the construction of machinery for the manufacture of the solid head pin. Mr. Huish showed remarkable inventive talent, even at that age, and was able to render his employer valuable aid in the manufacture of this machinery. When the machinery was finally ready to be set up Walter was sent to Birmingham to set it in operation, and here the first solid head pins the world ever saw were made.

His mother died about this time, and he went to West Brownwich in order that he might learn

the business of steam engine building. Here he first heard the gospel of Mormonism, and after his conversion was baptized by Elder Clark, being ordained a Priest by Elder John Banks. He was married June 12, 1848, to Ann Smith, and in the fall of 1849 with his wife and child sailed for the United States on board the *James Pennel*, landing at New Orleans, and from there traveled by boat to Saint Louis, where he obtained work in a foundry. In 1850 he moved to Council Bluffs, and here the family experienced much sickness, the oldest child dying of fever and ague. He returned to Saint Louis that same fall and opened up a small shop for making and repairing machinery, which grew into a large and prosperous business. He finally disposed of his holdings in Saint Louis, and in the fall of 1859 arrived in Salt Lake City, where he remained a short time. The year following his arrival in Utah Mr. Huish returned to Saint Louis in the interest of the Church, and for the purpose of settling up some private matters. During his absence the family moved to Payson, and this has since been their home. While in Saint Louis the last time, Mr. Huish made patterns of a planing machine and engine lathe and brought his castings with him—the first to be brought to the State—when he returned in 1861. His brother James and family came in this company. Upon arriving in Payson, he at once set to work and made the first machinery of the kind to be made in Utah, and this machinery is still in existence, being at this time at Ephraim, San Pete County.

From this time on his life was closely interwoven with the history of Payson, establishing a large plant for the repair and manufacture of almost every article in iron or wood, and supplied the entire territory with his products. A noteworthy fact in connection with the large business Mr. Huish built up is that with the exception of two patented machines, he had made all the machinery used in the factory. His business furnished employment to a large number of people, by whom he is held in tenderest remembrance for his large heartedness and kindness of disposition.

His first wife died in 1880, leaving six children, five of whom are now living, and on August 23, 1883, he was again married, to Christina Larson, by whom he had four children, who together with the mother survive him.

In the Church Mr. Huish had always been a staunch and true member, a loyal worker, and held the office of High Priest from 1869 until the time of his death, March 27, 1898. The funeral was held in the Tabernacle, and the cortege followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing friends.

Our subject grew up at Payson and obtained his schooling in this place, early beginning to work in his father's factory, where he learned the business of making furniture and coffins. For a number of years he was engaged in business with his father, but since the death of the latter has conducted the business alone, manufacturing furniture and coffins, and in addition carries a full line of queens and glassware, paints, carpets, etc., doing a large business and supplying the trade in the surrounding country. He has also been interested in farming, and at this time owns a fine farm of about two hundred and fifty acres, most of which is hay land.

Mr. Huish was married October 29, 1876, to Miss Annie M. Moore, daughter of John H. and Clarissa Moore, among the early families in Utah, Mrs. Huish being born in this State. Eleven children have been born of this marriage, of whom nine are now living—Walter E., died in infancy; John Eugene, Ada M., now the wife of Willis Rogers; Nellie J., Annie L., Arthur M., died in infancy; Clara A., Pearl I., Lee S., Rolla G. and Lillie.

While he has taken the interest in the public welfare of his town that every good citizen should, our subject has never participated actively in politics, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his large and rapidly increasing business. He served two terms as a member of the City Council, making a good record.

In the Church both he and his family are active workers, and Mr. Huish was Bishop of the First Ward of Payson for ten years. He also

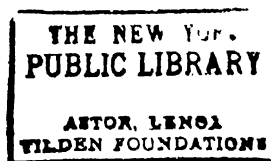
labored as a missionary in England from August, 1889, to October, 1891.

Mr. Huish's career has been such as to make him a worthy representative of the family whose name he bears, and he stands today in the very front ranks of business men in Payson, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is associated.



CHARLES E. FLETCHER comes of an old Massachusetts family, and his parents were early members of the Mormon Church. Francis Fletcher, the father of our subject, was a native of Westford, Massachusetts, where he was born October 14, 1818, and was the son of Orpha and Thomas Fletcher. He married July 3, 1839, to Esther B. Wright, daughter of Asa and Bathsheba Wright. They became members of the Lowell branch of the Church in 1842, and started west on April 18, 1847, going to Saint Louis, and from there to Winter Quarters. For the next few years they lived in Pottawatomie County, Iowa, and in 1851 crossed the great American plains, and arrived in Salt Lake City on September 29th. Mr. Fletcher had been a teacher in the Lowell Branch, and at the Conference held in Salem was ordained an Elder. Later he was made a Seventy at Harris' Grove. In Salt Lake City Mr. Fletcher took part in laying the corner stone of the Temple, and was one of the guards. Believing in the doctrine of polygamy, he became the husband of two wives, and was the father of six sons and one daughter. Our subject's mother was born at Grotton, Middlesex, Massachusetts. She became Secretary of the Ladies' Relief Society, and later President of that organization; also very prominent in all branches of Church work. She died October 1, 1893.

Charles E. Fletcher was born in Westford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, June 26, 1843, and was a lad of ten years when he crossed the





*Milton N. Hardy, M.D.*



plains with his parents. He obtained the most of his education from the schools of the Eighth Ward in Salt Lake City, and later learned the carpenter's trade, following it for some time. In 1864 he was sent to Wyoming to pilot a train of four hundred and fifty emigrants to Utah, and on this trip fifty deaths occurred. In 1870 our subject came to Provo and lived with Bishop Elijah Sheets for two years, after which he engaged in the business of contracting and building, which he has since followed. During these years Mr. Fletcher has done considerable building in and around Provo, many of the business blocks, as well as dwelling houses being his work. He owns some valuable property in Provo, and also has engaged to some extent in general farming. He has been identified more or less with most of the mercantile ventures of the place, being connected with the Provo Woolen Mills, the Provo Opera House, irrigation companies and various other concerns, ranking among Provo's wide-awake and progressive citizens.

Mr. Fletcher was married in 1873 to Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Charles D. and Alice (Higinbotham) Miller. Eleven children have been born of this union—Sarah E., wife of Albert S. Jones; Charles Eugene, Jr., served on a mission to the Eastern States; Francis, Calvin, Harvey, Milton P., Erma A., Eula E., Zoe, Ethel and Samuel J., died in infancy.

Since the division on party lines, Mr. Fletcher has given his allegiance to the Democratic party, in which he is a staunch worker, but has never been an office seeker.

He has adopted the religious belief of his parents, and is a member of the Forty-fifth Quorum and Ward Teacher. He went on a mission to the Northern States in 1893, but was called home by the death of his mother. He contracted a severe cold while on this trip, and has since then been deprived of his hearing.

Mr. Fletcher began life in Utah as a poor man, and has by hard work and close economy earned the success that has come to him in later years. He is a man of upright and honorable dealings, and has won and retained the confidence and esteem of all who know him.



R. MILTON H. HARDY, Medical Superintendent of the State Mental Hospital at Provo, is one of the best-known men in the State among medical and educational circles. He has for many years been closely connected with both lines, filling high positions in the universities and public medical institutions, and has made a specialty of his studies of mental disorders, in which branch of medicine he is becoming an authority and hopes to be in a position at no distant day to be of great and permanent benefit to those afflicted thus, believing that when he is able to carry out the plans he is laying for future treatment of those under his charge that their recovery will be greatly accelerated, and that there will be a gradual diminishing of such cases throughout the world when the causes leading up to such conditions are better understood and guarded against.

Dr. Hardy is an American and a native of Groveland, Massachusetts, where he was born September 26, 1844. He is the son of Josiah G. and Sarah C. (Parker) Hardy, who became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church and came to Utah in 1852. They located in the Twelfth Ward of Salt Lake City, and there the son was educated. He entered the Deseret University, now the University of Utah, in 1869 as a student, and was soon after called upon to take charge of one of the departments of the institution, pursuing his studies meantime under Doctor Park. He remained here until 1871, having charge of the Preparatory department and assisting Doctor Park to prepare the first graded work for the district schools of the Territory, and upon the Doctor's being called to Europe our subject became acting principal of the University. In 1872 he went to Boston and met the Doctor on his return, and with him visited the schools of that city. Dr. Park returned to Salt Lake City and our subject continued on to Europe where he combined missionary work with educational matters and remained in Europe until 1875, being President of the Leeds Conference for thirteen months of the time. He was then appointed President of the Birmingham Conference, but was transferred to the London Conference as Secre-

tary, under Bishop Robert Burton, President of that Conference. In prosecuting his educational studies he visited the leading cities of England, Wales and Scotland and then made a tour through Germany, Denmark, France, Switzerland and to Lake Geneva. Upon his return to Salt Lake he became Principal of the Twelfth District school and in the following spring was appointed by President Young, to tour the Territory and organize Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations, both in the Territory and in all branches of the Church.

When the Brigham Young Academy was opened in 1876 Doctor Hardy was selected first assistant to Doctor Maeser, and became teacher of phonography and organized the department of chemistry in that institution. He remained there until 1883, filling, in addition, the office of County Superintendent of District Schools from 1877 to 1883, and while in this office organized the County Teachers' Association, in 1880, of which he was the President until 1883. He was also Principal of the Provo city schools during this period, and in 1882 was elected Territorial Superintendent of District Schools. In 1878 he made his second educational tour of the branches of the Church with Junius Wells, organizing Mutual Improvement Associations in the different States.

In the fall of 1883 he went to New York and entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which he graduated in the class of 1885 with the degree of M. D., and at the same time taking special courses under Doctor Loomis in physical diagnosis, and diseases of women and children under Doctor Polk; semeiology, under Doctor Thompson; special work in chemistry under Doctor Draper, and normal and pathological histology under Doctors Miller and Carpenter. Upon his return to Utah in 1885 he was made assistant physician at the Territorial insane asylum, city physician for Provo, and county physician for Utah county. While acting in these capacities he prepared a number of circulars treating upon the prevention and cure of contagious diseases, which he distributed freely and thus rendered valuable aid in keeping the city and county free from such diseases. He acted

as Assistant Physician at the asylum until 1888, at which time the office was discontinued, and he then accepted the position of Librarian of the University of Utah and First Physician to the deaf mute department of the institution, which he assisted Dr. Park in organizing. In the fall of 1889 he returned to Provo and began the general practice of his profession, and in November of the following year was called by President Woodruff to go on another educational tour throughout the branches of the Church and assist in developing the higher standard of education among young men. He was assisted by Doctor Brimhall in laying out the first diagram and publishing the first manual for the association to work upon and became the first Superintendent of the improvement work in the Utah Stake. He also took up class work among the different Stakes, giving instruction to the young men. In the fall of 1890 he re-entered Brigham Young Academy, taking charge of the Mutual Improvement Normal course, and holding classes in phonography, psychology, biology and physiology, remaining there until 1896. In May of that year he received the appointment of Medical Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, popularly known as the State Mental Hospital. Since his connection with this institution two detached wards have been built for the convalescent patients and many improved methods of treatment introduced, the Doctor spending much time in pursuing his studies in this direction and giving the minutest detail in every department his personal supervision.

Doctor Hardy was married in 1879 to Miss Libbie Smoot, daughter of President A. O. Smoot. They have two daughters and three sons—Avera, Thethe Ina, Milton Oro, LeGrande H. and Morrow Smoot.

Doctor Hardy has passed through the different offices of the Priesthood in the Mormon Church and is at this time first Counselor to President John E. Booth of the High Priests' Quorum of Utah Stake, and member of the General Board of the Mutual Improvement Association of the entire Church. He is a staunch Republican in politics, but his numerous duties have prevented his taking an active part in its work.

The Doctor became a member of the Salt Lake County Medical Society in 1888, in which he still holds his membership. He is a member of the Utah County Medical Society, for which he drafted the constitution and was its President in 1900; also a charter member of the State Medical Society, of which he was Vice-President at one time; a charter member of the Rocky Mountain Inter-State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In 1877, together with several others, Dr. Hardy established the first real drug store in Provo. and laid the foundation for the Smoot Drug Company, of which he is now Secretary and Treasurer.

**J**ENS IVER JENSEN, Bishop of Elsinore Ward, Sevier Stake of Zion. During thirty-five years of continuous residence in Utah, Bishop Jensen has witnessed one of the most wonderful transformations in this country that have taken place within the past half century. Coming here when a young man, he began at the bottom, and has worked his way up, assisting in the development of this State, and at the same time laying the foundation for an honorable career for himself, and after many years of struggle and hardship has come to be one of the foremost men of his section of the State, wide-awake to the interests of his community, and enjoying a high standing in the business world.

His birth occurred at the village of Jersley, Hjørring County, Denmark, August 8, 1846. His parents were Thomas C. and Karen M. (Iverson) Jensen, descendants of old Danish stock. The father was a mechanical genius, and by trade a brass moulder. During a large portion of his life he engaged in manufacturing, and employed a number of men. During the early sixties he left his native land and brought his wife and younger children to America. When he reached Wyoming, Nebraska, he decided to locate there, and for the next year was engaged in business in that place. In 1866 he started for Utah, and arrived in Salt Lake City in the fall of that year.

He at once went to Ephraim, in San Pete County, where he again engaged in business and continued there until 1873, when he moved to Richfield and later to Elsinore, which has since been his home. He is still living, a hale and hearty old man, loved and respected by all who know him. His wife died in Elsinore. They were married in Denmark, and raised a family of nine children.

Our subject, who was the third child in this family, remained in Denmark when his parents came to America, and did not leave his homeland until 1867, when he took passage from Copenhagen on the steamer *Waldemar*, and, landing at Hull, England, crossed that country by rail, and at Liverpool sailed on the steamer *Manhattan* for New York, where he arrived July 4th. From New York he traveled by rail to North Platte, Nebraska, which place he left August 11th, crossing the plains with an ox team under Captain Rice, there being sixty wagons in the train. However, Mr. Jensen traversed the entire distance on foot, and reached Salt Lake City October 5th, camping with the rest of the company on the Church farm. His father, having been apprised of his arrival, sent a horse conveyance to meet him, and he made the trip to Ephraim from Salt Lake City under more favorable conditions. He at once went to work in his father's shop and continued with him until June, 1868, at which time he went to work with a construction crew, working on the Union Pacific railroad, then being built through Echo canyon, and that winter worked for the company in the Weber canyon. In the spring of 1869 he returned to Ephraim and engaged in farming, continuing at that until February, 1871, when he moved to Richfield. At that time there were but nine families in Richfield, and Bishop Jensen may fairly be called one of the pioneers of that city. He resided in Richfield until the spring of 1875, when he moved his family to Elsinore, which place he had assisted to lay out, the surveying being done by the late J. M. Peterson. He also worked on the Elsinore canal that winter. In Elsinore he again engaged in farming and followed that for the next three years, at the end

of which time he became associated with the Elsinore Co-operative Store, which was then in its infancy, and continued as Superintendent of that institution until 1895. He resigned that position to accept a similar one with the Elsinore Roller Mills Company, but at the end of two years returned to his former position in the Elsinore Co-operative Store, and filled it until 1900, at which time he resigned his position and retired from active business life, though still retaining his interest in that institution.

The Bishop was married in Denmark on May 24, 1867, to Inger Neilsen, also a native of Hjorring County, and a daughter of Jens Neilsen, a wealthy and influential farmer of that country. As a result of this union eight children have been born—Jens, who died at the age of ten years; Charles, now a physician, residing in San Pete County; Daniel P., successor to his father as Superintendent of the Elsinore Co-operative Store; Caroline, died when aged two years and eight months; Walter, a clerk in the Co-operative Store of Elsinore; Emma, a graduate of the Brigham Young Academy, now Mrs. J. Z. Lund of Salt Lake City; Wilhelmina, a graduate of the Snow Academy at Ephriam, and Tina.

In politics our subject is a Democrat, and was postmaster from 1878 to 1883.

He was converted to the Mormon Church in his own country and ordained an elder at the age of seventeen, on April 24, 1864. Before leaving Denmark he had traveled as a missionary for two years, from 1865 to 1867, the year he came to America. He was ordained a High Priest at the organization of Elsinore Ward in 1877, and made Second Counselor to Bishop J. W. Sylvester, holding that office ten years. He was ordained Bishop of this Ward in November, 1887, by Apostle Moses Thatcher. He has the distinction of having been the first Elder to leave Elsinore for foreign missionary work, going to Denmark on April 6, 1880, and reaching home on July 16, 1882. His son Daniel P. has also served on a mission to Denmark, his term extending from July, 1897, to September, 1899. Walter has been on a mission to Southern California and

was for a time President of the San Francisco Conference. Charles A. is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, which institution he left with high honors, having finished a four years' course in three years.

In addition to his other business enterprises, that of proprietor of the Elsinore House is worthy of special mention. This is one of the leading hostleries in Elsinore, and the favorite stopping place of the traveling men.



AMUEL S. JONES has been a resident of Provo since 1856 and during all these years has taken a lively interest in everything pertaining to its upbuilding or development. When he came to Utah it was for the most part an unpromising wilderness; here and there a little cluster of houses were to be found, embryo towns, but for the most part the people made their homes in or adjoining Salt Lake City, the ever-threatening attitude of the Indians and their frequent raids making isolated settlements not only dangerous but almost impossible. Mr. Jones went through all the hardships and privations incident to those days, taking part in the battles with the Black Hawk Indians, wresting a livelihood from the unwilling soil and finally living to see the State of his choice come to the front as one of the most beautiful and productive of any in the Union, peopled with a happy, prosperous and intelligent class of citizens.

Our subject was born in Brentford, Middlesex, England, February 9, 1837, and is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Bradshaw) Jones. He received his education in his home town and spent his early life there and in London. At the early age of fourteen years he became associated with his older brothers in the grocery business in London and at the age of fifteen went with E. Bardsley & Son, tea merchants, on Tottingham Court road, which was also a post and money order office. He remained with this firm four and a half years, up to the time he took his departure for America. Several members of the family, in-

cluding himself, became converts to the teachings and doctrines of the Mormon religion, and our subject joined the Church on April 29, 1851. On May 26, 1856, his mother, brother Albert and himself sailed from Liverpool on board the ship *Horizon*, landing at Boston, after being on the ocean six weeks. From Boston they proceeded by rail to Iowa City, Iowa, which was then the terminus of the railroad, and camped three miles from the city with a company of six hundred emigrants. They remained in camp until the early part of August, when they started across the plains in the ill-fated hand-cart company under Captains Martin and Tyler. They traveled three hundred miles before crossing the Missouri River, passing through many small villages which have since become large cities. They crossed the river at a point a little below where Omaha now stands, and there begun the long journey of over a thousand miles across the great American plains. They journeyed without particular incident until they arrived at Devil's Gate, Utah, where they were overtaken by a fearful snowstorm, and remained there several days waiting for relief from Salt Lake. Here they suffered extreme hardships, many of the company succumbing to the cold and lack of food before assistance reached them. Our subject up to the time they reached this place had been Captain of one of the guards, after two men had been exhausted in their duty, a very responsible position, as they were constantly passing through a country infested with hostile Indians, but fortunately they were not molested by the savages. The remnant of the company arrived in Salt Lake in the latter part of November, 1856, and on December 1st our little party arrived in Provo, the party being augmented by the affianced wife of our subject, Miss Lydia E. Hooker, who had come from London in the same company and shared all the horrors of that trip.

The marriage occurred February 9, 1857, and together these two prepared to face whatever of good or evil the new life had to offer. The young husband turned his hand to anything he could find to do, and in 1858, when Johnston's army located in Cedar Valley he went out and

traded produce for cash or merchandise, and this was the beginning of his mercantile career, later engaging in business with Messrs. Burch & Stubbs, the firm doing business for several years. Our subject was Adjutant of the Provo Militia, and during the time of the Black Hawk War in San Pete County assisted in raising supplies and forwarding them to those engaged in fighting the Indians. After dissolving partnership with Messrs. Burch & Stubbs, Mr. Jones became interested in the general mercantile business with Mr. Benjamin Bachman. About this time the Co-operative movement was inaugurated all over the State, and our subject became interested in the movement, in company with President A. O. Smoot, David John, L. J. Nuttall and a number of others, who organized the first Co-operative store in Utah under the auspices of the Church. They established two branches, one being know as the East and the other as the West Branch of Provo, Mr. Jones becoming Manager of the West branch, and shortly afterward became Manager of the entire business, holding that position until called on a mission to England in 1872. He labored in London and presided over the Sheffield Conference and was for a time editor of the *Millennial Star*, the official organ of the Mormon Church, published at Liverpool. In the following year he was called home by sickness in his family, and again resumed his position as Manager of the Provo Co-operative Institution, remaining in that position until 1876. In the latter year he became traveling salesman for a shoe manufacturing establishment in Salt Lake City and also the Provo Woolen Mills.

In 1878, when the railroad started south from York, in Juab County, he went into the mercantile business for himself at Provo, and built up a large business, dealing in produce and contracting for railroad ties. He also did a large and flourishing business burning charcoal for the smelters, and remained in active business life up to 1896, at which time he retired from business and has since devoted his time to personally looking after his large farming interests in the valley. He also has considerable interest in mines, assisting to develop the mines on the east

side of Tintic mountain and was for some time President of the Sioux and Utah Companies. He also has some mining interests in Lincoln County, Nevada. He built his present home in Provo in 1878, which is one of the largest residences here, and also owns considerable other property in the city.

Nine children were born of his marriage with Miss Hooker, who died in 1875. Of these children but two have lived—Mary Ann, wife of W. C. A. Smoot, Jr., living in Salt Lake County; and Annie, wife of George Atkins. Our subject was married a second time to Julia Ipsen, by whom he had four children, three of whom are still living—Albert S., Tina, now Mrs. Thomas, living in Salt Lake City, and R. Eugene. His next wife was Annie M. Johnson, who bore him eight children, seven of whom are now living—Samuel J., J. Milton, Horatio, Lydia, Pearl, Ralph Harry and Eva Caroline. His fourth wife was Emma Jane Allman, who died at the birth of her first child.

When the division on party lines came in Utah, Mr. Jones gave his allegiance to the Republican party, but later transferred to the Democrats and is an ardent admirer of William Jennings Bryan. He has been Alderman of the City for several terms and served one term as its Mayor. He was a candidate for State Senate in 1898, but went down to defeat with his party, and has at all times been a prominent man in the public affairs of his city.

In the Church he has held the offices of Elder, one of the Fifty-second Quorum of Seventies, and is now a member of the High Priests' Quorum. He has taken an active part in all the work of the Stake and Sunday Schools, and is well known in Church circles.

Throughout his long career in Utah Mr. Jones has ever been a man of high honor and unquestioned integrity. By the exercise of his own ability and determined energy he has acquired a comfortable competency and is now enjoying the fruits of a long and well spent life, surrounded by his family, consisting of twelve children, fourteen grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

**H**ONORABLE DAVID HAROLD PEERY, Deceased. In the death of D. H. Peery there passed one of the most remarkable and truly great men of the State of Utah. A Virginian of the old school; courteous, hospitable and of polished address, he was a man of keen business acumen and large executive ability; a born leader of men, his death created a vacancy not easily filled.

Mr. Peery was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, May 16, 1824, and was a member of an old and influential family, his father, Major David Peery, being a wealthy planter, and owning a number of slaves. Major Peery's wife, and the mother of our subject, bore the maiden name of Eleanor Harman, and was also a member of a distinguished southern family. After completing his studies in the common schools, Mr. Peery took a course during the years 1842-43 in the college of Emory and Henry, and for the next two years engaged in school teaching. This work proved distasteful to our subject, and he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, embarking in the merchandise and banking business with his brother, John D., in 1846, and following that successfully up to 1861, having accumulated a fortune estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and being entirely free from debt. In that year, however, misfortune overtook him and through a series of disasters his fortune was almost completely dissipated.

December 30, 1852, Mr. Peery had been united in marriage to Miss Nancy C. Higginbotham, daughter of William E. and Louise (Ward) Higginbotham, all of whom were members of the Mormon Church. Several children were born of this marriage, and up to the time of his great financial misfortunes the family was a most happy and united one. However, the oldest son died May 1, 1861, and from that time forward for almost two years heavy affliction followed each other in quick succession. Mr. Peery entered the Confederate army as a volunteer and was appointed assistant commissary under General Humphrey Marshal. In June, of that year, while filling his position under General Marshal,

he was stricken down with typhoid fever and removed to the home of his father. While he was still sick, his father, mother and father-in-law all died of the fever. His wife died on September 30th, and all his children but one, Lettie, followed in quick succession. This daughter is now the wife of Honorable C. C. Richards, of Ogden. Mr. Peery had never been much interested in religious matters and was a member of no Church. However, during the long period of his own illness and the sickness and death of his family, his mind naturally turned to the future and he began an earnest study of the Bible and the religion which his wife and her people had professed. As a result of his investigations he embraced the gospel of Mormonism, and in November, 1862, was baptized by a local Elder, Absalom Young, the snow being a foot deep and the ice six inches thick.

He returned to the army in December as sutler, under General Williams, of Kentucky. He was again stricken with typhoid fever the following spring, and for four weeks his life hung in the balance, but his iron constitution saved him, and he once more resumed his duties. In July of that year, while on duty in the army, his residence, store and six adjacent houses filled with merchandise were all destroyed by the Union army, who set fire to them. There was no insurance on any of the property and the loss amounted to fifty thousand dollars.

Believing it his duty to come to Utah and assist in building up the home of his Church, our subject started in 1864, bringing with him his mother-in-law, Mrs. Higginbotham, her three children, Simon, Letitia and Frank, and his own little daughter, Lettie. At Omaha he bought an outfit, consisting of three ox wagons, six yoke of cattle, two cows, provisions, etc. They crossed the plains in an independent company, and although the Indians were then on the war path and our travelers several times attacked, they escaped without loss of life or property and arrived in Salt Lake City August 31, 1864. The family settled in Mill Creek Ward, where our subject taught school for a time, and the follow-

ing year went to Big Cottonwood and bought a farm of Doctor Henry Lee and remained there two years. On April 10, 1865, he was married to Letitia Higginbotham, sister of his first wife, who survives him.

Mr. Peery's career in Ogden began in October, 1866, at which time he formed a partnership with John C. Thompson and bought a threshing machine, which they ran that fall. During the winter our subject engaged in school teaching, and in March of the following year accepted a clerkship in the store of Bishop C. W. West. That fall he bought out the business of Bishop West and formed a partnership with L. J. Herrick, continuing until they sold their stock to the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, in 1869, and President Brigham Young chose Mr. Peery to be Manager of the Ogden branch. He resigned the position in July of the same year and took a pleasure trip to his old home in Virginia. On his return he resumed his duties as Manager, holding it until December, 1872, when he bought out the Weber grist mills of William Jennings, buying also the adjacent land, and refitting the mills, which he put into operation. The following year he sustained a fire loss of twenty thousand dollars on a large adobe residence and a warehouse stocked with merchandise. In July, 1882, his mill and warehouse burned while he was absent from home, entailing a loss of sixty thousand dollars, with no insurance, his agents having neglected to renew the insurance when it expired. He rebuilt the mills the following year and they are now known as the Phoenix mills.

Another of Mr. Peery's successful ventures was in the newspaper business, being one of the organizers of the Ogden Herald Publishing Company, and filling the office of President of that company for two years. In September, 1883, he became a Director in the First National Bank of Ogden, becoming its President in October, 1888, and holding that position until January 11, 1894, when he resigned. He also became a Director in the Deseret National Bank of Salt Lake City in November, 1888, and on December 20th of that same year elected a Director of Thatcher

Brother's Bank of Logan, retaining his directorate in the latter two banks until his death, at which time he was also a Director in the Deseret Savings Bank.

In public life our subject served with distinction in the Territorial Legislatures of 1878, 1880, 1882 and 1884. On June 7, 1882 he was appointed, together with Honorable John T. Caine and Honorable Franklin S. Richards to go to Washington and labor for the admission of Utah into the Union, and was again sent on the same mission in the fall of that year. He was elected Mayor of Ogden on February 12, 1883, and re-elected in 1885. In June, 1887, he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention. In his political convictions Mr. Peery was an ardent Democrat and a great admirer of William Jennings Bryan, whom he entertained at his palatial residence, "Virginia," on Twenty-fourth street.

In the Church Mr. Peery was ever a most zealous worker, and performed a number of missions to the different States of the Union. On March 27, 1869, he was ordained one of the Seven Presidents of the Seventy-sixth Quorum of Seventies, and on May 27, 1877, was made President of Weber Stake, and continued in that position until October, 19, 1882, at which time he resigned.

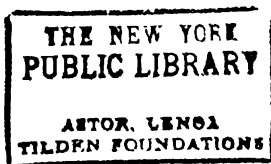
Of the children born of his second marriage, the following were living at the time of his death—David Henry, Joseph Stras, Horace Eldredge, John Harold, Margaret Louise, Francis Simon, Louis and Harmon.

David H. Peery was a noble example of American manhood, honorable and upright in all his transactions; filled with an undaunted spirit, he died a wealthy man, after having lost several large fortunes, facing disaster with a courage that was truly sublime. His long life in Utah had made his name a household word in every corner of the State, and his hearty, whole-souled hospitality won him friends by the thousands. Although he numbered warm friends among the great of the land, he was just as sincere in his welcome to the friend who was a farmer as he was when welcoming one from the ranks of statesmen or scholars. A truly great man, simple

and unaffected in his manners, he held the entire confidence of all who knew him and his word was regarded as good as his bond.

In personal appearance he was a large man, weighing two hundred and thirty-five pounds, his height being six feet two inches, in his stocking feet. He had a massive head, very strong features, and was a man who would attract the attention of strangers at any time. His mental power was in keeping with his splendid physique, and he was at all times a most forceful speaker. He was an exceptionally good judge of human nature, and was enabled through this means to avoid many litigations, although his business transactions reached into the millions of dollars, and during his entire career he kept entirely free from all such difficulties. One of his leading traits was a strict adherence to the smallest details in business, and while he rendered a strict account of every cent that passed through his hands, he expected the same treatment from others, and while he made it a rule to never take security, he was uniformly successful in collecting whatever was due him, retaining the confidence and respect of those who had such transactions with him. His many terse sayings are treasured among those who were his associates, some of which are, "A person who is in debt is not independent;" "A penny saved now is a pound gained in the future;" "Pay as you go," and yet withal he was one of the most open-hearted and free-handed of men, giving liberally to all worthy causes, and spending his money freely, though not wastefully. Perhaps no man in this western country had a larger or better credit, and yet he was loathe to make use of it, while appreciating the fact that it was owing to his honorable record and straightforward dealings that such credit awaited him should he ever desire to use it. He made use of this credit only once in his business career, at the time he opened up his mercantile business in Ogden, when, having lost everything he had through the war he found himself almost penniless, and frankly wrote of his condition to the firms with whom he had formerly dealt. They immediately responded to his re-







*A. D. Holdaway*

quest for goods and told him to take his own time in making payment.

There was a very warm place in his heart for the common people, and at one time, when the crops of Odgen valley were a complete failure, he opened his mill and invited the farmers to come in and take what flour they needed until they could raise another crop. The invitation was accepted in the same spirit in which it was given, and it was Mr. Peery's proud boast that among all the hundreds of men who availed themselves of his generosity not one failed to make full return of the same the following fall. This is but one instance of the numberless benefits he conferred upon those in less fortunate circumstances than himself, and while those high in business and social life will miss him, his greatest loss will perhaps be felt by those whose lives were benefited by his counsel and help.



AMOS D. HOLDAWAY, deceased.

Although he has passed from earth's scenes, it may truly be said of Mr. Holdaway that he still lives in the many public enterprises which he promoted and fostered. He was born on the Newell farm in Provo, January 23, 1853, and was still in the prime of life when death overtook him. However, his entire life had been closely entwined with that of the city, and he left the impress of his individuality upon many phases of its existence.

Shadrack Holdaway, the father of our subject, was a native of Tennessee, where he was born October 15, 1822, and was the son of Timothy and Mary (Trent) Holdaway. His parents moved to Illinois in 1831, and his life up to the age of twenty-six was spent on his father's farm. He became a member of the Mormon Church in 1844, and that fall went to Nauvoo, remaining there until the Saints were driven out by the mob in 1846. He later became one of the Mormon Battalion and filled the position of teamster for Company C, under Captain James Brown and Lieutenant Rosencrans. He was with the company during the entire campaign until they were

discharged from service July 16, 1847, at Los Angeles, after which time Mr. Holdaway spent six months working for Dan Williams. He bought an outfit and had made preparations to return to Utah when the news of the gold discoveries was brought to Los Angeles. On his way home he stopped for a little time at the forks of the American River, where he did a little mining and took out about three thousand dollars' worth of gold, which he brought with him to Utah, reaching Salt Lake City October 24, 1848. He was the first man to pay his tithing in California gold dust. In the spring of 1849 he went back to Illinois, spending about six months in Saint Clair County, and in Missouri, and that fall returned with the first load of carding machinery to be brought to Utah. He set the machinery up on what is now the site of the old foundry in Provo, and for twenty years followed the business of wool carding, having the only carding mill in the Territory, and doing all the work in that line. In 1865 he built a saw mill on the south fork of Provo Canyon, where he worked up native timber, and followed this until 1894, owning during this time two steam saw mills in the Pleasant Valley district, on Mud Creek, in which work he was assisted by his sons. As he was able, Mr. Holdaway invested his money in bottom lands until he was the owner of eleven hundred acres of land, which he afterwards divided among his sons, with the exception of two hundred and thirty acres, which he reserved as a home. In 1894 he gave up his mill business and turned his attention to farming, and the dairy business, which he has since followed to a greater or less extent. He assisted in building many of the public buildings, such as the woolen mills, meeting houses, Tabernacle, etc., and has also been very active in all irrigation matters, being at this time a member of the Lake Bottom Canal Company, and participating in almost every scheme put forth for the development of the land in and around Provo. He has been a member of the Mormon Church since 1844, and during this time has taken a lively interest in all its work. He was twice married, and the father of sixteen children, nine of whom are now living,

and all well known in the county. He is still living at the advanced age of eighty years, in the enjoyment of the fruits of a well-spent life, and surrounded by loving friends and relatives.

Our subject was the son of Lucinda (Haws) Holdaway. His early life was spent in Provo, and he received his education from the common and high schools of this place. After completing his education he worked for some time in the canyons, and also on the farm, and spent one winter engaged in school teaching. He married in 1872, and then purchased a farm north of Temple Hill, where he made his home for two years. In 1880 he received the appointment of Selectman for Utah County. He rented his farm and moved to Provo City, and for twelve years was re-elected at each succeeding election to the same office. He was also for several years City Alderman, and one time a candidate for Mayor, but failed of the election. For a number of years he was a member of the State Insane Asylum Commission. After the division on party lines he became a member of the Democratic party and was one of the most active workers in its ranks, being a staunch party man. He also served for some time as Justice of the Peace for Provo.

He was born and reared in the Mormon faith, and during his life was a faithful and consistent follower of its teachings. He received the ordination of High Priest from the hands of President George Q. Cannon, and became a member of the High Priests' Quorum of Utah Stake of Zion. For two years he acted in the capacity of President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the Fourth Ward.

Mr. Holdaway was married in 1872 to Miss Lydia Thrower, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Pilch) Thrower. Eight children were born of this marriage, of whom five are now living—Elmer T., Milton L., Leland E., Walter R., and Edna L.

For some years Mr. Holdaway was associated with S. S. Jones in the mercantile business, and also did considerable railroad contracting, being associated in this work with James E. Daniels, Jr., and doing work on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Mercur railroads. On his farm

he did a general farming business and also engaged to some extent in stock-raising. Like his father he was deeply interested in the question of irrigation, and gave his hearty support to the canals, being President of the Upper East Union Ditch Company, and also interested in the Timpanagos Canal Company; in fact, Mr. Holdaway became part and parcel of the work of developing and bringing to a high state of perfection the natural resources of Utah County, and in his death the city and county alike sustained a severe loss. His death occurred in Provo April 28, 1900.

In 1894 he was appointed by Governor West a director in the Deseret Agricultural Manufacturing Society, and was one of the committee appointed to settle the Jordan dam difficulty.

**E**DWARD T. HARDING, a native son of Utah and one of the largest owners of sheep in Utah County, was born in Provo in June, 1860, and is the son of Samuel and Mary (Stowe) Harding, natives of England, where they became converted to the teachings of Mormonism and emigrated to America in 1852, coming direct to Provo, where the father has since engaged in farming on the west side of the city, having his residence in the Third Ward, where he is a Ward teacher. He participated in the Black Hawk War in 1868, going south into Sevier County, where he was stationed as a guard in the canyons, and took an active part in putting down the Indian troubles. While of a very quiet, retiring nature, Mr. Harding has done much for Utah County since he came here, and taken his full share in developing and cultivating the soil and improving the surrounding conditions. There are twelve children in this family, ten of whom were born in Utah, and all living in the State. They are—Jesse, Pauly, wife of Alonzo Ferry; Samuel, Jr.; Ellen, wife of Edward Jones; William, Lizzie, wife of James Park; Edward T., our subject; Sarah Lewis, Emily Collins, Joseph, Lydia, wife of Fred Singleton, Jr.; Alfred.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm and

received such schooling as was possible for the sons of the early pioneers. He passed through all the incidents common to the settlement of a new country, and for several years engaged in farming on the west side. In 1890, he associated himself with two other men in raising Cottswold and Merino sheep, and at this time has a ranch four miles south of Evanston, Wyoming, where he keeps from three to six thousand head of sheep during the spring and fall and herds them on the Red desert during the winter months. Mr. Harding has paid considerable attention to sheep raising and is well prepared to give his sheep the best of care. His wool crop amounts to from twenty-five thousand to fifty thousand pounds per year, which he ships to the eastern markets. He also owns a farm of fifty acres near Provo, where he keeps open house the year round. This land is well improved and all under cultivation. He has also invested largely in real estate in Provo, building houses for sale.

Mr. Harding married in 1884 to Mary E. Beckstead, daughter of George and Eleanor Beckstead, of Riverton, Salt Lake County. They have one daughter, Vera, and an adopted son, George Harding.

In politics our subject is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but has never taken a very active part in its work. He has been water master of the Western District for one year and takes a deep interest in irrigation matters. He is also a member of the Utah and Wyoming Wool Growers Association. He was born and reared in the Mormon faith and is a faithful and consistent member of that Church. He is a member of the Provo Quorum of Elders, and First Counselor to the President of the Quorum in the Second Ward; also a member of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

Mr. Harding began life poor in pocket but rich in energy and a belief in his ability to succeed, and to this spirit is due his large success in later life. He is now one of the wealthy men of his county, broad and liberal-minded, giving freely of his means for the advancement of his community, and always willing to assist any

worthy cause. His business transactions have always been honorable and upright throughout, and he has won and retained the high esteem of all who know him.



USSELL S. HINES, Deceased. Among the men who have helped build up and develop the city of Provo, as well as the surrounding country, giving liberally of their means to all enterprises for the advancement or bettering of the city, and whose life work has been laid down, none is more worthy of mention than the gentleman whose name heads this article.

A native of Vermont, born at Jamaca, October 20, 1848, he was the son of William and Ann (Maynard) Hines, both natives of Rutland County, Vermont. They emigrated to Henry County, Illinois, in 1855, where they died. Their son grew up there and received his education from the schools of that county and at Jericho, in Kane County. He studied pharmacy and as a young man entered the drug business, following it at Rock Island, Illinois, for a number of years, and in 1872 sold out his business and came West, locating in Salt Lake City, and investing all his means in the Raymond Neally mine at Pioche, Nevada. This venture proved unsuccessful and he lost everything he had. He turned his attention to the barber business and in the fall of 1873 came to Provo, where he conducted a barber shop until the spring of 1875, when he again engaged in mining, this time in the Tintic district, in company with the Leetham brothers, operating the Undine mine. They were very successful and operated the mine for five years, finally being compelled to abandon it on account of the water. Mr. Hines returned to Provo in 1880 and opened a drug business, conducting it alone and meeting with good success. He was able to erect his own building in 1885, on Center and First West streets, where he followed the business up to the time of his death, in 1899.

Aside from his drug business, Mr. Hines invested largely in real estate, owning some valuable property in Provo, where he built a num-

ber of fine residences, and also owned some good farming land. He was a wide-awake and aggressive business man, and became a powerful factor in the life of the city, always willing to contribute to any worthy enterprise, and noted for his large charities and the liberal support he gave to all churches. No Christmas passed without the poor being munificently remembered by him, and his death was keenly felt by all classes of people.

Mr. Hines was married February 22, 1875, to Miss Kittie A. Leetham, daughter of John and Ann (Clarkson) Leetham, who came to the United States from England in 1848 and to Utah in 1850, locating at Provo. Five children were born of this marriage,—Anna, wife of C. A. Hedquist; Hattie, living at home; Theresa M.; Arnold S.; Iliff L., died at the age of twelve years, in 1902.

Although a staunch supporter of the Republican party, Mr. Hines was not an office-seeker and held no public offices.

In fraternal circles he was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge in Henry County, Illinois, bringing his card to Salt Lake and later became a charter member of Provo lodge No. 14, in which he took an active part. He was also a member of the Garden City lodge of Masons, being Treasurer at the time of his death.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Hines has taken up the duties he laid down and is one of the brightest business-women in Provo. She is a Director in the State Bank of Provo, and takes an active part in the management of that institution. She is also President of the Provo Mining Company, whose claims are in the Tintic district. She is a lady of refinement and broad culture, and her long residence in Provo has made her a familiar figure in social circles. Like her husband she is much interested in all benevolences and tries to carry out his plans in this respect.



**J**AMES CLOVE, Postmaster at Provo, is a western man and one who is well known in the newspaper world, having for many years been closely associated with newspaperdom in the West. He was born in Lincoln county, Nevada, December 29, 1866, and is the son of N. P. and Marie (Gabriel) Clove. N. P. Clove was a native of Denmark, where he became a well-to-do farmer, and after becoming converted to the teachings and doctrines of the Mormon religion, sold his farm and other property, receiving several thousand dollars for the same, which he turned over to the Church Emigration fund. He came to America in 1856, crossing the plains with the ill-fated hand cart company, which suffered more hardships, privations and greater loss of life than any other Mormon expedition. He first settled in San Pete County, but later moved his family to Lincoln county, Nevada, taking considerable stock with him and being among the first to engage in stock raising in that section. Here he was once more prospered and became one of the leading men of his community. He remained in Lincoln county until the discovery of the mines in Utah in 1872, when he moved back to Utah, locating on the upper Sevier river, in Garfield county, where he again engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Clove was a firm believer in the doctrine of polygamy and became the husband of three wives, and the father of nine children. He held the office of High Priest and was a member of the High Council of the Stake, and all through his life active in all Church matters. Believing that his wealth was given him as a trust and that it was right to distribute it liberally, that in so doing he would be rewarded by having his own family kept from want, he followed this principle through life and was noted for his charities and generosity of nature. He died in 1887 at the ripe old age of seventy-one years, loved and mourned by the people in his section of the State, and that section of Nevada where he had lived for many years.

Our subject spent his earlier years in Garfield County and received the most of his scholastic education in that part of the State. He early displayed a marked taste for reading and a thirst

for knowledge, which was gratified as far as possible. There being no public schools in Garfield County at that time he received the most of his teaching from a friend of the family, George Dodds, and from such instruction as he could obtain through his own efforts. He finally reached a point where he was able to take a Normal course in the Deseret University at Salt Lake City, now the University of Utah, receiving his certificate in 1883, and for two years thereafter taught school in Garfield County. In 1887 he was called on a mission to Europe, and while there visited the home of his parents and succeeded in settling some long pending litigations over an estate in which they had an interest. He preached the gospel of Mormonism in seventeen countries of Europe, traveling much and studying the languages and customs of the people. Two years and nine months were spent in Turkey where he was associated with F. F. Hintze; they being the first Mormon missionaries to go to that part of the world. They mastered the language sufficiently to preach in it, but were stopped by the Turkish government, who would not allow them to remain in the country, and from there they went to Constantinople, expecting to remain there some time, but while there the health of Mr. Clove gave way and he was obliged to abandon the project and return home. Before sailing for the United States he visited many historical places in Greece and Italy, going to Athens and Mount Aetna, and from there to Paris where he visited the Exposition of 1889.

During the time he was abroad Mr. Clove was the correspondent of Utah and San Francisco papers, acquiring an enviable reputation as a newspaper writer, and upon his return to Utah became connected with the reportorial staff of the Salt Lake *Herald*. He later accepted the editorial chair of the Provo Daily *Enquirer*, holding that position until 1901, at which time he received the appointment as postmaster at Provo. At the time of his appointment the office was a third class, but was advanced to a second-class office a year later, through his efforts and he also enlisted the services of the business men of the city and succeeded in securing free delivery of mails.

He has not given up his newspaper work altogether, keeping in touch with the newspaper world through the *Enquirer* Publishing Company of which he is a Director. He is also active in local Church work.

Mr. Clove has been a familiar figure in local politics, being a member of the Republican party and for two years Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, conducting the campaign for a special election for a Congressman in 1899. He was journal clerk during the last Territorial Legislature, and prepared the first journal form for the first State Legislature of Utah, which is now in use in both branches of the Legislature.

He was married August 16, 1891, to Miss Mary E. Ivie, daughter of Richard Ivie, of Provo. Six children have been born of this marriage,—James, Jr.; Franklin; Ivie; Marie; Stanley P., and the baby unnamed.

Mr. Clove may truly be said to be one of the representative men of Utah; broad and liberal minded, travel has given him that culture which only comes from contact with people of education and enlightened minds, and his newspaper work has kept him in touch with all the leading questions of this age, and brought him in close contact with the citizens of his own State. His life has been honorable and upright in all ways and he stands high in the esteem of the people wherever known.



IRAM ELMER, a resident of Payson since 1857, and now retired from active business life, was born in Orange County, Vermont, June 4, 1816. His parents were John and Sally (Peak) Elmer, natives of Vermont. They had a family of nine children of whom but two are now living, our subject and his brother Ira, at this time a resident of Gila Valley, Arizona. The family became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and during the latter thirties started for Far West, at that time the headquarters of the Mormon Church. The mother died at Wabash, Indiana, while en route to Missouri, and after her

burial the rest of the family continued their journey and lived for a time in Iowa, joining the Saints at Winter Quarters.

In 1851 Mr. Elmer sent his father to Utah and the following year brought his family across the plains, traveling in the train under the command of Captain Curtis. They reached Salt Lake City in the fall, the last day of Conference. Our subject tarried in Salt Lake but a short time, going to Provo, where he lived several months, and from there went to Bingham, living in that place four years. From Bingham he came to Payson in the spring of 1857, and this has since been his home. The senior Mr. Elmer made his home with our subject up to the time of his death, at the age of ninety-five years, ten months and two days.

Upon coming to Payson Mr. Elmer took up general farming and stock raising, having at one time a farm of sixty acres, well improved, but he has since sold all but ten acres, reserving just enough for his home. He has done considerable building in Utah, putting up a number of saw mills, and also erecting several houses.

Mr. Elmer has been twice married; his first wife was Lucina Elmer, who bore him two children, one of whom is now living, Henry, who lives in Thistle Valley. She died in Iowa, and Mr. Elmer married again on June 9, 1845, to Mary Huffman, daughter of James and Nancy (Summers) Huffman. The Huffmans were from Virginia, and there were nine children, Mrs. Elmer being next to the oldest. But four of the children are now living. The father died in Kansas and the mother died in Iowa. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer, eight of whom are now living,—Francis, living in Payson; Synthia, now Mrs. Jones, of Payson; Sallie, now Mrs. Spencer, living in Cecil valley; Mary, widow of William McBeth; Dianna, now Mrs. James McBeth; Ursula, now Mrs. Gallinger, of Payson; Almira, now Mrs. McClelland, of Payson; Roxy E., now Mrs. Philips. There are about eighty grandchildren in this family, and a number of great-grandchildren.

In politics Mr. Elmer is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and has been

quite active in the municipal life of his city. He served two terms as a member of the City Council, was Road Supervisor for a number of years, and also a member of the School Board.

During a long life our subject has been closely associated with the work both of building up the country and the Church. He stood as home guard during the Indian troubles, and passed through all the trials and vicissitudes incident to those times. He has done much of the colonization work for the Church and held many offices of trust and responsibility in it. Mrs. Elmer has also been a member of the Church since her early girlhood, and they have brought their children up in this faith.



ROGER FARRER came to Utah with his parents when but a small child and grew to man's estate in Utah County. As a young man he passed through all the dangers and hardships incident to the early settlement of Utah, participating in the Indian wars and the Echo canyon campaign. He helped subdue the wild and barren waste of his section of the State and develop it into one of the garden spots of the West, making it possible for those who should come after him to pursue life's path in peace and plenty, knowing little or nothing of the dangers, hardships and discouragements faced by the brave and noble people who paved the way for future generations.

Our subject is a native of England, being born in Westmoreland April 17, 1838, and is the son of Roger and Mary (Stubbs) Farrer, who were among the first converts to Mormonism in their country. They emigrated to America in the fall of 1842 and the following spring located in Nauvoo, Illinois, where the father worked on the Temple. In the spring of 1846 he moved to Garden Grove, Iowa, where he remained four years, and then with his wife and family started across the plains with ox teams, in an independent company commanded by David Evans, reaching Salt Lake City September 17, 1850. He moved to Provo in the fall of 1851, and here spent the remainder of his life, engaged in farming and stock



raising. He was a staunch supporter of the Church, and very firm in his convictions, but led a quiet and retired life. He was the husband of two wives, his first wife, Catherine Adwin, died in England, leaving two children, William Farrer, of Provo, and James, who died in Beaver County in 1899. Mr. Farrer's second wife was Mary Stubbs, who bore him five children, of whom two are living, Roger, our subject, and Thomas. She died in 1882 and at the age of eighty years. The father of these children died in 1890, at the age of ninety-two years.

Although but a small child when he came to this country, our subject has a very vivid recollection of the days spent at Nauvoo and the events connected with that period, the death of the Prophet and his brother, and the long and tiresome journey across the plains. He made the entire trip on horseback and was large enough at that time to be of some assistance to his father in caring for the stock. In 1857 he bought land near Provo and took up a life of general farming, keeping his home in the city as a protection against the Indians. He continued farming until 1891, at which time he became associated in the mercantile business with his sons, under the firm name of Farrar Brothers & Company, of which concern he is President, but has never paid any particular attention to the business, which is conducted by the sons. They have done a thriving trade, understand their business and have one of the leading establishments here.

Aside from this Mr. Farrar is also a stockholder and Director in the Provo Commercial and Savings Bank, of which he was one of the organizers, and one of the first depositors. He owns considerable land and real estate in and around Provo and is one of the substantial financial men of the county.

In 1857 he led to the marriage altar Miss Agnes Strong, daughter of John Strong of Provo. They have a family of six children,—Agnes A., wife of Joshua W. Cluff; James R., who married May Roberts, and is a Director and Assistant Manager in the firm of Farrer Brothers; John W., who married Vilate Loveless, and is Manager of the firm; Joseph F., married Sarah Ellen

Chipman, and is Cashier of the Provo Commercial Savings Bank; Mary Etta, wife of Walter P. Whitehead; Edward, who has served on a mission to eastern New York and Canada.

In politics Mr. Farrer is a Democrat and has always been an active worker in the ranks of that party. He was Councilman of the First Ward of Provo for fourteen years and President of the City Council for one term. He was also at one time a candidate for Mayor, but was defeated. He was one of a committee appointed to revise the City ordinances of six cities in Utah County, and also a member of a committee of three appointed to meet in council and adjust the distribution of water from the Provo River, proportioning it out to the different canal companies; and with few amendments the committee's report was made a decree of the district court; since then he has been more or less actively identified with all irrigation matters.

Mr. Farrer early in life adopted the faith of his parents and was ordained an Elder when still a young man; he was later made a member of the Forty-fifth Quorum of Seventies. In 1896 he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as a member of the High Council of Utah Stake, which position he still holds. Mrs. Farrer is ex-President of the Ladies' Relief Society of the First Ward and has been a teacher in the Sunday Schools for fifteen years, and a teacher in the Relief Society for over thirty years. She came to Utah in 1855 with the last company of pioneers, as a girl of seventeen, and walked the entire distance across the plains.



WILLIAM H. BRERETON is a native of England, having been born in Cheshire November 1, 1859, but came to Utah with his parents when but a babe of one year, crossing the great American plains in his mother's arms. His father, Richard Brereton, was also a native of Cheshire, and the son of a shoemaker, of whom he learned the trade. He grew to manhood in his native country and

married Elizabeth Carr, who survived him and is still living at the old family homestead on Third South and Second East streets, Provo. Mr. and Mrs. Brereton became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and in 1860, with their two children, crossed the Atlantic ocean and made the long journey across the plains to Utah by ox team. Upon their arrival in Salt Lake City they remained there for a few days, resting themselves and the cattle and then continued on their way to Provo, where the father engaged in his trade of shoemaking, putting his small savings into land, which he hired men to farm, and in this way became very successful, giving his farms into the hands of his sons as they grew up, and during the "boom" in Provo built several houses in the city. He was a member of the Republican party, and quite active in its work, as he was also in the church. He died in 1897. Thirteen children were born of this marriage, of whom but five are now living—Richard W., William H., our subject; Mary Ellen, living at home with her mother; Sarah E., and Martha Ann, wife of C. H. Ward.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm, attending the district schools during the winter, and at the age of twenty-one he leased one of his father's farms and began life for himself, feeding beef cattle for the market. In 1884 he entered into partnership with his father and brother, Richard W., in the sheep business, ranging their herds in the mountains and on the western desert, our subject giving his personal attention to the business. This partnership continued until 1895, when they dissolved. Mr. Brereton had during this time still been working the farm he leased from his father and after going out of the sheep business, once more gave his attention to farming, paying particular attention to the raising of sugar beets, in which he has been very successful, and also has a good hay farm. He again went into the sheep business in 1899 as a member of the firm of Brereton & Hone, raising a fine grade of Merino sheep, and keeping four large herds.

Mr. Brereton is also interested in mining

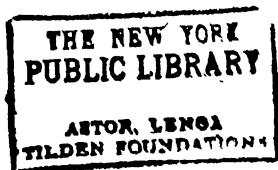
property in the Tintic district, where he has some promising claims. He has given much attention to the subject of irrigation and is at this time Vice-President of the East Union Canal Company, which canal he assisted in building, and was, also, one of the promoters of the Timpangos Canal Company.

He was married in 1889 to Miss Sarah P. Randall, daughter of C. F. Randall, of Weber County, who came to Utah in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Brereton have no family. An aunt of Mrs. Brereton, Mrs. Campbell, who also came here in 1850, makes her home with them.

Our subject's political sympathies are with the Republicans. He has been a member of the Provo City Council for one term. Mr. Brereton is a self-made man; one who began at the bottom of the ladder and has worked his way up to a position of wealth and influence, and has by his honorable and straightforward dealings won and retained the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Mr. Brereton took a very active part in the organization of the Provo State Bank and at the first meeting of the stockholders he was elected to the position of Vice-President.

**J**OSEPH S. BILLS, one of Utah County's progressive agriculturists, was born in Raymond, Racine County, Wisconsin, January 30, 1850, and is the youngest of a family of seven children, of whom but three are now living. His parents, Samuel and Phoebe (Fillmore) Bills came of old Vermont families and moved to Wisconsin in an early day. There the father engaged in farming, and our subject grew up on the farm where he was born, attending the district school and thus obtained his scholastic education. When he was twenty-five years of age the gospel of Mormonism was preached in their community by some Mormon missionaries, and the family was converted to its teachings. They disposed of their property and came to Utah in 1870, locating at Payson, where the father again engaged in farming and where he spent the remainder of his life and died in





*Bengt Johnson Jr*

December, 1898. The mother died in March 1873. After coming to Utah the senior Mr. Bills was a very active and faithful member of the church of his choice. He served on a mission to Wisconsin in 1895 and that mission was extended to Canada. After coming to Utah our subject took up farming and engaged in that vocation for himself. He has bought land from time to time as he was able, and now has two hundred and seventy-five acres of good land on which he raises an immense amount of garden truck, supplying all the surrounding mining camps, peddling the wares himself. In addition to this he is also interested in cattle and sheep and is one of Utah's staunch and influential citizens. Mr. Bill's marriage occurred June 23, 1873, at the old Endowment House, Salt Lake City where he was united to Sophrina Adeline Stewart, daughter of William P. and Adeline (Wilson) Stewart. The Stewart family were among the pioneers to Utah, coming across the plains in 1848, and locating at Provo, where Mrs. Bills was born. In this family there were thirteen children, eight of whom are still living, and their parents are also still living at Payson.

Eleven children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bills, of whom two have died. The children are— Joseph S., Carrie E., Newman, who died in infancy; William, Phoebe, Mary A., Henry L., died in infancy; Edward, Robert L., Elmer and Irvin.

In political belief our subject is a Democrat, and is an active member of that party. At this time he is a member of the City Council. Like his father, he has been very active in the work of the Mormon Church, and in 1882 received a call to serve on a mission to Wisconsin and Michigan. Since then he has acted in the capacity of home missionary and is also a member of the High Council of the Nebo Stake of Zion. Mr. Bills has not been a resident of Utah as long as some others, but during the time he has been here he has thoroughly identified himself with the interests of city and county and has given evidence of being a high-minded and honorable gentleman, and has won and retained the highest regard of all who have come in contact with him.

**B**ENGT JOHNSON, JR., a native of Sweden, was born in Sodervidinge, June 13, 1850. He is the son of Bengt and Gunili (Benson) Johnson, natives of that country. The parents became converts to Mormonism in 1854, and in 1862 started for America. Going to Denmark, and from there to Hamburg, from which place they sailed for New York on board the ship *Antonio*, landing after being nine weeks on the water. They traveled by rail to Saint Joseph, and thence by boat to Florence, then known as Winter Quarters. After spending six weeks here resting from their trying journey, they started on a nine weeks trip across the plains in ox teams, under command of Captain Horne, arriving in Salt Lake City in good condition in September of that year. The family stayed a week with Teva Benson, a brother of Mrs. Johnson, living on Mill Creek, and then the father and our subject came to Provo on foot, the remainder of the family following soon after. Here they bought a home in the First Ward, which is at this time the Sixth Ward, located on Fifth South and Third West streets, where the father still lives. Upon coming to Provo the elder Mr. Johnson turned his attention to farming and also did some carpentering, and his wife made cloth upon a hand loom. He has always been an active member of the Mormon Church, and is a member of the Elders' Quorum of the Second Ward. The mother died March 3, 1901, leaving a family of five children— Bengt, our subject; Nels B., of this place; Peter B., Abraham B., and Gunili, wife of Frank Tucker, City Marshal of Provo.

Our subject was a lad of twelve years when he came to Utah, and well remembers the never-to-be-forgotten journey across seas and plains to a State that was then but in its infancy and had not yet entirely subdued its savage foes or brought the wild and equally untamed land under perfect cultivation. As a boy he worked on the farm with his father and assisted his mother in her spinning and weaving, helped care for his younger brothers and lived much the same life as was common to the sons of the pioneers. He received but a meagre education, attending school

but three months, but a naturally bright and inquiring mind has enabled him to educate himself, and he was able to acquire a good business education. In 1867 he hauled rock for the Temple at Salt Lake City, hauling one of the largest rocks used in that structure by ox teams. In 1868 he went to Laramie, Wyoming, where he met and brought back a company of emigrants, the trip occupying from June to September.

In 1871 he began farming, renting land in the northern part of town, and in 1875 was able to buy a farm for himself, west of the city, and since then has bought land from time to time, and now has a well improved farm of seventy acres, where he raises vegetables, potatoes, fruit and grain, supplying the markets, and has also given some attention to the raising of sugar beets. For fourteen years he was employed as section foreman, working on the Utah Southern, Utah Central, and Union Pacific Railroads. In 1881 he located at his present home on Sixth South and Seventh West streets, and owns fourteen acres adjoining his home. He has taken a lively interest in all irrigation matters, and been foremost in the work of assisting to develop his section of the country. He has been especially interested in all educational work, and done much for the county in this direction. He was one of the first men to promote the building of the Franklin School, and gives his hearty support at all times to educational matters.

In Church matters Mr. Johnson has displayed the same energetic spirit which has characterized his life in other directions. He served on a mission to Sweden in 1888, laboring a year in the Skone Conference, returning home on account of illness. He was made Priest of the First Ward and ordained an Elder in June, 1868; ordained a Seventy about 1875 and made a member of the Thirty-fourth Quorum. On January 16, 1898, he was ordained High Priest and set apart by Apostle John Henry Smith as Alternate High Counselor for Utah Stake, which position he still holds. He has also been active in home missionary, Ward and Sunday School work, and always ready to respond to any call to duty from the heads of the Church.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1871 to Miss Betsy Christofferson, daughter of Nels and Hannah Christofferson. Eight children have been born to them, seven of whom are living—Emma B., Hannah S., wife of J. B. Cardell; Benjamin A., now on a mission to the Society Islands; Nellie Aleda, Alvin, died; Reed T., Verna Coral and Bessie Roxalla.

He began life as a poor boy, handicapped with but insufficient education, but by persistent and untiring efforts has carved out for himself an honorable career and made a comfortable competence for himself and those depending upon him, coming to be one of the substantial men of his community, and commanding the highest esteem of all with whom he is associated.

**B**ISHOP JOHN ROUNDY, Superintendent of the Black Jack mine at Eureka, was born at Springville, Utah County, May 18, 1864, and is the son of Loren and Jane (Koyle) Roundy. Loren Roundy was born in New York and was a son of Shadrack Roundy, at one time Bishop of the Sixteenth Ward in Salt Lake City, who came to Utah in 1847. Bishop Roundy's parents moved to Utah County at an early day, where the father took up farming and followed that until his death in 1900. His wife died many years ago. There were five children in this family.

Bishop Roundy grew up on his father's farm and obtained a common school education. At the age of seventeen he left school and commenced life for himself, working on the railroad for a time, and later came to the Tintic district, where he has since been living, engaged for the most time in mining. He spent a year in the early eighties in Arizona, and upon first coming to Eureka worked as a laborer in the mines for a number of years. In 1896 he became Superintendent of the Uncle Sam mine, at the time it was first discovered. He had about seventy men under him, and during the time he was in charge of this mine but one accident occurred. This mine became one of the most successful in the

Tintic district and Bishop Roundy remained in charge of it all the time it was operated. He later became Superintendent of the Humbug mine, located in Knightsville Ward. At the time he had charge of these mines Jesse Knight was President of them both. These properties have since changed hands, and Bishop Roundy is no longer connected with them. He is at this time in charge of the Black Jack mine, located just south of Mammoth, which is being developed under his supervision. Jesse Knight is also President of this mine and a staunch friend of Bishop Roundy.

The Bishop was married in Provo in 1890, to Eleanor McWean, daughter of John and Amanda (Higby) McWean, early settlers in Utah, their daughter being born at Provo. Four children have been born of this marriage—Nellie, John, Amanda and Clayton.

Both the Bishop's family and that of his wife are members of the Mormon Church and strong adherents of that faith. He was ordained a High Priest and set aside to Preside as Bishop of Knightsville, of Nebo Stake of Zion, in August, 1901. He was President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and was also at one time Counsel to the President of the Association.

**A**NDREW STEEDMAN, a native of Scotland, has been in America less than ten years, most of which time has been spent in Utah, but during that time has made a reputation as a skilled mechanic and won a position of confidence and trust in the mills of the Mammoth mines, one of the richest mining districts of Utah.

Mr. Steedman was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, July 10, 1865, and is the son of Adam and Christina (Steedman) Steedman, who are still living in their native country. They have a family of five children, of whom our subject is the third. He grew to manhood in his native town, attending the schools of that place and

learned the trade of machinist, which he followed for a time in Scotland.

Mr. Steedman was married in Cambuslang, Scotland, June 27, 1889, to Miss Eliza Strang, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Muir) Strang, and of this marriage six children have been born, five of whom are now living—Adam, died in infancy; Mary M., born in Scotland; Christina R. and Andrew K., born in Coalville, Utah; Elizabeth S., born in Salt Lake City, and James E., born in Mammoth.

Mr. and Mrs. Steedman were converted to Mormonism in Scotland, and were baptized in 1892 by Elder O. F. Colvin, of Eden, Weber County, Utah. The following year they sailed from Liverpool on July 1st, coming direct to Utah and locating in Coalville, where he followed his trade as a machinist and also did some carpentering and blacksmithing. He remained in Coalville three and a half years, at the end of which time he moved to Salt Lake City and accepted a position with Silver Brothers, in their foundry. He later resigned this position, and leaving his family in the city went to Nevada, where he followed his trade in the Austin mining district for nine months, and then returned to Utah and went into the Bingham district, and from there to the Tintic district, where he obtained work and for the past three years has held the responsible position of master mechanic, having charge of the entire shop work of the company, with a force of eight men working under him. He moved his family to Robinson, where he has built a very comfortable home and also owns another house which he rents.

Mr. Steedman has been active in the work of the Church since he became a member and since going to Mammoth has been ordained a High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Hales of the Mammoth Ward, the ceremony being performed September 22, 1901, by President James Paxman of the Juab Stake of Zion. He at one time occupied the position of President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

His upright and honorable life since he has been in Utah has won for Mr. Steedman the

confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated in business affairs, and his devotion to his Church has been such as to merit recognition at the hands of the leaders of the Church. In private life he counts many friends and he and his estimable wife are worthy members of the social life of the community in which they reside.

**B**ISHOP DANIEL CONNELLY is but a comparatively new-comer in Utah, having been a resident of Utah only about eleven years, but during this time he has proved himself a worthy citizen, and done much to advance the interests of the community in which he has resided. At the time the Bishop came to Utah he was almost an entire stranger, without means, and with a wife and child to support. He has risen to one of the highest positions in the gift of the Mormon Church, and is in the enjoyment of a good salary and the possession of some considerable property in mines, etc., which bids fair to prove of value at no distant day, and thus put him in a position of affluence. His standing in the community today has only been made possible by the high standard which he has adopted, both in private life, his Church work and the interests of the company for whom he labors, and who hold him in the highest confidence and esteem.

Bishop Connelly was born in Leith, Scotland, June 19, 1861, and is the son of Daniel and Jessie (Ramsey) Connelly. Daniel Connelly was born in Aberdour, Fifeshire, Scotland, July 10, 1832, and his wife was born in Daune Perthshire, June 19, 1838. They reared a family of nine children, all of whom are still living, and of whom our subject is the youngest. The parents are still living in Scotland.

Our subject grew to manhood in his native land, and there learned the trade of iron grinder and polisher, which he followed five years. He came to America with his family in the spring of 1891, coming direct to Utah and living in Salt Lake City during the first year and a half. From

Salt Lake City he came to Eureka, moving his family to Pleasant Grove, where they lived about three years, at the end of which time he brought them to Eureka, and this has since been his home. He has been in the employ of the Centennial Eureka Mining Company during the whole time since he first came to this place, beginning first as a helper in the blacksmith shop and working his way up from one position of responsibility to another until at this time he is the head blacksmith, having under him seven men, and is one of the most trusted employes of the company, and in the receipt of a handsome salary.

Bishop Connelly was married in Scotland, in December, 1886, to Miss Margaret C. Graham, daughter of George and Lillis (Clark) Graham. By this marriage he has six children, the oldest of whom was born in Scotland. They are: Daniel, Jr., Jennett G., Duncan R., George G., Henry W. and John F.

The Bishop was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in his native land and baptized February 12, 1881, and during the remainder of the time he spent there was first a teacher and later an Elder, and up to the time of his departure occupied the position of First Counselor to the President of the Branch. Upon arriving in Salt Lake City he began his Church work as Ward Teacher, which he continued after coming to Eureka, and later became President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association at this place. He was ordained a High Priest June 23, 1900, by Apostle Reed Smoot, and set apart as Bishop of the Eureka Ward, which position he now holds. He has even during the days of his most pinching want conscientiously paid his tithing, and he attributes his present prosperity to this fact.

In 1902 he supervised the construction of a modern meeting house, one that is far above the average, and easily the most attractive Church to be found in any of the mining camps of the State.

His straightforward and manly life has won him many friends in Eureka and the interest and close attention to the business affairs of his employers has brought him their confidence and esteem.



**G**UST THORN. One hears much of the great agricultural wealth of Utah, her vast mining enterprises and the future of her manufacturies, yet in their infancy, but giving ample promise of becoming a substantial feature of the greatness of Utah. While she justly lays claim to all these, she may well go farther and offer mankind the one thing without which the wealth of the Indies becomes but dead sea fruit—health. Here, combined with the life-giving breezes of the mountains is to be found bathing resorts which have no superior in the United States, and more and more is this fact becoming recognized, as one after another, invalids return to their homes in the different parts of the Union restored once more to their normal health, ready again to take their places in life's busy mart. Long-standing indeed must be the disease that will not succumb to the remedy nature has so amply provided in this asylum. Among those who can warmly testify to the truth of this assertion is to be found the gentleman whose name heads this article, and who came here some years ago, broken down in health, unable to longer pursue his business avocations, and has found not only health, but the road that leads to riches. While recuperating his lost strength he found ample time to investigate the conditions of this State, the result of which has been that instead of returning whence he came he decided to remain and make this his future home, putting into actual practice the theories his brain had devolved during the period of his enforced rest. That these theories were not idle ones, the result of a sick man's fancy, a perusal of this narrative will amply prove.

Mr. Thorn was born in Erie County, Ohio, December 11, 1862, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Russell) Thorn. The father is still living and is a prominent land-owner in Erie County, where for thirty-six years he has been a leading citizen. Our subject grew up on his father's farm, being educated in the district schools, and after his marriage settled down on his own farm near the old homestead, where he followed general farming with good success up to 1897. His health failing, he came to Utah and spent two years in Hooper and one in West

Weber, and then, in January, 1900, he purchased the old Grover place in Roy, which consisted of fifty-five acres of good land and some old buildings. Mr. Thorn proceeded at once to put his ambitions into practice, and set out five acres of his land in apples, peaches and pears, and also put out several acres of tomatoes. It is his intention to add five acres of fruit trees each year until the whole of his place shall be given over to the culture of fruit, principally peaches and apples. The land is well irrigated from the Central canal, and the location is an ideal one for a fruit farm. Mr. Thorn is giving his individual attention to his project, and has already produced a good crop of tomatoes, supplying forty tons to the factory last year from three acres of ground. He is also able to put up two hundred tons of hay from his hay land, and keeps several head of good stock. He has just completed one of the handsomest houses in the Ward, being a nine-room brick, thoroughly modern, and handsomely furnished.

He was married in 1884 to Miss Louisa Heyman, daughter of William and Louisa (Nichols) Heyman. Two daughters and one son have come to brighten the home—Gust, Jr., Louilla and Goldie.

Politically our subject is a staunch Democrat, but during the time he has made his home in Utah has not sought political preferment. He is a self-made man, of genial and kindly nature, and has already won the esteem and friendship of his neighbors, who predict a bright future for him in his chosen field.

**B**ISHOP JESSE S. TAYLOR came to Utah as a fatherless boy of eleven years, and from that time forward his life has been closely associated with the upbuilding of the State of Utah. He stood guard in his home town during the Black Hawk War, and as a boy and man shared in the trials and privations of the early days of the settlement of this now prosperous State.

Jesse S. Taylor was born in Nottinghamshire, England, August 29, 1845, and is the son of William Jesse and Mary (Soar) Taylor, natives of

that shire. There was but one other child in the family, William Jesse, Jr., who died in Payson July 23, 1860. The father of these boys died just before the birth of our subject. The family became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Church and the mother and her two sons started for Utah, crossing the plains in the ill-fated hand-cart company, under Captain Edward Martin, in 1856. During this journey the mother and brother were both frozen, the mother had the misfortune to lose a portion of both feet as a result of having them frozen. They arrived in Salt Lake City the last of November, and went direct to Payson. The mother married John H. Moore, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. She died here September 2, 1885. For some time our subject labored as a farm hand, and did whatever offered, in time saving enough to buy a little land and a few head of cattle, and began farming in a small way. At this time the Bishop has a good farm of forty-five acres, well improved, and owns a comfortable home in Payson.

Bishop Taylor was married December 25, 1864, to Miss Sarah A. Marsh, daughter of Cyprian and Clarcy (Davis) Marsh. Mrs. Taylor was born at Mount Pisgah, Iowa. Thirteen children have been born to them—Sarah L., wife of R. L. Kerr, of Payson; William J., Bishop of Spring Lake; Samuel, principal of Payson schools; Edith E., now Mrs. Graham, of Mountain View, Wyoming; John C., teaching at Payson; Eva May, Martha E., Ethel A., Frank H., Arthur M. Mary A. died at the age of seven years. Clarcy J. died in infancy. Ezra E. died aged eighteen years.

While the People's Party was in existence our subject was for fifteen or sixteen years a member of the City Council, and was Justice of the Peace for about twelve years. He has been connected with the schools of Payson for the past twenty-one years or more, in the capacity of Trustee, and is a friend of education, believing in giving the youth the best possible advantages along this line, and has perhaps taken the lead in educational matters in his city. He has given his children every advantage possible, and one of his sons is now principal of the Payson schools, which rank with the leading schools of Utah. Since the dawn of the national political parties in Utah, Bishop

Taylor has been more in sympathy with the Democratic party, although he is not a member of either faction.

He was baptized into the Mormon Church when about nine years of age, and his wife and children are all members of the same faith. His son William J., is Bishop of Spring Lake, Nebo Stake of Zion. In 1863 our subject was called to go to the Missouri River on a mission to bring emigrants across the plains. In 1868 he was called on a colonization mission to the Muddy country, and remained there until 1871. He was ordained an Elder at the age of seventeen years, and from that time passed through nearly every office of the Priesthood up to that of Bishop, to which he was ordained and set apart January 20, 1901. He has also been active in Sunday School work, and for eight years filled the office of Superintendent.

Coming to Utah a fatherless boy of eleven, laboring against the disadvantages of a meagre education, Bishop Taylor has made for himself a record of which his children may justly be proud, and a perusal of his life should be an inspiration to the youth of our land, teaching that where there is a will there is also a way; that the honest, upright and persevering boy or man cannot make a failure of life, if he but have the courage of his convictions and the belief in his ability to succeed despite all obstacles.

**J**OHAN N. SHEPHERD came to Utah when a child of thirteen years, and since then his entire life has been spent within the confines of this State. He was born in Southampton, England, August 3, 1852, and is the son of John W. and Elizabeth Jane (Rodgers) Shepherd, natives of the same place in which their son was born. They had a family of sixteen children, of whom eight are now living, our subject being next to the oldest child. The parents became converts of the Mormon Church and came to America in 1866, sailing from London, May 6th, on board the vessel *Caroline*, landing in New York. They traveled by rail to Florence, and came across the plains with Captain Holliday's company, arriving in Salt Lake City in September. They took up their

home in Springville and lived there for three years, later moving to Levan, which is still their home. In England the father had been a seaman, and had been a steward on one of the Oriental steamers. After he came to Levan he opened up a general merchandise business and followed that for twenty-seven years, finally retiring from active business life. He is seventy-one years of age, and his wife seventy-two.

Our subject was sixteen years of age when he came to Levan with his parents. He worked for some years on a farm and then, at the age of twenty-seven years entered the Juab Co-operative store as a clerk, remaining there ten years and was then in the store of his father for two years, after which he engaged in business for himself, and now has a very nice little business, keeping a general stock of merchandise. He still owns his farm, which consists of fifty-four acres of valuable and highly cultivated land.

Mr. Shepherd was married in Levan, July 4, 1882, to Miss Zina Amtoft, daughter of James and Matere Amtoft. Eight children have blessed this union—James W., Ellen, Florence, Alma, John, Erma, Grace, Fred.

In political life our subject is a member of the Republican party, but has not participated to any great extent in its work, devoting his entire time to his farm and mercantile business.

Mr. Shepherd has worked his own way up in life; commencing at the bottom of the ladder; handicapped with a meagre education, and has by close economy and persevering industry overcome many obstacles which would have daunted a less courageous man. He has during his life won and retained the highest esteem of all who know him, being respected for his high business principles and unquestioned integrity.

the Mormon Church in England, and the father was baptized at the age of eighteen, and thereafter became an active worker in Church circles. Upon reaching Utah, in 1872, the family settled at Ogden, where the father engaged in his trade of shoemaker, and he and his wife are still living there, at the ages of seventy and seventy-three, respectively. Our subject is the oldest of a family of eleven children, of whom six are now living—R. C., Mary Ann, at Ogden; Charles, in Provo; Ruth, Edward, John and William L., all living in Ogden.

Our subject was fourteen years of age when he crossed the plains and came to Utah, and after settling in Ogden attended the schools at that place. He showed a natural aptitude for drawing, and while still a young boy learned the carpenter trade and started in the contracting business on his own account, drawing his own plans of the buildings to be erected, and by degrees came to devote his entire time and attention to this phase of the business. He also became draughtsman for some of the well-known architects of Ogden and Salt Lake City, and in 1890 came to Provo to superintend the construction of the State Insane asylum for Richard Kletting of Salt Lake City. He remained in the office of Mr. Kletting for three years, and in 1893 opened an office for himself in Provo, making plans for all kinds of buildings, but making a specialty of school buildings, and since then has made the plans for and superintended the erection of nearly all the schools erected south of Salt Lake, about fifty in number, and also planned all of the best business blocks in Provo City; also the recent additions to the Brigham Young Academy have been constructed by him and he has built up a large and financially successful business in this line.

Mr. Watkins was married in 1880, to Miss Lucy Greenwell, daughter of William and Salina Greenwell, of Ogden. Mrs. Watkins died January 19, 1886, leaving a family of three children—Gertrude, now the wife of John W. Young; Bertha, and Frederick C. The present Mrs. Watkins bore the maiden name of Emma M. Wold, and is the daughter of Ole Wold, of Peterson, Morgan county. She is the mother of five chil-

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**R**ICHARD C. WATKINS, one of the most successful architects south of Salt Lake City, was born in Bristol, England, August 22, 1858, and is the son of Charles F. and Elizabeth M. (Selway) Watkins, natives of that country. They were both converted to the teachings and doctrines of

dren—Ellen, Mariah, Emma M., Ruth Elizabeth, Richard C., Jr., and Walter W.

Our subject was born and reared in the Mormon faith, and although he is a member of the church has never held office, being content to work as a lay member. He has by the exercise of his own native ability worked his way up to his present high position, having but few of the aids usually given to boys of his turn of mind, and a perusal of his career should prove an inspiration and help to every poor and ambitious youth, showing that where there is a will there must always be a way, and that lack of advantages need discourage none. In private life Mr. Watkins stands high in the esteem of all who know him.



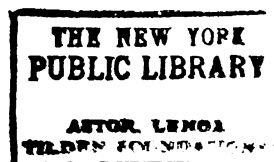
**A**BRAM O. SMOOT, Deceased, With the death of Abraham O. Smoot, Utah lost not alone one of the earliest pioneers and a leader in church work, but one of the most prominent and influential men in the history of the State. A man of powerful mental ability, he led in the upbuilding and development of both Church and State, his work laying more especially in Utah county, and became the financial backbone of almost every business institution in Provo.

He was born in Owen county, Kentucky, February 17, 1815. From that time up to the date when he entered the Mormon Church, in 1835, but little is known of his life. In that year, however, he was baptized into the Church, and the following year moved to Kirtland, Ohio, then the headquarters of the Saints. He served during 1836 as a missionary in Kentucky with President Wilford Woodruff, and together with H. G. Sherwood organized a company of converts and took them to Far West, where the people had located after being driven out of Jackson county. Here the Mormons were again attacked by the mob and Mr. Smoot was taken prisoner in the latter part of 1838. While still a prisoner he was married to his first wife, Martha T. McMeans, on November 11, 1838.

He left Missouri in February, 1839, and arrived at Quincy, Illinois, March 8th, in company with

the remainder of the Saints. He was sent from here to Europe on a mission and returned to Nauvoo in time to accompany the pioneers to Utah in 1847, being with President Lorenzo Snow in charge of the second company. He became the first Justice of the Peace in Utah. On October 3, 1847, he was made a member of the First High Council, and later became first Bishop of the Fifteenth Ward of Salt Lake City. He was again called to go on a mission to England in 1851, and the following year brought the first party of emigrants to Utah to be brought out by the perpetual Emigration Fund. Upon his return he became first Bishop of Cottonwood Ward and, later, first Bishop of Sugar House Ward. Here he superintended the construction and operation of the machinery at the Sugar House; a very good quality of molasses was obtained from beets, but with the means at hand the manufacture of sugar was not found to be practicable.

In 1865, J. M. Grant, first Mayor of Salt Lake City, died, and in looking around for a man suitable to fill the vacancy, the attention of the City Council was called to our subject, to whom the office was tendered, and he at once assumed his responsible position. He was elected to the same position at the regular election held the following February, and at each successive election until 1866, when he declined further re-election, his wise and conservative policy greatly aiding in the advancement and progress of the welfare of Salt Lake City. He received a call from President Brigham Young to go to Provo in 1868, and took up his residence in that city, and was immediately called to the mayoralty, serving the city in that capacity for twelve years. A remarkable feature of his official position in both cities is the fact that he served during the entire time without remuneration. When Utah Stake was organized, he was made President and held that position up to the time of his death. For twelve years he was a member of the Legislative Councils of Utah, and during his entire life in Utah County was connected, directly or indirectly, with almost every business enterprise projected in the county, giving financial backing to many a struggling industry that must inevitably have died in its incipency but for his timely aid; bringing his





*Jacob E. Leussau*

clear judgment and ripe experience to bear upon many difficult problems in business life, and infusing into others his own indomitable will power and belief in an ability to succeed.

In the Church he was a leader as he was in municipal and business life, and brought to bear upon his work performed in the mission fields in this country and Great Britain, the same earnest, persevering spirit that characterized his life in other lines; giving freely of both time and means and performing heroic work in the cause which he had espoused.

Mr. Smoot passed away, at his home in Provo, on March 6, 1895, surrounded by his family, and was laid to rest amid the universal mourning of the people over whom he had lovingly watched and to whom he had often ministered in his official capacity. His career was most honorable and upright throughout, and one to which his children and generations yet unborn may well point with pride.

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**J**ACOB E. JENSON, President of the American Fork Co-operative Institution, has been a resident of Utah since he was sixteen years of age. During this time he has risen from a position of comparative obscurity to one of the most commanding in the city of American Fork, well and favorably known throughout this State and the southern part of Idaho; in fact, throughout the commercial centers of the United States, and regarded as a gentleman of undoubted veracity, high business principles and unimpeachable honor. A recital of his varied career should not only prove interesting to the reader, but be an inspiration to every impecunious or friendless youth who is starting out single-handed to win in the battle of life, and should remind such that success comes not by leaps and bounds into the average life, but is won by years of patient, unremitting industry, close application to the matter in hand, and an honorable and upright method of living.

Our subject was born in Petersburg, on the Islands of Sjeland, Denmark, September 22, 1856, and is the son of Hans and Anna C. (Jacob-

son) Jenson. His father was a farmer and stock-raiser, and was a very prominent and successful man in his own community. He died in Denmark. Our subject was the only child. He grew up on his father's farm and received his early education from the schools of his native land. He emigrated to America at the age of sixteen years and crossed the plains to Salt Lake City at once taking up the life of a farmer. For a number of years he was engaged in railroad construction and contracting in the Inter-Mountain country, principally in Utah. Becoming desirous of finishing his scholastic education he entered the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, and was a student during the years 1881 and 1882.

After leaving school he was tendered the position of station agent at American Fork for the Rio Grande Western Railroad. He held this position until 1891, and then resigned. As a mark of their appreciation of his services the company presented Mr. Jenson with sixteen passes over the principal trunk lines of the United States, the same being good for ninety days, and in addition wrote him letters of recommendation of which any man might justly be proud. While Mr. Jenson had endeavored to render his company faithful and competent service, he was very naturally overcome by their magnanimity, and is the last man to accuse a railroad of being a "heartless corporation." He was enabled through their generosity to take a much needed trip for rest and recreation, and returned much benefited and refreshed.

During the time he worked for the railroad he had been interested in sheep, still retaining his farm near the city, and after retiring from railroad life he became interested in the lumber business in American Fork, putting part of his earnings into this enterprise. He has a ranch six miles east of Idaho Falls, in Bingham County, Idaho, where he has interests to the value of ten thousand dollars, and his sheep interests are estimated at forty thousand dollars. For the past three years he has been President of the American Fork Co-operative Institution and is one of the heaviest stockholders in the concern.

He has built a handsome home in American Fork which is probably the finest in this city.

Mr. Jenson was married in the Logan Temple on July 15, 1885, to Miss Martha A. Proctor, daughter of John and Martha Proctor. Their marriage has been blessed by seven children—Ida, Erastus, died at the age of sixteen months; John, Myrtle, Millie, Reuben and Royal.

In politics Mr. Jenson has never sworn allegiance to any party, preferring to use his own judgment as to the fitness of a man to hold office. He has himself never sought nor held public office, his large business enterprises demanding his entire attention.

He is a member of the Mormon Church and active in its work, giving liberally to all worthy causes.

**B**ISHOP JAMES COBBLEY is a native of England, but came to this country with his parents when but a child and has spent the greater portion of his life in Utah, and since 1862 has made his home in Lindon Ward, Alpine Stake of Zion, in Utah County.

Our subject was born in Huntingdonshire, England, September 21, 1846, and is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Smith) Cobbley, who raised a family of nine children, of whom James was the second. The senior Mr. Cobbley was a farmer in his native country, and in 1855 emigrated to America with his family and settled in Pennsylvania. They remained there until 1862, when they crossed the plains to Utah, the family reaching Salt Lake City in October of that year, and our subject coming a month earlier and driving a team for Kimball & Lawrence. They settled at Pleasant Grove and in the following year our subject moved to Lindon and took up a farm. In 1866 he made a trip across the plains to the Missouri River, in the interests of the Church, for the purpose of bringing emigrants to Utah, and made a similar trip in 1868 to the Platte river. From 1865 to 1867 he was engaged at intervals in Pleasant Grove hauling rock for the Salt Lake Temple, and also participated in the Black Hawk War and in the Tintic expedition; in fact he

was identified with all the trials and hardships of those early days and bravely bore his share of the burden in subduing the savage foes that encompassed the pioneers on all sides, and in transforming the wilderness into a veritable garden of plenty. His parents are still living in Lindon.

The Bishop was married in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, December 20, 1869, to Miss Emma Thorne, a sister of Bishop J. E. Thorne of Pleasant Grove, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Eleven children have been born of this union, ten of whom are still living—Norah, Elizabeth, Orvil, Emily, Nettie, George, Robert was in the United States mail service, and when sixteen years and a half old met with an accident which resulted in his death; Effie, May, Eugene and Reeves. Mr. and Mrs. Cobbley also have in their home a little girl who was left on the lawn by some unknown person, and whom they are raising as one of their own children; this little girl they have named Dorothy.

Since living in this place Bishop Cobbley has engaged in farming and cattle raising and has been very successful. He has assisted each one of his children to start in life, as they grew up. At this time his farm consists of twenty-one acres of well improved land. In September, 1899, he opened a general merchandise business, which at this time is being looked after by his son, O. J., who also is postmaster here.

In politics Bishop Cobbley is a Republican, and has been in sympathy with the principles of that party all his life; when but a boy he carried a torch light for Abraham Lincoln. During the time he resided in Pleasant Grove he was a member of the City Council and also an Alderman. He has for eleven years been School Trustee, and takes an active interest in the affairs of Lindon precinct. He became a member of the Mormon Church in 1864, when he was baptized by Joseph Davis. He has served as Superintendent of the Sunday School for three years, and President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association for three years and for two years Counsel to the President of that Society. He was ordained a High Priest in 1890 and set apart as Bishop of Lindon Ward, at that time known as the Second



Ward of Pleasant Grove, but which received its present name in 1897. He has under his charge six hundred and twenty Saints.

Bishop Cobbley is perhaps one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of London. His life here has been most upright and honorable; he has been foremost in every good work and always ready to further the interests of the place in any way. In the Church he has been an active and enthusiastic worker, believing strongly in its principles, and numbers his friends by the scores among all classes.

**A**POSTLE REED SMOOT, one of the youngest Apostles in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was the third child of Abraham O. and Anna Kerstina (Morrison) Smoot, and was born at the old Smoot homestead in the Twentieth Ward, Salt Lake City, on January 10, 1862. A full biographical sketch of his father will be found elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Smoot received his early education from Miss Barbara Romney, daughter of Bishop George Romney, who opened a school in her father's house in 1868. He later attended the Ward school conducted by William Willies, and continued there until Dr. Maeser took charge in 1870. In 1868 the father and a portion of his family had moved to Provo, where he had become Mayor of the city, and our subject and his mother, together with her other children, joined the father in Provo about 1872, where Reed Smoot has since resided. He then attended the Timpanogos branch of the University of Deseret, which was later succeeded by the Brigham Young Academy, of which the elder Smoot was one of the staunchest supporters. Our subject was one of the twenty-nine students enrolled at the first session of the new academy. He passed through all the branches taught there, and at one time was the sole student in the academic department. He graduated from that institution in 1879. Mr. Smoot's studies had been principally along commercial lines, having early evinced a decided taste for business, and his vacations were spent work-

ing in the Provo Woolen Mills, of which his father was one of the founders. There he obtained a practical knowledge of the manufacturing business, working in every department of the factory, and so pleased was he with the work that he decided to one day be manager of the mills; an ambition followed through eleven years and finally realized.

Upon leaving school he sought the advice of his father and Dr. Maeser, with the result that he decided to enter upon a commercial career, and that he might have a thorough practical training, accepted a humble position, with the Provo Co-operative Institution, the first institution to be organized in Utah under the projected movement begun by President Brigham Young in 1878. Although he began at the bottom, doing such work as sacking fruit, sorting potatoes, and filling the place of man of all work, inside of eighteen months he had risen to the position of Manager of the institution, retaining that position until April, 1884, when his early dreams were realized and he became Manager of the Provo Woolen Mills.

He was called for missionary work in 1880, but at that time, the call was withdrawn, to be repeated in 1884, when he was again kept at home and given a five years mission as Manager of the Woolen Mills, by President Taylor. His third call came in October, 1890, and the following month he sailed for Liverpool. Excepting a brief visit to the Hawaiian Islands with his father in 1880, Mr. Smoot had never been out of the United States, but had visited nearly every State in the Union. Up to the time he went on this mission, our subject had not been noted for his piety, throwing his whole soul into his business projects, and was rapidly accumulating wealth and influence. His first business venture had been in the drug business, in 1883, when he entered into partnership with N. C. Larsen, purchasing Mr. Larsen's interest the following year, and thus laid the foundation for the well-known Smoot Drug Company, the leading drug store of Central and Southern Utah. In 1885 Mr. Smoot engaged in the sheep business, in which venture his almost phenomenal success in other lines followed him, and he owned at one time eleven thousand head

of sheep. He also accumulated some considerable means during the time of the "boom," speculating in real estate.

While abroad he labored principally in the Liverpool office as bookkeeper and emigration clerk under Apostle Brigham Young. From July 2, to August 6, 1891, he spent the time in a continental tour with Doctor James E. Talmage and Elder Samuel A. King, visiting Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France. In Liverpool he became acquainted with the officials of the Guion Steamship line, which for many years had the bulk of the emigration for the Church from Liverpool, and through this meeting Mr. Smoot was able to change the steerage passage for emigrants to an intermediate one, receiving the appointment of passage broker from the company. He was entertained, at the home of George Ramsden, the old manager of the company, and received every courtesy from the officials of the company. He was called home on account of the serious illness of his father and arrived in Provo in October, 1891. After his father recovered, Mr. Smoot assisted in the management of the Provo Lumber Manufacturing and Building Company, one of the Elder Smoot's enterprises, and in the spring of 1892 resumed his position with the Woolen Mills, which he still retains.

Our subject was married September 17, 1884, to Miss Alpha M. Eldredge, daughter of Horace S. Eldredge of Salt Lake City, one of the first seven Presidents of the Seventies. Mrs. Smoot's mother bore the maiden name of Chloe A. Redfield, and her father, Harlow Redfield, was one of the founders of Provo. Six children have been born of this marriage, five of whom are living.

After his return from Europe Mr. Smoot erected a handsome home in Provo, and launched out more extensively in business than he had yet done. He was the main promoter of the Provo Commercial and Savings Bank, becoming its President, and still holds that position. He also turned his attention to mining, holding the office of Vice-President in the Grand Central and Victor Mining Companies, and also having an interest in the Sioux Consolidated and the Utah Consolidated Mining Companies. His specula-

tions did not cease here; he erected a number of business blocks, acquiring large real estate holdings, and bought an interest in the firm of Clark, Eldredge Company, of Salt Lake City, in which he became a Director; also a Director of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, now under course of construction.

In political life, while our subject has never been an office seeker, he has had a number of important offices tendered him which he has filled with credit to himself and universal satisfaction to the public. He was appointed Director of the Territorial Insane Asylum, by Governor West, and held that office from March 15, 1894, until Utah was admitted into the Union. Under Governor West he received his appointment as a member of the semi-Centennial Commission which, in 1897, conducted the Jubilee anniversary of the entrance into the Salt Lake Valley of the Pioneers.

While, as it has been said, our subject had not shown evidence of special piety up to the time he went on his European mission, his growth in this direction has since that time been marked; never a seeker after notoriety, he has performed his various duties in the Church with becoming modesty, but has in this work been imbued with the same spirit of thoroughness and despatch that has characterized his work in all other directions. As a member of the Utah Stake Presidency he was appointed to the task of raising means to liquidate the indebtedness then resting upon the unfinished Stake Tabernacle, and to complete the structure. He was successful in this undertaking and the building was completed. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Brigham Young Academy and has for some years been a member of its Board of Trustees. After passing through the various offices of the Lesser Priesthood, Mr. Smoot was sustained on April 8, 1900, as an Apostle, by the voice of the General Conference and received his ordination from the hands of President Lorenzo Snow on the following day, thus fulfilling the remarkable prophecy made by his father, the late President A. C. Smoot, when our subject was about thirteen years of age, the occasion being a patriarchal blessing given him by his father on November 24, 1874.

The prophecy was as follows: "Thou shalt be associated in thy labors with the wise counselors of Israel, and if thou art faithful thou shalt not be a whit behind the chiefest of the Apostles."

Mr. Smoot has made a record of which any man might justly be proud, climbing to the highest position of wealth and influence through the exercise of his own inherent ability, following the highest business ideals, most honorable and upright in all his transactions; yet it is not for his achievements in this direction that he is most loved, but for his many tender and gentle acts of kindness and charity to those less fortunate than himself; if a business enterprise is about to fall, through lack of funds to properly carry it through, none so quick as he to render prompt aid; is a soul bravely battling against adversity, he is sure to come to the rescue with a tact so delicate as to not offend the most sensitive, and thus he is known and loved by many with whom he never comes in contact during his business hours, and when the final summons shall come he will have reared for himself in the hearts of the people a monument more enduring than any commercial enterprise which his vast wealth may create.

**S** W. SHARP. Among the many men who have been born in some other State of the Union and later in life have come to Utah to make their permanent home, giving its towns the benefit of their long and varied business experience in other fields, may be mentioned S. W. Sharp, the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article.

Mr. Sharp was born at Warren, Marion county, Missouri, August 6, 1850, where he grew up and received his scholastic education. He lived at home until the age of fifteen, when he went to Texas and there engaged in the stock business. In 1873 he took up a ranch near Moscon Pass, at the headwaters of the Huerfano river in Colorado, continuing his stock business and handling both cattle and horses. He was very successful in this line, and stayed there until 1891. During the time he lived in Colorado Mr. Sharp was instrumental in getting a postoffice located in the

district in which he lived, which was named Sharpsdale in his honor, and of which he became the first postmaster, under President Harrison.

In 1891 our subject sold out his ranch and cattle business and came to Utah, locating in Provo, where he bought a home and went into the livery business, building a stable and engaging in a general transfer business in addition to his livery. He keeps a full line of comfortable, up-to-date rigs and is well equipped for any kind of service.

Mr. Sharp was married at Rosetta, Colorado, in 1883, to Mrs. Amanda Rogers. Five children have been born to them—Frank J., Alice, Rosetta, Edward, and Dora.

In politics Mr. Sharp is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and during the time he has made Provo his home has taken a lively interest in all matters of public welfare. He received the election of City Marshal of Provo on his ticket in 1894 and served two years. He has also given some attention to mining, and is, at this time, interested in some promising properties in the Mercury mining district in Tooele county.

Our subject is well-known in Masonic circles, and is a member of Story Lodge, No. 4, of Provo, in which he is Past Master. Since coming to this city Mr. Sharp has made many friends among its citizens by his straightforward and honorable business dealings. It is his intention to give every man his full due and make no distinctions in his dealings; he is prepared to furnish the best livery service in the city and desires that all his patrons shall have that and nothing else. While he has devoted the most of his attention to building up his business, yet he has found time to make his interest felt in all matters pertaining to the advancement and upbuilding of his city, and is one of the best known and popular men in the place.



**P**ATRICK SHEA, Deceased. For twenty-three years Patrick Shea made his home in Eureka, and during these years the interests of the camp and of his life were identical. He became one of the foremost men in the place, always ready to advance the interests of his community at any cost of self-sacrifice, and when he died, left a large circle of friends to mourn his demise.

Mr. Shea was born in County Cork, Ireland, March 17, 1854, and was the son of Michael and Mary (Sullivan) Shea, both natives of Cork. The father died there; and our subject, who was the youngest of a family of seven children, came to America with his uncle, Timothy Sullivan, at the age of eleven years. They settled in the Lake Superior mining district in Michigan, and at the age of thirteen years our subject began work in the mines and smelters. He remained there until 1877, when he came West, locating in Bingham Canyon, where he was employed in the Telegraph mine. From there he went to Cottonwood, where he spent two years, and from that place to Tooele county and worked for a few months in the Basin mine. From Tooele county he came to Eureka, which was his home until the time of his death. Here he held a number of important positions. The first three years he was employed in the Eureka Hill mine, later being promoted to the position of foreman, which position he held for five years. He resigned this position and for a time devoted himself to other matters, again resuming his position as mine superintendent on January 1, 1901, when he took charge of the Little Chief mine, in which he was a heavy stockholder, and he held this position at the time of his death, which occurred February 20, 1902, a few days after giving the writer this sketch.

During his residence in Utah Mr. Shea accumulated large real estate holdings, both in Eureka and in other parts of the State. He had, at the time of his death, one hundred acres of valuable land adjoining the city of Ogden. In Eureka he had erected five of the finest business houses in the place, all of them brick buildings, the post-office being located in one. He also owned his home there, one of the finest in the town, and was probably the largest real estate holder in

Eureka—being a man of large wealth, which he distributed with a royal good will, delighting to assist any worthy cause or needy person. He gave largely to the Catholic church, of which he and his family were members, and was one of the largest financial supporters of the Sisters' School at this place. He was first, last and always the friend of the poor man, and many of the residents of Eureka today, as well as scores who have gone to other parts of the country, have been recipients of his generosity.

In politics Mr. Shea was a Democrat and a staunch party man. He was one of the City Councilmen at the time of his demise.

Mrs. Shea bore the name of Margaret Cronin before her marriage, and is a sister of Sheriff Cronin, of Juab county, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work. She is a lady of bright intellectual attainments, accomplished and refined and a leader in Eureka society. She, together with the following children, are left to mourn the loss of a most loving and devoted husband and father: Mary A., wife of J. C. Sullivan, of Eureka; John P., a student at Notre Dame, Indiana, who will graduate in another year; Agnes, Ellen, Edwin, Margaret, and Gertrude; the latter was born after the father's death.

In fraternal life, Mr. Shea was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Elks, which organizations, together with the City Council and Fire Department, of which he was also a member, attended the funeral in a body.

The life of Patrick Shea is one that should prove an inspiration to every poor boy who reads this record of a life most nobly spent. He began an orphan, but with meagre education, and by dint of hard work, determined perseverance and unflinching courage rose to a position of wealth and influence, and this without leaving any vestige of stain resting upon his honor. The affluence that was his was gained by no trickery or unworthy act; he was one of the most upright and honorable of men, large-hearted, a tender, true and devoted friend, mourned alike by the rich and poor and leaving a vacancy in public and private life that will be hard to fill.

**J**OHN W. HOOVER, JR., Manager of the Excelsior Roller Mills, is a native son of Utah, his parents coming here at an early day. Our subject was born at Springville, December 2, 1857, and is the son of John W. and Mary (Corsa) Hoover. The father is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born October 16, 1834. He became a member of the Mormon Church while still a young man and emigrated to Missouri, sharing the trials and hardships of the Saints from thenceforth; passing through the dark days at Nauvoo, and from there going to Jackson County, Missouri, from where he emigrated to Utah in 1854, crossing the plains in ox teams. The family lived for about two years in Salt Lake City and then moved to Springville, where Mr. Hoover ran the old Spring Creek mill, having learned that business from his father. From Springville he came to Provo about 1861, and became a partner of Myron Tanner and together they ran the old Tanner mill west of the town and later took charge of the Timpanagos mill. He leased the Excelsior Mill in 1879, which he conducted alone until 1890, at which time he associated with himself his son John W., the subject of this article. They changed the mill to the roller system and equipped it throughout with modern machinery, enlarging it to a capacity of sixty barrels per day, and have since conducted it, our subject taking the management of the business when his father retired from active life in 1899, owing to failing health. Mr. Hoover's other sons are also interested in the business at this time. His long residence in Utah County and the line of business he has followed has brought Mr. Hoover, at one time or another, into close touch with almost every man living in the county, and his honorable and upright business methods have won for him only the highest praise, and surrounded him in his declining days with a host of warm friends. He did considerable farming in Utah County and assisted largely in building up Provo, erecting a number of buildings during the early days, and was active in promoting the scheme for co-operative institutions in Provo and elsewhere, giving valuable assistance to President A. O. Smoot and the leaders of the Church in this direction. While

he took a deep interest in politics he was of too retiring a nature to seek public office, and contented himself with giving the service that asked no reward. He won a reputation for careful, conservative business methods and paved the way for his sons to build up a sound and prosperous financial business. He died in Provo, May 27, 1902. His wife is still living; she has been the mother of twelve children, ten of whom are now living—John W., Jr., our subject; Mary E., wife of James H. Snyder; Agnes, wife of Lewis Meacham; William E., Upton J., Florence, wife of George C. Swan; Webster, Elsie, Frank and Mertis. These children were all born and raised in Utah County. The family home is on Third West street, Provo.

Our subject was about three or four years old when the family moved to Provo, and there grew up and received his education from private instruction, and at the age of ten years began to put in his spare time learning the miller's trade, under his father's supervision. As he grew older he took to freighting between Provo and Park City and other towns in the State, before the railroad came in. Under his father's tutelage he became a practical miller and in 1890 was taken into partnership with his father and the name of the Excelsior Flour Mills was adopted, which was in use until the business was incorporated in the early part of the present year, 1902, under the name of the Excelsior Roller Mills Company, of which company our subject is President and Manager. He also at one time was Manager of the Springville Milling Company for a period of three years.

Aside from this business, to which he gives his personal attention and devotes the larger part of his time, Mr. Hoover is also extensively interested in cattle raising, ranging his stock in Provo Valley and Wasatch County. His ranch is well stocked with both cattle and horses, paying particular attention to the Devon and Hereford breeds of cattle, keeping from one hundred to one hundred and fifty head of bees on the ranch at a time. His family live in Provo, where he owns a comfortable home, and where he has also done considerable other building.

Mr. Hoover was married January 8, 1880, to Miss Maggie Park, daughter of John Park. Nine

children have been born of this marriage—John P., Albert, Maggie, Ralph and Roy, twins; Farris, Glenn, Jean and Reed.

In politics he is a believer in the principles of the Republican party and has been a candidate for the City Council from the Fourth Ward. He takes a lively interest in all matters of public character and is ever ready to advance the interests of his county. He is also interested in mining to some extent, having properties in the Tintic district, and is looked upon as one of the staunch and progressive business men of Utah County. His life-long residence in this place has made him so familiar a figure to the citizens of this place that his personality needs no comment, other than that he is highly honored and respected by all who know him.



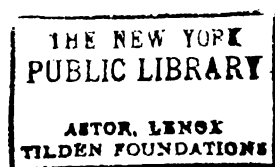
**WILLIAM BULLOCK.** The Provo Valley is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the State of Utah, and the lover of nature may well feel repaid for his trouble after a visit to any of the thriving and well-kept farms that are to be found in this region. Among the most prosperous and desirable may be mentioned that belonging to William Bullock, the subject of this sketch and a native son of Utah.

Mr. Bullock was born in Provo, August 30, 1859, and is the son of Hon. Isaac and Emma (Stott) Bullock. The father was a native of New Hampshire, where he was born in the town of Grafton, October 23, 1825. He became one of the first members of the Mormon Church from his State, and with his family gathered with the Saints at Winter Quarters and crossed the plains to Utah in 1851, enduring many hardships and privations on the trip, and at that time contracted rheumatism, from which he was never free afterwards. He located at Provo and began life as a farmer and stock raiser, in which he became very successful, and also took a prominent part in the affairs of his county and city. He was sent to Europe on a mission in 1860, and remained four years, meeting with much success. He held many positions of honor and trust in the Church and rendered the cause valuable aid. He mastered

the language of the Snake Indians, and was appointed President of the Fort Bridger, Wyoming, Mission. When the Indians became restless and trouble was threatened, Mr. Bullock was, by his knowledge of the language able to talk with the leaders of the tribe, and thus averted war by convincing the Indians that the white man was their friend. One incident that occurred at this time illustrates the length to which he was willing to go to appease the savages, and how he finally won their confidence: During 1857 he was living at Fort Supply and at the same time owned a ferry on Green River, which he operated during high water time. While at the ferry that spring the Indians went on the war-path, and, finding them hard to conciliate, Mr. Bullock went so far as to take the clothes off his own person and give them to the Indians, which act had the effect of turning the scales in favor of the white people.

Mr. Bullock later became President of the High Council of Utah Stake. He possessed a most liberal nature, giving away freely of his means, regardless of whether he could well afford it. At the time of the Black Hawk War, when the volunteers had to find their own outfits, he gave away his mules and wagon to men who were too poor to buy for themselves. Upon leaving Wyoming he was hired by the commander of the United States forces to pilot them from Fort Bridger to Provo, down Chalk Creek and into Provo Canyon. He served for some time as Sheriff of Utah County, and for a number of terms a member of the Territorial Legislature, becoming a familiar figure of public life. He lived a most consistent life in the Church, following its teachings closely, and in conformity with the doctrine of polygamy, married two wives, Emma Stott and Electa Wood, and was the father of eighteen children. His death occurred at Provo, March 16, 1891.

Our subject was reared in Provo, and received such schooling as was afforded the children of the pioneers in those days. His father's family being large, it became necessary for the children to start early in life to make their own living. He married at the age of twenty-one,





*David Eccles*



and moved onto the farm owned by his father half way between Provo and Springville, where he built one of the finest farm houses on the Springville road, and for ten years was associated with his father, conducting a two hundred and fifty-acre farm. They also had a ranch in Wyoming, where they kept from one hundred to two hundred and fifty head of stock. After the death of the father our subject divided the land with his brothers, bought out the interests of the other heirs, and started in life for himself, owning the north half of the old homestead, which he has since brought to a high state of cultivation. In 1887, he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of mountain land in the northern part of Summit County, near the Wyoming line, where he engaged in raising cattle, and has since met with success, coming to be among the prosperous and influential farmers and stock raisers of this section of the State. He is a stockholder in the East Union Canal Company and interested in all matters of irrigation. He is also interested to some extent in the mines of Tintic and Silver City, and is a director in the Annie Laurie mine, of which he was one of the incorporators.

November 25, 1880, Mr. Bullock led to the marriage altar Miss Emily, daughter of George and Eleanor Eakins. Nine children have been born of this union—William E., Roy, Charles, died at the age of seven years; Maude, Ellen, died when a baby; James, Lyman, Clarence and LaPreal.

While Mr. Bullock has been a staunch member of the Mormon Church all his life, he is one of the most liberal-minded and charitable men, and believes in allowing every one to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, and following this belief gives his hearty support to all religious work, under whatever name it is prosecuted. His life has been free from any dishonorable or underhanded transactions, and he has won his way up from a poor boy to his present affluent position solely by his own untiring industry and perseverance, and has not only won but retained the entire confidence and respect of those with whom he has been associated.



DAVID ECCLES, President of the First National Bank of Ogden. In every community there stands out a few names of those men who by their peculiar fitness to be leaders in their chosen fields, have wrought largely in the fabric of the community in which their fortunes have been cast. While the advantages accruing from higher education are not to be discredited, yet it is a fact that a very large per cent of the men who have acquired their wealth through mining who have attained the highest places in the annals of our country as statesmen, financiers and leaders in commercial industries are men who were handicapped as to book knowledge and in their early youth compelled to seek the means of their own, and often the sustenance of other members of the family as well. David Eccles, who today occupies the responsible position of President of one of the leading financial institutions of the State, and is as well a recognized leader in all matters commercial, has every right to be classed among these men, having started out early in life, his scholastic education unfinished, and by sheer force of character coupled with a strong and determined will, has overcome obstacles that would have proven insurmountable to a weaker man, and risen to his present high position. There are many men in Utah who have acquired their wealth through mining speculations, and indeed this industry has supplied the financial foundation for a large proportion of the other business enterprises of the State, but Mr. Eccles occupies the unique position of having made his fortune wholly through commercial centers, and is one of the few wealthy men of Utah who is not a mining speculator. He has accumulated his means less rapidly than many, but is the owner of no inflated property, all his holdings being in reliable securities, and this fact, together with his clear and level-headed business insight has brought him the highest confidence of his associates and placed him in a commanding position in the world of finance and commerce.

William and Sarah (Hutchison) Eccles, the parents of the subject of this sketch, were born

in Scotland, and became members of the Mormon Church in their native land in 1845, emigrating to Utah in 1863, and are both living in Ogden at this time. In 1893 they celebrated their golden wedding, just thirty years after landing in this city, their seven children all being present. April, 1903, will mark the sixtieth mile-stone they have passed together.

David Eccles was born May 12, 1849, in Paisley, Wrenfordshire, Scotland, in which place are manufactured the famous Paisley shawls. He came to Ogden with his parents as a boy of fourteen years. The crude schools of those days in Utah afforded him but little education, and his father being blind for many years, it soon became necessary for him to assume the place of head of the family. In 1867 he moved the family to Oregon City, Oregon, where he had contracts to furnish the Oregon Woolen Mills with cord wood. His father, while blind, was able to render him some assistance by running a hand-saw, the son putting it in position and clearing the logs away when sawed. He returned to Ogden in 1869 and has since been a resident of Weber County. Soon after his return he turned his attention to the lumber industry, which has up to the present time continued to be one of his numerous enterprises. For several years he was engaged in saw-milling in the mountains and contracting in getting out logs for Bishop James. In 1873 he became associated with H. E. Gibson and Wm. T. Vannoy in operating a lumber yard on the site where the Eccles Lumber Company's yards now stand. The partnership continued until 1876, when the firm became Gibson & Eccles, which continued until 1880. Mr. Eccles continued to operate the business alone for several years. In 1890 he formed the Eccles Lumber Company, which is one of the leading lumber and milling companies of Northern Utah. He became President at the time of organization, and still retains that position.

In 1889 he was one of the organizers of the Oregon Lumber Company, of which he is President and General Manager, giving his personal attention to conducting their numerous mills throughout the timber belt of Oregon; in 1892

he became a stockholder in the Commercial National Bank of Ogden, in which he was also one of the Directors. Soon after he became connected with the First National Bank of Ogden, and later with the Ogden Savings Bank, being at this time President of both institutions. In addition to these institutions, he was one of the promoters, and is now President of the Sumpter Valley Railroad, which operates forty-six miles of road from Baker City, Oregon, up through the timber belt of the Sumpter Valley, and has proved a good investment for its promoters. He was also one of the promoters of the Ogden Milling and Elevator Company, in which he is a Director. Is President of the U. O. Lumber Company, of Logan; a Director in the Deseret National Bank of Salt Lake City; a Director in the Home Fire Insurance Company, of which he was one of the original incorporators; one of the organizers of the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company, now known as the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, and a half owner in the Ogden Grand Opera House, of which concern he is President. He was one of the most active men in the promoting and building of the Utah Pacific Railroad, of which he was Vice-President, and is at this time a Director in the Utah Construction Company, railroad contractors, who are building the Leamington cut-off.

In 1900 Mr. Eccles purchased the Ogden Street Railway system at a time when it was run down and badly crippled for want of better equipment. He at once bought new cars, improved the service generally and otherwise reorganized it until today Ogden has a street-car system of which a much larger city might well be proud. In 1901 Mr. Eccles and his associates purchased the Ogden Hot Springs and the Hot Springs Railroad, which he has greatly improved, and opened up the springs as a health resort. These springs are among the very best mineral springs of the entire West, and once their curative properties are properly appreciated by the public they will prove a formidable rival to many better known resorts. In 1898 he was one of the promoters of the establishing of the Ogden Sugar Company, of which he is the President, and the

same year organized the sugar company at La Grande, Oregon, also becoming President of that company, and in 1901 he built the sugar factory at Logan, in the Cache Valley. This industry has proved of wonderful assistance to the farmers and people generally of Northern Utah, where sugar beet raising is extensively carried on. In July, 1902, Mr. Eccles was the prime mover in consolidating the Ogden, Logan and La Grande sugar factories, and in organizing the Amalgamated Sugar Company, with a capital of \$4,000,000, of which company he became President for a period of five years.

In politics Mr. Eccles is a Republican, and from 1885 to 1887 was a member of the Ogden City Council. From 1887 to 1889 he occupied the office of Mayor, and under his administration Ogden's handsome City Hall was built.

In religious matters he is a staunch supporter of the Mormon Church, in whose faith he was reared, and is one of the Trustees of the Church loan of one million dollars.

He was married in 1875 to Miss Bertha M. Jensen, by whom he has the following children: David C., manager of the Eccles Lumber Company; LeRoy, at one time manager of the Logan sugar factory, but at this time absent on a mission to Germany, in which country he is also studying the sugar industry, with a view of better fitting himself for the responsible position of Manager of the Logan factory; Verda, Royal, Bertha, Joseph, Lila, Laura and Flora, twins; William E., Annie and Homer.

The success that has come so abundantly to the subject of this sketch has not been by any chance of fortune, but by a life of close and careful attention to the minutest details of his multiplied interests, and his business has grown slowly and steadily each year, until he is today one of the wealthiest of Utah's wealthy men, and out of the abundance of his means he gives freely to every good cause which is for the advancement or betterment of the State at large.



**J**OSEPH B. RICHMOND has the distinction of being the son of one of the first members of the Mormon Church. His parents, Thomas and Sarah Richmond, were natives of England.

They emigrated to America in 1820 and were among the very first people to adopt the teachings of the Prophet Joseph Smith. They united with the Saints in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1838, and later went to Nauvoo, where the father helped build the city, and served for some time on the police force. They passed all through the troublesome times attending the killing of the Prophet, and were later among those driven out of the city by the mob, after which they took up their residence in Winter Quarters, and from there went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, at which place the father succumbed to the exposures and hardships he had experienced, and died in 1850. His wife having died in Nauvoo in 1842, and the father's death made orphans four sons and one daughter, of whom our subject was the youngest.

Joseph B. Richmond was born in Nauvoo May 16, 1841, and was about nine years of age when his father died. The oldest brother, William, joined the Mormon Battalion, and died at Gold Hill while en route to Utah. The next eldest brother, Everett, assumed care of the family, and with the second wife of their father, Elizabeth, they crossed the plains in ox teams in 1851, and settled in Provo. Like other families who came to Utah in the early days, it became necessary for each member to do something towards the support of the family, and our subject then being a boy of ten years was able to do his share, and make himself generally useful about the farm, doing chores, herding cattle, etc.

In 1860, he went to Denver, Colorado, and the following spring started for Mexico, going down the Arkansas River four hundred miles. However, as the Indians went on the war-path that spring, the trip was abandoned, and our subject went to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained but a few months, and then returned to Denver, and from there back to Provo. In the spring of 1862 he went to Ne-

vada as a mail contractor in Ruby Valley, staying there a year. He was married in 1863 and shortly afterward went to Payson, remaining there but a short time, returning once more to Provo, which has since been his home. During the years from 1867 to 1870 he made two trips into Nevada, seeking employment on the ranches, but since 1870 his life has been spent in Provo City. Mr. Richmond has two farms, one on the bench land and one in the bottoms. He does a general farming and fruit-raising business, also raising some grain and hay, and for the past few years has paid some attention to the raising of sugar beets. He is also interested in the cattle business, and altogether has been very successful since settling down here. He is a believer in good roads and has worked in all of the canyons, making the road from Provo to Heber, through the canyon. He has also taken a lively interest in irrigation matters and assisted in making most of the ditches in his part of town. He is a stockholder in the Provo Bench Irrigation Company.

Our subject married in 1863 to Miss Emma Orton, daughter of Reed and Rebecca Orton. She died September 16, 1902. They have eleven children living—Pauly Ann, wife of Richard Smith; Almeda, now Mrs. Jabez Watters; Jane, wife of George Meldrum, Jr.; Sanoma, wife of Joseph Meldrum; William, Everett, Maude, Harriett, Jesse, Florence and Fred. Joseph died in infancy; Ray died at the age of six years.

In politics Mr. Richmond is a member of the Republican party, and has been in politics to some extent. He was a candidate for County Commissioner in 1884.

Like his parents he has embraced the doctrines of the Mormon Church, and has all his life been a consistent member. In the early days he did much to assist the Church, going to Devil's Gate in 1857, to the relief of the ill-fated hand-cart company, and during the time of the Johnston army troubles in 1858 was a soldier under Captain Clark, going out with his company to meet the United States army. He served as a home guard during the Black Hawk Indian War, spending many weary days and weeks in the Provo Canyon, on the look-out for their dusky foe.

Much credit is due Mr. Richmond for the splendid success he has made of his life; orphaned at a tender age, early dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood, handicapped with a meagre and insufficient education, he has battled bravely and as bravely won the victory, standing today among the foremost and most influential and highly respected men of his county.

**D**OCTOR GEORGE E. ROBISON is one of the promising young physicians of Utah, and a native son of this State, being born in Fillmore, August 3, 1869. He is the son of Joseph V. and Martha J. (Olmstead) Robison, who came to Utah in 1854 from Cook County, Illinois, and settled at Fillmore, where they still live. During his younger days the father was one of the most active men in his part of the State, both in State and Church matters. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature for two terms, and of the State Legislature for two terms. He was one of the first to assist in colonizing that part of Utah, and has since taken an active interest in its growth and progress. He was the first man to introduce bee culture in Millard County, and was also engaged in the nursery business for a time, and later took up live stock, handling both cattle and sheep, and became one of the foremost men of his county. His wife is also living, and was the mother of ten children, nine of whom are now living—Joseph L., Alvin V., Almon Q., George E., our subject; Proctor H., Albert, Ada, now Mrs. L. M. Hinckley, of Provo; Eva. Mrs. William Rydalch, and Edith L.

Our subject remained in Fillmore until 1890. He received his early education in the schools of Millard Stake, and at the Brigham Young Academy, graduating from the normal department of the latter institution. He was for the next three years Principal of the Webster School at Provo, and in 1895 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, from which he graduated three years later with the degree of M. D., securing a gold medal for one of the four highest averages in his class.

After graduation he came direct to Provo and took up general practice, and has since been very successful, his practice taking him into the best families of Provo. He is also a surgeon and as such is much in demand. In 1899 he received the appointment of County Physician, and was re-appointed in 1901. He has his membership with the State Medical Society, of which he is Secretary; the Utah County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. At this time the Doctor holds the position of local surgeon for the Oregon Short Line Railway, and Medical Examiner for the following insurance companies: Mutual Life, of New York; United States, of New York, and Pacific Mutual, of California. While he devotes the greater part of his time to study and the practice of his profession, he has given some little time to outside matters, and at this time is a Director in the Smoot Investment Company, in which he is a stockholder.

Doctor Robison was married in 1892 to Miss Ella Smoot, daughter of A. O. and Dinah (Eldredge) Smoot. They have two sons—Arnold E. and Joseph Smoot.

In religious belief Doctor Robison has adopted the faith of his parents, and is a member of the Mormon Church. He was ordained an Elder at an early age, and at this time is a member of the Seventies Quorum at Fillmore.

While he is but a young man, yet his success is already assured, as his ability has brought him responsible positions, and by hard work and conscientious attention to his practice he is building up one of the best practices in that section of the State. As a private citizen he stands high with all who know him, and from his early youth has followed the highest ideals and pursued the most honorable methods.

Doctor Robison erected his present home on East Center street in the summer of 1902, and has one of the best and most modern homes in the city.



T. REYNOLDS, one of the leading merchants of Southern Utah, is a native of Springville, and has spent his entire life within the confines of this State. He was born in Springville, March 11, 1860, and is the son of Joseph D. and Elizabeth (Taylor) Reynolds. The father was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1833. He grew to manhood there and learned the trade of a tailor, which he followed up to the time he came to America in 1855. He first located in Salt Lake City, and from there came to Springville that same year, and was for some time a home guard during the Indian troubles. He later took up his trade as a tailor and continued that until he retired from active business life. He is still living in Springville. His father, Joseph Reynolds, married Martha Danbury. He lived and died in England, and was for a number of years employed by the nobility. Our subject's mother was a native of Nottinghamshire, England, where she was born in 1839. She came to Utah in 1856 and died in this place at the age of thirty-eight years, in 1877. Her father, John Taylor, died in England, and the mother, Elizabeth Taylor, came to Utah with one of the hand-cart companies. Her son James died from exposure while en route across the plains.

Our subject attended the district schools of Springville and in 1878 became a student in the Provo Academy, in which institution he took a general course. He worked on a farm for three years, and then became a salesman in the store of Milan Packard. In 1882 he invested his savings, one thousand dollars, in a stock of merchandise and started in business for himself. He has given the business his close personal attention, and has built up one of the most prosperous and soundest financial institutions in Southern Utah. He has a large department store, comprising nine departments—groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, men's furnishings, notions, hardware, clothing, coal and lumber. He has his store handsomely fitted up with all modern conveniences and does a strictly cash business.

Mr. Reynolds was married in Springville Octo-

ber 26, 1887, to Rebecca Porter, who was born in Mount Pleasant, October 26, 1866. She is a daughter of James and Mary A. (Leslie) Porter. Her father died when she was a child. Six children have been born of this marriage—Henry T., Mabel, Joseph L., Hellen, Elizabeth and James.

In politics he is a member of the Democratic party. He has served on the City Council, and is at this time Mayor of Springville, to which office he was elected in November, 1901. He was also for two years County Commissioner of Utah County. In addition to his other business interests Mr. Reynolds is Vice-President of the Springville Bank, of which he was one of the incorporators.

He was born and raised a Mormon, and has been a consistent member all his life. He was first ordained an Elder, later a Seventy, and then a High Priest. At this time he is High Counselor of the Utah Stake of Zion, and Superintendent of the Third Ward Sunday School.

Mr. Reynolds' success has come to him as the result of his own indefatigable energy, upright methods, and keen business sagacity. He has won and retained the entire confidence and respect of his business associates.



CHRISTIAN M. BECK has been a resident of Utah since he was five years of age, and during this time has lived in different parts of the State, his home for the past eleven years having been in American Fork, where he has associated himself with a number of local enterprises, all of which have been successful, from a financial point of view, and has come to be one of the staunch men of this city, respected for his sterling worth and high business qualifications.

He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, June 23, 1856, and is the son of Stephen and Christina Beck, both natives of that country. The father was a carpenter by trade. After the parents became converts to the teachings of Mormonism

they emigrated to America with their family, crossing the plains by ox teams and arrived in Utah in 1861, moving soon after to Lehi, and from thence to Alpine. Our subject received his early education in the schools of Lehi, and was ten years of age when his parents moved to Alpine. He grew to manhood in the latter place, working on his father's place and attending the schools of that town. When he had attained to years of discretion he started out in life for himself, buying and selling livestock, owning some fine blooded animals, and at one time was the owner of Prince Royal, one of the best horses ever brought to the country. He continued in this business, meeting with good success, until 1890, at which time he came to American Fork and engaged in the livery business. In this he was also successful, and continued in it until 1897, at which time he bought the Grant Hotel, one of the largest hotels in the State outside of Salt Lake City. This hotel had never been a profitable business for any of its owners, and the risk was looked upon as a hazardous one; however, Mr. Beck demonstrated that his ability to conduct a paying business was not confined to any one direction, and for three years he operated the best hotel south of Salt Lake, returning at the end of that time to the livery business, much to the regret of his large patronage. He had for three years acted as agent for the Consolidated Implement Company of Salt Lake City, handling a line of their implements, and for four years past has been the manager for the business of the Continental Oil Company, his territory comprising all the northern part of Utah County, and extending from Provo to Mercur.

Mr. Beck was married in this city in 1889, to Miss Zelpha Chipman, daughter of Henry and Eliza Chipman. Mrs. Beck was born in 1869. Four children have blessed this union—Clarence, Horace, Reva and Felcher.

In politics our subject is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and has been quite an active worker in its ranks. He has a number of times acted in the capacity of Deputy Policeman and also Constable.

Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a Past Master Workman.

It is perhaps safe to say that no citizen of American Fork has had the welfare of this city more at heart than has Mr. Beck during the time this has been his home. He is one of her most enterprising citizens, alive to her needs and putting his whole heart into the work of upbuilding and developing her resources. He never goes at anything in a half-hearted manner, and it is the general sentiment that whatever Christian Beck undertakes will be a success if such a thing is possible. In both public and private circles he is regarded as a high-minded, honorable gentleman, and has the entire confidence of the community in which he lives.

1889. For a time after coming here, Mr. Depue worked at whatever he could obtain. He later became a member of the Parker Lumber Company, with whom he remained until the panic of 1893, when he sold his interest, and with George H. Adams came to Robinson and established the Tintic Lumber Company. This firm has had remarkable success, handling both coal and building material, and supply all the mines in this vicinity with their supplies in this line. Mr. Depue is General Manager of the company, and it is largely owing to his efficient and able management that the business has grown so rapidly. He has invested to a considerable extent in real estate in this place, and owns a number of cottages and building lots, from which he receives a good rental.

At Paris, Kentucky, January 6, 1897, Mr. Depue was united in marriage to Miss Fannie N. Miller, daughter of Horace and Susan (Dorsey) Miller, members of an old and distinguished Southern family. Two children have been born of this marriage—Susan M. and Hellen F.

In political life Mr. Depue is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party, but owing to the arduous duties connected with his business has never participated actively in the work of the party nor held public office.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Depue are active Christian workers, and Mrs. Depue is a member of the Christian denomination. She is a lady of refinement and education, highly accomplished, and an ornament to the society which she graces. Mr. Depue by his honorable, straightforward and manly life, has won and retained the highest confidence and esteem of all the citizens of Utah with whom he has come in contact. He has had his own way to make in life, and the success that has come to him in such large measure has been won by his own undaunted courage and determination to succeed, as well as by his strict adherence to the highest standard of business principles and Christian living, and while he is yet standing but upon the threshold of life, in the sunrise of his career, his record thus far has been such as to warrant his friends in predicting a brilliant future for him.

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**D**AVID A. DEPUE, engaged in the lumber and coal business at Robinson, Utah, is one of the brightest and best known young business men in the State of Utah. He comes of an old Southern family, and was born in Clinton, Louisiana, in 1869. The family are descendants of the old Huguenots. Abraham Depue, the father of our subject, was a soldier in the Civil War, and at the cessation of hostilities married a Southern girl, Miss Margaret Rhea, whose father was a Southern planter and a man of considerable wealth, but whose property was confiscated during the War, and the present family are now trying to have this property returned to them.

When our subject was but nine years of age his parents both died of yellow fever, and he was taken to the home of his uncle, Chief Justice Depue, of New Jersey, with whom he made his home until his majority, receiving his education in the schools of that State. He worked for three years in a bank in Newark, New Jersey, but the opportunities for advancement being small, he resigned his position and turned his face westward, coming to Salt Lake City in

**G**EORGE H. ADAMS, manager of Adams and Sons, dealers in lumber and coal, Eureka, was born in England, April 3, 1855. He is the son of John and Sarah (Tranter) Adams, both natives of that country. Our subject grew to manhood at Tipton, Staffordshire, England, and obtained a good common school education at a private boarding school in that place. He learned the carpenter trade from his father, who was engaged in contracting and building, and followed that for a livelihood before coming to this country, his brother, William J., being associated in business with him.

The family emigrated to America in 1881, and came direct to Salt Lake City, where they at once took up their usual occupation, the sons being for a time associated with the father, but later came to Eureka and opened up the first lumber business here in 1889. The camp was a very small one at that time, and they have taken an active part in building it up. Since they have been here they have operated under the name of Adams & Sons, their father having an interest in the business with them. They have furnished the greater part of the building material used in the residences and stores, as well as the mines, and also supplied the most of the coal for the camp. The mother, father and two sisters are still living in Salt Lake City, where the father has retired from active life, although he retains his interest in this concern.

Mr. Adams was married in Tipton, England, in 1876, to Miss Ruth Fisher, by whom he has had nine children, eight of whom are living.

In political life Mr. Adams is a member of the Democratic party, and while he is interested to the extent that every good man should be in the political life of his community he is not nor ever has been an office-seeker.

He owns one of the handsomest and most modern homes in the place, and has given his children every advantage that the schools of this town and Salt Lake City afford. In fraternal life he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member of Godiva Lodge, No. 8, of Eureka.

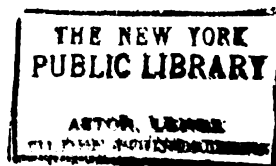
In addition to the business at this place this firm also has a branch establishment at Silver City. The brothers are interested to some extent in mines in the Tintic district, and are well-known and among the most influential business men of this section of the country, having by their high ideals and clean business methods won the confidence and esteem not only of their patrons, but of all classes of citizens.

**L**ARS H. OUTZEN. Success is determined by one's ability to recognize opportunity and to grasp the possibilities within their reach at the crucial moment. It is said that fortune knocks at every man's door once; happy is he who recognizes the knock. A man of this stamp and one who is leaving the impress of his strong character upon many lasting enterprises in Sevier County, is Lars H. Outzen, agriculturalist, mine operator and one of the financially solid business men of Sevier County.

He first saw the light of day in Randers, Jutland, Denmark, on July 6, 1855. His parents were J. C. and M. M. (Christensen) Outzen, the father of German stock and the mother born in Denmark. The father followed the avocation of traveling salesman in his own country, and at one time in his career was in comfortable circumstances, having acquired considerable means. He brought his family to Utah in 1870, locating in Parowan, Iron County, where he engaged in general farming. He moved from that place to Richfield in 1873, and this is still his home. He was the father of a large family, of whom our subject is the second.

Mr. Outzen acquired a good scholastic education in his native land, and upon his arrival in Utah applied himself to mastering the English language, succeeding in educating himself and obtaining a thorough mastery of our tongue. His first work in America was that of farming and saw mill work in the canyons. After a few years he ventured into the hotel business, and successfully conducted the Richfield House for eleven







*Robert Skelton*

years, earning an enviable reputation as a hotel-keeper. He is also interested in the J. M. Peterson store, being one of the charter members of that institution, which is the leading mercantile establishment in this county. From the hotel business he drifted into mining, becoming identified with some of the leading mining properties in the State, and was one of the men who worked the famous Annie Laurie mine when it was only a prospect. He bought stock in this mine, and this proved to be the foundation of his fortune and the turning point in his financial career. The returns from this mine placed Mr. Outzen beyond the possibility of want and enabled him to obtain a firm foothold in business life. He has built in Richfield one of the most elegant and attractive homes in the county, which was finished in 1890. He has retained much of his mining interests, having large faith in the future possibilities of the State in this direction, and in connection with this has devoted himself to agriculture. He is the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate in the heart of the city, and is counted among her wealthiest citizens.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated in Richfield, when he led to the altar Miss Minnie Ramlose, also a native of Jutland, Denmark, and daughter of Hans H. and Johannah Ramlose. The family came to America in the early seventies. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Outzen. They are named: Henry, who finished his education at the University of Utah; Martin W., Clarence A., Jesse R., Carl R., Oliver O., Edward L., Wallace V., Virginia O. and McKinley, named in honor of our late President.

In political belief Mr. Outzen is a staunch Republican, and takes a deep interest in all political matters. He filled the office of Mayor of Richfield for two terms, and for ten years was on the City Council.

He has also been active in Church work, and in 1882 went on a mission to his native land for the Mormon Church, laboring in that field two years. Mr. Outzen is just in the zenith of his manhood, and has yet before him a long life, in which he will undoubtedly carry to completion the splendid career which he has thus far made.



ROBERT SKELTON, Deceased. A review of the lives of the men who were instrumental in bringing this country out of its first state of wild, unfertile barrenness, and making it habitable for man, can but be interesting to the most casual reader, and it is with pleasure that we offer our readers this brief epitome of one of the strongest characters the early Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints ever brought to Utah. Orphaned at an early age, he learned self-reliance and acquired a sturdy, rugged personality young in life, so that when the time came that such men as he was needed for the great work of the Church in Utah, he was well qualified to respond to the call and take up with ardor the duties assigned him. For forty-six years he was in the brunt of the fight in Utah, more especially in Tooele County, and labored in the foreign mission fields, giving of his time and means freely to the upbuilding of the Church and country, and to the spreading of the gospel of Mormonism in other places. When he finally passed away, in the fullness of years, he was laid to rest amidst universal mourning, leaving a record of a life well and nobly spent.

Mr. Skelton was born in the town of Bruff, near the city of Carlisle, Cumberland County, England, in 1824. Both parents died when our subject was but six years of age, and he was then bound out to learn a trade, having several masters from then up to 1848, at which time, being past his majority and free to do as he liked, he decided to try his fortunes in America, and accordingly crossed the Atlantic ocean on the ship *Lord Maidstone*, landing in New Orleans after a voyage of eight weeks. He obtained employment in the town of Gravi, near Saint Louis, Missouri, and it was there that he first heard preached the gospel of Mormonism, which at once appealed to him with such force that he was soon numbered with the converts and baptized in March, 1849, by Elder James Davidson. After his conversion he joined an emigrant train bound for Council Bluffs, Iowa, from where they were to make the long trip across the plains to Utah. This was during the

fearful epidemic of cholera which swept the country and during the trip of three weeks many deaths occurred in the company from this disease. Mr. Skelton made the trip across the plains in the company of Ezra T. Benson, and settled in Tooele County, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, and up to the time of his death made his permanent home in Tooele City.

He was prominently identified with the work of the Church, being ordained a Seventy under the hands of President Joseph Young, February 3, 1851, and in August, 1852, was sent on a mission to Hindoostan, traveling with thirteen other Elders. The party left Salt Lake on October 29th, making the overland trip by way of San Bernardino, California, and reached Calcutta, India, the following April. Among the terrors of that memorable journey was a fearful monsoon which was encountered in the Bay of Bengal, and which lasted five weeks. Mr. Skelton first labored in Madras, but was recalled to Calcutta to preside over the East India Mission. Several of the Elders were recalled to Utah, and much of our subject's time was spent alone with the natives, mingling freely with the Brahmin priests, and had the privilege of seeing within their Temple the famous car of the Juggernaut. He returned to Utah in the fall of 1856, having completed a mission of almost five years' duration.

His marriage to Miss Eliza Angeline Gollaher was celebrated in February, 1857. Mrs. Skelton was born in Burton, Adams County, Illinois, on February 20, 1841. Her parents were William Culbertson and Elizabeth (Orton) Gollaher. The family came across the plains to Salt Lake City in 1849, locating in the Nineteenth Ward, and in November of that year Mrs. Skelton was baptized into the Church by Elder James Hawk, and confirmed by Bishop A. N. Raleigh. They moved to Tooele City in 1854 and the mother died there on August 24, 1856. Mrs. Skelton was but sixteen years of age at the time of her marriage, and proved to be a most loving and helpful helpmeet to her husband. She was of a kindly, sympathetic nature, often

found at the bedside of suffering, and known for her broad charities. Twelve children were born into this home, as follows: Elizabeth, born September 19, 1858; Adelia, born September 6, 1860; Robert, born May 31, 1863; James Patrick, born July 25, 1865; William Culbertson, born May 1, 1869; Oren, born December 11, 1872; Thomas born January 22, 1874, and died on August 26th of that year; Polly, born June 25, 1875, and died in July, 1902; Mary Louthera, born August 16 1878; Alma, born September 8, 1882; Pamela, born September 23, 1884; Olive, born September 17, 1886.

In public as well as private life Mr. Skelton was a familiar figure. He served his city in a number of capacities, being at one time Mayor, and also was a member of the Legislature during the winter of 1856-57. No worthy home enterprise was ever overlooked by him and his munificent donations and investments in such matters kept him in straightened financial circumstances much of the time, and was directly and indirectly the source of much good to Tooele County. He was associated with co-operative sheep and cattle companies, tanneries, etc., and did all in his power to better the educational facilities of his community. He was during his lifetime indefatigable in his efforts to acquire a large fund of useful information, and was known as a scholar of no mean ability, being versed in the Arabic language, which he frequently used in his private journal. A man of quiet and retiring disposition, he formed many lasting friendships, and those who knew him best remember him as a man who strove hard to make his life conform to that of his Master, caring but little for the plaudits of the world. His demise occurred on February 2, 1895, leaving a vacant place which has since been found hard to fill.



**J**ONATHAN S. PAGE, JR., President of the Nebo Stake of Zion, and a native son of Utah, comes of an old New Jersey family; tracing his ancestry back to David Page, who was born in that State in 1740, and died in 1803. Four generations bore the name of David, and then came Jonathan S., the father of our subject. He was born at New Port, Cumberland County, New Jersey, June 4, 1833. His mother was a daughter of Jonathan Scowell, a native of England, who died in 1847. The grandfather of our subject moved West with one of his sons in 1837, and the mother moved to Pennsylvania, the father of our subject being bound out to service to a Baptist minister, Henry Smalley, who died two years later, and he was then taken by a Baptist deacon, Gabriel Hall, with whom he lived for nine years. At the end of this time he joined his parents and came West with them in 1850, spending one year in Iowa, working for a time in Saint Joseph and in Nebraska, assisting to build a government fort among the Indians. The family came to Utah in 1852 in the company of Captain Outhouse, arriving in Salt Lake City, September 3rd of that year. At Pacific Springs, Jonathan S. and Wilber Green left the main body and arrived in Salt Lake City about ten days ahead of the rest of the company. This company had some skirmishes with the Indians, but got off without any fatalities. He settled in Payson and later participated in the Walker war, rendering valuable aid to the settlers of that section of the country. He also took part in the Black Hawk War and other Indian troubles; also in the Johnston army troubles. A full report of the services he rendered his country during this time is to be found in the report made to the first session of the Forty-first Congress, relating to Captain Jonathan S. Page's company.

Mr. Page was married in Salt Lake City August 12, 1855, to Mary Leaver, daughter of Samuel and Mary Leaver. Thirteen children were born of the marriage, all of whom are living. The mother of these children died on March 4, 1896. Mr. Page engaged in farming near Payson and became one of the most prominent men of his

county, serving most of his life in public office, until he retired from active business life a few years ago. He has been a member of the Mormon Church since he was eighteen years of age and served in many important offices in the Church.

Our subject was born in Salt Lake City, in May, 1856. He grew up in Payson, where the family moved in 1858, and received his education from the schools of this place. He lived here until 1878, when he went to Pi Ute County and lived for the next five years at Greenwich, again returning to Payson, and taking a position as clerk in the Co-operative store, of which his father was superintendent. He followed this business for some years, and later engaged in business for himself, handling queensware and glassware, principally, and also carrying a line of notions. He has built up a very successful business in this line, and owns a very beautiful home on Tenth street. In addition to this business he has also followed general farming, and owns a well-improved farm of one hundred and seventy acres, ranking with the most influential agriculturalists in the county.

Mr. Page was married in Salt Lake City May 23, 1878, to Miss Lilyus Curtis, daughter of George and Emma Curtis. Mrs. Page was born and raised in Payson, where her parents located in 1850, and her father was a member of the first school board in Payson. Eight children have been born of this union—Emma, now Mrs. Thomas Lerwil, living in this town; Mary a student at the Brigham Young Academy; Don S., at home; Arza C., Eva, George W., Earl L., and Anna.

In political belief Mr. Page is a member of the Republican party, and has always been an active worker along political lines. He filled the office of City Recorder four terms, and City Councilman one term.

He was born and reared in the Mormon Church, of which he is a faithful and consistent member, as are also his wife and children. In November, 1876, he was called to serve on a mission to the Southern States, and labored for eighteen months in Arkansas and Texas. He

received a second call to the Southern mission field in 1889, spending twenty-one months in West Virginia. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association in Payson, and became its first President; also took an active part in all Sunday School work. Mr. Page received his ordination as High Priest on December 13, 1891, and was set apart as Bishop of the Second Ward of Payson, retaining that position until December 13, 1901, at which time he received the call to the Presidency of Nebo Stake of Zion, which includes a third of Utah County, and covers the southern part of the county. His counselors are Hyrum Lemmon and Henry Gardner. This Stake numbers fifteen Wards, with a population of a little over eight thousand Saints. The Wards with the exception of one, are equipped with good substantial meeting houses, and in a generally flourishing condition, President Page spending a large portion of his time looking after their interests. Plans are now under way for a meeting house for the Ward that is at present without comfortable quarters, in which to hold devotional meetings.

Mr. Page began life as a poor boy and has climbed the ladder of success rung by rung, depending on his own natural ability and exertions. He has made a record which entitles him to a high place in the ranks of business men and farmers of this community, and his honorable and upright business methods have won for him the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

**O**RSON MAGLEBY, the leading merchant of Monroe, was born in Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah, November 8, 1865. He is a son of Hans O. and Eliza (Swenson) Magleby. Hans O. Magleby is a native of Denmark. In his early manhood he spent some years as a seaman. He learned the trade of cabinet-making and followed that trade in his native land. He emigrated to America, and is at this time conducting a furniture business at Monroe,

having the leading establishment in that line in Sevier County, and is a highly respected and prominent man in local matters. The mother of our subject was born in Norway. She became the mother of thirteen children, of whom our subject is the second, and the first one to be born in Box Elder County.

He grew up and attended the schools of his native village, later attending the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, where he took a general course. After completing his studies he returned home and took up work on the farm and also spent some time engaged in sheep herding. He continued in these lines until 1889, when he launched upon his mercantile career, opening a general merchandise business, which has been a success from its incipency, and the business has continued to increase until it has assumed large proportions and today is the leading mercantile establishment of this place.

Mr. Magleby was married to Miss Margaret Ann Warnock, who was born in Tooele, this State, and is a daughter of William A. and Susan (McIntyre) Warnock. Six children have come to gladden this home. They are named: Eliza Hope, Joseph H., Orson W., who died at the age of three years; Susan O., Grant and Heber N.

In political matters Mr. Magleby is a Democrat, and at this time is one of the Town Councilman.

He is a faithful member of the Mormon Church, in which he has been ordained an Elder, and then a member of the Forty-first Quorum of Seventies. In 1891 he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of Monroe, which important office he held until December, 1901. During the year 1890 he spent eight months in Temple work in the Manti Temple. He has also been very active in local Sunday School work, and is at this time principal of the theological class.

As a private citizen Mr. Magleby has by his quiet and unassuming manners, his life of strict integrity and his genial and pleasant manners won many friends; and in business circles he enjoys the confidence of all with whom he is associated.

**G**EORGE MELDRUM, of Provo, is a native of Bonny Scotland, and a member of the famous hand-cart company who crossed the Great American plains to Utah in 1860. He was born in Carston, Fifeshire, August 24, 1830, and is the son of John and Agnes (Hean) Meldrum. He grew to manhood in his native land, acquiring his scholastic education from the schools of that country, and there learned the trade of a shoemaker, which trade he pursued in his own country.

He became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon elders, and united with the Church on March 21, 1848, and from that time to the spring of 1860, spent a portion of his time in work for the Church. On March 21st of that year he sailed for America on board the ship *Underwriter*, landing at New York, and from there went direct to Florence, the headquarters of the Mormon emigrants, and there joined the hand-cart company and crossed the plains with them, arriving in Salt Lake City on September 1st. He reached Provo two days later, taking up his home in the Third Ward, and at once began business as a shoemaker, following his trade until 1877, when the heads of the Church called him for missionary work in his native land. After laboring eighteen months in the Edinboro Conference, he was sent to the Shetland Islands, where he remained six months. Upon his return to Provo in 1880 he engaged in farming, taking up land in the Old Fort field, and followed farming until 1900, when he retired from the more active duties of life, but retained most of his property, and at this time owns twenty acres of valuable land in the east field, besides three good houses which he built in Provo.

Mr. Meldrum's marriage occurred in Scotland, where he was united to Miss Jane Barclay on January 17, 1848. Mrs. Meldrum is still living. They have had eight children. Their first child, John B., died. The other children are: David, James L., George, Jr., William B., Thomas, Mary Jane, deceased; Margaret E., and Joseph.

During his residence in Provo Mr. Meldrum has proven himself to be a broad and liberal-

minded man, awake to the needs of his community and always willing to assist any worthy enterprise. He is a stockholder in the Provo Woolen Mills, and at one time a stockholder in the East and West Co-operative stores, and identified more or less with the mercantile life of Provo. He believes in education and has given his children the best possible with his means. In addition to this he has taught each of his sons a trade, which they still follow.

Mr. Meldrum has been active in all Church lines, passing through the offices of the Priesthood, and is now a member of the High Priests' Quorum of Utah Stake. For twenty years he held the office of Second Counselor to Bishop John E. Booth, of the Fourth Ward, and has for many years been active in the Sunday School work.

He came to Utah with almost nothing to begin life upon, having just three cents left after defraying his expenses, and from that time forward has had to make his own way entirely alone. By dint of hard work and close economy he was able to get a little start, and has come to be one of the substantial men of his community, enjoying in his old age the fruits of a well-spent life, and having the entire respect and confidence of the people with whom he has been associated.

**J**AMES M. BOLITHO. Among the men who have come to make Utah their home during the past decade, it is safe to say none is more deservedly popular than the gentleman whose name heads this article. Himself an American born, he comes of an old and distinguished English family, the early ancestors of whom came to England during the reign of William the Conqueror and were prominent in English history. The grandfather of our subject, Henry Bolitho, was overseer for Sir Cannon Rogers in England for many years. By trade he was a landscape gardener, and acquired a large reputation for his skill in this line. His brother was Sir Thomas B. Bolitho, who was a member of the House of Commons in the Nineteenth century. Henry Bolitho married Miss

Mary J. Moyses, and with his family came to America in 1842. He settled in Galena, Illinois, where he continued his profession, and there laid out the City Cemetery soon after his arrival. He died in that city at the age of eighty-three years and was buried in this cemetery. The father of our subject is James Bolitho, who was born in Cornwall County, England, in 1825. He grew to man's estate in that country, and followed farming, gardening and mining. He came to America in 1842 with his father, and first located in Greensborough, North Carolina, where he worked in the mines for four years, and then moved to Galena, Illinois, where he also worked in the mines, being employed in the lead mines, and also conducted a farm. In 1869 he moved his family to Alden, Hardin County, Iowa, where he bought land, a part of which is at this time within the confines of the Central Iowa stock farm, and which is now occupied by the brother of our subject, R. L. Mr. Bolitho's wife, the mother of our subject, was Mary Anna (Richards) Bolitho, also a native of Cornwall County, England. She died in Alden, Iowa, at the age of sixty-four years, in 1894. Thirteen children were born into this family, six sons and seven daughters, of whom but two sons and one daughter are now living. The senior Mr. Bolitho is now living in the enjoyment of good health and the fruits of a well spent life at his home in Richfield, Utah.

Our subject was born in Galena, Jo. Davis County, Illinois, August 31, 1859. He attended the Mount Hope district school in that city, and later finished his education at Alden, Iowa. After completing his studies, Mr. Bolitho went to Boone, Iowa, and entered upon a railroad career. He commenced to work for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, as brakeman on a freight train, and after four months in that line went to firing, which he followed for three years and ten months, and at the end of that time was promoted to be an engineer, and for the next seven years run a locomotive from Boone west to the Missouri River. His health failing, he resigned his position in March, 1890, and started on a pleasure trip through the Northwest

with a view of locating when he found a suitable location. He went as far as Sitka, Alaska, and traveled to some extent through the Rocky Mountain country. In the spring of 1891, he located in Richfield, Utah, and opened up a hardware store, which was the only exclusive store of the kind in Southern Utah. He continued to operate this business until December, 1899, when he sold out to his son-in-law, D. B. Meteer. During the year 1890 he worked nine months for the Rio Grande Western Railroad as locomotive engineer, while they were taking up the steel rails on the Utah desert and laying them down on the line from Thistle to Manti.

He owns a magnificent farm of two hundred acres, known as the Valley Lawn Farm, located one mile east of Richfield, which is one of the most highly improved and beautiful places in the county. This farm is supplied with water from six flowing wells, which have a capacity of five hundred gallons of water per minute. Since he sold his hardware business he has devoted the most of his time to the care of this farm, where he spends the greater portion of his time.

Mr. Bolitho was married in Hampton, Iowa, in 1880, to Miss Mary K. Lewis, a native of Burlingame, Kansas, where she was born in 1860. When a child her parents moved to Wisconsin, where they remained but a short time and then went to Alden, Iowa. Her parents were Alden P. and Margaret (Brander) Lewis. The father was a native of Ohio, and the mother of Prince Edward Island. The father followed the occupation of farming throughout his life. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Company K of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and was promoted to be Lieutenant of his company, serving from 1861 to 1865. He died in Clyde, Kansas, in 1896, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mrs. Lewis had three brothers in this war. She became the mother of six children, of whom Mrs. Bolitho is the third, and is still living in Richfield. Mr. and Mrs. Bolitho have had two children born to them—Maude E., now Mrs. D. B. Meteer, of this place, and James M., who died in infancy.

Politically our subject is a believer in the prin-



ciples of the Republican party, and has taken a deep interest in municipal affairs during his residence in Utah. He has served as City Councilman, and has the distinction of being the first Gentile to hold public office in the City of Richfield. He was a member from Sevier County of the first State Legislature, and was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

**R**OYAL A. BARNEY, one of the leading merchants of Provo, was born in Salt Lake City October 1, 1860, and is the son of Royal and Esther B. (Wright) Barney. Royal Barney was a native of New York State, and among the early converts to Mormonism, leaving his native State and joining the colony at Kirtland, and passed through all the hardships incident to that people from that time forward. He crossed the plains about 1850 and settled in Salt Lake City, where he died in 1890. He was by trade a bridge-builder, and assisted in constructing many of the first bridges built in Utah. Our subject's mother was a native of Massachusetts; she became the mother of two children, of whom Royal A. was the youngest.

Mr. Barney grew up in Salt Lake and received his education from the schools of that city, leaving school when only thirteen years of age and entering the employ of F. Auerbach and Brother, where he received his first training in the dry goods business. He remained with this firm thirteen years, rising to be head clerk and general salesman in the clothing department. In 1889 he came to Provo and entered upon his business career, forming a partnership with R. R. Irvine, under the firm name of Irvine & Barney, which partnership existed until the spring of 1895, when Mr. Barney purchased the interest of his partner and conducted the business alone. The business had become enlarged to such an extent that better quarters were necessary and he moved to his present location on West Center street. Here he conducted two stores, the clothing and furnishing department being in a separate building. The establishment continued to grow, and at this

time Mr. Barney has the largest and most complete line of dry goods and furnishing goods to be found in the city, and has enlarged his place of business from time to time as more space was demanded.

Our subject married in 1881 to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, of Salt Lake, and by this marriage nine children have been born—Viola, Roy T., Bertha, Florence, Laura, J. Forest, Mary, James R., and Dee.

In politics Mr. Barney is a Democrat. He was President of the Provo City Council for two years. In 1885 he was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Democratic party of Salt Lake City and is at all times at the service of his party and alive to the needs of the public.

Mr. Barney is an ardent sportsman, fond of his gun and rod, and is President of the Provo Gun Club; he is also a well-known athlete, and popular wherever known. In the business world he has made a record of which a much older man might well be proud, and is regarded as a gentleman of the highest integrity and unquestioned honor. Beginning at the very bottom of the ladder he has unaided worked his way up to success, overcoming every obstacle with an undaunted determination and a spirit that did not know the meaning of the word "fail."

Mr. Barney is deeply interested in the protection of the fish and game of the State, and has spent considerable time in the legislative halls of the State, working for better legislation along that line.

**H**ANS TUFT, President of the Richfield Commercial and Savings Bank, is one of the men who began at the very bottom rung of the ladder, and by the exercise of his own inherent ability, pluck and an undaunted determination to overcome every obstacle, has scaled the highest peaks of success and today occupies a commanding position among the astute and successful business men of Sevier County. As an agriculturalist, stockman and financier, he has met with unquali-

fied success and made a career of which any man might well be proud. Handicapped in his earlier life with a meagre stock of book knowledge, he has applied his leisure time to self-culture and is today a widely read and well informed man on all the questions of the day.

Mr. Tuft was born in Veila, Denmark, June 1, 1851, and is the son of Hans and Annie (Thompson) Tuft. Nine children were born in this family, of whom our subject was the sixth. The mother died in Denmark in 1861 at the age of thirty-nine years, and three years later the father emigrated to America with four of his sons, of whom our subject was one. Of the brothers who remained in Denmark, Nels died there at the age of thirty years. He was a commissioned officer in the regular army at the time of his death. The brother Thomas is still living in Denmark, near the old homestead. The father and sons came direct to Utah and upon arriving in the State went at once to Gunnison, in San Pete County, where he followed farming. He died at the home of our subject in 1892 at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Our subject was twelve years of age when he came to Utah, and had but few opportunities to prosecute his studies after coming here, the schools of that day affording but meagre advantages to the sons of pioneers. At the tender age of fourteen years he started out in life for himself, first working on farms and in a saw mill. However, he was of an adventurous and ambitious nature, and soon tiring of working for wages he secured a piece of land, which he worked and gradually entered into the stock-raising business, beginning in a small way and increasing his herd from time to time. For many years he was a heavy dealer in live stock, in which he met with good success, and is still engaged in that line to some extent. In 1899 he organized the Commercial and Savings Bank of Richfield, which was capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars. He became President of the institution, and has held that position since. In addition to this enterprise he is heavily interested in mining, and is also a stockholder in the Elsinore Roller Mills. His home is in Monroe, and is regarded as one of

the most elegant and modern residences in the County of Sevier.

Mr. Tuft was married in Panaca, Nevada, in 1872, to Miss Josephine Wicklund, a native of Sweden. She came to Utah with her parents when but a babe. They first settled in San Pete County, and there the father died. The mother re-married and the family moved to Washington County. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tuft—Albert H., Carl, Assistant Cashier in his father's bank; Herbert E., Leroy, Annie J., died at the age of seventeen years; Hazel, Frank, died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Tuft is a Democrat. He served one term as a County Commissioner and one term as County Assessor of Sevier County. Aside from these offices he has taken a deep interest in all political matters, and has filled a number of positions of honor and trust.

**B**ISHOP JUSTIN A. LOVELESS is a native son of Utah, who, while still a young man, has already displayed such business ability as to place him among the leading business men of the city of Payson, where he was born December 18, 1867, and is the son of John and Mary (Gange) Loveless. Our subject was the only son of his mother, who was a native of England, and died while her son was still very young. John Loveless was a native of Kentucky. He became a member of the Mormon Church in 1832 and with his family crossed the plains and came to Utah in 1852. He located in Payson in 1855, and lived there until the time of his death in 1880. He had married the second time and when he died left a family of eight children. Our subject was raised in Payson and as a boy attended the public schools until fifteen years of age. At eighteen years of age he became associated with George Todd and Joseph D. Stark as manufacturers and dealers in harness and saddlery at Payson, Utah, under the firm name of George Todd & Company. Two years later he and Mr. Stark succeeded to the business, and during the past thirteen years the firm has built

up one of the leading harness and saddlery businesses in Southern Utah. Mr. Loveless is still the senior member of the firm of Loveless & Stark, and they are successfully conducting two harness and saddlery houses in Payson. Mr. Loveless has also built up a prosperous business as Notary Public and Insurance Agent.

Bishop Loveless has been twice married. His first wife was Alice Stark, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Stark, whom he married in 1890. She died eight years later, leaving two children—Leah and Edna. His marriage to Anna Jones occurred in September, 1900. She is the daughter of Joseph S. and Alice Jones. They have one child, Glen LeRoi.

Prior to the division on party lines Mr. Loveless was a member of the People's party, holding the position of Chairman at the time of the division. Since the division he has been identified with the Democratic party. In 1892 he was elected Recorder of Payson City and served in that capacity for three years.

In 1895 he received the election as a member of the City Council, but resigned it to go on a mission for the Church. The call to this mission came in 1896 and he left in May of that year for California, where he labored in the cities of Sacramento, San Francisco, San Diego and in Eldorado County, spending twenty-six months in this work. For ten or twelve years he has been a teacher in the Sunday Schools and was for two years Assistant Superintendent. He served as President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association for one year, and was one of the Counselors in that society for two and a half years and Secretary for three years. In January, 1901, he received the ordination of High Priest and was made Second Counselor to Bishop John E. Huish, and February 16, 1902, was ordained Bishop of the First Ward of Payson, to succeed Bishop Huish.

Bishop Loveless is regarded as one of the most enterprising young business men in Payson; his entire life has been spent in Utah County, and he is well known and stands high in the estimation of the people with whom he has been associated.



ROBERT MONTGOMERY, SR., Deceased. The story of the life of Robert Montgomery is that of a man of wide culture, high education and brilliant attainments; one of those strong characters that seem to tower above their fellow men as the oak above the pigmies of the forest; a man designed by nature and environment to be a leader, and filling his mission with the calmness and assurance of the man who makes no mistakes, knowing he has the ability to carry to a successful termination whatever he undertakes. He came to Utah when the country was yet new and undeveloped, and ill health compelling him to give over to his sons the management of his business, devoted his keen brain power to the interests of his country and Church, winning the applause and undying approbation of those whom he served, until death claimed the frail clay at a comparatively early age.

The birth of our subject occurred in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1800. He was the son of James and Margarette (Goodwin) Montgomery. James Montgomery was by profession an engineer, and during his lifetime was employed by the Eddington foundry, in Glasgow. He was twice married, his first wife, Margarette Goodwin, bore him four children—Nathan, Robert our subject; James and John. He had no children by the second wife. The family belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

Our subject was reared in the city of Glasgow, where he obtained an excellent education, and after completing his studies was apprenticed to the engineer's trade in the Eddington shops, where his father and three brothers were employed. After completing his apprenticeship he continued in the employ of the Eddington Company until twenty-five years of age, when he was engaged by the French Government to go to Paris in the capacity of master workman in the building of the first steam engines ever built in France. He remained in the employ of the French Government four years and during this time became quite proficient in the language of that country. Being a skilled draughtsman, he drafted many of the patterns for the machinery

he built. About 1829 he returned to Scotland, and was married to Miss Mary Wilson, of Green Oak. After his marriage he again took up his work as an engineer and plied it in his own land until 1831. Marvelous stories of the opportunities afforded skilled labor in America had often been heard by Mr. Montgomery, and he finally concluded to investigate the truth of these reports himself. Accordingly in company with his wife he set sail for the United States, and landed in New York harbor on March 31, 1831. The following morning, April 1st, his first child, James, was born. Mr. Montgomery did not linger in the United States, but pushed on to Montreal, Canada, where he worked at his trade for about two years, and in that place his second child, John, was born on June 3, 1832. Tiring of the lack of freedom imposed upon him by a too close application to his work he decided to try a more independent mode of living, and moving to upper Canada engaged in farming, at which he continued for about three years. The first daughter, Isabell, was born on this farm in July, 1835. The following year the family moved to Detroit, Michigan, where the father entered the employ of a Mr. Davis in the manufacture of steam engines. His third son, Robert, was born in Detroit on May 8, 1837. A few years after moving to Detroit his employer failed, and being obliged to look for other means of employment, our subject became engineer on the steamboat *Fort Greshette*, plying between Detroit and Port Sarnia. While engaged in this work he met with an accident which resulted in the loss of one of his eyes, and about 1839 he returned to his farm in Canada, where he continued to farm until 1846. That spring some Mormon missionaries visited the locality where Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery lived, and after listening to their presentation of the gospel, they were constrained to accept its teachings, and accordingly sold out their farm and proceeded to join the headquarters of the Church at Nauvoo, Illinois. However, after making the long trip of seven hundred miles by ox team, they discovered the Saints being driven from their homes by an infuriated mob, and forced to flee for their

lives. After spending a month in Nauvoo, resting themselves and their tired animals from the fatigues of the long journey, the family crossed the Mississippi river into Iowa, and the father built a home near Farmington, purchasing a small farm of sixty acres of what was known as half-breed land. In the summer of 1847 his house was burned to the ground, presumably by the enemies of the Mormon Church. Kind neighbors came to the rescue of the unfortunate family and assisted them in building another home, in which they continued to live until the spring of 1850, when Mr. Montgomery sold his farm and once more started to join the headquarters of his people, the trip this time leading them across the great American plains. Our subject owned two wagons and five yoke of oxen, besides a number of head of loose cattle. He joined the company under command of Captain Foot, and arrived in Salt Lake City on September 14, 1850.

Arriving in Utah he came at once to Ogden and took up his home in Brown's Fort, where the family remained until the following spring when the father moved to what is now North Ogden, and there took up a squatter's claim of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he spent the balance of his life, engaged in farming and stock raising. Like all land in this section, his was in its natural state when he settled upon it, and after clearing it of wild growth he sowed the first whole acre of wheat put in in North Ogden. He had never wholly recovered his strength after the accident which deprived him of the use of his eye, and it was but a short time after he had put his farm in North Ogden in good shape before he was compelled to give it over to the care of his sons and retire from the more arduous tasks to which he had been accustomed. However, while a severe trial to Mr. Montgomery, this circumstance proved an undisguised blessing to the new country, which stood much in need of one who could devote intelligently his time to its advancement and improvement, and to this work our subject turned with the same complete absorption that had characterized him on other occasions. He assisted

to build the North Ogden canal, the first ditch to be constructed, and at the first election held in his precinct was the Secretary. Locally he was much interested in the work of the Church and held the office of High Priest. In those days the pleasures of the people were of the simplest, and here, too, Mr. Montgomery was able to come to the help of the young, teaching not only the art of dancing, but the more manly one of boxing, in both of which he was himself an adept.

Besides the children already enumerated there were born to Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery the following children: Margarette, wife of Milo Gardner; Nathaniel, Mary E., wife of William Bailey; William, Joseph H., who died in 1890; Hyrum, who was killed in a snowslide, and Alma. The oldest daughter, Isabell, is now the widow of Benjamin Cazier.

Mr. Montgomery passed away on April 17, 1863, in his home in North Ogden, at the age of sixty-three years, after a most useful and happy life. His wife survived him and died at the age of sixty-four years, on May 8, 1877.

**T**HOMAS JEFFERSON PATTEN, one of the old residents of Provo, comes of an old Indiana family, and has been a resident of this State since 1850. He was born in Green county, Indiana, April 10, 1828, and is the son of John and Henry (Ingersoll) Patten, who trace their ancestors back to William the Conqueror; they were residents of Lancastershire during the reign of Henry VIII. and stood high in the service of the King. Near the close of the seventeenth century three brothers sailed for America. One died at sea; one settled in the South, and our subject's father settled in the North and was a veteran of the War of 1812. Apostle David Patten was an uncle of our subject and was martyred at Far West, Missouri, being the first subject to fall at the hands of the mob. Mrs. Patten was a cousin of Robert G. Ingersoll. The parents became members of the Mormon Church about 1832 and in the spring of 1833 moved to Jackson coun-

ty, Missouri, where the headquarters of the Church was then located. Being driven out of this county the family then moved into Clay county and there the father bought two farms and had a maple sugar grove from which he made sugar. From this place he moved into Caldwell county, near Far West, at Knobtown, and again began farming, but only remained there one year, when he again moved, this time to Davis county, in the same State, taking up two farms, and began the erection of a flour and sawmill at what is now Pattenburg, named in honor of the senior Mr. Patten. The project was abandoned, however, and the family went to Far West, where they remained until the spring of 1839 and then moved to Nauvoo, taking up coal land on Bear creek at Morley's settlement. This land was traded to Doctor Garland for land on the half breed tract in Lee county, Iowa, where he moved in the fall of 1839 and settled in the barracks of the old Fort Des Moines, and lived there until the spring of 1846, following the main body of the Mormons to Council Bluffs. Later he crossed the river into the Indian territory, now Nebraska, where he put up a cabin and cut hay for the winter on the ground where the city of Omaha now stands. He wintered his cattle at old Fort Calhoun. He died in the Spring of 1847 as the result of exposure on the day the pioneers started for Utah.

Our subject, who was at this time nineteen years of age, became the head of the family and assumed the responsibility of caring for his mother and the younger members, with his brother John. They moved that same year to Andrew county, Missouri, with a view of fitting out wagons and making the trip across the plains with the other members of the Mormon Church. They lived in this place long enough to raise two crops and then returned to Council Bluffs. Our subject and his brother John were able to earn enough to complete their preparations for crossing the plains, and in the spring of 1850 the family crossed the plains in Captain Aaron Johnson's company. Cholera was prevalent during that year and many members of the company died of the disease.

Upon reaching Utah the family located in Manti, San Pete county, our subject returning to Salt Lake City with one yoke of oxen that same fall, to purchase wheat for bread for winter. They remained in Manti until after the Walker war in 1853, sustaining great losses of crops, and here the mother died in 1853. Mr. Patten came to Provo the following year and took his home in the city, buying farming land on the lake bottom, selling his place in 1856 and moving to Carson Valley, in company with Judge Drummond and Indian Agent Hert, to help colonize Carson Valley, Nevada, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres on the Carson river near Genoa, from where he made a trip that same year to Calaveras county, California, with the first train of wagons to cross the Sierra Nevada mountains on the Murphy route. He remained in Carson Valley but a year, and in the fall of 1857 returned to Provo, where he again engaged in farming and for several years made and sold sorghum molasses. His property on the Provo river was washed away by the high water of 1862 and in 1864 he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of Provo bench land, part of which he set out in fruit trees. Here he built a fine home in 1882.

Our subject served through the Tintic and Black Hawk wars and his life has been closely identified with that of Utah ever since he first came to the State. He takes a lively interest in the matter of proper irrigation and is President of the Provo Bench Canal Company. He also assisted to build the road through Provo canyon, being a stockholder in the company that made and owned the road before it was bought by the county. As this road connects Wasatch and Utah counties, it was a most important piece of work.

Mr. Patten was married in 1853 to Johanna, daughter of John and Lavina (Clearwater) Hollister. They have a family of ten children—Thomas J., Jr., Vina, Johanna, Hannah, Ida, Melissa, William Wallace, Alva, Phoebe, and David Wyman.

In political belief Mr. Patten is a Democrat and has served his city and county in many capacities, taking a deep interest in the work of his party and is now Register for Provo Bench District and

President of the Democratic club of his district.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Patten are active workers in all Church circles. Mr. Patten has filled the office of High Priest and was for some time First Counselor to Bishop Duke of the First Ward, Provo. He was also the first Sunday School Superintendent under the Sunday School Union. Mrs. Patten started the first Sunday School on the Bench, and has been for some years President of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association.



ALMA SMITH, one of the pioneers of 1847, was born at Newark, New Jersey, March 31, 1834, and is the son of James H. and Hannah (Van Wagoner) Smith. The parents became members of the Mormon Church in 1844 and went to Nauvoo the following year, remaining there until the Saints were expelled by the mob in 1846, when they went to Winter Quarters and the following spring made preparations to cross the plains to Utah, coming out in the company under command of Jedediah Grant in the fall of the same year. The father assisted in making the North Fort in Salt Lake City and there lived for a year with his family, moving them onto a farm in the Big Cottonwood during 1848, remaining there until 1860, when he came to Provo and took up a home in the Third Ward, and engaged in his trade as a shoemaker. He was also a musician of some ability and took quite a prominent part in musical circles of those days. He was leader of the first choir in Salt Lake City, and taught music in Provo. He instructed his children, and as they grew up organized a string band among them, composing the music himself, and this organization became very popular throughout Salt Lake and Utah counties, where they furnished a large proportion of the musical entertainment and were fine performers. In 1879 Mr. Smith went to California on a visit and made his home at Westminster for ten years, owning a farm and following his musical career. He died there in 1888, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In the Church he held the office of Counselor to the

President of the High Priests' Quorum, of which he was a member. He was twice married; his first wife died in New Jersey, and by his second marriage he has a family of eleven children, of whom five sons and one daughter are now living—Halma, our subject; Hyrum V., Joseph V., Henry, Edwin W., and Eunice, wife of John Croft. The mother of these children died in October, 1901, at the age of eighty-seven.

Our subject was a boy of eleven years when his parents went to Nauvoo, and has a very vivid remembrance of the hardships endured through the persecutions of the mob, and also of the days that followed. His early education was received from the schools in the different places where his parents lived, and later from such opportunities as came to him in Utah, but owing to the migratory character of their lives in his early years and the meagre opportunities afforded by the conditions then existing in this State, his education was very limited as far as book knowledge went. Being in his fourteenth year when the trip across the plains was made, he was able to render considerable aid to his father, and drove one of the ox teams the entire distance; also took his turn standing guard against the attacks of the Indians. After he came to Utah he assisted in making the adobe brick used in the construction of the fort, and later participated in the Indian wars, fighting in some of them and acting as guard in others.

He remained at home with his father until his marriage in 1859, when he began farming in a small way, spending a considerable portion of his time studying music under the instruction of his father. He came to Provo when his father did, in 1860, settling on the place where he has since made his home, at No. 390 West First North. He made the adobe bricks with which his house was built and here continued his music, conducting a nursery and raising garden seeds, plants, etc. for market. He also took up some wild land on the east side of the river, just at the foot of the mountains, which he cleared and cultivated, and planted out in fruit trees. Here he has one of the finest fruit farms in the county, and has built a comfortable dwelling where the

family make their residence during the summer months. He is at this time engaged in erecting a new house on his property in Provo, which, when completed, promises to be one of the finest and most modern homes in the city. Mr. Smith prosecuted his studies under one of the well-known professors of Salt Lake City and has become a musician of considerable note, being a member of the Marshall band, of which he is Captain, and of which he plays the bass drum.

Among the enterprises in which our subject engaged in order to get a start in life, was that of fishing on Utah Lake, owning a seine eight hundred yards long and capable of drawing up several barrels of trout at a time, which he packed and shipped to market. He also manufactured bricks on his farm for some years, furnishing among other buildings over six hundred thousand bricks for the State Mental Hospital. He has also been quite active in the work of building up of the city, assisting to build the schools and meeting houses, mills, etc., and also a number of the canals and roads.

Mr. Smith's marriage occurred in 1859 to Miss Anna B. Boulton, daughter of Curtis E. and Rebecca (Bunker) Boulton, prominent members of the Mormon Church. Mr. Boulton was book-keeper for the Prophet Joseph Smith for two years and came to Utah in 1848, assuming the position of accountant for the Church officials, and later for Governor Cummings. He was also for many years Indian agent at Salt Lake City. He was a man of unusual education, speaking fluently thirteen different languages and dialects, and was considered the peer of Orson Pratt, one of the most brilliant men the Church has yet known, in this line. While in France during 1849 he translated the Book of Mormon into that language, and also performed various other valuable services for the Church. He died in 1890, at Salina, Utah. Mrs. Boulton was a descendant of an old family of that name, and daughter of Henry Bunker, owner of the famous "Bunker Hill." She died in Salt Lake City in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have an interesting family of six children—Gertrude, Halma B., James E., Luella, wife of Dan Kellogg, foreman

of the Union Pacific roundhouse at Oakland, California; Alpheus J. and Edith M.

Mr. Smith has since the division on party lines been an active supporter of the Democratic party, but not an office seeker. He is a member of the Forty-fifth Quorum of Seventies, and a consistent member of the Mormon Church. His whole life has been one of honorable and upright living, winning by his own unaided efforts the affluence that is now his, and is a highly respected citizen of Provo.



WILLIAM H. SEEGMILLER, President of the Sevier Stake of Zion. Many of the earlier residents of Utah were of foreign birth; coming here from almost every nation on the globe. Among those who claim Canada as their birthplace, is the gentleman whose name heads this list, and who through forty years of mingled prosperity and adversity has stood firm to the principles which first actuated him in choosing Utah as a home. He has had a most interesting and varied career, and during the years spent in Utah has occupied many high positions in public and ecclesiastical life.

Mr. Seegmiller was born in the village of Baden, Waterloo County, Ontario, Canada, December 19, 1843, and is the son of Adam and Anna E. (Knechtel) Seegmiller. The father was born in Bavaria, Germany, where he grew to manhood. Upon reaching his majority he went to Paris, France, in order to avoid the conscript, and remained in that city long enough to become a skilled shoemaker, having been apprenticed to the trade as a boy. From Paris he went to Canada, taking passage on a sailing vessel, and during the trip across the Atlantic met the lady who afterwards became his wife. The marriage was solemnized in Preston, Ontario, Canada. Upon his arrival in Canada, Mr. Seegmiller met his brother Jacob, and together they engaged in the tannery business, establishing three plants; one near Baden, one at Stratford, and one at Goodrich, and continued together until the father of our subject retired from active business. He

became a very wealthy and influential man in that portion of the province, acquiring a large amount of real estate, both farm land and city property. He built the Palmerston House at Stratford, which at that time was considered the finest hotel in that section of Canada. While engaged in the tannery business the brothers also manufactured a line of harnesses, saddlery and boots and shoes. Mr. Seegmiller's death occurred in Stratford in 1857, at the age of fifty years, his demise being deeply regretted wherever he was known. The grandfather of our subject on his father's side was also in his time a prominent man, of large wealth, but lost his fortune during the time of Napoleon. Our subject's maternal grandparents emigrated to Canada from Germany. The father was a weaver by trade. This family is still largely represented in Ontario Canada.

Up to the age of eighteen years Mr. Seegmiller lived in Canada and received his early education in the schools of that country. In 1861 in company with his two brothers, Daniel and Adam, he left the home of his childhood and started for the United States, his destination being the State of California. They traveled by rail to Saint Joseph, Missouri, and there met a company of people bound for Utah, and traveled with them to Florence, Nebraska, where they joined a company of emigrants coming across the plains under the guidance of Captain Duncan. While in Florence our subject was converted to the doctrine of Mormonism, and thus his plans were changed and his life turned into a new channel. He at once abandoned the idea of going to California, and accompanied the train to Utah, driving three yoke of oxen across the plains for Jacob Gates. His brothers also found employment as drivers, Daniel driving a team for C. V. Spencer, and Adam driving for Captain Hooper. Up to this time the vast herds of buffalo had constantly menaced the peace and safety of the previous emigrant trains, but they were already beginning to disappear, and during this trip occasioned no trouble to the travelers, the journey being a most pleasant one, the constantly changing scenery proving of great in-



terest to our travelers. There were eleven children in the Seegmiller family, eight of whom remained in Canada with the parents. A few years after our subject came to Utah he was joined by his mother, but the other children remained there some years longer.

Our subject reached Salt Lake City in September, 1861, and at once went to work for President Brigham Young, and while in his employ made a trip to the Missouri river in 1862 and assisted in bringing emigrants and freight to Salt Lake City. During the winter of 1862-63 he made a trip to California with a mule and horse train for Woodmansee & Company of Salt Lake City, and in the spring of 1863 made another trip to the Missouri river for President Young. On the return trip he brought a separator across the plains for Joseph Pingree, now a resident of Ogden. That fall he bought a yoke of oxen and a wagon and hauled wood from the canyons, peddling it about town; he also took up a farm on the Jordan River, three miles from the city, and together with his wood hauling engaged in farming until 1867. He was then called with a party of forty young men to go on a colonization mission to Lincoln County, Nevada. The object of this settlement was the raising of cotton, which proved a very successful venture. Our subject remained there until the fall of 1871. During the winter of 1870-71 a line was run to decide the boundary between Utah and Nevada, and this colony having located on the Nevada side, the officers of that Territory attempted to collect three years' taxes from the colony, but this was refused, as through a misunderstanding as to the exact location of the line, they had believed themselves to be in Utah and had paid their taxes in this Territory. They acted under instructions of Brigham Young, who wrote a letter advising them as to the proper course to pursue in the event that they either decided to remain there or return to Utah. All of the company with the exception of Daniel Bonelli, returned to Utah. Mr. Bonelli is now one of the wealthy men of Nevada, having interests on the Colorado, Saint Joseph, Saint Thomas and Muddy rivers in Lincoln County.

Upon leaving Lincoln County, Mr. Seegmiller came back to Salt Lake City and engaged in teaming, having a contract to haul bullion from the Buell and Bateman smelter at the mouth of the Little Cottonwood canyon, loading his teams with lime rock on the trip up and bringing bullion on the trip to town. He followed this until November of that year, making big wages. That fall his youngest sister, Amelia, died in Salt Lake City, and he returned to Canada for the purpose of settling his father's estate, remaining there until the spring of 1872. He was accompanied on this trip by his mother, and when they returned to Utah two sisters of our subject, Anna McCullough and her three children, and Louisa-na Hepler and her family, accompanied them. Shortly after their return they met a son of Brigham Young, Joseph A., who had charge of the territory from Fayette, north of Gunnison, to the Colorado river, in the southern part of the State. He was very anxious for the family to locate in his territory, and after looking over the district our subject located in Richfield. That fall he went to Saint George and moved his family to Richfield the following spring, 1873. On this trip he drove the first loaded wagon through the Clear Creek Canyon.

Mr. Seegmiller received the appointment of Bishop of Richfield and retained that office until 1877, when he became Second Counselor to President Franklin Spencer, holding that position for ten years, and in 1887 became First Counselor to President A. K. Thurber. About this time he was sent on a mission to Canada, leaving in May and being recalled in December, reaching home on Christmas Eve. He was recalled for the purpose of taking charge of the Sevier Stake, and of which Stake he became President, May 26, 1888, and has filled that responsible position ever since, devoting a large portion of his time to the work.

In connection with his Church work he still conducts his farm. He was for many years a stockholder in the Co-operative store, in which he clerked for eight months. He has been closely associated with a great many enterprises for the upbuilding and advancement of Richfield since

the time he took up his residence here, and is among the most influential and highly respected citizens of the city.

Mr. Seegmiller has been twice married. His first marriage occurred in Salt Lake City, November 17, 1867, when he was united to Miss Mary A. Laidlaw, born in Staffordshire, near Liverpool. Her parents were Frank and Jane (Graham) Laidlaw, both of Scotch birth, who came to England, and after the birth of their daughter started for America. The father died of cholera while on the trip up the river from New Orleans, and the mother and daughter continued the journey to Utah. Fifteen children were born to Mr. Seegmiller as a result of this union—William A., married and living in Richfield; Dan, died in infancy; Chariton, married and living in Richfield; Clara J., now Mrs. J. J. Toronto, of Salt Lake City; Frank K., took a course in French in Geneva, Switzerland; Deronda C., Lizzie B., Junius, a student in the Brigham Young Academy at Provo; Amelia, also a student at that institution; Louisanna, Call, died in infancy; Irine, Marion, Ferry L., died in infancy; Mary died at the age of four years. Of these children Frank K. was called to go on a mission to Germany and returned home in 1899, after serving between three and four years. Chariton served on a mission to Florida and Alabama from 1893 to 1895. William A. spent the time from 1891 to 1895 in missionary work in the South Sea Islands. Our subject's second marriage was to Sarah Jane Stewart, who was born in Ogden, January 10, 1855, and died in Richfield, February 12, 1882. The ceremony was performed in Salt Lake City January 12, 1874. Four children were born of this union—Joseph W., married and living in Richfield; Rulon H., Minnie N., now Mrs. Lester Quist, of Monroe, and Sarah M., a student at the Brigham Young Academy of Provo. Rulon was called for missionary work in Idaho, Montana and Oregon, and labored in those States from 1888 to 1890.

In politics Mr. Seegmiller has been a staunch adherent of the Democratic principles ever since the separation on National political lines. He served as a member of the Territorial Legislature

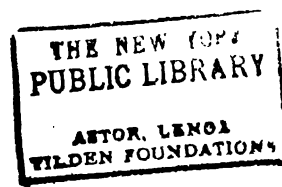
in 1888 and in 1890 was a member of the Senate. In 1892 he held the honor of being Speaker of the House of Representatives. He has served Richfield as Mayor for two terms, and has also filled the offices of County Treasurer, Selectman, Trustee of Schools and County Superintendent of Schools. It has been largely through his able efforts that Richfield has such an excellent system of water ways, and in various directions his energies have been expended to the good of the community at large.

He was a member of the Board of University Land Commissioners, who sold the University land, an amount of land equal to two townships, the same having been set aside by the Federal government for the benefit of the State University; and the Board of which Mr. Seegmiller was a member was the first Board to so handle this land as to be able to dispose of it, and thus secure revenue with which to further the work of the university. The successful manner in which the problem was carried out is largely due to Mr. Seegmiller's untiring efforts in the matter.



GEORGE MELDRUM, JR., came to Utah as an infant, being carried across the plains of America in the arms of his mother, who walked the entire distance and helped her husband push a hand-cart. The remarkable undertakings of these two hand-cart expeditions and the sufferings, trials and hardships endured by the people composing the company have become matters of common history, but can never be fully appreciated by those who did not participate in them.

Mr. Meldrum was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 26, 1856, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Barclay) Meldrum, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He spent his boyhood days in Provo, living the life of most farmers' sons, and obtaining such schooling as was possible at that time. He started out in life for himself at the age of sixteen, working in the mines of Bingham, and later went to Muldoon, Idaho, where he spent ten years. After his marriage he located in the





*Robert F. Johnson Jr.*

northern part of Provo, engaging in farming, and still makes his home here. His farm consists of twenty acres of well improved land, under a fine system of irrigation, on which he has a good orchard, raising pears, peaches, apples, and other hardy fruits. When he took up his land it was in its primitive state of wildness, and he cleared it of sagebrush and other undergrowth and helped take out the Timpanagos ditch to irrigate this part of the land. For the past twelve years he has been Watermaster and a Director in this canal company. He also assisted to make most of the other ditches around Provo, and is a stockholder in the Upper, East Union and Lake Bottom canals. In addition to his farming he has also engaged to some extent in the livestock industry, and altogether has been very successful in all his business ventures. At different times he has been a stockholder in most of the Co-operative institutions in Provo, and one of the representative men of the place.

Mr. Meldrum was married in 1876 to Miss Olive Minerva Penrod, daughter of David N. Penrod. She died in 1877, leaving one daughter, Minerva Olive, now Mrs. Booth, of Provo. Our subject married as his second wife Emma Jane Richmond, daughter of Joseph B. Richmond. They have a family of five children—George Clyn, Myrtle, Maude, Hazel, and the baby, unnamed.

He is a member of the Democratic party, but not an office seeker, although interested in the success of his party. In Church matters our subject has led a busy life, having been a member of the Elders' Quorum a Ward Teacher, member of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and a teacher in the Sunday Schools. He has led a most honorable and upright life and enjoys the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends.



**R**OBERT SKELTON, JR., a native of this State, is one of Provo's most energetic and wide-awake citizens. A member of one of the oldest families of the State, he is a son of Robert and Eliza Angeline (Gollaher) Skelton. The senior Robert Skelton came to Utah from near Saint Louis in 1849 and spent the remainder of his life in this part of the country, making his home in Tooele City up to the time of his death. A full biographical sketch of his interesting life will be found elsewhere in this work.

Our subject was born in Tooele, May 31, 1863, and is the oldest son in a family of twelve children. Up to the age of eighteen he passed the time between his father's farm, the stock ranch and in the canyons, obtaining such education as was possible to the children of the early settlers. In the spring of 1881 he left home and became employed in construction work on the Oregon Short Line Railway, working at various points along that line between Pocatello and Boise City, Idaho. The following five years, up to 1887, was spent in Montana and Utah, engaged principally in timbering and mining, in the employ of the Anaconda Consolidated, Alice and other companies of Butte, Montana, and the Hecla and Calumet Mining Companies of Utah.

In 1887 he received the election as Assessor and Collector of Tooele City. Always mindful of the large demands made upon the resources of his father by his large and growing family of children, Mr. Skelton made generous contributions to the support of the family, and assisted in materially improving the farm. While he had in his younger years been denied the advantages of a thorough education, he had never ceased to cherish the dream of one day being able to gratify his desire for a larger fund of book knowledge, and out of his earnings managed to save enough for a four year's course in the Brigham Young Academy at Provo. However, three months after entering, he was called for missionary work and served two years in the field in Kentucky and Tennessee, at the end of which time he re-entered college and graduated with class honors. He is now an alumnus of that institution. His natural

love for books and literature determined his life's work, and resulted in the founding of the present business, which was organized in 1892, under the firm name of Skelton & Company, doing a wholesale book and stationery business, Mr. Skelton being Manager of the business. This concern has since been incorporated under the style of the Skelton Publishing Company, of which our subject is the head. Their place of business was located on Center street, opposite the court house, in Provo City, until recently, and is the only house of the kind in Utah outside of Salt Lake City, and in the issue of the Salt Lake Tribune of May 4, 1902, they are credited with having the largest and most complete stock of material for work in their line of any house between Denver and San Francisco. The management found it necessary to obtain larger quarters in order to properly handle their constantly growing business, and early in 1902 they moved to their new building, opposite the postoffice. Here they have a cement floor, suitable for the heavy machinery used, and their plant is electrically operated. They own an excellent stereotyping plant, machinery for all kinds of embossing work, and give employment to about twenty-five hands.

Among the publications of note turned out by this concern may be mentioned "*Educational Problems*," by John T. Miller and N. N. Riddell, of Battle Creek, Michigan; "*School and Fireside*," by Dr. Karl G. Maeser; "*Cherished Thoughts*," by Ann L. Prescott; "*History of the Scofield Mine Disaster*," and "*Keeler's Guide to Book-keeping*." The firm, however, is best known through the work it has done in legal blanks, court records, dockets and blank books, of which it makes a specialty. They originated the first and only set of election supplies under the Australian ballot system in Utah, and received the largest order given by the Legislature for legislative supplies. The company is associated with one of the most prominent law firms in the State, who edit their legal forms, which are carefully revised as necessity demands.

While much of the prosperity of the establishment is due to the untiring labor of Mr. Skelton, who has made a number of trips East and visited

many of the largest publishing houses of the country in his endeavor to bring his own plant up to the highest degree of perfection possible, yet, with characteristic frankness, he gives the credit for his success to his wife, in the following words: "My success is principally due to the fact that on May 20, 1891, I married Miss Sarah Gee, of Tooele City, whose literary attainments, generously exercised, have enabled me to accomplish all my undertakings." Mrs. Skelton is the daughter of Lysander and Theresa (Bowley) Gee, a sketch of whom appears in this work. She is the mother of the following children—Paul Robert, born October 24, 1892; Ralph, born August 5, 1894, and died at the age of three months; Theresa, born October 2, 1895; Edgar, born December 9, 1897; Gerald, born January 14, 1899, and Lucy, born September 19, 1901.

Like his father, Mr. Skelton is a man of a strong character. He is not easily discouraged by business reverses, having ample confidence in his own ability to overcome whatever obstacles may interpose themselves, and is possessed of an almost limitless fund of energy, never having been idle a whole day in his life, from the time he has been of an age to work. He is a staunch American and proud of his country's institutions. A great lover of children and old people, he is of a sympathetic nature, given to spending all his available time in the home circle, and is never so happy as when mingling in social relations with his friends. His taste for literature and music is very strongly marked and is a source of pleasure to himself and those who are happy enough to be numbered among his friends, whose name is legion. In business life he commands the entire confidence of his associates and is known as a man of unimpeachable business honor and integrity.

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**J**OHAN H. MOORE, Deceased. No man can leave a better heritage to his family than the record of a well spent and honorable life, devoted to the uplifting of humanity and the betterment of the community in which he has lived. Such a man

was John H. Moore, the subject of our sketch, who died after forty-seven years devoted to the development of this county and to the growth and progress of the Mormon Church.

Our subject was born in Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, April 19, 1816, and is the son of Andrew and Rebecca (Curry) Moore. Mrs. Moore was a Virginian by birth. The Moore family were old settlers in America, the early ancestors coming from Ireland. The father of our subject was a farmer, and there John H. grew up, receiving his education from the district schools. From Ohio the family moved to Clay County, Missouri, where they heard the teachings of the gospel of Mormonism, and were converted to its teachings. They left Missouri with the Saints and settled in McDonahou County, Illinois. From here our subject went to Nauvoo in 1841, and was there joined by the other members of the family the following year. After going to Nauvoo our subject renewed his acquaintance with Miss Clarissa J. Drollinger, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Cook) Drollinger, whom he had met in Missouri, and they were married October 6, 1841. Samuel Drollinger died in Clay County.

At the time of the exodus in 1846 the Moore and Drollinger families moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, living there until the spring of 1852, when they crossed the plains to Utah in Captain Howell's company, arriving in Salt Lake City September 11th. The Moore family settled in Provo and later went to San Pete County, from where the parents returned to Missouri, and there both died. Our subject came to Payson, and made his home here from that time until his death. The mother of Mrs. Moore made her home with them after the death of her husband, and died here at the age of ninety-five years and six months.

Our subject came to Payson when it was in a comparatively wild and unsettled condition, and took part in all the Indian wars, his oldest son also participating in the Black Hawk War. The senior Mr. Moore was one of those sent out to meet the unfortunate hand-cart company in the fall of 1856, and during the fearful storm that

raged at that time had both feet frozen. Mr. Moore took up farming, which he continued to follow the remainder of his life, and was prominent in all the work of the community, honored and respected by all who knew him, and foremost in every good work. His death occurred November 15, 1899. The following children were born to him, and are numbered among Utah County's most prominent citizens: Rachel M., wife of Mr. Tyler, of San Bernardino, California; Rebecca E., now Mrs. Dan Tanner; John H., Clarissa J., now Mrs. W. S. Tanner; Sarah F., wife of J. P. Wimmer; Samuel D., Annie M., wife of John E. Huish; Andrew C. and Franklin E., died in babyhood; George B., Joseph A. and James were born of Mr. Moore's second marriage; James, died at the age of ten years. His third wife had no children.



DOCTOR KARL G. MAESER, Deceased. It is impossible in an article of this character to do justice to the work of such men as he whose name appears at the head of this sketch. The writer can but outline briefly the career of the foremost educator in the history of Utah; a profound thinker, a man of broad education, liberal ideas and deep religious piety.

Doctor Maeser was born January 16, 1828, in Meissen, Germany. Very little is known of his childhood or early youth, except that he early displayed a love of literature, and was of a scholarly turn of mind. He graduated from a Normal college in Dresden at the age of twenty-four, and became a tutor on the Protestant frontiers of Catholic Bohemia. Germany was at this time in the throes of a political upheaval, and our subject espoused the cause of the Constitutional party with the same vigor and earnestness that characterized his work in after life. He remained in Bohemia three years, and was then given a position in the district schools of Dresden. From there he was transferred to the Berdig Academy and made head teacher.

During the time he taught in this academy he obtained the address of some Mormon mission-

aries laboring in Denmark, and being curious to know more of the religion of which he had already heard something, opened up a correspondence with the missionaries which resulted in their making a visit to our subject, and becoming impressed with the truth of their doctrines, he was baptized into the Church October 14, 1855. This was the first profession of religion he had made, but it cost him his country, position, relatives and friends, and forsaking all, he went to England, where he labored as a missionary among the Germans in that country for one year, and at the end of that time set sail for America, accompanied by his family. After a long and trying journey they arrived in Philadelphia, and the night of their arrival their second son died. He resumed missionary work in Pennsylvania, but found making a living an uphill matter as his training had not fitted him for anything he here found to do. During the panic of 1857 he left Philadelphia with four other Mormon Elders, and in mid-winter they traversed the entire distance to Virginia, singing glees in the different places where they stopped, in order to make enough to keep them alive. Upon reaching Richmond our subject obtained work in the family of ex-President Tyler and other prominent families, and after six months returned to Philadelphia to preside over that Conference. In 1860 he took a company of emigrants to Missouri, where they joined Captain John Smith and crossed the great American plains that same year, reaching Salt Lake City in September. Here the Doctor took up his life work as a teacher, under the most crude and trying conditions. The first school was started in the Fifteenth Ward, and the slates used were cut by the teacher out of the raw material in the mountains. Appreciating the ability of the young man, President Young placed him in charge of a school held in the old Deseret hospital building, known as the Union Academy, its aim being to do advanced work. However, the time for this class of work was not yet ripe, and the school not receiving the support it deserved was abandoned and Doctor Maeser took charge of the Twentieth Ward School, at the solicitation of Bishop John Sharp. Here he built

up one of the most flourishing schools in the city and the attendance grew until three teachers had to be employed. In 1863 he became instructor in the family of Brigham Young, teaching in the adobe building that still stands within the enclosure near the Eagle Gate. In addition to these duties he became organist at the Tabernacle and also acted as book-keeper for L. W. Hardy & Company.

In 1867 he received a call to go on a mission to his native land, and there established the *Stern* a Church organ. While acting as editor and manager of this periodical, he translated many of the Mormon hymns into the German language. Upon returning to Utah he resumed teaching in the Twentieth Ward, and also conducted a Normal class in the Deseret University, now the University of Utah, which was the first Normal course to be given in the State.

President Brigham Young commissioned Doctor Maeser to go to Provo in April, 1876, and re-organize the Brigham Young Academy, believing him well fitted for this important mission. The object of founding this academy was two-fold, first that a course in theology might be given in accordance with the religious belief of the Church, and second that it should include both the work of the high school and the normal course. The first term began with an enrollment of fifty-nine scholars and two teachers, Doctor Maeser's assistant being Miss Tennie Smoot. The promoters of this enterprise were sadly handicapped by a lack of competent teachers and for a time Doctor Maeser was teacher of English, mathematics, Latin, history and pedagogy, seeking meantime to train teachers from among the students, and today four of the most prominent educators in the State of Utah are men who were among the first students of the Brigham Young Academy.

Doctor Maeser experienced many trials and discouragements in his efforts to establish a higher system of education, and while there was a division of opinion as to the advantages to be derived from a higher education, yet the more serious problem was the lack of funds to properly carry on the work, and this last condition



forced many to withhold their support who otherwise would have been most loyal supporters. However, inspired with the nobility of his work, and believing firmly that the safety of any people lay in its educational attainments, he persevered and broke down prejudice after prejudice, instilling into the minds of his pupils a love for their work, fostering their latent ambitions and moulding their characters upon the highest moral and intellectual planes. Although an ideal instructor and a fine disciplinarian, he was most valued as a character builder, portraying only the loftiest ideals and seeking ever to instill into the hearts of his pupils that character was the greatest thing in the world; it was this trait that endeared him to all who sat at his feet, and has left his memory fragrant with the aroma of beautiful deeds and noble living.

In 1890 he received the call to take charge of the educational interests of the Church, his title being General Superintendent of Church schools, and his duties to visit all such schools then established and organize others where the conditions seemed to demand it. This office made him a member of the General Board of Education in the Church and ex-officio member of the board of examiners. His work carried him into all parts of Utah, Idaho, Arizona, and Old and New Mexico, where he organized schools patterned after the Brigham Young Academy. He continued to act as Principal of the academy at Provo for two years after he took up this latter work, when it became apparent that he would have to sever his connection with the academy. His work closed with a memorable incident. The new buildings had been erected and completed at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars, and it was the pleasure and honor of Doctor Maeser to lead the procession of teachers and students from the old building to the new on January 2, 1892. The enrollment at the first session had been fifty-nine; he led five hundred into the new building, the result of fifteen years of self-sacrificing, self-effacing labor. Although he severed his connection with the faculty of the institution he remained a member of the board until the time of his death, and was one of the regular lecturers

before the normal classes. Arrangements were being made for a course of lectures from him, when he was called away.

Upon the death of the elder John Morgan, Doctor Maeser was called into the Sunday School work, becoming second assistant to the General Superintendent. As supplemental to the work done in the district schools the Church authorities organized a religion class, which was put in charge of the Doctor. Upon the fiftieth anniversary of the active school life of Doctor Maeser, who was then seventy years of age, a jubilee was held, being attended by a large number of the Brigham Young Academy faculty and students, and was a most instructive and enjoyable event, Miss Annie Pike writing a beautiful poem commemorating his life and work.

Although his life was pre-eminently given to educational matters, he found time to identify himself to some extent with the political life around him, and occupied a seat as a member of the Constitutional Convention. He also ran for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but failed of election.

Doctor Maeser was married in Germany while a teacher in the Berdig Academy to Miss Anna Mieth, who bore him three sons and three daughters.

Death came suddenly to the Doctor, on March 15, 1891, at the age of seventy-four, and he was laid to rest amid universal mourning throughout this and adjoining States, where his labors had carried him, or where those who had been his students had migrated.



**T**IMOTHY KENDELL. The American people are perhaps the most restless of any nation on the globe, traveling about from one section of their own country to another, and this fact more than any other, lends great significance to the fact that in one State—Utah, it is the almost universal rule that the native born citizens remain in the State of their birth, going abroad for travel, culture or education, but centralizing their busi-

ness interests at home. One reason for this may be the fact of their being largely born and reared in the Mormon Church, which has its principal following and its headquarters in Utah, and the other is undoubtedly because Utah offers advantages and opportunities to the man of ambition which is not excelled by any other State in the Union, and thus the need of change is not felt. Agriculture, mining, stock raising, fruit culture, manufacturing, art, the professions—all are liberally represented in Utah, and offer wide fields for the aspirant. Among the native-born men who have climbed successfully the ladder that leads to prosperity, may be mentioned the gentleman whose name heads this article.

Mr. Kendell was born October 9, 1861, in South Weber, Davis County, and is the son of William and Johanna (Peek) Kendell. The father was born in Wickersley, Yorkshire, England, June 20, 1828, and was the son of William, the son of John Kendell. Our subject's father joined the Mormon Church when a young man, and filled a mission to the Cambridge Conference. He there met and married Miss Johanna Peek in 1854, and shortly after his marriage emigrated with his bride, crossing the Atlantic Ocean on board the *Marshfield*, and after a voyage lasting seven weeks, landing in New Orleans. From that point they went by boat to Saint Joseph, Missouri, and then by ox teams across the great American desert to Salt Lake City, where they arrived in October, and remained until the following spring, when they came to South Weber, in Davis County, and there the father made his home until 1862, when he moved to what was then called East Weber, but is now known as Uintah, in Weber County. Here he engaged in farming, and spent the balance of his life. He was a very active man in the early settlement of this section of the State, taking part in the Echo Canyon campaign against Johnston's army, and during the general move south in 1858 took his family to Goshen until the trouble had passed. He was a representative man of his day and a member of the Bishopric of East Weber Ward. He died April 12, 1883. His wife survived him and lived until February 25,

1900, leaving six children to mourn her loss. They are: George, Bishop of South Weber; Timothy, our subject; Sarah, wife of B. F. Bowman; Fred W., Counselor to Bishop Keyes; Ira N., and Emma, wife of Francis Byrne.

Mr. Kendell grew up on his father's farm, receiving his education from the common schools. He was the eldest son at home at the time of his father's death, and being past his majority, took complete charge of the farm, and became the head of the family, caring for his mother until her death, and continuing to reside on the farm until 1888, at which time he married and moved to his present home. He began life at the bottom when he married, and has worked hard to improve his place, clearing it of wild growth and putting in good ditches, and making such other improvements as his judgment dictated, until he now owns a farm which is second to none in this Ward. He also has a farm in South Weber, and altogether owns about one hundred acres of land. In addition to farming, he has been engaged in the stock business, and is in comfortable circumstances, being regarded as one of the substantial citizens of Uintah Ward.

He has ever been awake to the needs of the country and one of the first men to offer his services. While not an active party man, he has been for many years Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, and is now one of the Trustees of his school district, being largely responsible for the present excellent school system which prevails in this district. He has been much interested in the subject of irrigation, and has ably supported all schemes for the bettering of the system in his community and county. He is Secretary, Treasurer and a Director in the Uintah Central Canal Company; a Director and Treasurer of the Pioneer Canal Company, and is a stockholder in the South Weber Canal Company. He was one of the promoters of the Uintah Canning Company, and has been one of its Directors since its organization. He also helped establish the Amusement Hall Company, whose object was the erection and maintenance of the Uintah Amusement Hall, and besides being a

Director of the company is its Secretary and Treasurer.

Born and reared in the Church, he did not come into membership until twenty-four years of age, but has since then been most active in its cause. He has been a member of the Elders' Quorum, and was for several years President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. He has filled almost every position in the Sunday School, from that of scholar to Superintendent, which latter office he has held for the past eight years. He is also Clerk of the Ecclesiastical Ward.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated in 1888, when he led to the altar Miss Sarah Ann Prophet, daughter of Parley P. and Ann (Brooks) Prophet. They have six children—Parley P., Emma M., William, Sarah, Timothy W., and Irvine.

Mr. Kendell has by sheer force of character fought his way to the top, keeping his ideals high, and ever striving to merit the good will of his fellow men. That his efforts have been recognized and his worth appreciated is attested by the many positions of trust that have been given him. There came into the Ward in 1896 a stranger by the name of Joseph Appenmaier; poor in health, he spent the few remaining months of his life here, and at his death left his money, amounting to eleven thousand dollars, to one of the residents of the Ward who had befriended him in his illness. He called Mr. Kendell in to draw up his will, and the Court afterwards appointed him executor of the estate, which required a bond of twenty-three thousand dollars, which position he has filled with satisfaction to those most concerned, and with honor to himself.



GEORGE A. STORRS, Sheriff of Utah County, is a native Utahn. He was born in Springville, Utah County, July 5, 1863, and is the son of George and Lydia (Kindred) Storrs. His father was a native of England. He came to Utah in 1852, crossing the plains by ox teams and set-

tled in Big Cottonwood in Salt Lake County, where he followed his trade as a miller, and run the Neff flour mills for three years. From there he moved to Springville, and in company with Bishop Johnson erected the first flour mill in that place, which he ran for several years, and was afterwards associated with other mills in that place, becoming a prominent miller and devoting his entire time to that business. He retired from active life in 1895, and is now at the age of seventy-six years in the enjoyment of good health. He became a member of the Mormon Church in his native country, and is at this time one of the Presidents of the Seventy-second Quorum of Seventies. During the Indian troubles in the early days he took an active part in keeping the troops supplied with provisions, and otherwise assisted in the work of subduing and improving the country. Our subject's mother was also a native of England. Eight out of a family of eleven children are now living—George A., our subject; Joseph H., Bishop of American Fork; Lavina, wife of Spicer W. Bird; Wallace and William, living at American Fork; Eliza, Ella and Charles Arthur. The mother of this family is still living at the age of fifty-three years.

Our subject grew to manhood in Springville and obtained his scholastic education from the schools of that place, and the Brigham Young Academy. He started out for himself at the age of seventeen and followed railroading in Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho, and at the age of nineteen took contracts for grading the Oregon Short Line from Soda Springs to the main line, and since then has done construction work on the Union Pacific, Rio Grande Western and Denver and Rio Grande roads, and at this time owns an interest in a construction outfit known as the Straw and Storrs Construction Company, with headquarters at Springville.

Mr. Storrs was married in 1884, when he led to the marriage altar Miss Corcelia Oakley, daughter of James and Cecelia Oakley, of Springville. They have a family of six children—Beulah, Vira, James Russell, Joseph Louis, Fred Oakley, Leland V.; George Elmo died at the age of two years.

In politics Mr. Storrs is a member of the Democratic party, and has been in public life for some years. His first official position was Justice of the Peace, after which he became Constable of Springville for four years, and then Road Supervisor for two years. He was police officer and City Marshal of Springville for eight years, and in 1897 was elected Sheriff of Utah County, re-elected in 1899, and again in 1901, being the only Democratic county official to be re-elected that fall. He has been a delegate to almost all the county and State conventions of his party, with whom he stands high, and also enjoys the friendship of a large number of people throughout the country, with whom his official duties have brought him in contact. He is a very genial and pleasant gentleman and a man of high honor, having the entire confidence of all who know him.

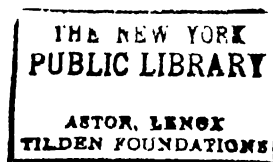
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**B**ISHOP ALMA KEYES, of Uintah Ward, Weber County, came to Utah in 1850 as a lad of eleven years, and has taken a prominent part in the work of upbuilding this Western country. It fell to his lot to go farther into the Western desert than did most of the early settlers, and he has thus become a pioneer in two of the Western States, spending his early manhood in Oregon, where his father was one of the leading men of his time, and then returning to Utah, his home having since been in Weber County, where he is well known and has had many honors conferred upon him by his fellow-men.

Alma Keyes was born on August 10, 1839, in Adams County, Illinois, and is the son of Harrison and Eliza (Herrick) Keyes. The father was born in Huron County, Ohio, in 1812. As a young man he joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and went to Kirtland, Ohio, among the early days of the gathering there. He followed the leaders of the Saints to Missouri, and later to Nauvoo, Illinois, and when they finally had to flee for their lives in 1846, he

returned to Missouri, settling on a farm in Holt County and remained there until the spring of 1850. In the early part of April of that year he started across the great plains in an ox team, accompanied by his family, and traveling in the company of President C. F. Middleton. Arriving in Utah he settled in Brown's fort in Ogden, and when the city was laid out moved farther east, owning a lot on Twenty-seventh street, and followed farming on the place later owned by Charles Woodmansee. In 1852 he moved his family to Bingham fort, where they remained two years, and then in 1854 he moved to Lane County, Oregon, which was at that time an uninhabited country, and assisted in settling that region, taking up a farm and living there for thirteen years. He returned to Ogden in 1866 and that became his permanent home, dying there in June, 1895, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His faithful wife survived him but a few months, dying in November, 1895, at the age of eighty-two years, and leaving a family of two daughters and three sons—Alma, our subject; Sarah, widow of D. M. Stewart; Edward, Alfaretta, wife of Buck Miller, and Francis, living in Ogden. The father had been an active Church man, and at the time of his death was a member of the Twenty-first Quorum of Seventies.

Our subject spent his boyhood days traveling about from one State to another with his parents, and as a consequence, he was able to receive but a limited scholastic education. He was thirteen years of age when he went to Oregon, and remained at home with his father until he was married in 1861, when he started out in life on his own account. He returned to Ogden in 1866 at the same time as did his parents, and that became his home until 1884, engaged in carpentering and contract work. During 1881 and 1882 he served as City Marshal of Ogden. In 1884 he decided to devote himself to farming, and accordingly came to Uintah, where he bought what was known as the Corey farm, and engaged in general farming, fruit raising and the stock business. He has devoted all his energies towards making his place one of the best in the

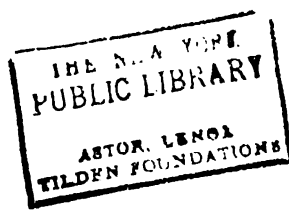




*H. Lee*



*Theresa Bowley Lee.*





county, and has himself made almost all his present improvements. As is bound to be the case when one starts out with the idea of reaching the goal despite all obstacles, success has crowned the efforts of the Bishop, and he is the owner of a fine farm and comfortable home.

He has not confined himself to his home affairs to the utter exclusion of all other interests, but has found the time to assist in building up his section of the county and fostering many home enterprises. When the Uintah Canning Company was formed in 1900, he was one of its most ardent supporters, being President for one year, and is now Vice-President and a Director in the company, and also Assistant Manager. He is a firm friend of education, and has been largely instrumental in bringing about a better system of education in his district. He is at this time Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Uintah school district, and Health Officer for Riverdale, Burts Creek and Uintah.

Bishop Keyes has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mirah Eveline Tracey, to whom he was married in Oregon, in 1861. She died in this place on March 8, 1894, at the age of forty-seven years and six months, leaving a family of eight children—Willard, agent for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at Spring Valley, Wyoming; Henry, Rose, wife of Joseph Dye; Lorin, Elsie, wife of Samuel Yoeman; Lee, Alta and Goerge. Five of her children are dead. The second wife was Mrs. Jennie James. She is the mother of three children—Harry, Eveline and Theodore McKinley.

He has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood, and has been an Elder, member of the Seventy-fifth Quorum of Seventies, and for four years President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. In 1884 he was ordained a High Priest under the hands of Franklin D. Richards, and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop D. M. Stewart, and when the Bishop resigned in 1886, he became First Counselor to Bishop Stoddard, who succeeded Bishop Stewart. In this office our subject remained until the death of Bishop Stoddard, when he was made Presiding Elder over the

Ward until 1889, when he was ordained Bishop and has been the head of the Ward since. While Presiding Elder he directed the building of the meeting house, doing nearly all the framework himself, and has assisted in building the school-houses, and in everything for the material improvement of the Ward, being a natural born leader. He had the distinction of being the chief of the first volunteer fire department of Ogden, and in fact there has scarcely been a position of trust or responsibility among the minor offices that he has not filled at some time. Throughout his life his career has been a most honorable and upright one, and he enjoys the entire confidence and respect of all who know him.



YSANDER GEE, Deceased. For almost half a century one of the strongest and most widely influential men in Tooele County was the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article; a man versed in the intricacies of the law, widely read, a scholar and thinker, possessing in a large degree those qualities of mind and heart necessary to the man who would step out and take the initiative in the work of redeeming the arid land of this western Territory. While his broad intellect and wide knowledge of men and affairs placed him far above men in the ordinary walks of life, yet he was by nature one of the simplest and kindest of souls and made his friends among all kinds and conditions of people, retaining the confidence and respect of all who knew him through his long and interesting career.

Mr. Gee was born in Austinburg, Ashtabula County, Ohio, September 1, 1818, and was the son of Salmo and Sarah Watson (Crane) Gee, who reared a family of five sons and five daughters, our subject being the third son. The Gee family originally came from England, the first member of the family to come to America being William Gee, who came to this country from London and settled in Connecticut. Some of his descendants participated in the Revolutionary War. The grandfather of our subject, Zopher

Gee, was born in Ohio, and died in that State in 1830.

Lysander Gee was reared on his father's farm in Ashtabula County, obtaining such education as the schools of those days afforded, and when a young man learned the trades of plastering and carpentering. In 1832, when he was a lad of fourteen years, the family became converts to the Mormon religion, and from then to the time of his death our subject was a most faithful and devoted member of that faith, believing firmly in all the tenets of the Church, and following its teachings closely. For some time before coming to Utah he worked as ship carpenter on the Mississippi river, and in 1849 was able to bring his family, consisting of his wife and two children, across the plains to Utah. He had participated in many of the trials and hardships endured by the Saints in the early days and at the time of the assassination of the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum, was absent on a mission in the State of Iowa. He made the trip to Salt Lake City in the company under President George A. Smith, and for the succeeding six years that city became his home. He followed his trade as a carpenter and assisted to build many of the early buildings in Salt Lake. In 1855 he moved his family to Tooele, which was his permanent home up to the time of his death, and became one of the influential men of that place, assisting to colonize the town, and took a leading part in public affairs. At various times during a period of thirty years he acted in the capacity of Prosecuting Attorney, was Justice of the Peace and held other minor positions of honor and trust. During the intervals when not in public office he followed the law as a profession, and became well known throughout the Territory, more especially in his own county, and being an eloquent and forceful speaker, well versed in the history of the Mormon Church, was often called upon to make addresses upon that and kindred subjects, commanding the closest attention of his hearers.

In the Church he held many offices. He was ordained an Elder in Nauvoo on April 6, 1840, by Elders William Smith and John Page, two

of the Twelve Apostles, and in 1845, in that same place, was set apart as one of the Presidents of the Thirty-first Quorum of Seventies, by President Joseph Young. He was ordained a High Priest April 2, 1894, and set apart as a member of the High Priests' Quorum of Tooele Stake of Zion, and continued in that position up to the time of his death.

Mr. Gee was three times married. His first wife, Amanda M. Sagers, died in Saint Louis, leaving one son, Orlando L. The second wife was Theresa Bowley, daughter of John and Polly Bowley. Mrs. Gee was born in Carthage, Franklin County, Maine, October 7, 1829, and came of a sturdy, patriotic New England family. She was a woman of unusual sweetness and strength of character, and her portrait in this work will be recognized by many who knew and loved her in life. She became the mother of eleven children—Rozelia, wife of Robert McGavin; Eudora, deceased; Audeca, wife of Uriah H. Prower; Electa, widow of Erin Bates; Newton, deceased; Austin, George, Louisa, Sarah, wife of Robert Skelton, and Almon, deceased. Mrs. Gee died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Skelton, on May 9, 1902, at the age of seventy-two years, her death being the result of an accident. Our subject married his third wife, Mary Etta Rowe, in Salt Lake City, in 1850. She bore him nine children. Her death occurred in Tooele City in 1866.

The chief aim of Mr. Gee was the making of the world a better place for his having lived in it, and believing firmly that the gospel of Mormonism was the true one, he lost no opportunity to teach and preach its doctrines wherever he might be, even to the end, although he was for some time a great sufferer from cancer of the throat. During the fiercely waged battle against the ravages of the terrible disease he showed a most beautiful spirit, bowing submissively to the inevitable as the will of his Master, and without murmur or complaint awaited the end which came on June 27, 1894. A large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends followed the remains to the cemetery, and the citizens of this county still fondly cherish the memory of one of the strongest men the Territory ever knew.

**S**AMUEL ROWLAND, one of the well-to-do farmers of Springville, is a descendant of an old Huguenot family who came to England from France at an early day. He traces his family back in England to his great-grandfather, Samuel, for whom he was named. His grandfather, William, was born in Shuttle, Derbyshire, England, April 17, 1763, and lived to be past seventy years of age. He spent his life in agricultural pursuits, as did his son Ephraim, the father of our subject, who was born in Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, January 13, 1808, and died in his native land in October, 1849. Our subject's mother was Mary (Drabble) Rowland, born in the same place as her husband, and died December 29, 1875, at the age of sixty-nine years.

The birth of our subject occurred in Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, England, December 9, 1843. He was the fifth child in a family of three sons and three daughters. He began to make his own way in life at the tender age of twelve years, working in the coal mines, and followed that until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he decided to try his fortune in the New World, and accordingly set sail for America on board the sailing vessel *William Tabscott*, on May 14, 1862, Captain Bell being in command. He reached New York City June 25th, and after remaining there two days went by rail to Saint Joseph, Missouri, and from there up the Missouri River by boat to Florence. He remained in Florence three weeks, and then joined a company of emigrants coming to Utah. This company consisted of fifty wagons and was under command of Captain Joseph Owens. They left Florence July 27th and made the trip across the plains without particular incident, arriving in Salt Lake City October 1st, our subject having been five months making the journey from England.

Upon his arrival in Utah Mr. Rowland spent a few days in Mill Creek and then came to Springville, which has been his home ever since, although he has spent brief intervals in other parts of the State. He bought a farm the year after his arrival, and has since followed that as a

living, having at this time a well improved place of eighty acres. During the years 1867-68-69 he was employed by the government to do farming and other work on the Uintah Indian reservation. He also spent three years mining in the Tintic district, this period covering the time between the early part of 1871 and the latter part of 1873.

Mr. Rowland was married in Salt Lake City October 11, 1869, to Miss Mary Boot, born in Bullwell, Nottinghamshire, England, July 13, 1844, and a daughter of Joseph A. and Elizabeth (Sudbury) Boot, both of whom died in England, the father in August, 1882, and the mother in January, 1864. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rowland—Samuel A., died when a child; Kate, now Mrs. John Pace, of Tintic; Joseph E., John William, died aged seven years; Amasa D., married; Elizabeth I., Mary C.

In political belief he is a Democrat, but has never taken a very active part in politics.

He is a member of the Mormon Church, and has been quite active in its work. He was sent on a mission to the Missouri River in 1866 for the purpose of bringing emigrants across the plains, and has performed other valuable services for the Church since. He was ordained a Priest in February, 1863; an Elder October 28, 1865, and on June 29, 1895, was ordained a High Priest by James Daniels and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Joseph Loynd, which office he still holds.

During the long time in which Mr. Rowland has been a resident of Springville, he has so conducted himself as to command the highest respect and esteem of all who have known him, and has by his frugality and industry accumulated sufficient means to make his old age comfortable.





**L**ATINUS O. TAFT. Among the important commercial establishments of the inter-mountain States, there is no institution better known than the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution of Salt Lake City, with branches throughout Utah, and when we take into consideration the comparatively small beginning and its phenomenal growth to its present standing in the commercial world, we need not pause and ask what sort of men have stood at the helm, for such wonderful growth of any institution could not have been accomplished without having at the head of each branch and department men of wide business experience, good judgment and far-seeing foresight; and of the branches of the Mother house none have made more rapid progress than the Provo branch under the management of the subject of this sketch, Latinus O. Taft, the son of one of Utah's earliest pioneers.

Mr. Taft was born at 446 East Third South street, Salt Lake City, on December 9, 1862. He is the son of Seth and Eliza J. (Dykes) Taft. His father was born at Mendon, Worcester County, Massachusetts, August 11, 1796, and from his native State emigrated to Grand Prairie, Michigan, when but a young man, and it was there that he first heard the gospel of Mormonism and accepted that faith as his own. In 1841 he gathered with the Saints at Nauvoo, Illinois, where he at once took up his burden and shared the joys and sorrows of his brothers and sisters during those exciting days of 1844 to 1846, when he with thousands of others fled for their lives across the Mississippi River and into the wilds of the Pottowatomie Indian reservation in Iowa, and thence on to Florence or Winter Quarters. He crossed the plains with Brigham Young and the first company of pioneers that ever set foot on Utah soil, and while the main body of the Saints were encamped in Echo Canyon, where President Young was sick, he was sent on ahead with Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow to make a survey of Salt Lake Valley and report to President Young, and thus he was one of the first three men to explore the present site of Salt Lake City, which they did on July 22, 1847, then

returned to Echo Canyon, where they made their report to President Young and came back to the valley with the main body on July 24th. He soon after took up his home at 446 East Third South street and when the Ninth Ward was organized he became the Bishop of that Ward, which office he held for many years. He was a tanner and currier by trade, at which he soon found employment. When President Young inaugurated the movement to colonize Southern Utah, he appointed Mr. Taft Captain of a company of pioneers which settled San Pete Valley and established the town of Manti, where he made his home for some time. He became very friendly with the Indians and through his influence with them many bloody conflicts which might have taken place were averted. He subsequently returned to Salt Lake City, where he died November 23, 1863. He was closely associated with President Young, John W. Taylor, Heber C. Kimball and many others, whose names are engraven on the tablets of the early history of Mormonism and Utah. He was the husband of three wives and the father of four children, of whom three are living—Mrs. E. L. Webb, of Salt Lake City; Seth Taft, of Thurber, Wayne County, Utah, and the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Taft grew to his majority in Salt Lake City, receiving a district school education, and at the University of Deseret, under the tutelage of Doctor Park. After leaving school he became a clerk for Cunningham & Company, grocers, after which he was with the Rio Grande Western Railroad, surveying the line through Southeastern Utah and Western Colorado. He next became connected with F. Auerbach & Brother, and later with S. P. Teasdale & Company. In 1888 he was called on a mission to New Zealand, laboring in the Poverty Bay district, over which he presided as President, performing a successful mission. He returned home in 1891 after an absence of nearly three years.

Soon afterward he came to Provo and became associated with George E. Howe under the firm name of Howe & Taft, wholesale and retail grocers. This partnership existed for five years, when Mr. Taft was offered the management of

the Provo branch of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, which had been closed up for two years owing to unsuccessful operation. He then closed up his co-partnership with Mr. Howe and entered upon the arduous task of reclaiming the former patrons of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution's branch at Provo, and the first year of his management he presented the Board of Directors a statement showing that he had done ninety thousand dollars' worth of business, and thus it will be seen that the goal was not yet in sight, for through careful management and business sagacity the books of the company show an increase of from ninety thousand dollars in 1896 to four hundred and thirty thousand in 1901.

When Mr. Taft assumed the management of this branch, the business was conducted in an old brick structure resembling more a freight depot than a mercantile establishment, and as the volume of business increased and the facilities grew more inadequate to the requirements, he recommended to the Board of Directors that substantial improvements be made. His recommendation being accepted, the old warehouse was remodeled under his personal supervision, and today the warehouse and offices occupied by the Provo branch of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution stand not only as a monument to the industry of the men who have it in charge, but it is a credit to the people of the community at large.

Mr. Taft is also interested in developing the mineral resources of the State, being Manager and Director of the Illinois Mining Company, of Bingham; also a stockholder in the famous Grand Central of Tintic, and the International Mining Company of La Salle Mountains. Besides being interested in producing the precious metals from the mother earth, he is also assisting in developing the oil fields of Emery County, this State.

Since he came to Provo, Mr. Taft has ranked among the wide-awake, energetic business men, and none other has been more willing to lend a hand in helping towards the progress of the town than has he. He owns valuable property here, and is a firm advocate of the doctrine of progres-

sion. He is a member of the Jobbers' Association of Utah, and ecclesiastically is a member of the Tenth Quorum of Seventies of Salt Lake City.

On February 15, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Barney, daughter of Royal Barney, of Salt Lake City, and a sister of Royal A. Barney, of Provo. Mr. and Mrs. Taft have seven children—Peart, Ruby, Vera, Ethel, L. Barney, Bessie and Barlow.

In conclusion it is only just to say that Mr. Taft ranks among the thoroughly self-made men of the State. He came to Provo in 1891 after spending three years in the service of the Church in New Zealand, and natural as it may seem, he began life anew, at the very bottom of the ladder, and while he has passed through many discouraging periods he has only come out of them stronger and better, and with a firmer determination to keep the watchword of the successful man of affairs, "Forward," in view. In his capacity as Manager Mr. Taft has also been a salesman on the road, covering the territory north to Lehi and south to Nephi.

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**B**ISHOP PETER OKELBERRY, of Goshen Ward, Nebo Stake of Zion, is a gentleman of widely varied attainments, and many excellent qualities of head and heart. He has made his home in Utah since 1863, and since that time has been engaged in a number of pursuits, in all of which he has been successful and built up a most enviable record for integrity and honesty. While the first wild touches had been removed from the face of nature when he came to this State, it was still in a semi-civilized condition, and the savage foes of the white man had not been entirely subdued. Now, all that remain of those once numerous hordes are to be found within the confines of the reservations, where their numbers are fast diminishing.

Bishop Okelberry was born in the village of Ganarp Malmo, Sweden, September 2, 1845, and is the son of Paul and Christina (Nelson) Okelberry. The father was a native of Sweden, and

was a carpenter by trade. After becoming converted to the doctrines of the Mormon religion the family emigrated to America in 1863, crossing the Atlantic Ocean in the sailing vessel *John G. Boyd* and landing at New York. From there they traveled to Saint Louis and thence to Florence, Nebraska, by river. At Florence they joined a Mormon emigrant train of between fifty and sixty ox teams, under Captain John Murdock, assisted by Abram Hatch. The trip was made without particular incident, and they arrived in Salt Lake City about the 1st of September. The family at once went to Goshen, where they spent the winter, and the following spring went to Moroni, in San Pete County, and there the father engaged in his trade as a carpenter, which he also taught our subject, and spent the remainder of his life in that occupation, dying at the age of sixty-eight years, in 1870. After the death of her husband, the mother of our subject moved to Grantsville, in Tooele County, where she died in 1894 at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Our subject was fifth in a family of ten children, and was eighteen years of age when he came to Utah, his childhood and early youth having been spent in the land of his birth, where he received the most of his scholastic education. He came to Goshen with his parents, and this has since been his home, with the exception of a short period during which he engaged in farming at Santaquin. He also engaged for a time in farming and stock raising in the vicinity of Goshen, at the same time following his trade as a carpenter and builder, and has also been in the lumber and hardware business following that line for twenty years, and being a pioneer in it. In addition to this business he is the senior member of the firm of Okelberry & Sons, having associated with him his sons, John, William and Everett, and doing a general merchandise business. Feeling that there were still other fields in which he could make a success, the Bishop took up the study of dentistry and graduated in that profession in Salt Lake City in 1895, practicing since then in Goshen. He is a stock owner in the Goshen Creamery Company, of which he is Man-

ager, and is Vice-President of the Goshen Mill and Elevator Company. In fact he has been a familiar figure in almost every venture of any importance in his own town during the past quarter of a century, and is today one of the solid men of Goshen.

The Bishop was first married in 1870 to Catherine Morgan, a native of Utah, of Welsh parentage, being the daughter of John and Emma (Richard) Morgan, who were among the early settlers of the State. Ten children were born of this marriage—John, Mary E., died at the age of seven years; William, David was killed in a railroad accident while taking stock to Kansas City; Everett, Kate, Verne R., died at the age of four years; Pearl died at the age of five years; Lillian and Cloy. His second wife was Julia Jaspersen, also a native of Utah, to whom he was married in 1886. She is the daughter of Hans and Marinda (Johnson) Jaspersen. Four children have been the result of this marriage—Edwin, Earl, Elmer and Eva.

Politically Bishop Okelberry is in sympathy with the Democratic party, but has never been an office seeker.

He has all his life been a member of the Mormon Church, and an active worker. He has served as Elder, being ordained in 1877, later being made a High Priest, and on July 17, 1896, was set apart as Bishop of Goshen Ward, by F. M. Lyman. For twenty years he served as Superintendent of the Sunday School, and for a number of years was the leader of the choir. He was also at one time Second Counselor to Bishop William Price.

Bishop Okelberry has risen to his present honorable position through the exercise of his own inherent ability, and by following a course in which no dishonorable act has ever been laid to his charge. He is a high-minded gentleman; liberal and of a most kindly and winning personality, and stands high in the confidence and esteem of all who know him.



**N**ATHANIEL MONTGOMERY, fourth son of, Robert and Mary (Wilson) Montgomery, is one of the pioneers to North Ogden, coming here when a lad of nine years, and growing up into a strong and sturdy manhood, nourished in no lap of luxury, but acquainted from his earliest years with scenes of danger and hardships such as might well make the stoutest heart quail, and often taking the helm in his boyish hands and doing work which rightfully belonged to those of more mature years, but in those days stern necessity demanded that no hand be idle, and thus the sons of the pioneers became the brawn and sinew out of which has been erected one of the fairest States in the Union. The father of our subject was an able man, and foremost in the upbuilding of his community. A full biographical sketch of his interesting career will be found elsewhere in this work.

Nathaniel Montgomery was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, near Hamilton, on May 3, 1841. He had but few advantages of an education, owing to the meagre opportunities afforded in this new country, and as soon as he was of a sufficient age to rely upon his own efforts wholly, he left home and engaged in freighting to the mining camps of Montana, Nevada, Idaho and California, which States were themselves but little in advance of his own, in point of civilization and development. This life not only inured him to the dangers and hardships constantly encountered in the West, but made him familiar with the topography of the country and recompensed him in many ways for the lack of book knowledge which he possessed. When he had succeeded in saving up sufficient means, he purchased a forty acre farm in North Ogden, and when, some years after, the railroad, by the superior accommodations they were able to offer, and quicker transportation, made the business of freighting unprofitable, he retired to his farm, and has there since made his home, engaged in farming, fruit growing and stock raising. He was not the sort of a man to be content with a small competence, and accordingly set himself to make the best of his opportunities, devoting his

whole energies towards improving his place, and extending his interests. He made additional purchases as he was able and is now the owner of fifteen hundred acres of good land, devoted to pasture and farming purposes. He is the possessor of the finest farm house in North Ogden, surrounded by all the modern conveniences, and is in every way a model home.

He has found time to assist in many of the enterprises for the upbuilding of the county, and is one of the best known and enterprising men of his community. He assisted to build the North Ogden canal, and since its organization has been President of the company. He has assisted, either with his own hands or with his means in the work of building schools, and has probably done more than any other one man in North Ogden to inaugurate the public school system, and secure the best teachers. He has also helped build meeting houses, roads, bridges, and canals in Weber County.

In politics he is a Democrat, alive to the best interests of his party. During the Territorial days he served as County Selectman, and during 1888-90-91-92 was a member of the Territorial Legislature, which was the last Territorial Legislature, and Mr. Montgomery was untiring in his efforts towards securing Statehood for Utah. Aside from these offices, he also filled that of Justice of the Peace and County Assessor, and is well known to the residents of Weber County.

In 1869 Nathaniel Montgomery and Nancy Clark were united in marriage, and as a result of this union six children have been born. They are—Nathaniel R., graduate of the Ogden High School; Lillian, wife of H. J. Randall; Maggie, wife of Charles W. Taggart, Jr.; Katie O.; teaching in Ogden; Flossie and Grace. Mrs. Montgomery is a daughter of John and Lillian Clark, of Ogden. During the thirty-three years of her wedded life, Mrs. Montgomery has been a loyal and loving helpmeet to her husband, standing shoulder to shoulder with him in the many discouraging battles against poverty and sickness, and by her sunny, hopeful disposition has dispelled many clouds from the conjugal horizon and infused new courage in her husband's heart.

Our subject has all his life been a firm adherent of the Mormon Church, whose principles were inculcated in him from earliest childhood, and is at this time a member of the High Priests' Quorum. He was for a number of years President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. In 1864 he made a trip to the Missouri River with Bishop Preston, for the purpose of bringing back emigrants. He is now Superintendent of the North Ogden Sunday School, in which he is an indefatigable worker. He took part in the Johnston army campaign, and in the troubles with the Indians stood guard many a time in order to protect the life and property of the settlers from their dusky foe.

As will be seen by the foregoing, Mr. Montgomery began life at the bottom of the ladder, and while he has passed through many dark passages, his eyes have ever been fixed on a small light in the distance which gave him new courage and greater endurance, and it can safely be said that he has now passed from the dark shadows of uncertainty to the bright sunshine of reality, and risen to a position of influence and responsibility as one of the successful and wealthy men of Weber County.



**S**IDNEY STEVENS, President of the Sidney Stevens Implement Company. To mention the implement business is to call to mind Sidney Stevens, the father of that industry in Utah. Before the days of railroad transportation he was making steel plows by hand, transporting the steel for bottoms overland from the East, and when the advent of the iron horse made it feasible to ship goods into this country, he was one of the first to put the Eastern manufactured implements and machinery on the market. He is still in the business, at the head of one of the oldest and best-known firms in Utah, widely known throughout the West and to most of the manufacturing firms in the East, with many of whom he has had extensive business dealings during a third of a century.

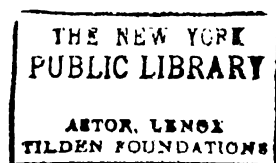
Mr. Stevens is of English descent, his birth

occurring at Nunney, Sommersetshire, England, June 18, 1838. His parents were James and Hannah (Martin) Stevens. Our subject remained in the town of his birth up to the age of nineteen, attending school. In 1857 he went to Wanstrow, Sommersetshire, where he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, harness and leather goods, and also handled grain. He remained there six years, working up a good business and meeting with success. In 1861 he had become converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and the following year did some missionary work in the Sherborne Conference, having been ordained an Elder.

In the spring of 1863 he closed out his business, and with his wife came to America, and after a short time spent in New York City, went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he bought a stock of merchandise, consisting of two wagonloads of sugar, tea, coffee, etc., and brought it up the Missouri River to Omaha and across the plains with ox teams. Upon arriving in Salt Lake City in October of that year, he disposed of the greater part of his stock and took the remainder to Kaysville, where he sold it. He remained there until the spring of 1865, when he came to Ogden and bought a place in what is now North Ogden. Here he built a tannery and conducted it for some years, employing a tanner and currier and other necessary help, making leather, which found a ready market and out of which he manufactured harness, boots and shoes.

He continued in this business until 1873, when he built a large store, said to be the first burnt brick building erected in Utah, and added a full stock of general merchandise, continuing in this line until 1892. When he built his tannery at North Ogden, Mr. Stevens sent East for wagons and implements for his customers, which increased rapidly, under the name of Sidney Stevens, and this laid the foundation for the present flourishing business. In 1865 he imported steel from the eastern states and employed blacksmiths to turn it into plows, which superseded the old style wood and strap iron plow, found to be inadequate to the requirements of the soil, which in some places was found to be so hard as







*Richard Dye*

to require irrigating before it could be plowed. When the railroad came, in 1869, Mr. Stevens bought machinery in the East and shipped it to Ogden, being among the first to bring in Eastern machinery. When he abandoned the tannery in 1873 he moved the implement business to Ogden proper, where he employed men to conduct it under his personal direction; still retaining his mercantile business in North Ogden. Later he disposed of his mercantile business and has since devoted his entire time and attention to the machinery and vehicle line, carrying a large and complete line of same, implements, machinery and vehicles, and doing an immense trade throughout Utah, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming, and being well known to the inhabitants of this inter-mountain region was extremely successful and well patronized. He suffered a severe fire loss on July 8, 1894; the Grand Opera House, street car buildings, and other buildings were on fire and communicated the flames to Mr. Stevens' buildings, filled with a stock of goods in his line, which was completely swept out, at a time when his insurance of thirty-five thousand dollars had expired, except four thousand dollars, entailing a clear loss of ninety thousand dollars. Mr. Stevens concluded to retire from business, but on the solicitation of patrons and friends far and near, and that of his family, he proceeded to build the present quarters, and about a year later, when the business was fairly started, it was incorporated under the name of Sidney Stevens Implement Co., Mr. Stevens was selected as President, Sidney O. Stevens, Vice-President; Frank J. Treasurer; Charles Henry, Secretary; M. J. and J. Williams, Directors. While Mr. Sidney Stevens has since given considerable attention to the business, the active management has been in the hands of his sons, who are well fitted for the responsibility by years of practical experience, and have given entire satisfaction to the stockholders.

Mr. Stevens' marriage occurred in England, in May, 1863, just prior to his leaving for the United States, at which time he was united to Miss Jane Thick, of Willshire. They have six sons and six daughters—Sidney O., Frank J., Alice Mary, who died at the age of 21 years; Bessie R., Net-

tie R., Sara Kate, C. Henry, James W., Lillian Eva, Emma Elizabeth, Ulman S. A. and Walter Frederick.

He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Utah, and has always been much interested in seeing good men elected to responsible positions, but has never been willing to have his name used as a candidate for any office. He has always been a member of the different county and city committees of his party and has done much for the advancement of its interests.

Subsequent to his arrival in Utah, Mr. Stevens was ordained a member of the Thirty-Sixth Quorum of Seventies, and was active in home missionary work. He was Counselor to Bishop Wheelock, of North Ogden from 1873 to 1876, and for many years a Sunday School worker. He is a member of the Weber Club, the business men's organization, and interested in all educational matters, as well as the general welfare of the county and city. There is no better known or more highly respected man in this Western country than Mr. Stevens, and he enjoys a wide reputation for undoubted integrity and high business principles.



**R**ICHARD DYE, a prosperous farmer of Riverdale Ward, came to Utah in the flush of his young manhood, and when the country was new, and is one of those who have stood in the front ranks and endured hunger, sickness and almost untold hardships for the sake of his Church and country, but looking back over a period of nearly forty-five years there is no regret for the time thus spent. On the contrary, Mr. Dye is proud of the fact that he was allowed to participate in the building up of this glorious State, and has lived to see it one of the first in the Union.

Our subject was born in Hartfordshire, England, on January 2, 1832, and is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Gower) Dye. He grew to manhood in his native land, and received his education in the English schools. After completing his education he was apprenticed to learn the trade of making linseed oil, and worked at that

until he left England. In 1852 the entire family became converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church and four years later our subject and his brother Samuel started for America, sailing from Liverpool on board the vessel *Wellfleet*, landing in Boston, Massachusetts, on July 11, 1856, and remained there until the spring of 1858, our subject working at his trade during that time.

He left Boston during the year 1858 in company with James F. Cleary, a returning missionary, and came by rail as far as Iowa City, Iowa, at which place he outfitted for the journey across the plains by ox teams. When they reached the North Platte river they overtook Johnston's army, which the Government was sending out to investigate the condition of affairs in Utah, and Mr. Dye engaged to drive one of the Government teams, continuing with them until they reached Provo, Utah, when he left the army and traveled on through to Salt Lake City. He remained in Salt Lake City until the fall of 1859, when he went to Davis County and settled on the Weber river, and the following year, 1860, came to what is now Riverdale, which has been his home up to the present time. Here he has followed farming on a small scale, making a comfortable living and raised some fruit. He owns a cosy home, and has his place well improved.

Mr. Dye has taken considerable interest in municipal matters, assisted in building school and meeting houses, and has been a member of the Riverdale School Board since 1871, being a firm friend of education, and was the first in Weber County to advocate free schools, the first one being established in Riverdale, and alive to the needs of his district in this respect. He was for ten years a Justice of the Peace and for a great many years Assessor and Collector in his district. He is at this time Treasurer of the building committee of his Ward.

The zeal he has shown in public matters has been duplicated in his work for the Church. He is possessed of considerable musical talent, and for forty years had been the leader of the Ward choir. He holds a record of thirty-one years of

work in the Sunday School in the capacity of Superintendent, and has been an active worker in all Ward matters. He was ordained an Elder while living in Boston, where he presided over the Charleston branch of the Church. In the fall of 1858 he was ordained a Seventy under the hands of Captain Hooper and Jesse Haven, and for the next two years was a member of the Fourteenth Quorum. When he moved to Riverdale he was transferred to the Seventy-sixth Quorum, and filled the position of one of the Presidents of that Quorum until 1900, at which time he was ordained a High Priest under the hands of C. F. Middleton, and set apart as a member of the High Priests Quorum. In 1868 he served as Home Missionary for Weber County. At this time he holds the position of Ward Clerk and President of the visiting teachers for the Ward.

In 1859 Richard Dye and Mary Malden Peek were united in marriage, and to them have been born nine children, of whom two have died. Mrs. Dye is a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Malden) Peek. The children are—Richard T., William M., who filled a mission to the State of Mississippi; Joseph H., who labored as a missionary in Kentucky; James, Walter, Samuel G., who labored as a missionary in the Northwestern States, and Sarah G., Mary A. and Elizabeth, deceased.

Mr. Dye began life in Utah without means, and having to depend wholly upon his own exertions, made all the furniture his house contained during the first five years himself. Having no animals to do the work, he carried his fuel on his back from the canyon, but there came a day when he was able to forge ahead a little, and he has since been able to make a comfortable livelihood for himself and family, and is today one of the most highly respected and honored men in his Ward.

Mr. Dye began life empty handed and has risen one step at a time, giving his children a good education, and his five sons are all well-to-do ranchers and highly respected citizens of Bingham County, Idaho, where they are all interested in the Church and country.

**L**LEWELLYN JONES, a prosperous farmer of Utah County, was born at Swansea, Saint Thomas, Glamorgan-shire, South Wales, August 14, 1844, and is the son of Elias and Mary (Williams) Jones, also natives of South Wales. They raised a family of eight children, of whom our subject is the third child. The mother died in Wales in 1855, and the following year the father brought his children to America, crossing the ocean on board the *Saunders Curling*, and landing in Boston. From that city they traveled by rail to Iowa City, Iowa, which was then the terminus of the Rock Island route, and from Iowa City made the journey to Florence, Nebraska, by ox team. There they joined a company of Mormon emigrants and crossed the plains with Captain John Hunt. During the greater part of the trip this train was in touch with the famous hand cart company, which experienced such bitter hardships en route, but owing to being better clothed and the mode of traveling, comparatively little discomfort was experienced by our party, who reached Salt Lake City a few days before Christmas. The family remained in the city that winter, and the following spring the father bought a place on the Little Cottonwood, where he moved his family, an aunt of our subject being housekeeper, and he himself went to Spanish Fork, where he was joined by the family in 1858, and which has since been the family home.

The father was a merchant in his native land, and also at one time in the coal mining business. He engaged in mercantile life after moving to Spanish Fork, but the most of his time was spent in farming.

For many years our subject spent his time in freighting in the inter-mountain country, and after the entrance of the railroads made that unprofitable, turned his attention to farming and stock raising, in which he has met with good success. He has been for the most part in partnership with his brother John.

Mr. Jones was married in Salt Lake City March 28 1868, to Miss Alice Creer, daughter of Edward and Ann (Morris) Creer. Mrs.

Jones was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, and her parents were natives of England, crossing the Atlantic ocean and coming to Utah in 1854. They located in Spanish Fork, where the mother died on December 19, 1877. The father died in Beaver, December 14, 1889. Of the sixteen children born of this marriage, twelve are now living—Llewellyn M., William O., Elias, Ann, died at the age of five years; Mary O., died at the age of three years; Edward T., Alice M., now Mrs. N. Ludlow, of Benjamin; George, Nellie G. and Nora B., twins; Ruth M., David H., Hannah W., Ray, died at the age of eight years; Lester, died aged four years; Melvin E.

While Mr. Jones' political sympathies are and have always been with the Republican party, his party has been in the minority in Spanish Fork, and for that reason he has never held public office. He was one of the first men to go over to that party in his town, there being but fourteen republicans in Spanish Fork when he joined, and he has ever since been a staunch adherent of its principles.

All the family are devout members of the Mormon religion and two sons, William O. and Edward T., have been called for missionary work and are at this time waiting to be assigned to a field.

Mr. Jones built his present home in Spanish Fork in 1894, and it is still the most attractive and substantial home in the city, and one of the prettiest in Utah County.

Mr. Jones at the early age of nineteen years was an active figure in the Indian wars then common in this Territory. He took part in the Black Hawk War, and did valiant service in those stirring times. He has, since coming to Spanish Fork, been one of its most energetic and valuable citizens.



**H**ERBERT S. PYNE, County Recorder of Utah County, is a native of Norfolk, England, where he was born February 12, 1862. He is the son of Samuel and Leah (Thrower) Pyne, natives of England, who came to Utah in 1873, locating in Provo, where the father died December 31, 1891, at the age of sixty-five years. He was manager of the Provo Co-operative Tailoring Establishment for a number of years and a prominent member of the Forty-fifth Quorum of Seventies, in the Mormon Church. He was well-known throughout the State, and had many friends. His wife is still living in Provo, at an advanced age. There were fourteen children in this family, eight of whom are now living, all in Utah—Herbert S., our subject; John T., Alice, wife of William S. Faucett; Rachel E., wife of F. Smart; Minnie A., wife of Edward Taylor; Florence E., wife of Dwight Billings; Sarah E. and Ivern.

Our subject came to Utah at the age of eleven years and his early life was mostly spent in Minersville, Beaver County, where he worked for seven dollars a month herding cattle, working on the farm and associated with his uncle, George Marshall, who was afterwards County Selectman of that county for three terms. He came to Provo in 1878 and secured employment herding sheep for the Utah Co-operative Herd Association and later worked in the Provo Woolen Mills. He again returned to Beaver County in 1880 and worked for George Marshall again. There he purchased a team and did freighting during the winter of 1881-82, hauling ore from the Grand Gulch mine to the smelter at St. George. In the latter year he returned to Provo and from there to Saint George, returning once more to Provo which has since been his home. He worked on the south wing of the asylum, the Z. C. M. I. and the First National Bank building. In 1884 he accepted a position with Doctor F. H. Simmons as an apprentice in the drug business, remaining there three years, when he became associated with Smoot, Richards & Company, as prescription clerk. In 1890, in connection with H. J. Maiben, he established a drug and paint business in Provo under the style of Pyne & Mai-

ben, which firm was succeeded by the Excelsior Drug and Paint Company, of which Mr. Pyne was Manager, holding that position until 1895. Like most of the citizens of Utah, Mr. Pyne is interested to some extent in mining, and has also some oil claims in Wasatch County.

In June, 1895, Mr. Pyne received the appointment of Steward of the State Insane Asylum, from Governor Wells, and remained in that institution until January 31, 1900. His work during this time has received the highest commendation from those in a position to judge of it, the books of the institution being kept with unusual neatness and accuracy, and acted as pharmacist for the institution. Previous to this he had held a number of public appointments, and had displayed a high order of ability in each instance. On September 22, 1892, he received the appointment from Governor Thomas as a member of the first State Board of Pharmacy, which position he was amply qualified to fill. In the fall of 1900 he was elected County Recorder of Utah County, and resigned his position at the asylum to take up his new duties, on January 1, 1901. He received his election on the Republican ticket, in a county that has always gone Democratic, his election proving that his friends are not confined to any party or sect. The books in his office are the admiration of all who see them, as was the case at the asylum, and his work is giving the highest satisfaction to the people who elected him.

Mr. Pyne was married in the Temple at Saint George, on March 28, 1883, to Miss Hannah Arrowsmith, daughter of J. T. Arrowsmith, of Provo. They have a family of seven children—Hannah Leah, Edna E., Rachel, Herbert S., Jr., Joseph S., Thomas M. and Mark Henry.

Our subject is well known in musical circles throughout the State, and is a member of the famous Boshard and Pyne Brothers Male Quartet, who in 1895 accompanied Governor Wells in his campaign through the State, rendering valuable aid to the Republican party, and received a cash prize of fifty dollars at the Y. M. M. I. A. contest, held in Salt Lake City. He is also a member of the Stake Tabernacle Choir, and con-

nected with a number of other musical organizations.

In the Church Mr. Pyne has been clerk of the Elders' Quorum of Provo City for nine years, and upon his father's death succeeded him as a member of the Forty-fifth Quorum of seventies. He has been an active Sunday School worker. He began life as a poor boy, with no educational training, never having attended school, and has by his own undaunted efforts and strong determination overcome every difficulty and risen to a position of honor and influence in his community, and the record of his life should prove an inspiration to all who read it.



**ZACHARIAH S. TAYLOR.** It is probably true that the greater majority of the members of the Mormon Church have emigrated here from foreign countries, but this is not true of the entire Church, many of its members tracing their ancestry back to the proudest lineage of the founders of America. Zachariah S. Taylor is a descendent of an old southern family, and is the son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Danley) Taylor.

Our subject was born in Surry County, North Carolina, November 19, 1853. He grew up there on his father's plantation and obtained his education from the schools of that State. Up to the age of sixteen years he worked on a farm in North Carolina, coming to Utah with the rest of the family in 1869. He went to Payson with the rest of the family, and lived there until 1878. During a portion of this time he was a student in the Deseret University, now the University of Utah; here he took a normal course and graduated in 1879. From that time forward his life has been spent principally in school teaching, abandoning it recently to take up farming, on account of failing health, brought on by his arduous duties. For the first three years he taught in Payson from where he moved to Goshen, and there became principal of the school, holding that position for ten years. From Goshen he moved to Santaquin, where he was principal for one

year, resigning his position and moving to Salem, where he served a term of eight years, during six of which he held the principalship. His health failing him, he abandoned school teaching in 1901 and has since engaged in farming.

Mr. Taylor has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Nellie Olson, to whom he was married on December 27, 1879, in Salt Lake City. She was born in Sweden February 3, 1856 and was the daughter of James and Nellie Olson. The father died on the plains while en route to Utah, and the mother is still living in Payson. Seven children have been born of this union—Martha P., Zachariah E., died when four years of age; Lee R., Emma, Angus, May, Vera. The second wife was Lucy P. Taylor, whom Mr. Taylor married in Salt Lake City, while living in Goshen, in June, 1882. She is the mother of six children—Louisa, Eli F., Zina, Alice, Grace and Roy.

In political belief our subject is an adherent of the Republican doctrines. He was for four years a member of the Town Board and served two years as Clerk. Also School Trustee for one year. He has been Secretary and Treasurer for the Salem Irrigation and Canal Company for ten years, and is a well informed man on this important subject.

His conversion to the Mormon faith occurred in 1869, under the preaching of Elders H. G. Boyle and H. K. Coray, and from then to the present time he has been a faithful and devoted follower of all its teachings. In accordance with the tenets of his Church he entered into polygamy and was one of those arrested and fined for a violation of the Edmunds law. He served a sentence of six months in the penitentiary for this offense. He has been an Elder and Seventy and is at this time the Senior President of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Quorum. He was President of the Fifteenth Quorum of Seventies during his residence in Goshen, and while living in Salem held the same position in the Nineteenth Quorum, until the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Quorum was organized. In 1885 he went on a two years' mission to the Southern States, and for nineteen months of that time served as President of the North Carolina Conference.



WILLIAM H. RAY, President of the newly organized State Bank of Provo, has been a resident of this city since 1891, and during that time has built up one of the leading businesses in the real estate and fire insurance lines, handling the business of a number of leading companies throughout the United States.

He was born in Gentry County, Missouri, December 30, 1864, and is the son of William and Martha E. (David) Ray. The senior Mr. Ray was one of the early settlers of Gentry County, where he became a wealthy and influential farmer and stock man, dealing in all kinds of live stock and being well known throughout the State. He held a number of minor offices in his county, such as Justice of the Peace, School Director, etc., and stood high in the esteem of the citizens of that place. He is still living at his home in Harrison County, Missouri.

Our subject was the third child in a family of ten, and grew up on his father's farm, receiving his education from the district schools, from which he received his certificate as a teacher, and taught in the schools of Harrison County two terms. In 1883 he taught one term in Red Oak, Montgomery County, Iowa, and the following year went to Cheyenne County, Kansas, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in 1885, and two years later began trading in real estate and helping newcomers locate on government land. He remained in this business until 1888, at which time he went to Harvard, Nebraska, and engaged in the stock business with H. H. Disbrow, buying hogs and cattle and shipping them to the eastern markets. This venture did not prove as successful as he had hoped and he abandoned it, and in 1890 came West and settled in Salt Lake City, remaining there until April, 1891, when he came to Provo as car inspector for the Union Pacific railroad, and this has since been his home. He has retained his position as car inspector, being general inspector of all cars passing over the tracks of the Oregon Short Line that passes through Provo, this latter road having withdrawn

from the control of the Union Pacific since Mr. Ray came here.

Soon after coming to Provo, Mr. Ray began dealing in real estate, buying and selling, and has built a number of houses in different parts of the city which he has either sold or rented, owning a number at this time. He also took up the fire insurance business and now handles the business of the following well-known companies; Milwaukee Mechanics; North-West National, of Milwaukee, Williamsburg City, of Pennsylvania; Franklin Fire of Philadelphia; American Central of Saint Louis. In 1899 he built his present home on Academy avenue, which is of stone and is one of the finest and most modern residences in Provo. He has also done much towards building up other parts of the city and is regarded as a wide-awake and aggressive citizen.

Mr. Ray was married in 1894 to Miss Lottie L. Chappell, daughter of George H. and Charlotte (Graves) Chappell, of Provo. They have two children, Florence and Fred Emerson.

Our subject is a well-known fraternity man, being a member of Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., of Provo, in which he is Past Noble Grand, and also a member of the Woodmen of the World, in which he is Past Council Commander and District Representative to the Head Camp for the State of Utah, of whom there are but two in the State. He is also a member of the Woodmen of America.

Mr. Ray began at the bottom of the ladder, and during his varied career has tried numerous avenues that usually lead to success, only to find his real vocation in this, the mecca of so many ambitious young men. The confidence and high esteem in which he is held by the business and professional men of this city is best attested by the position to which he has recently been elected, that of President of the State Bank of Provo, which was organized in March, 1902, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, fully paid up, and the growth of the institution up to this time has been very satisfactory.



**J**OHAN W. WHITE is another name which must be added to the list of those who have given their best in the work of building up one of the fairest States in the Union and who still live to see their completed work and enjoy the fruits of a well-spent and honorable life. Like many another man whose name ranks among the influential men of Utah, Mr. White began life at a tender age, handicapped with but a meagre education, and after bravely battling for himself for a number of years in various parts of the East, turned his face westward in the hope of bettering his condition. How well he has succeeded is attested by his broad acres and the general air of thrift and comfort which pervades home, as well as his high standing among the business men of his community.

Our subject was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1835, and is the son of George and Jane (Smith) White. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, but as he died when our subject was an infant of eighteen months, but little is known of his life. The mother was born in Lincolnshire, England. She died in Frankfort, Pennsylvania, when our subject was seventeen years old.

At the age of six years Mr. White was sent to live with a farmer four miles from the town of Bristol, Birch County, Pennsylvania, and there remained for seven years, attending school in that district, and there receiving the most of his scholastic education. At thirteen years of age he returned home and for two years worked at dyeing and printing cloth in one of the large factories of that State. At fifteen years he became an apprentice to the blacksmith trade and served four years in learning the same. Six months after completing his apprenticeship he went to work for the Reading Railroad Company in their shops at Richmond, one of the suburbs of Philadelphia, and after working for them a year abandoned blacksmithing and went to work in the cotton and wool machinery works on the Delaware river at Bridesburg, where he stayed a year, following his trade. After this he conducted a blacksmith shop for himself for two

years at the mill town above Frankfort, and then moved his business to Chestnut Hill for a year. He again entered the railroad service and spent two and a half years in the employ of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

On June 11, 1861, he started on the long journey across the plains for Utah. Leaving Philadelphia he passed through Elmira, Cleveland, Chicago, Quincy and Saint Joseph, and thence to Florence, Nebraska, which he reached on July 1st, and there joined a company of seventy wagons coming to Utah under the leadership of Captain Milo Andrus. The trip was made without particular incident and they reached Salt Lake City on September 12th. Mr. White spent the winter in Salt Lake, in the employ of President Brigham Young, in the Sugar House Ward, where he assisted in building the first cotton and wool machinery ever built in the State. From Salt Lake City he went to Coalville, where he carried on a blacksmithing business for a number of years. During the winter of 1868-69 he followed his trade in Grantsville, Tooele County, and in the spring of 1869 went to Goshen, where he again opened a shop and also engaged in general farming. He retired from the blacksmithing business in the late eighties, and has since devoted himself exclusively to farming. At this time he owns one hundred and fifteen acres of good farming land, all under a high state of cultivation, and also has a fine home in the town of Goshen, where he is quite extensively interested in a number of local enterprises. He is connected with the Goshen Roller Mills and Elevator Company, of which he is President, Treasurer and Manager, and the heaviest stockholder therein. Also a stockholder in the Goshen Irrigation Canal Company, and the Goshen Creamery Company; in the latter he is also the heaviest stockholder, and is deeply interested in the subject of irrigation for this western country.

Mr. White was married in the city of Philadelphia in 1855 to Miss Frances Boyer, a native of that State, and daughter of Samuel and Letitia (Barton) Boyer, descendants of the old Dutch stock. Twelve children have

come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. White—Charles H., married; George W., married; Daniel, married; John, died in infancy; Letitia, now Mrs. William V. Price; Joseph, married, he died at the age of thirty-one years, leaving a wife and three children; Cyrus, died when two years of age; Gertrude, now Mrs. F. Rouse; Watson, married; Ida, now Mrs. David Morgan; Kate, died in infancy; Winona.

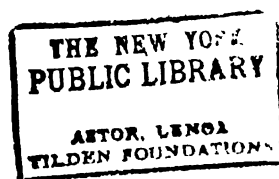
In politics Mr. White is a Socialist. He has held some of the minor offices in his community and took the census for the Government in 1880. His career in Utah has been such as to win for him the very highest regard of his associates, both socially and in business life, and he has set an example to his children which they may well follow with pride. Beginning a poor man he has by dint of hard work, perseverance and economy accumulated a comfortable fortune and is one of the leading spirits of Goshen.



**W**ATSON M. NESBIT has had perhaps as varied and interesting a career as any man in Utah. During his early life he traversed this entire western and inter-mountain region as a freighter, and since settling permanently in Utah has been continuously identified with her mines, being associated at one time or another with almost every mine of any prominence in the Tintic district, and having large holdings in both mining and oil properties in this and adjoining States. In his capacity of mine superintendent he made a reputation as one of the most careful and conscientious men in this State, being very particular to protect the men under him from any possible accident or injury, and while he always exacted a full day's work, never believed in asking a man to work over-time without pay, and is today one of the most popular men to be found among all classes in the mining camps of the State, as well as of this inter-mountain country, where he is widely known.

Mr. Nesbit was born in the northern part of England, July 26, 1842, and is the son of William and Margaret (Marshall) Nesbit. His father was a native of Scotland, and his mother an Englishwoman. Five children were born of

this marriage, two in this country, and our subject is the oldest living. The family came to America while our subject was yet a small boy and settled in Pennsylvania, near Pottsville, where Mr. Nesbit received his early education and grew up. The family later moved to LaFayette County, Wisconsin, and from there went to LaSalle County, Illinois, where the father engaged in farming; he was there taken sick and returned to Pennsylvania, where he died. The mother remained on the farm in LaSalle County, and died about eleven months after her husband. Our subject remained on the farm three years longer and in the fall of 1858 went to Cass County, Missouri, where he remained until the following year, when he went to Kansas City. On August 1, 1859, he left Kansas City with a freight train belonging to Bailey, Bartlett, Dun & Company. This train consisted of ten wagons and twelve men. They traveled to Colorado City and from there to Denver, from which place Mr. Nesbit returned to Kansas City afoot, being paid off at Kansas City. From this time on our subject was continuously on the plains until the Union Pacific Railroad was built across the country, being for nine years in charge of a freight train and making trips from all shipping points on the Missouri River to Salt Lake City and Denver, making fully a dozen trips across the great American plains. He freighted to all the mining districts east and north of Salt Lake City, and visited the latter place a number of times, locating there permanently in 1870. Upon coming to Utah to live Mr. Nesbit moved to Eureka from a cattle ranch on Bear River, in Wyoming, and there began his career as a mining man, being for five years in charge of the Eureka Hill property. At the end of the five years he bought a home in the Tenth Ward of Salt Lake City, taking charge of the South Star and Titus mines in the Little Cottonwood district. He was next in charge of the Yosemite Mine Number One for a year and a half, and during the Silver Reef excitement in the southern part of the State spent ten years in that district, and owned a leaching plant, buying and treating ore, doing a successful business in this direction. He later took charge of the Barbee





*Samuel Dye*

and Walker mines of which he was superintendent for two years.

After this he did prospecting on his own account for six months employing six men and locating a number of good prospects, which he still owns. He returned to Eureka in 1889 and took charge of the Mammoth mines, which he superintended for a year and a half, and during this time the mine made its largest production up to that time. He was twice in charge of this mine at later periods, serving about two years each time. After severing his connection with the Mammoth mine he went to Mercur, where he put in a cyanide mill, which was the first one to be put up in the State, and was owned by John Dern and his associates. This mill proved successful and is still running. For a short time he had charge of the Bullion-Beck mine, going from there to Idaho where for five months he had charge of the Gold Hill mine, after which he returned to Salt Lake City.

Mr. Nesbit was married in Wyoming, in 1868, to Miss Ann A. Eubanks, by whom he had three children—Watson M., Jr., and assayer; William R., civil engineer for the Mammoth mine; and Madgie A., now Mrs. Brigham Smoot, of Provo. The mother of these children died July 2, 1887, at Silver Reef. Mr. Nesbit married a second time on January 1, 1897, to Miss Ida A. Meyers, daughter of L. W. and A. E. Meyers, and by this marriage has one son, Louis, aged fifteen months.

Mr. Nesbit makes his home in Eureka where he has a very comfortable and commodious residence. He is regarded as an expert on mining properties and is often called upon to make reports along those lines. He is the only member of the family who came West, one brother being at this time a civil engineer in Pennsylvania and another living at Marshal, Wisconsin, where he follows farming and also preaches.

Our subject has been a staunch Republican all his life, as was also his father, but he has never had the time or opportunity to participate actively in the affairs of his party. In fraternal circles he is well known, being a mason of high standing. He is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason, of the Southern Jurisdiction, and

a Shriner. He has his membership with Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 2, of Salt Lake City, and a member of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, Salt Lake City. In the Knights of Pythias he is a member of the Grand Lodge and a Past Chancellor; also Past Chancellor of Godiva Lodge, No. 8. He is a charter member of Elks Lodge, No. 711, of Eureka.

During his entire residence in Utah, Mr. Nesbit has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen and has made an enviable reputation for honesty and integrity. He has retired from active business life, and now in his declining days, is in the enjoyment of a comfortable income, surrounded by a large circle of friends.



AMUEL DYE is a name that is known in almost every household from Nebraska to Idaho. He has been a resident of Utah since 1861, and for a great many years was one of the largest shippers of fruit and produce in Utah, supplying a number of government forts, and was instrumental in opening up a market for Utah products in Wyoming and Western Nebraska. He also shipped large quantities of fruit and vegetables, also game, eggs and butter to local points along the Union Pacific railroad, and hundreds of people are familiar with his name, who never saw the man. However, his uniformly honest and square treatment of his customers won for him an enviable reputation, and wherever his name is heard only words of praise follow it.

Mr. Dye was born in Hertfordshire, England, on February 3, 1834, and came to America with his brother Richard in 1856. A sketch of this brother will be found elsewhere in this work. Like his brother, Samuel learned the art of making linseed oil, and after reaching America, he remained in Boston for four years, working in the linseed oil mill. In 1860, at the age of twenty-six years, he was offered the responsible position of foreman of the Nassau Linseed Oil Company's mills in Brooklyn, New York, which, however, he retained but a year, and in June, 1861, started West by rail, traveling in this manner as far as Saint Joseph, Missouri, and from there by boat to Winter Quarters, at which

point he made preparations to cross the plains by ox teams, and made the journey in company with an emigrant train, commanded by Captain Reed, coming to Utah. He arrived in Salt Lake City on September 16, 1861, and that same fall went to Riverdale, Weber county, where he remained a year and then came to East Weber, now Uintah, and followed farming on rented land until 1864, at which time he was able to buy his present farm of forty-two acres. He built a home in the settlement, that he might have a place of refuge in case of an outbreak among the savages, and in 1871 built his present home on his farm, and moved his family there. The land he took up was in its natural state and had to be cleared of sage brush and other wild growth before it could be cultivated. He has now ten acres devoted to fruit trees and also has considerable small fruit. Appreciating the fact that Utah would soon need an outside market for her produce, when the railroad was built Mr. Dye began business as a shipper, supplying part of the produce from his own land, and the rest he bought from the farmers in the valley. For many years he supplied the United States troops at Fort Bridger, Fort McKinna and Fort Saunders. It was not long before orders began coming in from all along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, both from dealers and from individuals, and he built up a very flourishing business. Of late years he has retired from more active life and now gives his entire time to his home affairs.

During his long career in Uintah Mr. Dye has been one of the most wide-awake and public-spirited of men; no matter of any importance has been brought forward that he has not had some part in it, and he has held almost every office in the gift of the people. Alive to the needs of his country as but few men have perhaps been, he has given his loyal and hearty support to anything that has had for its object the betterment of present conditions. He was one of the promoters of the Uintah canning factory, and it was through his instrumentality that the three canals in this place were incorporated. He is at this time President of the Uintah Central Canal Company, and Secretary of the Pioneer Canal Company.

In the early days he was a member of the People's Party, of which he was the main stay in Uintah, and when the division on national political lines came, he took sides with the Republicans and help found that party here, working loyally in its interests ever since. He was for some time Justice of the Peace, and active in all municipal affairs.

He has shown the same zeal in the work of the Mormon Church, of which he became a member in England, at the age of nineteen years. In Utah he has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood and risen to the office of High Priest, to which he was ordained in 1878, when he was set apart as First Counselor to Bishop Spaulding, of Uintah Ward, and after the death of the Bishop Mr. Dye was Acting Bishop for sixteen months. In 1866 he organized the Sunday School, over which he presided as Superintendent for nearly twenty years. He has been a hard worker in this branch of the Church and done much to increase the attendance, giving liberally of his means towards its support, and helping to build it up and put it on a substantial basis.

He was married in 1856 to Miss Rhoda Paxman, daughter of George and Ann Paxman. Seven children have been born to them—Samuel G., Rhoda, wife of F. De Voto; Sarah Jane, wife of Charles Kennedy; Madeline, now Mrs. William Ward; Martha, now Mrs. W. L. Gray; Grace M., and Edith E., wife of Harry Moore.

Mr. Dye's parents were Thomas and Sarah (Gower) Dye, who remained in England all their lives, their three sons—Jonathan, Richard and Samuel—being the only members of the family to come to this country, except a sister, Mrs. Thersat, who came in August, 1902. When our subject began his career in Ogden his assets consisted of an old ox team and a pair of strong arms, ruled by an iron will. That he has made good use of his capital is ably testified to by his present comfortable home and the abundant testimony of his neighbors, who are justly proud of the record he has made. He has ever been upright and straightforward in his dealings, giving every man his due, and is entitled to all the honors that have come to him through a long and unusually interesting life.

**G**EORGE H. BRIMHALL. In the development of the resources of Utah there has been a constant demand for a higher standard of education for its young people, and in few of the western States has the progress been along these lines as satisfactory or as great as in this State. The public school system is one of the best in the inter-mountain region, and the efforts of the men who have been called to take charge of them have aided materially in their advancement. The public schools of the State are but the primary departments of the universities and of the colleges, and are in reality but the feeders for these institutions, where the minds of students are broadened and made more capable of learning not only the fundamental truths of education, but also in learning how to study. There is perhaps no more important institution in the whole State of Utah, nor one which has accomplished more in its line than has the Brigham Young Academy, whose headquarters are at Provo, in Utah County. In the ranks of the men who have brought it to its present high state of development and have made it one of the leading institutions of learning in the State, is the subject of this sketch, who has been intimately connected with it from its very beginning, and to whose efforts is due in a large part the steady progress which the school has made.

George H. Brimhall was born in Salt Lake City, December 9, 1852. He is the son of George W. and Rachel Ann (Mayer) Brimhall. His father was born in Knoxville, Illinois, in 1814, and came to Utah in 1849. He had become identified with the Mormon Church prior to his coming to Utah, and indeed joined that Church in the early forties. He was with the Church throughout the troublesome times in Missouri and in Illinois, and was present at Nauvoo, where he had assisted in erecting the Temple built by the Church there prior to the exodus of the members of the Church when they were compelled to flee from Illinois and took refuge in Iowa in 1846.

He came across the plains of Nebraska and Eastern Colorado and across the mountains in

the western part of that State and in Utah, in 1849, arriving in Salt Lake City in that year. In 1850 or 1851 he, together with George A. Smith and other members of the Church, headed a company of Mormons to Iron County, where they not only colonized that portion of the State, but also established the town of Parowan, and here he took up his residence. He was a prominent member of that community and one of its most influential men and was a member of the Territorial Legislature, representing Iron county. From Iron county he moved to Ogden, in Utah, and came to Provo at the time the general move of the Mormons took place in 1858, when the Federal forces under General Johnston were attempting to come into the Salt Lake valley. He was one of the leading musicians in the band of the Mormon forces that went out and met Johnston's army in 1857 and forced them to go into winter quarters without entering the Salt Lake valley. He was very prominent in all the work of the Church in the early days of the settlement of Utah, and was one of its leading men. He assisted in building the Muddy mission and in 1865 he located the town of Spanish Fork, where he engaged in farming, and later became a Patriarch of Utah Stake, which position he held until his death in 1895, at the age of eighty-one. His life had covered all the stirring scenes which took place in the history of Utah from the very first emigration to this State to the time of his death. He was one of the leading men of the Mormon Church and was personally associated with President Brigham Young, George Q. Cannon, President John W. Taylor, and all the other men whose names have become famous in the history of Mormonism. He was married twice and by these marriages had twelve children. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Miss Mayer, and they were married in Salt Lake City. By this marriage he had ten children, of whom eight are now living. Their oldest child, George H., the subject of this sketch; Rachel E., now the wife of Charles O. Robertson; Emer M., a resident of Spanish Fork; Aurilla, now the wife of David Boyak; Omer M., now residing in Colorado; Ruth R., and Prud-

ence M., who died; Ether R., of Park City; Tryphena, now the wife of George Garf, of Draper, Utah, and Grace, wife of John Calderwood, of Provo. The entire Brimhall family have been noted for their fondness for learning; four of them being teachers in the schools of Utah, and all of them are largely interested in educational work.

The boyhood days of their oldest son, the subject of this sketch, were spent in different parts of the State, doing the work that fell to the lot of all the sons of pioneers. He worked on a farm; hauled timber from the canyons; hauled freight to and from the mining camps, and from the cities, and in fact did all the work that fell to the lot of sons of pioneers of those days. He was the constant companion of his father on his missionary travels throughout the State and assisted him in building the Muddy mission. He early in life formed a great desire for knowledge and for means to pursue his education, deriving his inspiration for this work from the teachings of his mother and from Hon. William N. Dusenberry and Dr. Karl C. Maeser. His mother was a firm believer in the advantages which an education gave to young men in their fight throughout life, and early taught him to read and spell. The first school he ever attended was at Ogden, and to attend this he ran away from home. The influence of Judge Dusenberry was one of the strongest forces that formed his desire to secure an education, and in consonance with his teachings he and thirty-nine other young men went into the mountains and there got timber and built at Spanish Fork an advanced high school which they could attend and receive instruction. This building was completed in October, 1872, and was known as the Young Men's Academy, and its work was under the direction of a teacher whom the young men secured from Provo. He then continued his work at the Timpanogas University at Provo, and there completed his academic course, after which he returned to Spanish Fork and taught in the Young Men's Academy which he assisted in founding. He remained here until the Brigham Young Academy was opened in 1875, when he entered that institution as a stu-

dent under the tutelage of Doctor Karl G. Maeser, where his ideas of devoting his life to teaching were crystalized and the active work of preparing himself for a pedagogical career began. He graduated from this institution in 1877 with a normal diploma. Shortly after this he returned to Spanish Fork and secured a position as teacher in the public schools there, which he continued to fill until he was made principal of that school district. His work had begun to mark him as one of the prominent educators of Utah, and he was shortly afterward elected Superintendent of the district schools of Utah County, which position he held for two terms, and was then made Superintendent of the Provo city schools. He held this position for two years and was then elected as instructor in the preparatory department of the Brigham Young Academy, where he has remained since, and later took charge of the normal training school, one of the branches of this academy, after which he took charge of its high schools and subsequently became professor of the chair of pedagogy.

In 1899 he became acting president of this institution, having charge of the direction of its work. In addition to his administrative and executive duties in the school, he is also lecturer of the advanced classes of pedagogy and philosophy. When he became a teacher of the academy the total enrollment was but three hundred, and this has increased up to the present time to thirteen hundred students. He has taken a very active part in the upbuilding of this institution and has made its development his life's work. His work has made him one of the most prominent educators in Utah and he has held many positions of confidence and trust in the educational work of the Church. He was a member of the Board of Education of Utah County, and of the Board of Examiners for many years. He has also been prominently identified with the Mormon Church and was a member of the general Church Board of Examiners, and of the Church Board of Education for many years. He has followed in the teachings of his parents and has adopted their faith as his own. When he was a young man he became an Elder in the



Church and was President of an Elder's Quorum of Spanish Fork for seven years, from the age of twenty-two to twenty-nine, and left that position to accept the ordination of High Priest. He was also Stake Superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association for two years, when he was called to be a member of the General Board of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the whole Church. He has also been active in assisting to provide the necessary books for the instruction of the young people of this organization, and in connection with Doctor Milton H. Hardy compiled the first manuals for the use of the Young Men's Association, and which systematized the work of that organization. He was also a clerk of the High Priest's Quorum of Utah Stake for several years. He was called to go on a mission to Colorado, laboring under the direction of Apostle John W. Taylor, and has also served as a home missionary and teacher of the young people for several years. He is also a leader in the Sunday School work and held the position of Assistant Superintendent of Sunday Schools of Utah Stake, which he filled for several years.

He has been one of the most prominent workers in the teacher's institute and has conducted the sessions of the summer institutes, not only in Utah, but in Idaho and Arizona as well, and has delivered hundreds of lectures to the members of these institutes. He owns a farm at Spanish Fork and on that takes his recreation from his work. He is fond of his gun and rod and enjoys horse back riding, always keeping a supply of good horses.

In political life he is a member of the Republican party and has held a number of offices in the gift of the people of his home town. He was Marshal of the city of Spanish Fork and a member of the City Council, besides being Judge of the Election and a candidate for State Senator from the Fourth Judicial District. During the last year he was a delegate to the convention for the nomination of candidates to fill the offices of the State.

Mr. Brimhall was married on December 11, 1874, to Miss Alsina E. Wilkins, daughter of

George W. and Augusta Wilkins, of Spanish Fork, and by this marriage they had six children—Lucy J., now the wife of J. William Knight; Alsina E., the wife of L. H. Holbrook, of Alberta, Canada; George W., Mark H., Wells L., and Milton H., deceased. Our subject's second wife was Flora Robertson, daughter of James Robertson, and by this marriage he has now seven children living. They are—Dean R., who graduated from the district schools too early to enter the high schools, and now a student at Brigham Young Academy; Fawn and Fay, twins; Burns R., Afton R., Paul R., and Alta R. All of his children show the same fondness for educational work and for learning that was so prominent in their father, and are interested in educational work. Mr. Brimhall is one of the most successful educators that Utah has ever produced, and has acquired a reputation as an authority on sociological, pedagogical and theological subjects, and besides lecturing frequently on these subjects has also published several works upon them. The present high standing of the Brigham Young Academy is largely due to the efforts of our subject, and the career he has made in his life work ranks him among the leading educators of Utah, and one whose record stands high in the annals of the pioneers and of their sons who have built up a prosperous and growing State out of what was once a barren wilderness. He has passed through all the struggles incident to the settling of a new country, and has not only come out of them stronger and better, but has increased his power and ability with each new difficulty that presented itself in the development of his success. His education has been derived by his own efforts and the prominent position he now occupies in educational work has been won entirely by his own merits and untiring application.



**R**EVEREND PATRICK O'DONOHUE. To spend one's time in ministering to the spiritual welfare of humanity is the highest earthly life to which any man can attain, and the man who thus gives up every ambition of wealth, power or position in the world, and lays his all upon God's altar is deserving of the hearty sympathy and support, and must command the admiration and esteem of all those with whom he comes in contact, be their religious belief what it may. The life of a minister is one of the most arduous, self-sacrificing and ill paid of any known avocation. From Sabbath morn to Sabbath morn there is no moment of time that he may call his own; his time and sympathy are constantly being drawn upon by those in sorrow, affliction or temporal need. Of the many noble and worthy men of this class to be found in Utah, Father O'Donohoe, Parish Priest of the Catholic Church at Eureka, is worthy of special mention.

Father O'Donohoe was born in April, 1853, in Longford, Ireland, and is the son of Michael and Bridget (Ryan) O'Donohoe. They both died in that country, leaving a family of five children—Peter, living on the old homestead; James, in Australia; Mary, now Mrs. Edward Clark, living in County Caven, Ireland; Patrick, our subject; Ann, now Mrs. John Brady, living in County Longford, Ireland. A number of our subject's cousins have entered the priesthood, among them being Peter, at one time priest at Buffalo, New York; Patrick, now in Philadelphia; Peter, in Ireland, and also a second-cousin, Peter, a priest in Ireland.

Our subject received his early education in his native land, receiving a classical education from the schools of that country. Upon coming to America he entered the monastery of the San Franciscan Fathers at Allegheny, New York, where he was ordained a priest in June, 1883, and is a member of that order. He came to Utah immediately upon his ordination, his first charge being at Park City, where he remained three and one-half years, and from there went to Ogden. He also spent a year in Salt Lake

City, from which place he came to Eureka, a few months after this parish had been established. Since coming to Eureka he has paid off the debt of the Church and eight years ago built a Catholic school, which at this time gives employment to five Sisters, of whom Sister Maud is the Superior. The attendance at this school averages one hundred and thirty. They also give musical instruction to about twenty-five pupils. Through the able efforts of Father O'Donohoe the property of both Church and school is free from debt. He has interested the citizens of all classes in this work and has received liberal financial assistance in his worthy undertaking.

Father O'Donohoe is one of the most popular and highly respected citizens of this place. He has proved himself the staunch friend of education, and has done much for the growth and betterment of the place since he has been here. Personally he is one of the most jovial, happy dispositioned men in the place; always ready to lend a helping hand, and noted for his tender heart and generous nature.

**J**OHN T. THOMPSON, is another of England's children who have been reared in this country and imbibed our spirit of liberty and independence. His parents were among the early settlers of the State, and pioneers to Idaho, where they lived for the first few years after coming West.

Our subject was born in Durham County, England, March 26, 1856, and is the son of John and Margaret (Smith) Thompson, both natives of England, where they joined the Mormon Church and emigrated to America in 1862, crossing the great American plains and settling in Franklin, Idaho. There the father built a home and remained until 1868, when he brought his family to Utah, locating in Hooper, and was the first to build a house just across the line in Davis County, following his trade as a stone mason and engaging in farming. He is still living, hale and hearty at the age of seventy-three, and for forty years has taken a hand in the work of redeeming this country from its native state of

barrenness and transforming it into one of the garden spots of the Union. Two of his sons, our subject and Lorenzo, live here.

Mr. Thompson was twelve years of age when his father came to Hooper, and he has received from the schools of this place the most of his education, and taken a lively interest in all that has pertained to the welfare of the community. In 1869 he brought the first fruit trees into Hooper, carrying them from Ogden, and put out the first orchard. He has since paid especial attention to this branch of industry, and has thirteen acres of fruit bearing trees, raising a large variety, of unusually delicious flavor, and shipping a considerable amount to the eastern markets, where it finds a ready sale. He also has a variety of small fruits, and together with his brother has been one of the leading fruit growers and shippers from this place for the past twenty-five years. They also buy and ship fruit raised by other parties, and have worked up a very lucrative business in that line. Mr. Thompson has four farms in this place, and aside from his fruit culture is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and is altogether one of the most prosperous men of this place. His family live in Hooper, where he owns a handsome residence.

He is President of the Hooper Irrigation Company, and much interested in the question of irrigation for the arid region. He was at one time Vice-President of the Roy Canning Company and active in public life generally. In politics he is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, of which he is one of the leaders.

His marriage occurred in 1892, when he was united to Miss Betsy Lowe. They have four children—Frank C., Hazel, Maggie and John.

Mr. Thompson is one of the leaders in a scheme whereby it is hoped to some day unite the four counties bordering on the Weber river—Summit, Morgan, Davis and Weber, and thus secure equal water rights for each county and a supply sufficient for all needs, making an end of the endless and useless litigation that is constantly going on under the present regime. He is also Vice-President of a temporary organiza-

tion whose object is the maturing of the plan outlined above, and which would prove of inestimable value to the counties named.

**J**OHAN B. ROBERTS. While England has furnished perhaps a larger number of her sons to Utah than any other European country, it is a notable fact that almost without exception they have been men of both brain and brawn; coming to Utah as a rule without means and by their indomitable pluck, energy, enterprise and determination have hewed out careers of which any man may well be proud. Although Mr. Roberts came to Utah as a boy of fourteen years, he had inherited from his ancestors that spirit that knows no defeat, and as the son of a poor man was early thrown upon his own resources. He has since by his own ability risen to a high place among the business men of Juab County, and acquired a comfortable competence.

John B. Roberts was born in Staffordshire, England, March 15, 1848, and is the son of Reuben and Catherine (Smith) Roberts, both natives of England. The parents were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church and in 1862 with their two children, of whom our subject was the youngest, emigrated to America. They crossed the plains to Utah and settled in American Fork, where the father died in 1877. The mother is still living in that place at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Our subject received the greater portion of his education in England, the schools of this State being poorly equipped at the time he came here. He grew up in American Fork, and with his father followed carpentering, contracting and farming. He finally moved to Salt Lake City and from there to Cache Valley, returning again to American Fork, where he opened up a general merchandise and drug business and followed that for fourteen years. He closed up his interests in American Fork in 1895 and moved to Robinson, where he has since continued to reside, operating a general merchandise and drug business, and in connection with it running a coal

business in the winter and an ice business in the summer. He also has a livery stable and does general teaming. In the early eighties Mr. Roberts did considerable railroad contracting in Arizona, Nevada and Mexico, in connection with his brother, who is now postmaster at Bingham Canyon. They constructed five miles of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. He has accumulated a considerable amount of real estate in Robinson, and owns a fine home here.

Mr. Roberts was married May 6, 1866, to Martha Bush, daughter of Harriette Bush. Seven children have been born of this marriage, four of whom are now living—Louisa, now Mrs. Oliver Jeffs, living at American Fork; Hattie, now Mrs. C. W. Kelly, living at Robinson; Katie, now Mrs. F. W. Doane, also living at Robinson, and William H., associated in business with his father.

In politics Mr. Roberts owes his allegiance to the Republican party, and has been chairman of his precinct. He served as Postmaster of Robinson under President Harrison, and has taken an active interest in the affairs of his town during his residence there. He has come to be one of the representative business men of Robinson, and is a solid and substantial citizen of the State. His whole life in Utah has been upright, manly and honorable, and he has won many friends in the different places in which he has resided, by his straightforward business methods. Personally he is of a most genial and pleasant manner, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people.

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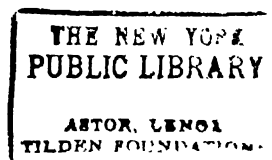
**A**LBERT STATEN, one of the prosperous farmers of Utah County, was born in Derbyshire, England, October 10, 1842. He is the son of John and Phillis (Ackers) Staten. The parents lived and died in England, where the father was engaged in tanning.

Our subject, who is the youngest son of a family of seven children and the only one living at this time, grew to maturity in his native town, after receiving his education from the schools

of his vicinity, and becoming thoroughly familiar with tanning methods. He crossed the Atlantic ocean in April, 1862, on board the sailing vessel *John C. Boyd*, and crossed the great American plains by ox team, expecting to make his home in California. However, winter set in by the time he reached Utah and he was compelled to remain here until the following spring, by which time he had decided to cast his lot in Utah, and came to Springville in the spring of 1863, which has since been his home. During his trip across the plains he met with what might have been a fatal adventure, being in company with four other men captured by the Indians at a point near where Omaha now stands. They were fortunate enough, however, to make their escape the following day and continued the trip without further harm.

Upon coming to Springville, Mr. Staten began in the teaming business on a small scale, and later engaged in the tanning business, following that with varying success for a number of years. He then invested his earnings in farm land and live stock and has since successfully followed that line, having at this time a fine farm of fifty-five acres all under a high state of cultivation, well irrigated, fenced, etc. He also owns some valuable city property and makes his home in Springville. He was one of the home guard during the Black Hawk Indian War, and has passed through all the experiences incident to the early settlement of this State.

Mr. Staten has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Rowland, whom he married in Springville on June 10, 1863. She was a daughter of Ephraim and Mary (Drabble) Rowland. She was born in England, and died in Springville shortly after she had celebrated her forty-fourth birthday, leaving a family of eleven children—Albert C., married; George, married; John, married; Mary, now the wife of R. Johns; Anna, now Mrs. George Drury; William, Henry, Stanley, Archie, Leonard, and Phillis. His second marriage occurred June 22, 1897, when he was united to Mrs. W. K. (Wiggins) Carroll, who was born in Danville, Ontario, Canada, April 8, 1842. She is a daughter of Thomas and





*Jos. F. Wright*

Elizabeth (Kelts) Wiggins. The father died in Canada and the mother came to Utah with her daughter and died in Springville. Mrs. Staten was the third in a family of eight children. By her first marriage she had one daughter, Mary L., who died at the age of four years.

In political belief Mr. Staten is a Republican, but has never sought or held office.

**J**OSEPH F. WRIGHT, President of the Excelsior Mercantile Company, of Nephi. A review of the life of the gentleman whose name heads this article must convince the reader that success in life is possible to the man who is willing to go out into the battle with a clear head and clean hands, believing that he will succeed; ready to overcome whatever obstacles may present themselves, and not dismayed by difficulties, but possessing the courage to make of them stepping stones to the attainment of the object which he has in view.

Joseph F. Wright was born in Nephi, in the home which he now owns, on September 26, 1858. He is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Mee) Wright, natives of England, where they were married, and where they became converts to the teachings and doctrines of the Mormon religion. They sailed for the United States in 1847, and after spending a year in Saint Louis, came across the plains to Utah in 1848. They were among the first settlers of Nephi in 1851, and here the father engaged in farming and live stock, handling both cattle and sheep. He continued in this line until his death in May, 1900. His wife is still living here at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Our subject grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his early education from the common schools of Nephi, and later attending the University of Deseret, now the University of Utah. He started for himself in the sheep business, attending to his sheep himself for many years, and finally became one of the largest individual sheep-owners in Juab County. Of late years, however, he has cut his flocks down considerably, and has given special attention to high

grade sheep, handling the Rambauillett breed of sheep principally. Some years ago he opened a general merchandise business, which he conducted by himself for five years, and at the end of that time consolidated the business with two other concerns, and became the head of the new firm, known as the Excelsior Mercantile Company, of which he is at this time President. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in Southern Utah, and they have a large branch house at Eureka, known as the Bullion-Beck Store. While Mr. Wright in his capacity of President pays close attention to the business and gives it his personal observation, the management of the two houses has devolved upon our subject's partner, Mr. J. W. Paxman, who devotes his entire time to looking after the business. Mr. Wright is also quite extensively interested in mining, and is one of the progressive and liberal minded men of this section. After the death of his father, our subject came into possession of the old homestead and is now living in the house his father built, a very comfortable adobe brick.

He was married in Salt Lake City, January 4, 1883, to Miss Mercy C. Rawlins, daughter of Martin and Alena (Torkelson) Rawlins. Three children have been born to them—John F., Thomas L. and Tola.

In politics he is a member of the Republican party, and has served his city as Councilman, and was also for one term a County Commissioner. He is a member of the Mormon Church, as are also his family.

Mr. Wright has made a career for himself of which he may justly be proud, and to which his children may point with satisfaction. Although he began in a small way, dependent upon his own exertions for his living, he has steadily climbed the ladder of prosperity, and is today one of the solid financial men of Juab County, enjoying the high regard of all who know him.



**B**ISHOP GEORGE R. HILL, of the Third Ward of Springville, Utah Stake of Zion. While Mr. Hill is not a native born citizen of Utah, he came here an infant in his mother's arms, and has grown with the State, its history and progress being closely interwoven with his own development, and is justly proud of the advancement which Utah has made during a little more than half a century. He has been a resident of Springville since 1889 and has done as much as any one in his line to advance the interests of this city. His life has been a most interesting one, and he is today in the front ranks of the citizens of this section of the State.

Bishop Hill was born in Mount Pisgah, Iowa, August 22, 1846. He is the son of George W. and Cynthia (Stewart) Hill. The father was born in Ohio, March 5, 1822, and became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon Church. He came to Utah with the pioneers in 1847, and during the most of his life here worked in the Indian missions. He raised a family of ten children, of whom our subject is the oldest. His death occurred February 24, 1891. His wife is still living with our subject. She was born January 15, 1823, and according to tradition came from the same stock from which Mary, Queen of Scots, sprung.

Our subject spent the first two years of his life in Utah at the old Fort in Salt Lake City, and at the end of that time his parents moved to Ogden, at which place he received his education, and after finishing his studies engaged in school teaching in Ogden, following that occupation for one term. Upon abandoning that occupation he entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad, working in the freight department for nine years. This road is now known as the Southern Pacific. In 1889 he came to Springville and engaged in farming, and has since followed general farming for a living, and has met with considerable success, owning a fine farm, well equipped in every way, under a fine system of irrigation, and has a comfortable home.

His marriage occurred in Ogden, when he led to the altar on December 18, 1871, Elizabeth N.

Burch, who was born in that city January 31, 1849. Her parents, Daniel and Ann (McClellan) Burch, came to Utah from Ohio, and her father engaged in farming, his death occurring in Ogden in 1856, at the age of fifty-one years. The mother lived to be sixty-eight years and died in 1874. Five children have been born to our subject—Edith R., died in infancy; George R., Daniel B., died when eleven years old; Reuben L., and Ann E.

In politics the Bishop is a member of the Republican party. He is at this time Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and has always taken a lively interest in the public welfare of his city and county.

He early espoused the faith of his parents and has all his life been an active Church worker. He was ordained an Elder on February 16, 1865, in Salt Lake City, and on February 25th of that year was made a Seventy under the hands of B. F. Cummins. He became a High Priest April 17, 1892, being ordained by Francis M. Lyman, and was set apart at that time as Bishop of the Third Ward of Springville, Utah Stake of Zion. In 1866 he was sent on a mission to the Missouri river, to bring emigrants across the plains, and in the fall of 1879 was sent on a mission to the southern States, laboring in Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama, being absent two years.

The success that has come to Bishop Hill has been entirely due to his own undaunted efforts, close attention to duties and his honorable and straightforward life. He began life as a poor boy and is now in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence, owning a good home, and commanding the highest respect and esteem of all with whom he is associated, both in and out of the Church.

**D**ANIEL B. CRONIN, Sheriff of Juab County, has served in this capacity since January, 1901, and was before that Deputy Sheriff for many years, during which time he won a wide reputation as a fearless and brave officer.

Mr. Cronin is a Californian by birth, having been born in Allison Ranch, Nevada County,



July 25, 1865, and is the son of John B. and Margaret (Casey) Cronin, natives of Ireland. The father came to America and settled in California in 1863, moving from that State to Utah in 1885, locating in Park City, from which place they came to Eureka the following year. Our subject has two brothers and three sisters. His parents are still living. Since coming to this State Mr. Cronin has followed mining, until his entrance into public life.

He is a staunch member of the Democratic party, as are also his father and brothers. He served two years as Deputy under P. P. Christensen, who is now his Chief Deputy, and during that time made two important arrests, one being Morris Prevost, who robbed the Eureka post-office several years ago and served a sentence of four years for his crime. The other was J. W. McGrath, who murdered his wife on the streets of Eureka. Mr. Cronin was elected to his present office and took his seat January 1, 1901. He has five deputies under him, having an office in Nephi, the county seat of this county, as well as at this place.

Mr. Cronin was married in this place September 19, 1888, to Miss Sarah Ferguson, daughter of Singleton and Elizabeth Ferguson. Eight children have been born of this marriage, all of whom are living.

He owns a handsome home here and is regarded as one of the staunch men of the place. He at this time fills the office of notary public. Mr. Cronin is one of the best known men in fraternal circles of any citizen of this place. He is a charter member of the following orders, Lodge Number Nineteen, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Tintic Lodge Number Thirty, I. O. O. F., and Elks Lodge Number Seven Hundred and Eleven. Both he and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

During his residence in Utah, Mr. Cronin has by his upright and honorable course made scores of friends, and he is today one of the most highly respected citizens in this community. He has made a record as a public officer second to no man in the State, and his efficient service has demonstrated the wisdom of the people's choice.



HONORABLE SAMUEL R. THURMAN. For more than thirty years the gentleman whose name heads this article has been a resident of Utah and for the past twenty years has been in the active practice of the law, receiving during those years many honors at the hands of the people of Utah County, and rising by his recognized ability to a position of influence not alone in his home town but wherever he is known throughout the State, his opinions in law cases having considerable weight among the members of the bar.

Judge Thurman comes of a long line of honorable American ancestry on both sides of the family. His father, William Thurman, was a farmer in La Rue County, Kentucky, and died at the age of thirty years. His father, George Thurman, came from old Virginia stock, who went to Kentucky at an early day. He was a slave owner and one of the prominent men of the South. One son, Jackson, and the uncle of our subject, acquired prominence as a lawyer and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky. Our subject's maternal great-grandfather, Captain Yates, served under Washington at Valley Forge, and his maternal grandfather, William Brown, was a prominent Baptist minister. His wife was Christina Yates. Their daughter, Mary Margaret, became the mother of our subject. By her first husband she had four children, of whom three are now living, Mrs. Pettison, Daniel, living at Lehi, and our subject. Mrs. Thurman married as her second husband Jesse Jaddie, a wealthy planter of Kentucky, by whom she had three children, one of whom, James B., of Lehi, is the only one who lived. Mrs. Jaddie now makes her home in Lehi, spending a portion of her time at the home of our subject, and at the age of seventy-seven years is in the enjoyment of good health.

Our subject lived in Hammondsville, Kentucky, for the first five years of his life, and then went to the home of his stepfather in Hart County, Kentucky. He received a common and academic education, and at the age of twenty years came to Utah, in 1870, joining his older

brother who was engaged in teaching at Lehi, which line the Judge also took up and followed it for ten years, during the most of which time he spent his leisure time reading law and in 1878 was admitted to the bar of Utah County and two years later to the Supreme Court of the State. In 1879 he went to Ann Arbor, where he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, his previous study admitting him to the senior class, and would have graduated with the degree of A. B. the following year, but was called home by illness in his family only a few weeks before the time to graduate; however, he practically completed the course. He moved to Provo in 1881 and there took up the active practice of his profession. For three years he was in partnership with David Evans and later with Hon. George Sutherland, this partnership being dissolved in 1890, when Mr. Thurman was called on a mission to Europe in the interest of the Mormon Church. He remained abroad two years, laboring in London and being President of that conference for eight months of the time, and upon his return again entered into partnership with Mr. Sutherland, which continued until Mr. Sutherland moved to Salt Lake City in 1893, at which time our subject formed a partnership with E. A. Wedgewood, and in 1898 he and Mr. Wedgewood joined in partnership with Senator Rollins and J. H. Hurd, and the firm is now known as Rollins, Thurman, Hurd & Wedgewood, with offices at Provo and in Salt Lake City, our subject making the former place his home.

Judge Thurman has been very prominent in politics since coming to Utah. From 1882 to 1890 he was a member of the Territorial Legislature, being the recognized leader of that body. He was elected on the People's party ticket and after the division on party lines gave his allegiance to the Democrats, whom he has supported royally since. He was during the time he was in the Legislature a member of the Judiciary Committee for the last three years, and twice a member of the committee for revising the laws of the Territory. He also served as City and County Attorney, and in 1888 was a candidate on the

Democratic ticket for Congress, but was defeated, his campaign serving as the entrance wedge for the division on National party lines in 1891. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1895 which adopted the Constitution on which the State was admitted into the Union. Party lines were closely drawn in this convention, but through the influence of Judge Thurman the Democrats were able to incorporate some articles in the Constitution which met with considerable opposition from the opposite side.

In 1895 he was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah, but although he ran far ahead of his ticket, went down to defeat with the other members of his party. He has since refused renomination for the same office and also for the office of Member of Congress, preferring to devote his time to the practice of his profession. He filled the position of Assistant United States District Attorney for the Territory of Utah under President Cleveland, from 1893 to 1896.

Judge Thurman was married May 4, 1872, to Miss Isabel Karren, a native of Utah, and daughter of Thomas Karren of Lehi. Eight children have been born to them—Richard B., a graduate of Columbus Law School, and for four years private secretary to Senator Rollins, at this time practicing law; Mabel, wife of Professor Davis, also an attorney of Provo; Margaret, now in Europe on a mission for the Mormon Church; Lydia, William, Samuel D., Victor and Allen G.

Our subject united with the Mormon Church in 1871 and has since been a loyal adherent and in sympathy with all its workings, and brought his children up in that faith. He was ordained an Elder in 1873 and a Seventy about 1890.

His career in Utah has been such as to win and retain the highest regard of those with whom he has come in contact, and his keen insight into legal questions and the ease with which he unravels the knottiest points of law gives him a position of weight and authority in all cases with which he is connected. Socially he is a most genial, pleasant gentleman, and in the enjoyment of a wide circle of friends.

**D**AVID R. TAYLOR, Bishop of Salem Ward, Nebo Stake of Zion, is one of the leading stockmen of this State. He began life as a poor boy, but has by his industry, perseverance and pluck carved out a successful career and risen to a position of influence among his fellow citizens, as well as of authority in Church circles.

He was born in Surry County, North Carolina, August 29, 1850, and is the son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Danley) Taylor. The father was also born in North Carolina, in 1831, and his forefathers came from England. The Senior Mr. Taylor followed the occupation of farming and stock raising. He was converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church, and in 1869 with his family came to Utah, coming as far as Ogden in the first train to run into that city over the railroad. From Ogden he made the journey to Payson by team. Here he engaged in farming, and spent the balance of his life in that place, dying in 1896. His widow is still living in Payson.

Our subject was the sixth in a family of nine children, and was thirty-one years of age when he came to Utah with his parents. He had grown to manhood on his father's plantation and received his scholastic education from the schools of the South. A few years after his marriage he moved from Payson to Salem, where he bought a farm to which he has since added, and now owns about three hundred acres, and in addition to a general farming life has followed stock raising, coming to be one of the most prominent and successful men in that line in Utah County.

His marriage was celebrated in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, June 1, 1874, when he was united to Miss Sarah C. A. Richardson, who was born in Virginia, April 3, 1854. She is the daughter of John and Minerva Ann (Williams) Richardson. They came to Utah in 1872, and located in Payson, where the father died at an advanced age. The mother still resides there. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor—Josephus, Thomas L., died in infancy; Lillie Ann, died in infancy; David R., John F.,

Samuel H., Pamela C., Emma M., Don M., Maggie A., Mary E.

In politics Bishop Taylor usually votes the Republican ticket, and has taken an active interest in municipal affairs, holding a number of minor offices.

He was converted to the doctrines of the Mormon Church in 1869, under the preaching of H. G. Boyle and H. K. Coray, the latter of whom performed the ceremony of baptism. He was ordained an Elder in 1873, and later a Seventy, and became a member of the Nineteenth Quorum. In 1886 he went on a mission to the Southern States, laboring in Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia, where he was well received by the people and had a successful mission. His son Josephus is now on a mission to the Southwestern States, the most of his labors lying in Arkansas. In 1888 our subject was ordained a High Priest and set aside as Bishop of Salem Ward, which position he has since continued to fill with credit to himself and satisfaction to the leaders of the Church.

Bishop Taylor is widely known throughout this section of the State, where he has labored for so many years, and has made a record as a man of sterling worth, integrity and ability of which future generations may well be proud.

**J**OSEPH A. TAYLOR, Superintendent of the Weber County Infirmary, came to Utah in 1852, when a child of four years and has all his life been one of Utah's most loyal and aggressive citizens, giving both time, money and strength to the upbuilding and improvement of his section of the State.

He was born in Pottawatomie County, Iowa, on August 3, 1848, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Moore) Taylor. The father was a native of Louisville, Kentucky, where he was born in 1827, and there grew to manhood. He joined the Mormon Church in his native State and passed through all the persecutions to which the Saints were subjected in the early days of its life in Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, and when

the Mormons were expelled from Nauvoo in 1846 he went to Winter Quarters and was one of the men who made up the famous Mormon Battalion. He went with his company all the way to California, where he received his discharge in 1848, at Los Angeles, and then returned to Winter Quarters, where his family had remained, and in 1852 came across the plains with them, locating in Kaysville, Davis County, where he lived two years, and then came to Ogden, and later moved to what is now Far West, being among the first to take up land in that section. Here he followed farming for the balance of his life. He gave his hearty support to the work of reclaiming this wild and desert land and making here a home for the people with whom he had cast his lot, and was for twenty years water master, having the credit of building and enlarging the Harrisville canal. In the Church he was Counselor to President Rawson of the Eighth District, and active in all Church work. In 1875 he filled a successful mission to Kentucky, Iowa and Missouri. He died in Far West on August 11, 1900, at the age of seventy-three years, leaving many friends to mourn his demise. The mother of our subject died in 1853, leaving a family of four children—Clarcy, now the wife of T. A. Taylor; Mary, wife of D. B. Rassan; our subject, and William A., who became Bishop of Far West Ward and died in 1891.

Mr. Taylor grew up on the farm of his father in Far West, and obtained such schooling as was possible in the early days. He remained at home with his parents until 1869, when, having attained his majority, he took a squatter's claim on one hundred and sixty acres of government land in what is now Far West, and when the land came into market he and his brother, William A., filed on their land, and this has since been our subject's home, where he has followed the life of a farmer, and met with good success. When he took up the land it was in its natural state, and had to be cleared of sage brush and other wild growth, and required some years of hard work before it could be brought under a good state of cultivation. He

has been actively identified with the life of this section of Weber County, and was one of the promoters of the Slaterville and Harrisville creameries. He has been Road Supervisor, Water Commissioner and School Trustee for many years, and helped build the school and meeting houses of this Ward. In 1866 he made a trip back across the plains in company with Horton Haight, for the purpose of bringing back telegraph wire, and with this wire the Deseret telegraph lines, the first in Utah, were built. In 1873 he received a call to go to Arizona on a colonization mission. He has all his life been a constant and faithful member of the Church in which he was born and reared, and is at this time a member of the Fifty-fourth Quorum of Seventies.

On September 5, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss May Lake, daughter of Bailey Lake, one of the prominent men in the early history of Weber County. Of the nine children born of this marriage eight are now living—Joseph A., Jr.; Mary Jane, wife of Charles Owen; Hattie, died when four years old; Jedediah, George B., Lettie, wife of Thomas Peterson; Chester, Zina and Amy.

Mr. Taylor began life at the very bottom of the ladder, and has through his own exertions and splendid energy risen to a position of influence and responsibility, winning and retaining the entire confidence and respect of all who have been in any way associated with him. In January, 1899, he received from the County Commissioners the appointment of his present position as Superintendent of the County Infirmary and took his office on March 1, 1899, being re-appointed in March, 1901, for another term of two years. During his incumbency he has made some valuable and needed improvements on the farm, setting out about eight hundred fruit trees and giving the place a more homelike and inviting appearance than it formerly bore. His treatment of the inmates has been humane and kindly, and they have only words of praise for his administration, which he is endeavoring to make both wise and fruitful of the best results for all concerned.

**A**NDREW KNUDSEN is a native of Norway. Born at Loeiten, Hedmarken, Norway, July 13, 1854, and is the son of Hans and Bergite (Larsen) Knudsen. The father was born October 24, 1816, and was a well-to-do farmer in his native land. In 1863 the entire family of father, mother and eight children became converted to the teachings and doctrines of the Mormon religion, and were baptized into the Church. Early in 1864 they sailed from Liverpool on board the ship *Lady of the Sea*, and after a trip of seven weeks landed in New York, and came direct to Utah, crossing the plains with an independent ox train, the family owning their own teams. The trip was without particular incident until they reached Echo Canyon, when the baby, Ellen, died of measles and was buried by the roadside. After a short rest in Salt Lake City, the family continued their journey and came to Provo, locating what is now block twenty-four in Provo, which became the family homestead. The father also owned a farm three miles west of the city on the borders of Utah Lake, where he engaged in the stock business, and to which place he moved in 1875 and spent the remainder of his life on his farm, dying December 15, 1891. He was a born politician and long before the division came in Utah on party lines had declared his preference in this regard, as believing in Republican principles. He was active in the work of the Church, and became one of the successful and influential men of his community. His wife survived him, and is now at the advanced age of eighty-six years in the enjoyment of good health. Three of the children are now living—Andrew, our subject; Herman, and Bertha, wife of Peter Madsen, Jr. Mrs. Knudsen had been married before she became the wife of Hans Knudsen, and by her first husband, John Johnson had three children, all of whom are now living in Utah—Inger, Linne, wife of Peter Madsen, Sr., and John, Bishop of Lake View Ward.

Our subject was but ten years of age when he came to Utah with his parents, but retains a distinct recollection of the incidents of the long journey across the ocean and the trip across the plains. He spent his young life in assisting his

father on the farm, and obtained such schooling as was possible in those days. After he grew to manhood he remained with his parents and took, with his brother Herman, much of the burden from his father's shoulders, taking entire charge of the farm as their father advanced in years, and since his death they have come into possession of the place, which they have added to, and at this time have a large and well improved farm. For some years past, our subject has been associated with his brother Herman in raising stock and produce for the market, and in 1898 they established the Provo creamery on the ranch, which has since done a very thriving business. They make a fine quality of butter, which finds a ready sale, and at this time keep twenty milk cows and buy milk of the farmers in the surrounding country.

Mr. Knudsen has also paid considerable attention to the raising of sugar beets, doing an extensive business in this direction and furnishing his beets to the Lehi sugar factory. He is a firm believer in the future of Utah from this source, and was one of the prime movers in inducing the company to establish the auxiliary sugar plant at Provo, and assisted in organizing the Farmers' Protective Association, the object of which is the protection of this young industry. Mr. Knudsen is President of the association.

He owns considerable property in Provo, where he has a fine residence on Fourth South and First West streets. His family make this their home in the winter and spend the summers at the farm.

Our subject was married in 1877 to Miss Chesty Sward, daughter of August Sward, a native of Sweden, who came to Utah in 1871. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Knudsen—Albert John, now on a mission to Norway, where he is presiding over the Skien branch; Lydia A., teaching in Spanish Fork; Heber A., a student at the Brigham Young Academy; Karl J., Nettie, a student at Brigham Young Academy; Vilate, and Vernee O.

In politics Mr. Knudsen is a member of the Republican party and quite an active worker in its ranks. He was for two years a member of the City Council, and was Chairman of the Com-

mittee on Irrigation. He was baptized into the Mormon Church at about nine years of age, and in December, 1870, was ordained an Elder. In 1887 he was ordained a member of the Thirty-fourth Quorum of Seventies and set apart for mission work in Norway, where he labored with the Christiania Conference, in Bergen, Hedmarken. He remained on this mission twenty-eight months, a portion of which time he presided over the Arndel branch of the Conference, and a part of the time over the Hedmarken branch, returning home in 1889. He was ordained a High Priest on December 24, 1893, and set apart as Bishop of the First Ward of Provo, and was the first President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of this Ward. He has also for many years been very active in Sunday-School work, holding various offices in that line. He was released from the office of Bishop on account of ill health when the reorganization of the Wards took place, in April, 1902, and on September 14, 1902, was made an alternate to the High Council of Utah Stake.

Mr. Knudsen early displayed unusual musical ability, and at the age of eighteen took up the study of violin music, and for twenty-five years assisted in furnishing the music for balls, theatricals and such amusements throughout the entire State. He became a member of the Jepperson orchestra, and later took up the clarinet, with which he was also very successful. For eight years he directed the music of the First Ward Choir, and was also a member of the Tabernacle Choir, and prominent in musical circles in Utah.

Our subject is a fine specimen of the self-made man and a representative citizen of Utah County. He began as a young man and has worked his way up the ladder of success step by step, handicapped by a meagre education, he has overcome every difficulty, and is today as thoroughly abreast of the times as many men who started out much better equipped than he. Both he and his family have many friends in Utah County, and more especially in Provo, where Mrs. Knudsen is an active Church worker and a member of the Ladies' Relief Society, noted for her charitable deeds.



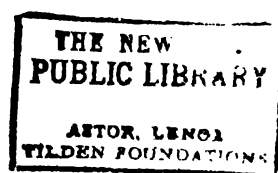
H. SCOTT is without doubt one of the most successful freight contractors in the State of Utah. He has followed that business all his life, and has built up a substantial patronage among the mines of Juab County, where he is known as a man of high integrity, honor and sterling worth.

Mr. Scott is a native-born Utahn, being born at Provo in 1856. He is the son of A. H. and Sarah (Umphrey) Scott, who came to Utah at an early day. Our subject grew to manhood in Utah County and received his education from the schools of that section. He began life as a contractor, and has followed it ever since. His first work was for the Union Pacific railroad at Echo, and later at Park City. From there he went to Oregon, and later started a line in the southern part of Utah. He continued doing contract work and freighting in different parts of the State until about six years ago, when he settled in Eureka and began taking contracts for hauling ores from the mines. He has at this time about ten freighting outfits, and owns his own repair shops at Eureka. His wagons are all first-class heavy freight wagons, and equipped with four-horse teams of draft horses. Among the mines for which he hauls the ore may be mentioned the May Day, Raymond, and Eureka, and a number of others.

Mr. Scott was married in Provo in 1879, to Miss Winnifred Taylor, daughter of William and Mary (Bowring) Taylor. Seven children have been born of this marriage.

In addition to this business Mr. Scott owns a fine farm at Provo, which is looked after by his sons, and is also interested heavily in the Provo Woolen Mills.

He and his entire family are members of the Mormon Church and Mr. Scott's brothers have served in the foreign mission field. Mr. Scott is one of the best-known and most popular men in this section of the country, numbering his friends by the score, and has by his own ability built up a freight contracting business which is second to none in the State.





*Sanford Bingham*



**S**ANFORD BINGHAM, SR., is one of the noble band of pioneers who crossed the great American plains in 1847, coming through with the second company. With the exception of a few years spent in Salt Lake City his entire life since has been spent within the confines of Weber County, and he has perhaps done as much as any other one man towards its upbuilding and improvement. After his sons grew to be of an age to look after the home affairs, Mr. Bingham gave himself almost wholly to public life, and has been instrumental in bringing many changes and improvements into the Ward which has for so many years been his home. Looking back over the years that have intervened since he came to Utah with his bride, a hopeful and ambitious young man, he is able to trace almost every improvement in Weber County to its inception, and can point with pride to the part he has himself taken in this great work.

Mr. Bingham is a native of Vermont, being born in Concord, Essex County, on May 3, 1821, and is the son of Erastus and Lucinda (Gates) Bingham. The parents joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in 1833, being among the first converts in Vermont, and in 1836 moved West and spent the summer near Kirtland, Ohio, and that fall went on to Caldwell County, Missouri, where they remained until the Governor of Missouri issued his proclamation of extermination against the Mormons, in 1839, when they moved to Hancock County, Illinois, the father renting a farm near Le Harpe. When the exodus occurred in the spring of 1846, the family followed the main body of the Church into Iowa and spent the winter on the Missouri river, one hundred and fifty miles above Winter Quarters. In the spring of 1847 they went back to Winter Quarters and made preparations for the long trip across the plains with the second company. In this company they were among the one hundred commanded by Daniel Spencer, the father of our subject being Captain of ten wagons. The father remained in Salt Lake City until the spring of 1850, when he moved to Weber County and made his home for one year in Ogden. In 1853 he

helped build the fort which bore his name, and became Bishop of that Ward, dying on May 2, 1882, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in Ogden on January 13, 1874, at the age of seventy-six years. Five of her children are now living—our subject, Erastus, Willard, Edwin and Brigham H.

Mr. Brigham was reared up to the age of fifteen years in Vermont and New Hampshire. He was twelve and a half years of age when he became a member of the Mormon Church, and as such endured his share of the persecutions to which the Saints were subjected during the early life of the Church. When he crossed the plains with his parents he was twenty-six years of age, and made a trip on horseback, driving loose cattle. He was married when a little above Grand Island, on July 18, 1847, to Miss Martha Ann Lewis. He remained in Salt Lake, and came to Ogden in 1851 at the time his father did, both of them taking squatters' claims within the limits of Ogden, and there our subject lived until 1862, when he came to Riverdale and bought a farm which he has since enlarged, and now has a fine farm of one hundred acres, following general farming.

Feeling that his country required his services, Mr. Bingham turned the most of the management of his farm over to his sons when they became of an age to assume the responsibility, and for many years thereafter was active in all public matters. He served in the early days as Constable and Justice of the Peace, and in 1856 was appointed by the County Court as Assessor and Collector of Weber County, in which office he continued up to 1873. In 1878 he was elected County Assessor, and continued in office two years. For a few years he eschewed politics, and gave himself up to other matters, but in 1899 was again in the arena, and received the appointment of Deputy County Assessor for the Riverdale school district, in which position we still find him. He was for four years School Trustee and connected with all public enterprises.

Mr. Bingham has been twice married. His first wife, Martha Ann Lewis, died November

18, 1898, leaving eleven children. One daughter, Sophia C., wife of Robert Hopkins, is now dead. The other children are: Sanford, Jr., living in Box Elder County; Martha Ann, now Mrs. Joseph Fife; Benjamin, in Cache County; John, also in Cache County; William, a resident of Logan; Johanna, wife of John T. Bybee; Joseph S., living in this place; Elisha E., in Alberta, Canada; Rebecca Jane, wife of Hans C. Hansen, of Plain City; Lorin B., living in Riverdale Ward, and Lucinda E., wife of George A. Pincock, of Fremont County, Idaho. His second wife was Agnes Fife, who bore him thirteen children, four of whom have died—Adam A., Bishop of Riverdale Ward; Walter, living in Ogden; Ellen, wife of Joseph Wright; Mary, wife of James H. Cook; Enoch, James, Andrew, Norman F., and Mirah L. The deceased children of this wife are: Martha Agnes, the deceased wife of W. G. Wright; Margaret Ann, Tracey F., and Oscar, both of whom were drowned while skating, at the ages of eleven and nine years, respectively. There are now about one hundred grandchildren, and thirty great-grandchildren in this family.

He has been most active in all Church work, holding almost every office within the gift of the Church, in all of which he has rendered faithful service. He was ordained High Priest in 1868, and made President of the Riverdale District of the Weber Ward, and in 1877, when the Wards were organized, he was set apart as Bishop over the Riverdale Ward, and held that office until January 20, 1902, at which time he was released owing to his age and infirmities, and made a Patriarch in the Weber Stake, an honor to which but few members of the Church attain. As President and Bishop his work in the Riverdale Ward extended over a period of more than thirty-three years, and he was one of the foremost men in the work of building up his Ward and bringing it to its present satisfactory condition, for which work he is justly entitled to much praise.

**J**AMES GARRETT, JR. Among the younger men who have been born and raised in Juab County, spending their entire lives within the confines of Utah, and devoting their energies to home industries, mention should be made of James Garrett, Jr., one of the most progressive and successful of the younger generation of business men in Nephi.

He was born in this place, June 15, 1871, and is the son of James and Harriett (Goble) Garrett, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1861, crossing the plains to Utah, and settled in Nephi. The mother died here in 1895, and the father is still living in this place.

Our subject is the oldest son in a family of eight children. He received his education from the schools of Nephi and until twenty-seven years of age was interested with his father in the sheep business. At that time he branched out for himself as a woolgrower, and has met with marked success. He is a member of the Utah Wool Growers' Association. He owns a pretty little home in Nephi, and stands high in the business world of this place.

Mr. Garrett was married in Nephi, October 31, 1894, to Miss Anna E. Boswell, daughter of Abraham and Matilda Boswell. The Boswell family were among the early settlers in Utah, and Mrs. Garrett was born in Nephi. Her father died in July, 1901, and the mother is still living. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Garrett—Leo D. and Gladys V.

Our subject is a member of the Republican party, and has served since the last election on the City Council. Both he and his wife were born and reared in the Mormon Church, in which they are active workers, and Mr. Garrett is at this time a member of the Elders' Quorum.

**C**HARLES CONRAD came to Utah from Detroit, Michigan, in 1864, and has given this country the benefit of his experience gained in other places. He was born in Brownstown, Wayne County, Michigan, November 20, 1831, and is the son of Charles F. and Sarah Ann (Bitley)

Conrad. The father was a native of Newton, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1807, and grew up and was married there, emigrating to Michigan the year our subject was born, and settling on a farm which he bought of the government, consisting of a quarter-section of land, mostly covered with timber. This land he cleared and cultivated, and in time made a good farm of it, becoming one of the prominent men of his community and holding the office of Justice of the Peace, etc. He also owned an eighty-acre farm at Trenton, Michigan. He died in 1884. His wife became the mother of eleven children and died in 1879. Four of these children are now living—Elizabeth, wife of James Hooks; Charles, our subject; George, living at Provo; Sirine, living at Provo.

Our subject grew to manhood at the place of his birth and there obtained his education. He also spent some time on his father's place at Trenton, remaining at home until he started for Utah. His mother, who had been a member of the Mormon Church since 1843, came to Utah in 1863, and the following year the son followed in company with his brothers George and Sirine, his uncle F. S. Conrad, and his brother-in-law James Hooks. They had but one wagon between them, and left Iowa May 12, 1864, and traveled as far as Julesburg before they caught up with any other emigrants. There they crossed the Platte river thirteen times, making boats of the wagon beds with which to ferry their goods across, and swimming their cattle and themselves. Although the Indians were out on the warpath none of the party were molested, and reached Salt Lake City in safety August 12th. They tarried eleven days in that place, and then came direct to Provo. Our subject bought a home in the center of what is now the city of Provo, and there for three years followed gardening. He also rented other land, and during the time of the Black Hawk War rented the farm of J. A. Bean. In 1870 he bought his present farm in the eastern part of town, which was at that time a mile farther out than any other place. His first purchase consisted of eight acres of uncultivated land, to which he has added from time to

time, until he now has a very good farm of twenty-seven acres within the city limits. He has his place well improved, all fenced, and has built a comfortable brick house thereon. He also pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres on the south fork of Provo Canyon in 1880, and there built a home and began keeping stock, following that for some years, and at this time has part of this land under cultivation. Mr. Conrad was the first man to open up land in the canyon.

For six years he acted as police of Provo, under instruction from President A. O. Smoot. He also did considerable lumbering in the mountains, and furnished the material for the old Tabernacle building; also took an active part in building many of the canals, and was a Director in the Upper East Union. He is a member of the Provo Canyon Road Company, and has done much towards making and keeping the road through the canyon in good repair.

Mr. Conrad married November 10, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Holdaway, daughter of Shadrack Holdaway, of Provo. Nine children have been born to them—Mary E., wife of C. Hyrum Muhlestein; Charles S., Warren N., Arthur M., Milton W., Eva L., Lewis A., Alice, and Angus, who died in infancy.

In political belief, Mr. Conrad is a Democrat, and for many years has been in public office, and has seen considerable jury duty, trying a number of prominent cases under Judge Emerson.

He became a member of the Mormon Church in 1866, was ordained an Elder and later set apart as First Counselor to President Kemp, of the Provo Elder's Quorum; ordained a High Priest in 1891, and set apart as First Counselor to Bishop Alexander Gillispie, of Pleasant View Ward, which position he resigned in 1899 on account of failing health.

Mr. Conrad began at the foot of the ladder, and has climbed step by step until he is now in a position of affluence, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his friends and associates, and being numbered among the influential and substantial men of Utah County.

**A**NDREW MADSEN, foreman of the Uncle Sam mine, is a native son of Utah. He was born in Provo, February 2, 1859, and is the son of Peter and Hannah (Andersen) Madsen, both born in Denmark. They were converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in their native land. The father emigrated to America in 1854, and the mother in 1856, crossing the great American plains by ox teams, and upon their arrival here settled in Provo, where the father took up farming and followed that industry in connection with a fish business located on the Utah Lake for over thirty years. Mr. Madsen's parents are still living.

Mr. Madsen spent his early life on his father's farm and obtained his education in the schools of that community. He was also associated in the fish business with his father. At the age of eighteen years he began mining and has followed that occupation at intervals since, working at mining about half his time. For a time he held a position with the Jordan Smelter Company, and came to the Tintic district about three years ago, accepting a position with the Uncle Sam mine, and has since continued with that company, being made foreman of the mine on May 1, 1901. He has entire charge of the work, and has about fifty-seven men under him.

Mr. Madsen has been twice married. His first marriage took place in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, in 1884, when he was married to Miss Elison Archibald, who bore him two children, who died in infancy. The mother of these children died February 6, 1885. He was married the second time in the Logan Temple, to Miss Anna Jorgensen, by whom he had five children. They are: Ethel, Josephine, Andrew, Luella and Eugene, twins.

In political belief Mr. Madsen is a member of the Democratic party, but has never sought nor held political office.

Mr. Madsen was born and reared in the Mormon Church, and has been active in its work. He was for two different terms Counselor by appointment to the Bishop of the Lake View Ward, and on August 4, 1901, was ordained and

set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Roundy of the Knightsville Ward of Nebo Stake of Zion.

He has been a familiar figure in mining circles in this district for many years and at this time owns an interest in the Victor mine. He has during his life here won and retained the confidence and esteem not alone of his employers, but of all with whom he has come in contact, and is in the enjoyment of a large circle of friends.

**E**DWIN J. WARD. The name of Mr. Ward has come to be synonymous with the growth and upbuilding of the city of Provo, where he has been for many years one of its most active and enterprising citizens, concentrating his business interests there and doing much for the advancement of the place.

He was born in Nottingham, England, July 28, 1842, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Taylor) Ward. He grew to young manhood in his native town, where he received his education and learned the machinists' trade. On April 17, 1862, he sailed from Liverpool on board the vessel, *John J. Boyd*, with a company of seven hundred emigrants bound for Utah, and landed in New York, from where they went to Florence, remaining there two months, and here Mr. Ward hired out to W. S. Godbe, a freighter, for whom he drove four yoke of oxen across the plains to Utah, reaching Salt Lake City on October 17th of that year. He moved to Pleasant Grove that same fall and was there joined by his parents a year later. Our subject was the only child and took care of his parents during the remainder of their lives. The father died in Pleasant Grove in 1868, and the mother died in Provo in 1897.

Upon arriving in Utah our subject began at whatever he could find, assisting in building mills and gradually branching out in the carpenter line, which he followed until 1889, at which time he came to Provo and established a lumber business, associating with him his four sons, under the firm name of E. J. Ward & Sons. The firm purchased a mill race and site at one time owned

by Henry Davis, and there erected a planing mill, installing machinery of the most modern pattern and have since built up a flourishing lumber business, handling all kinds of building material and supplying much of the trade in the southern part of the State. They also carry on a coal business, handling the Utah and Wyoming product. The sons have received a thorough and practical training in this business and preside over a particular department, the oldest son, Charles, assisting his father in the management of the business.

Mr. Ward was married in 1865 to Miss Mary Alice Backhouse, daughter of James and Jane (Williams) Backhouse, of Pleasant Grove. Ten children have been born of this marriage—Charles H., Joseph C., Mary Ellen, wife of Hyhum L. Clark, of Pleasant Grove; William B., Eliza, Alice, now Mrs. Claud Fleming, of this place; Eva, stenographer for her father; John Franklin, Cora and Grace.

In politics Mr. Ward has been a follower of the Republican principles. He has been a member of the City Council and is deeply interested in the public affairs of his town.

While he commenced in a small way our subject has built up one of the largest and most substantial businesses in its line in the southern part of the State, and at the same time has taken a lively interest in the growth of his town and aided in every way possible, giving freely of both time and means in promoting many of its enterprises. He is a man of liberal views, large-hearted and of a generous nature. In business his dealings have been at all times marked by honesty and an evident desire to give every man his just dues, and today he is in the enjoyment not alone of the confidence and respect of his business associates, but the warm admiration and esteem of a large circle of friends. The family are among the social leaders of their city.

**D**OCTOR NEPHI H. PACKARD, the leading dentist of Springville, comes of a long line of American ancestry on his father's side. The first members of this family to come to America were Samuel Packard and his wife, Elizabeth, and

one child. They came from Wyndham, Norfolk, England, and crossed the Atlantic Ocean on the ship *Diligence*, landing on American soil August 10, 1638. They located at Hingham, Massachusetts, and from there moved to West Bridgewater, that State, where Mr. Packard became a tavern-keeper and was also for a time Constable. They raised a family of twelve children. The grandparents of our subject, were Noah and Sophia (Bundy) Packard. Noah Packard was born May 7, 1796, and died February 17, 1859. His wife was born January 12, 1800, and died August 30, 1858. They were married January 29, 1820, and came to Utah in 1850, having been converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church. The father of our subject is Nephi Packard, who was born in Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio. He came to Utah in 1850 with his parents, as a boy of eighteen years, his birth having occurred July 1, 1832. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Ciucas.

Upon arriving in Utah the Senior Mr. Packard settled for a time in Salt Lake City, but later moved to Springville, which has since then been his home. He has during his life in Utah been actively engaged in mining, having at this time large mining interests in Sevier County, where he spends much of his time. He has come to be one of the representative and influential men of Springville, and is well known in mining circles. He has always been an ardent Church worker, and has held the offices of Elder, Seventy and High Priest. In April, 1883, he was set apart as Bishop of Springville Ward, which at that time embraced all of Springville, Mapleton and Hobbie Creek Wards. He held this position for many years.

Our subject was born in Springville, July 15, 1864, and there received the foundation of his education from the district schools. He later attended the Provo Academy for ten months. He began his profession as a dentist at his home in Springville, in 1886, and has since built up a very lucrative business.

He was married in Springville in 1885, to Miss Clara J. Sanford, who was born in this city

October 19, 1866. She is a daughter of Cyrus and Happylyona (Clark) Sanford. The mother died when Mrs. Packard was but three months old, and she was raised by her aunt, Sylvia. The father died in 1900 at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Seven children have been born as a result of this union—Happylyona F., Reuel N., Othel, Marell, Wendell, Rhea and Ira S.

In politics Mr. Packard is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, of which he has always been a staunch supporter, and has occupied a place upon the City Council; also been Justice of his precinct.

Mr. Packard as well as all the members of his family are members of the Mormon Church, and quite active in all circles of Church work. He was ordained an Elder, and at this time is First Counselor to the President of the Elders' Quorum. While yet a young man he has displayed a good order of business ability, and is one of the wide-awake young professional men of his city, standing high in the esteem of the citizens, not only in business circles, but in social life as well.

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**D**ANIEL VINCENT, a native of South Wales, has been a resident of this place since 1852, coming here with his parents, when a child of eleven years. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Mills) Vincent, were both natives of England, who went to South Wales early in life, and there the father engaged in farming and raising garden truck. He and his wife became converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church in 1849, and the following year started on their long trip across ocean and plain for the new home being established by the heads of the Church. They left Liverpool on board the ship *Bradley*, and landed at New Orleans, from where they went to Council Bluffs, where they spent two years, the father taking up a forty-acre farm, which he improved, and then sold out in 1852, and with his family crossed the plains under command of Captain Jolley, locating that same fall in the Second Ward, Provo. Here he again engaged in farm-

ing, which he followed up to the time of his death in 1887. His wife is also dead. She was the mother of ten children, of whom but two are now living, our subject and his older brother Charles, both living in Provo. A brother and sister, now both dead, were among the well-known people of this place. The sister, Mrs. Harriet Bailey, met with an accident and was drowned in the Provo river in 1867. The brother, Thomas, was among the prosperous farmers of this vicinity.

Daniel Vincent was born in 1841, and was nine years of age, when he crossed the ocean for America. His life in Provo was much the same as that of other boys of his age, spent in herding the cattle, doing the chores on the farm, and spending the winter months in study, securing such meager book knowledge as was then to be had in the few schools to be found in the community. He started out in life for himself in 1867, at the time of his marriage, taking up his home in the Second home, where he lived until 1891, when he bought his present place, still retaining his first farm. He has carried on a general farming and stock raising industry, and also has a fine apple orchard of five hundred trees.

Mr. Vincent was married February 22, 1867, to Miss Marion Park, daughter of John and Louisa (Smith) Park. Six children have been born to them—Charles A. and Louisa E., died in babyhood; Daniel Park, living at home; Agnes Jean, wife of Daniel P. Peay; Marian K., Harriett, died at the age of seven years.

While his sympathies are with the Republican party, and he is interested in politics to the extent that every good citizen should be, Mr. Vincent has taken no very active part in public life, and has never been an office-holder. He has, however, associated himself closely with the life of the city where he has always made his home, and is interested in many of its enterprises. At one time he owned stock in the Provo Woolen Mills, and also the Provo Mercantile Institution. He has assisted in the construction of the most of the canals and ditches west of the city, and for several years was water master of Little Dry

## BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

Creek. He went through all the trouble during the invasion by Johnston's army and stood as a guard at Loss Creek. He had some exciting experiences with drunken soldiers, but escaped without serious injury. Later he engaged in the Indian wars, and is a member of the Black Hawk Veterans' Association.

Mr. Vincent has held a number of offices in the Church, being a member of the Elders' Quorum of the Second Ward, and assisted in building the Stake Tabernacle, and Ward meeting houses. As a private citizen he has always stood high in the estimation of those who know him, and has led a most honorable and exemplary life.

In 1881, Mr. Vincent was called on a mission to Arizona, laboring in St. Johns, but was there taken sick, and not being able to remain in that country, he went to the Salt River Valley and completed his labors.



M. WARNER has only been a resident of Utah for a little more than ten years, but during that time has built up a most promising and lucrative practice as an attorney.

Mr. Warner is a native of Iowa, born in Leon, Decatur County, June 12, 1856, and the son of John W. and Mary W. (Martin) Warner. John W. Warner was also a lawyer, and in his younger days one of the most prominent and influential attorneys in the State of Iowa. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the Constitution for that State, and in 1873 moved to Colorado, where he entered upon the practice of his profession at Rosetta, Custer County, moving from there to Salida in 1890, where he became County Judge of Chaffee County, and held the office until obliged to resign on account of the high altitude. He came to Provo in 1891 and again took up active practice, associating himself with his son. The elder Mr. Warner was at one time for a period of eight years Prosecuting Attorney of the Thirteenth Judicial District of Iowa, and has been in active practice of the law for forty-seven years.

Our subject was the third in a family of six children, and obtained his early education from

the public and high schools of Leon, Iowa, reading law in the office of his father, and later took a course of eighteen months in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. He then went to the Northwest country, following the line of the railroad and located at Aberdeen, Brown County, and for two years remained in the office of Judge M. J. Gordon, practicing in the courts of Dakota, and in 1882 was elected City Attorney of Frederick, in the same county, holding that office continuously until 1888. In that year he moved to Aspen, Colorado, and there received the appointment of Deputy District Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District of Colorado, filling that position for two years, when he resigned and came to Provo, since which time he has enjoyed a growing and lucrative practice. He has devoted himself principally to criminal practice, and cases involving litigation over water rights. In 1892 he made quite a reputation as a criminal lawyer in the case of Enoch Davis, tried in Uintah County for murder. Mr. Warner carried the case to the Supreme Court of the State twice, and finally went to the United States Supreme Court. His method of handling the case elicited warm praise from his fellow practitioners. He has always had a good practice in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Judicial districts.

In July, 1902, Mr. Warner entered into partnership with his father, J. W. Warner, D. D. Hautz and Owen Prentiss, of Colorado, under the firm name of Warner, Hautz, Prentiss & Warner, with offices in the Provo Commercial & Savings Bank building.

In 1895 Mr. Warner was elected to the State Senate on the Democratic ticket as a member of the first State Legislature, and became the author of the bill providing for prosecution in criminal cases by information in lieu of indictments, which still stands on the statutes of the State. He also served on the Judiciary Committee, and was Chairman of the Committee on Public Health.

He was married in 1892 to Miss Ellenor C. Nuttall, daughter of L. John Nuttall, of Salt Lake City. Two children have been born to them—Edith and Lela.

In addition to his law practice Mr. Warner has devoted some little time to mining, being interested in the Tintic, State Line and Lasalle districts. He also has an interest in the Grand River, Toll Road Company, running from Cisco to Moab in Grand County, a distance of forty-five miles.

In fraternal circles he is a member of the Provo Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is a most agreeable and pleasant gentleman, and has during the time he has lived in Provo made a large circle of warm friends, not alone among the legal fraternity, where he stands high, but in social circles, where he and his estimable wife are welcome members.

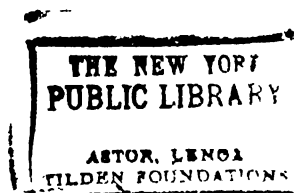
**G**. O. HAWS has the distinction of being one of the first white children to be born in Provo, his birth occurring October 8, 1849, and is the son of Gilbert and Hammah (Whitcomb) Haws, who were among the pioneers of 1848. Gilbert Haws was a native of Kentucky, born in Green County, March 10, 1801. He went to Wayne County, Illinois, as a young man, and there became a member of the Mormon Church, going to Winter Quarters in 1847, and in the fall of 1848 came across the plains in company with Lorenzo Snow. He owned his own team, and on the way he and some others furnished meat and game for the company. He remained in Salt Lake City until the spring of 1849, when he came to Provo with the first train to come into the valley. He later participated in all the Indian wars, assisted in building the fort, and was closely associated with the life of the place. After the cessation of Indian hostilities, he took a farm near Carterville, on the river bottom, which he had to abandon later when the Walker War broke out. He later sold this farm and bought the place where our subject now lives, following general farming and becoming largely identified with the life of the place, owning a large interest in the Provo Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and the Provo Woolen Mills. He also served as Councilman and Selectman for some years. In the

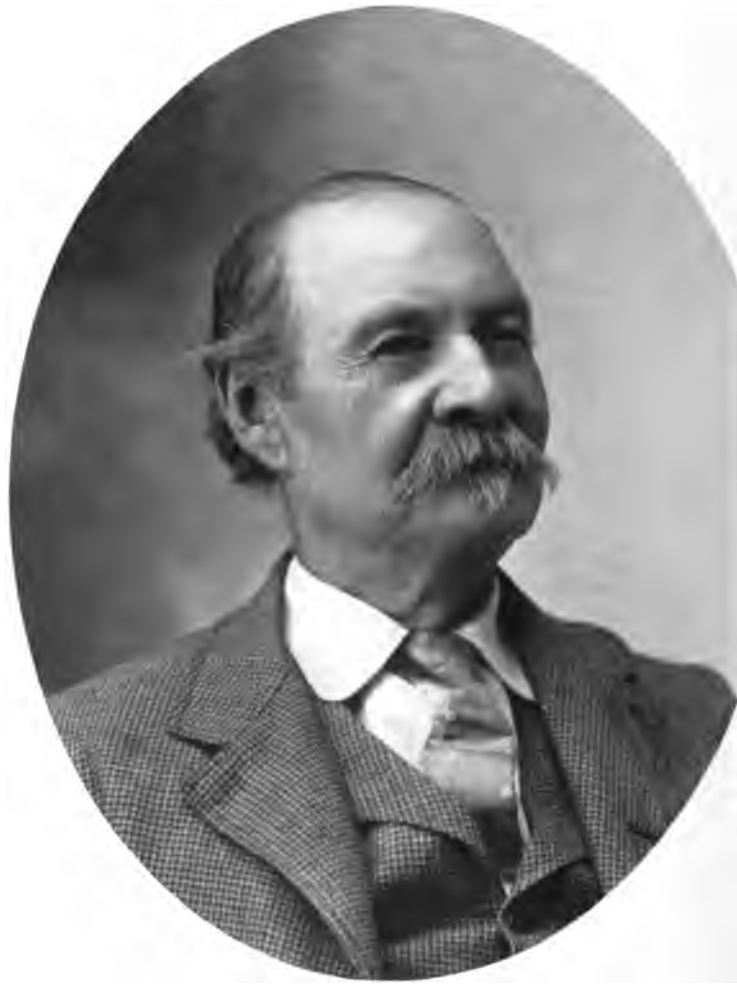
Church he held a number of offices, and at the time of his death was a member of the High Priests' Quorum. He died March 3, 1877, at the ripe old age of seventy-six, mourned by a large circle of friends. His wife survived him and died in 1880, at the age of seventy-four. She had raised a family of fourteen children, all reaching maturity, eight of whom are now living—Lucinda, wife of Shadrack Holdaway, whose history appears in the biography of his son; Amos D., deceased; Marion, in San Bernardino, California; Albert, living in Uintah County; George, Emma, wife of Asa York; Mary, widow of James York; John M., living in Elwood, Box Elder County, and Gilbert O., our subject. Like all sons of pioneers, our subject grew up amid wild surroundings, and early became inured to hardships such as made the hearts of stout men quail.

Our subject, while hunting deer once in the Wasatch Mountains, became lost, and with a boy, Earnest Ekins, went two days and one night without anything to eat, and in his shirt-sleeves and no fire. A cloud had lowered over the mountains and made it so dark he could not see a foot. In order to try to start a fire he loaded his gun with rags, but on account of the darkness, got too much powder in the charge, which blew the rags out of existence. When they reached camp, they were scarcely able to stand from fatigue and hunger.

He worked on his father's farm, in the canyons, herding cattle, and doing various kinds of work during the summer months, and in the winter attended such schools as existed in his community. In 1870 he began life for himself farming on the place which he now owns, and which at that time belonged to his father. He has since bought other property, and is one of the prosperous men of Utah County. In 1897 he started a nursery and now supplies all the local demand. With the exception of two years spent in freighting to Pioche and Eureka, Nevada, Mr. Haws has spent his entire life in this valley, and has been closely associated with its life. He is a believer in good roads and canals, and has built many miles of road in Provo and







*James A. Bean*

the surrounding country. He was for twelve years Road Supervisor of the district, and for three years of the City of Provo. He was a member of the Provo Canyon Road Company, and while Road Supervisor he had charge of the road for three years. He also assisted in building the old East Union Canal, and is at this time President of the Timpanagos Canal Company. He also owned considerable land under the Big Bench Canal.

In 1870 our subject led to the marriage altar Miss Luella I. Newall, daughter of E. A. and sister of Myron C. Newall. Four daughters have been born to them—Myrta I., wife of J. W. Baum; Ruby, wife of Orson Baum; Edna Murl and Zora Dee.

Mr. Haws is a member of the Democratic party, and has been a prominent man in all the campaigns of the party, serving on numerous committees and being a delegate to most of the conventions. He was one of the trustees of the Pleasant View precinct, and has been one of the staunch friends of education in Utah County, assisting in building many of the school houses, and throwing his influence on the side of better equipment in this direction. During his long career in Provo Mr. Haws has won and retained the confidence and respect of those with whom he has been associated, and enjoys a large circle of friends throughout the county.

**J**AMES A. BEAN, one of the oldest residents of Provo City and among the first men to settle in this county, is a native of Adams County, Illinois, where he was born near the town of Mendon, March 11, 1834. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Lewis) Bean, natives of Christian County, Kentucky, and Saint Charles, Missouri, respectively. The father emigrated to Illinois about 1828. He lived in Pike County a few years, and there met and married Elizabeth Lewis, moving soon after to Adams County, Illinois, where he owned two hundred and forty acres of land. In 1840 he and his wife became members of the Mormon Church, and five years later moved to

Nauvoo, from where they moved to Mount Pisgah, where the father put in a crop, but left it and went to Winter Quarters, from which place the family came to Utah, starting April 20, 1848, and arrived in the valley on September 14th. They located at Mill Creek Ward on the land now owned by William Casper. In 1849, in company with thirty-five other families, Mr. Bean moved to Provo, where they all took up squatters' claims, building a fort for the protection of themselves and their cattle against the raids of the Indians. In the spring of 1850 he located the land now owned by our subject, which he homesteaded, and which is known in history as the battleground of the Timpanagos battle, which was fought with the Indians of that tribe. During the Walker War of 1853 he was obliged to move his family into Provo, where the other settlers had gathered, and after the cessation of hostilities took up a piece of land adjoining Provo, where he moved his family. He became one of the prominent and influential men, both in Church and State matters, and accumulated considerable property, dying in 1881 at the age of seventy-five years. He was the husband of four wives and the father of nine children, of whom our subject was the fifth in a family of seven children by Elizabeth Lewis, the first wife. She died in 1865, and but two of her children are now living—Nancy, wife of Z. B. Decker, of Parowan, and our subject.

As a boy our subject worked on the Nauvoo Temple, and was his father's companion and helper in all the troublesome times that followed, doing all in his boyish power to aid in making preparations for the journey across the plains, which was taken when he was fourteen years of age, and he went with his father through the Timpanagos War in the winter of 1849-50, and also the Walker War in 1853, having many narrow escapes from death, his life being saved in one instance by the gun in the hands of an Indian failing to discharge. He began his career by trading with the California gold seekers, and this faculty of making successful trades and always being on the lookout for a good trade has since been one of the predominant traits of his char-

acter. The first farm he bought was on the west side of the Provo river, owned by Gilbert Haws; later he bought the old homestead first owned by his father, which consists of forty acres of land. He has since invested in other property, and has made farming and stock raising his business from that time, and is at this time one of the largest owners of cattle and sheep in the State, and an authority on all matters pertaining to this industry. From 1873 to 1884 he was Superintendent of the Utah County Stock Association. He has taken a deep interest in all irrigation matters, and assisted in making nearly all the canals in this section of Utah. He has also owned numerous farms throughout the State and done much to improve and cultivate this land. He built his present home in Provo in 1874, and since then has done much for the advancement of this place.

Mr. Bean was married in 1853 to Miss Harriett C. Faucett, daughter of William and Matilda (Butcher) Faucett. By this union twelve children were born, ten of whom are now living—James W., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Harriett Ann, wife of Orson Cluff; George A., Louisa, wife of Thomas C. Thompson; Leo H., Naomi, wife of J. E. Armitstead; Marcellus, Laurence L., Fannie, wife of Elias H. Gee, and Goldie F. Josephine died aged three years, and Howard, at the age of nineteen. The children are all members of the Mormon Church.

Our subject was ordained an Elder at the age of seventeen, and in 1854 became a member of the Thirtieth Quorum of Seventies, and in that capacity filled a mission to the Indians in Los Vegas Springs, then in Utah, but now in Nevada, where he spent two years. He also spent the years of 1871-72 in missionary work in Missouri and Iowa. He was ordained High Priest in 1901.

It is perhaps safe to say that no man in Utah has done more to advance the interests of Utah along agricultural lines and in the cattle industry than has Mr. Bean. He began at the foot of the ladder, and by the exercise of his own ability has climbed to a position which ranks high among the progressive citizens of Utah, and as

prosperity has come to him he has freely given of his means to advance the State's interest along almost every line. He is a man of high honor and undoubted integrity, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends.

Mr. Bean has been a Director of the Provo Commercial and Savings Bank since its organization in 1889.

Mr. Bean held a commission in the Nauvoo Legion under Colonels Eurtun and Cummings, and went out as a scout with four others at the approach of Johnston's army, meeting the command of Colonel Alexander at the Platte River, and reported to Colonel Burton at Devil's Gate.

He was present on the public square in Provo when Brigham Young made the treaty with Major Powell McCollough.

**D**OCTOR FREDERICK DUNN has by nature, birth and training been fitted to an unusual degree for the high position he occupies in the medical world of Utah. The son of a prominent and eminently successful physician, he inherited his father's tastes for this work, and at an early age began the pursuit of his medical studies, prosecuting them with such ardor that he graduated from that renowned institution, the Rush Medical College of Chicago, before he had attained his majority, and is one of the very few men who have ever attained to this honor in that institution, which is conceded to be one of the very best in the United States. Since his graduation he has had a varied practice, and when he came to Springville, a little more than ten years ago, he had already established a reputation as a physician of no mean ability, giving promise of ranking among the first practitioners of the State, which promise he has since fulfilled, and has at this time a large and lucrative practice.

Doctor Dunn was born in the village of Perry, Pike County, Illinois, on June 29, 1864. His parents were Harvey and Abbie F. (Roberts) Dunn. The father was a native of Geauga County, Ohio, where he was born in 1832. He was twice married; his first wife, Lucinda Mat-

thews, died childless, and as his second wife he married Abbie F. Roberts, a native of Barry, Illinois. By this marriage he had seven children, of whom our subject was the second. The father practiced medicine in Perry for many years, and was one of the pioneer physicians of Pike County, building up an excellent practice and becoming a prominent and popular physician.

Our subject grew up at his father's home in Perry and received the rudiments of his education from the schools of that place, graduating from the High School, and from the time of his graduation until 1882 he spent his time teaching school during the winter months and working on a farm in the summers, thus obtaining sufficient money to pay his expenses through college. In that year he entered Rush Medical College, in Chicago, and graduated three years later, in his twentieth year, with the class of '85. Owing to his youth, he did not receive his diploma, however, until after he had attained his majority. His first location was a Quaker settlement known as Rose Hill, in Kansas, where he remained but a year, the place being devastated by a cyclone after he had been there that length of time, and after the storm had passed he moved his office to McPherson, in that State, without having opened the office again in Rose Hill. He stayed in McPherson two years and from there moved to Council Grove also in Kansas, where he formed a partnership with Doctor Harvey and they continued to practice together for nearly five years, during which time our subject became surgeon of the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads. He dissolved his partnership with Doctor Harvey and moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1891, remaining there but a few months, and then came to Springville and opened an office, and this has since been his home. From the first he has enjoyed a markedly successful practice, which is steadily increasing, and is at this time surgeon for the Rio Grande Western Railway. He is one of those men whose whole life is wrapped up in the work of relieving distress, no matter where found or in what form, his professional

interests surmounting all minor matters of inconvenience or disagreeableness, and this characteristic of the true physician, coupled with his cheery, hopeful nature, infusing both confidence and sunshine into the hearts of his patients, makes him one of the most deservedly popular men in his line in this section of the State.

He was married in Springville, in 1892, to Miss Della Bringhurst, a native of this city, and a daughter of Joseph W. and Zella (Taylor) Bringhurst. Mrs. Dunn's grandfather, Bishop Bringhurst, was one of the first Bishops of Springville, and an influential citizen during his lifetime. One child has been born of this marriage—Aileen.

In political life the Doctor has always stood by the principles of the Republican party, of which he is a staunch member. He is a member of the School Board of this city, and also Quarantine Physician.



**MAYOR HOLLAND F. GEAR.** Not a few of the leading men of this State are to be found among the men who began their careers in other portions of the United States, and becoming dissatisfied with their surroundings or opportunities, have migrated to this western country and given it the benefit of their wide experience and deeper knowledge of men and affairs. To such a class belongs Holland F. Gear, Mayor of Eureka.

He was born at Benton, Wisconsin, December 17, 1851, and is the son of William T. and Eliza (Day) Gear. The Gear family originally came from Connecticut, Charles, the grandfather of our subject, moving to Cincinnati, where William T. Gear was born, and from there moved to Wisconsin, where our subject's father grew to manhood and married Eliza Day, a native of Massachusetts. When their son was still an infant Mr. and Mrs. Gear moved to Illinois, settling on a farm near Galena, and there our subject grew to manhood and received his education from the German and Normal schools. His people were members of the Methodist Epis-

copal church, and raised their family in that faith.

After completing his education, Mr. Gear went to Clay County, Kansas, where he took up a quarter section of government land, which he farmed for three years. Believing that opportunities were better further west, he went to Pioche, Nevada, where he engaged in mining and took up engineering and assaying. He devoted considerable attention to these two branches, and finally became an expert in both of them, remaining in Pioche and following these lines until 1887, when he came to Eureka, and accepted a position as assayer for the Bullion-Beck Company, which he retained for three years. He next opened up a general merchandise store here, which he ran for two years, and then disposed of his holdings and went to Quartzburg, Idaho, where he had charge of a gold mill for two years. He again returned to Eureka, and for two years was engineer of the May Day mine.

Mr. Gear was married in Nevada, March 20, 1883, to Miss Etta Newton, daughter of Horatio and Ann Newton. Seven children have been born of this marriage. They are: William D., Elsie, Goldie N., Francis E. and Frank B., Etta, died aged five years, and Katy, aged ten months.

In politics Mr. Gear is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, although while in Nevada he was elected on the Republican ticket to the offices of County and District Clerk, holding these positions for two years. He has been Justice of the Peace in Eureka for two years, and has been School Trustee in this place for a term extending over ten years. He was elected to his present position as Mayor of the City in November, 1900. The present beautiful City Hall was erected in 1899, and is an edifice of which the citizens are justly proud.

In fraternal life Mr. Gear is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and was one of the charter members of the lodge at this place, No. 12. He has been a member of that organization since 1878, joining it in Nevada. He is also a charter member of Lodge No. 13, of the Maccabees, of Eureka. Having received a fine scholastic education himself, Mr. Gear is able to appreciate its

benefits, and has all his life been a friend to education. When he came here the school facilities were very meager, and he at once set about to improve the existing conditions. He wrote up and posted notices for a meeting of the citizens, and succeeded in obtaining the hearty support of the best class of citizens of the place, and as a result of this work, Eureka has today one of the best school systems to be found in any town of its size in the State. Mr. Gear's career in Utah has been such as to win for him the confidence and esteem of its citizens, and the people of Eureka have time and again given evidence of their high regard and confidence in him, which confidence has never been abused, and he is today one of the most deservedly popular men in that community.

**J**AMES CAFFREY has been a resident of Utah for almost forty years. He came here in the flush of his early manhood, and has spent a large portion of his time in business in Springville, doing much towards the upbuilding of this place, and coming to be one of its progressive and public spirited men.

He was born in the old Quaker City of Philadelphia on December 15, 1835, and is the son of John and Mary (Howard) Caffrey. The father was a native of Donegal County, Ireland, but came to America when but a small boy and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he followed the profession of school teaching after reaching manhood. He married and raised a family of four children, of whom our subject is the youngest.

Our subject remained at home and attended the schools of his native city until he reached the age of twelve years, when he started out to see the world for himself, and from that time for a number of years was cabin boy on the steamers plying the Ohio, Illinois and Missouri rivers, most of the trips being made between Saint Louis and Saint Paul. In 1854 he gave up his occupation as cabin boy and went to Kansas, following farming on what is now the site of Fort

Leavenworth. He remained here until the Civil War broke out, when he entered the employ of the Government as a teamster and remained in that service three years. In 1864 he came to Utah, and after remaining in Salt Lake City a short time came to Springville. For some years thereafter he engaged in teaming and freighting, and later clerked in the stores in Springville. In 1890 he built his present place of business and opened up a furniture store in partnership with S. M. Davis. This business was later sold to Molen & Reynolds, and Mr. Caffrey later bought the interests of Mr. Reynolds, and in December, 1901, bought the interest of Mr. Molen, and is now conducting the business alone, having the only exclusive furniture store in the city. He has always paid close attention to his business, and has built up a nice trade.

Mr. Caffrey was married in Salt Lake City in January, 1871, to Miss Martha J. Devenish, who was born in Pottawatomie County, Iowa, in 1849. Seven children have been born of this marriage—B. Detta, finished her education at the Brigham Young Academy; Amy A., died at the age of sixteen years; Mattie E., educated at the Brigham Young Academy at Provo; James O., Henry D., Bertha and Frank M.

In politics Mr. Caffrey is a Democrat, and has filled the office of City Recorder for fourteen years.

He is a member of the Mormon Church, and has passed through the offices of Elder, Seventy and is now a High Priest, active in all Church matters, and stands high in the regard of all who know him.

**G**EORGE W. GEE has lived in Utah since he was ten years of age. He came across the great American plains with his mother when this country was a desert and seemingly hopeless wilderness, hedged in with a savage and relentless foe. He has lived to see that wilderness cultivated and made to blossom as the rose and that foe dispersed and subdued at a cost that will cause his own name to go down the pages of history with those others who wrought this won-

derful change, as among the heroes of the nation.

Mr. Gee was born in Lee County, Iowa, October 9, 1841. He is the son of George W. and Mary Jane (Smith) Gee. The father was a native of Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he was born August 13, 1815, and moved to Iowa about 1835. He taught school in his younger days, and also learned the profession of surveying, surveying a large portion of Iowa. He became postmaster of Ambrosia, Lee County, where he was also Justice of the Peace. Mr. Gee became a member of the Mormon Church in Kirtland, Ohio, before his marriage, and became an Elder in the Church. In 1841 he went on a mission to Pennsylvania, and was there taken sick and died January 20, 1842, leaving two sons. The mother and two children left Iowa in 1851, and came across the plains with an uncle, Judge Elias Smith. Arriving in Salt Lake November 28, 1851, they took up their residence in the Third Ward, where they remained until 1855. The brother died August 10th of that year, and in the fall they moved into the Seventeenth Ward. Our subject came to Provo in 1858 during the general move south on account of the Johnston army troubles, and here the mother died March 1, 1878.

Although but a young boy when he crossed the plains, Mr. Gee has a very vivid memory of the incidents of the trip. His education was obtained from such schools as then existed in Salt Lake City, much of his time being given to the task of making a living for himself and mother, and after coming to Provo he did whatever he could find for some months, finally taking up farming on shares, devoting his spare time in the winter to study, attending the old Provo seminary. He continued to farm on shares until 1864, when he was called by the heads of the Church to go on a mission to Europe. He labored in Liverpool one month, and was then sent to Copenhagen, and from there to Stockholm, where he labored for eighteen months, and during this time was President of that Conference. In 1865 he was appointed President of the Northern District of the Swedish Missions, and

spent some time traveling throughout the mission. In the fall of that year he became President of the Norwich English Conference, holding that position sixteen months.

He returned home in 1867, reaching Provo on the 27th of September, and once more engaged in farming, which he has since followed, owning a farm northeast of the city, and also some town property. He bought his present home on Second North and Fourth East street, where he has his place well improved and a comfortable home. When the railroads were built through the State, Mr. Gee did considerable contract work, both for the Union Pacific and the Rio Grande Western roads. He has run stock in connection with his farm, and been very successful in all his ventures. He has also been prominent in local business enterprises, being for six years a Director in the Provo Co-operative Store, head Water Master for Provo for seven years, and active in all matters pertaining to irrigation.

Mr. Gee was married May 4, 1862, to Miss Sophia A. Fuller, daughter of Amos B. and Esther (Smith) Fuller. Mrs. Fuller came to Utah with her family of six children in 1856, when Mrs. Gee was a girl of thirteen, and resided in Salt Lake City until 1862. Ten children were born of this marriage—George W., Jr., died in infancy; Elias A., a resident of Provo, and who served on a mission to Florida and Georgia, where he spent twenty-nine months. He married Frances M. Bean, daughter of James A. Bean, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and by this marriage they have five children—Elias A., Jr., died; Sophina T., Emma Garda, Leyland and George Orvil. Mr. Gee's other children are: Georgina, deceased wife of Joseph S. Smith, who had three children, Harold E., George L. and Vera, who died; Mary Jane, wife of Arthur Haws; Esther, Sophina A., wife of Joshua Hodson; Don C., Bertha V., Martha E. and Adelia May. Mr. and Mrs. Gee are grandparents of ten children, and great-grandparents of seven children. Mrs. Haws has three children—Arthur V., Elvin A. and Glen Leroy.

In politics Mr. Gee is a Republican, and has been a delegate to almost all of the party conventions. He has held a number of offices in the Church, being ordained an Elder in 1857, and in 1864, just prior to going on his mission, was made a member of the Forty-fifth Quorum of Seventies, of which he is now one of the Presidents. He has also been active in home missionary and Sunday School and Ward teaching. Mrs. Gee is likewise active in Ward work, being a teacher and a prominent member of the Ladies' Relief Society.

Our subject began life at the bottom of the ladder, when but a child, and has succeeded in making a career to which his children and their children for many generations yet unborn may point with pride. While he has been accumulating wealth he has also succeeded in winning and retaining the confidence and esteem of the people with whom he has been thrown, and is today one of the representative men of his city.



**THOMAS H. VINCENT**, one of Utah County's prosperous farmers, is a native of South Wales, being born in Cardiff, April 31, 1847. He is the son of Charles and Catherine (Thomas) Vincent. The father was born near London, England, in 1817, where he grew up to young manhood, and after learning the foundry business went to Wales, and was there married. He and his wife became members of the Mormon Church in the early forties, and shortly after the birth of our subject, their only child, came to the United States, and lived for several years at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he owned a farm with his father, Daniel Vincent, and brothers, who came from Wales with him. Together they owned large tracts of land, and also some valuable town property in Council Bluffs. The mother of our subject had died en route to Council Bluffs, and was buried at New Orleans. In 1851 the father of our subject crossed the plains in an ox team in company with Samuel Jackson. He spent some little time in Salt Lake, and the following year came to Provo, where he secured a home



and sent for his parents and our subject. There the father and grandfather once more engaged in farming together, and became very successful. The grandparents lived in Provo until they died of old age. Our subject's father is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three. He was all through the Walker War and other Indian troubles that occurred after he came to Utah, and took his full share in subduing this wild land. He married as his second wife Catura Vaughn, by whom he has four sons and two daughters—Edward V., Sidney, J. G., David, Eliza, dead; and Harriett, wife of Joseph Smith, of this place. The mother of these children is still living.

As he was but five years of age when he came to Provo, Mr. Vincent does not remember much of the earlier scenes of his childhood. He received a limited education from the schools that then existed in this place, and grew up on his father's farm. He lived at home until his marriage, at which time he bought two lots of ground on Fifth West and Third South streets, and there built a large brick house, which he occupied as a home for several years. He bought some farming land south of Provo from Bishop Miller, to which he added from time to time, and now has seventy acres of highly improved farming land, all under irrigation. He has made a specialty of blooded stock, importing a fine breed of short-horn cattle from Kentucky and the Southern States, being associated with Goodhue and Van Meeter, and having general charge of the affairs of the firm, who have imported a number of carloads of stock which they have sold throughout the State.

Mr. Vincent also owned the lake resort for some years, and ran it for ten years, meeting with good success. He put up some of the present buildings. For several years he was Deputy Water Master. He has interested himself to some extent in the mines of the Tintic district, and is part owner of the Annie Laurie.

Since the division on party lines he has been a member of the Republican party, but has not been active to the extent of holding office, devoting his time to his varied business interests. He took part in the Black Hawk War, in which

he was in Captain Cluff's company under General Pace, and spent a year in the southern part of the State.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Selina Madeline Madsen, by whom he has five children living—Nettie, wife of William Brodie; Lulu, wife of W. Steele, of Richville, Ohio; Nellie, wife of John Yager, a well-to-do mining man of Dawson, Alaska; Elizabeth K., and Henry T., who married Minnie Singleton. They have one son, Walter H.

**J**AMES W. BEAN is a native son of Utah and has spent his entire life within the confines of this State. He was born in Provo, November 19, 1853, and is the son of James A. and Harriett C. Faucett Bean. James A. Bean was among the early pioneers to Utah, and one of the first to settle in Utah county. A full biographical sketch of his life will be found elsewhere in this work.

Our subject was reared at Provo and received his scholastic education from the common schools and the Timpanagos University, working on his father's farm during the summer months, doing chores, herding cattle, and performing such other labor as was common with the sons of the pioneers. In 1876 he went into the County Recorder's office as a clerk under L. John Nuttall, and the following spring became clerk and bookkeeper for the Provo Co-operative Mercantile Institution, in which latter position he remained for seven years, and then was absent on a two years' mission to the southern States. He continued with the firm six months after completing his mission, and in April, 1884, took charge of the Provo Bishop's Store House, and was later appointed Stake Tithing Clerk, holding both positions up to the present time. In the prosecution of his duties Mr. Bean is called upon to handle an immense amount of money and produce during each year, and keep the accounts of the Stake.

Upon the death of President A. O. Smoot, in 1895, he was appointed one of the executors of the estate, in connection with Reed and A. O. Smoot, Jr. After settling the estate satisfactory-

ily to all concerned, the executors incorporated the Smoot Investment Company, and our subject became interested through his wife, who was a daughter of President A. O. Smoot, and by the will Mr. Bean was made Trustee for the widow and minor heirs, still holding that office. He was elected Director of the Investment Company and at the annual meeting of the stockholders, February 3, 1902, was elected by the Board of Trustees as President of the company.

Mr. Bean was married October 28, 1876, to Miss Olive Smoot, daughter of President A. O. Smoot. Fifteen children have been the result of this union, eleven of whom are now living,—Diana, now on a mission to England; Harriett Virginia, Azua, Margaret, Ross S., Lee Addison, Orea, Ruth, Seth, George Elmer, and Joseph Wayne. His second marriage took place on November 19, 1884, to Miss Pauline E. Hardy, daughter of Charles Hardy, of Provo. They have a family of six children—Josephine O., James H., Elfie, Charles S., Milo and Marcus H.

Our subject also owns a good farm in Utah county, which he has well improved, and is deeply interested in irrigation matters, being at this time Secretary and Treasurer of the Timpanagos Irrigation Company, with which he has been associated since 1894. He has also been in the past connected with the banking business of Provo and during the life of those institutions was a Director in the First National Bank and the Utah Savings Bank. He also organized the Rock Canon Pipe Company, for bringing water from Rock Canon to be used for irrigation purposes, and is at this time one of the **heaviest** stockholders in the concern.

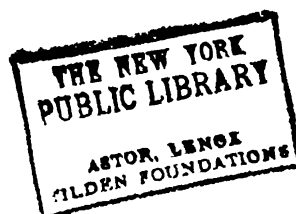
He was born and reared in the Mormon Church, and from his earliest years has been an active and faithful worker. He was ordained an Elder in his young manhood and later one of the Seventies, being promoted to the position of one of the Presidents of the Forty-fifth Quorum of Seventies. On December 28, 1888, he was ordained High Priest and set apart as Alternate High Counselor and later made a permanent member of the Counsel of Utah Stake, which he still occupies. He is active in home missionary and

Sunday School work and for several years was President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations. His wife and children are also members of the Church and active workers.

Mr. Bean is one of Provo's representative men; alert and active in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, he occupies a position of prominence in the business life of the place. Having spent his whole life here he is widely known throughout the county, and stands high in the esteem of all who know him, as a man of high honor and large business ability.



**G**EORGE WILLIAM CLEVELAND has always been a pillar of the Mormon Church. He was baptized at Nauvoo, when he was only eight years old, and did yeoman service for the Church when he was in England on a mission from 1864 to 1866. He was born at Far West, Missouri, on May 20, 1837, and is a son of Allensen and Ann Slade (Rogers) Cleveland. His father was a native of New England, and he married a Mrs. Rogers, a widow with two children. The result of this marriage was three children, two boys and a girl—Henry, George and Antoinette. Mr. Cleveland was among the first one hundred and fifty converts to the Mormon faith, and after becoming a Saint he followed the Mormons through the Eastern States, and went to Far West, Missouri. Here he received a bad wound from a rifle bullet in the shoulder, and he carried the scar with him to the grave. The Cleveleans lived for a time at Pittsfield, Missouri, after which they made their home three miles from Nauvoo, and lived there till the exodus in 1846, when they moved across the Missouri river and stayed at a small settlement during the summer. Mr. Cleveland cradled wheat, and his son, George William, drove an ox team, breaking land. From here they moved to Garden Grove and stayed there until the spring of 1847, when they took winter quarters at Florence, Nebraska, remaining there two years. Their next move was to Willow Creek, where they cleared and improved a farm and lived on it till 1852. In the





*The portrait of Jesse Knight*

*Jesse Knight*

*See page 100 of the book*

1



*Jesse Knight*

spring of that year the Clevelands joined Captain Weiner's ox train for Utah, starting from Florence. The Clevelands had two wagons, and Mrs. Cleveland's daughter, Hortense, and her husband, had another. George William drove one of the wagons. The train arrived in Salt Lake City on October 3, 1852, and the Clevelands, after stopping over in Salt Lake City for ten days, moved out to Centerville, where Mr. Cleveland bought ten acres of land and rented a house for the winter. In the spring of '53 he built him a house, but the Indians proving troublesome, he moved it to the present site of Centerville. In 1862, our subject went to Florence, returning the same year, with four ox teams. In one of the wagons returning he had eighteen or twenty emigrants and the other was loaded with stoves. Our subject was with Lot Smith during the Johnston army trouble. He rode out beyond Fort Bridger, and many nights was in the saddle all night.

Allensen Cleveland and his brother, Henry, went out on the Salmon River mission and were sent back by Brigham Young, who it appears was not aware that they had been sent there until on one of his tours of inspection he met them and ordered them home. Allensen Cleveland was a farmer all his life, and died in the spring of 1867. Our subject worked with his father until his return from the Missouri river. On March 9, 1867, he married Angelina (Slade) Burke, the widow of Marshall Burke. His wife was born in Far West, where he himself came from. They had seven children, five of whom are living. The children's names are—Georgina, now Mrs. Joseph Rawlins; Angelina, married to John Capener, and living in Canada; Florence died in infancy; Estelle, who died at the age of seventeen years; Luella, now Mrs. Gaulett of Salt Lake City; Anna H., living at home with her parents; William E., living in Canada. The mother of these children died on February 6, 1891.

Mr. Cleveland has been teaming and farming most of his life. He has a small general merchandise business at Centerville. All of his family are Latter Day Saints. On April 28, 1864, he

was sent on a mission to Great Britain, and served there till the fall of 1866. He was at the Norwich conference, and labored at Lotestoft on the sea coast, at Beckles, Bunge Hockham, Shipdam, Parlormarket, Thudford and Brandon. He was afterwards promoted to preside over the Lincolnshire conference, but here his health began to fail and he was ordered to Liverpool. In the three months of his stay in that city his health did not improve and he was called home.

Mr. Cleveland has for a long time been Ward teacher at Centerville. He has also been a school trustee for several years. In politics he is a Democrat.

**J**ESSE KNIGHT is a name that is known throughout the State of Utah and the inter-mountain country as well as the new settlements of Canada, as belonging to one of the best friends to progress that the State has yet produced. He is not alone one of the financial backers of nearly every commercial or industrial enterprise in Provo, and one of the wealthiest mining men in the State, but has large holdings in Canada, where he is making extensive improvements and identifying himself with the growth and development of that country.

He was born in Hancock County, Illinois, and is the son of Newell and Lydia (Goldthwait) Knight, among the earliest converts to the teachings of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, of whom the father was a personal friend. They went through all the hardships and persecutions of those early days and being unable to cross the plains with the first band of pioneers, passed the winter with a band of Indians on the plains of Nebraska, where the father died early in 1847, leaving a family of seven children. The mother took her children to Winter Quarters, where they remained until 1850, when they came to Utah, living in Salt Lake City until the general move south in 1858, when they came to Provo. The mother later moved to Saint George, where she died at the age of seventy years.

Our subject was raised in Provo and Payson,

and obtained but little education in those places. He came to Provo at the age of thirteen and for the next ten years did whatever he could find for a living, spending considerable time in freighting to Montana, Nevada, etc., and while yet a boy of seventeen made a trip across the plains to Florence and brought back a company of emigrants under Captain John R. Murdock. Soon after his marriage in 1868 he moved onto a ranch near Payson, where he engaged in farming and the stock business for fifteen years, spending much of his time prospecting in the Tintic district, and in 1886 located the Humbug mine, which he at once began developing and has since shipped many thousand tons of ore from that mine. He sold this mine to a good advantage in 1901, but still has a number of valuable mining properties in the Tintic district, and is devoting considerable attention to their development.

In 1901 he purchased thirty-six thousand acres of land around Alberta, Canada, a large portion of which he now has under cultivation, and is assisted in this work by his sons. They are making extensive preparations to build an immense beet sugar plant at that place, which is expected to be completed by September, 1903. Mr. Knight gives much of his personal time in looking after this work and expects to put up a plant with a capacity of four hundred tons per day. He believes there is a great future in Canada for this industry and already over twenty thousand acres of land have been sold in parcels of eighty acres each, which are admirably adapted for sugar beet raising. In addition to this Mr. Knight has put about fifty thousand head of sheep on the range near Alberta, and through the influence of himself and his sons this part of the country is being rapidly developed. The town of Raymond has been named after one of the sons, and it is our subject's intention to leave the work in that field largely in his sons' hands, and devote himself more particularly to his large mining and real estate interests in Utah. In Provo, Mr. Knight owns the Knight block, the best business block in the city, the upper portion being used for lodge purposes; also the Provo Opera House, and one of the handsomest homes in the city. He was

for some years proprietor of the Provo Co-operative store and interested in many minor enterprises. He was for some time a Director of the Brigham Young Academy, to which he has been a heavy contributor and assisted largely in the erection of the new buildings. Outside of Provo he owns about a thousand acres of land near Payson, where he carries on farming on a large scale, and also has two thousand acres of land in Utah County, which he redeemed from a wild tract of sage brush land and has converted into one of the garden spots of Utah. He also owns valuable coal beds in Carbon County.

Mr. Knight was married January 18, 1868, to Miss Amanda McEwan, daughter of John and Amanda (Higbe) McEwan, of Provo. Six children have been born to them—Raymond, now in Canada, served on a mission to Europe in 1898; J. William, also in Canada, where he is Bishop of Raymond. He also performed a mission to Europe, laboring on the Island of Guernsey; Inez, wife of Eugene Allen, she performed a mission to Europe, traveling with Miss Brimhall, daughter of George H. Brimhall, who later became the wife of J. William; Jennie P., Iona, and Minerva, who died at the age of eighteen years.

Mr. Knight has been one of the most successful men of Utah, but unlike many others who have attained wealth and position, he remains unspoiled by prosperity, being a plain, every-day sort of man, kind hearted and liberal with his means, assisting many enterprises that without his aid must have gone down. He is gratefully remembered for the liberal part he played in erecting the new training school department of the Brigham Young Academy, bearing over a third of the entire cost. He has also spent much of his wealth in developing the mines of the Tintic district and has perhaps done as much in this direction as any individual person in Utah. His almost phenomenal success has been due entirely to his own efforts. From the time he started out as a boy of thirteen he has made it the rule of his life to promptly pay all obligations and stands today with a record that is absolutely devoid of any ungentlemanly or dishonorable transactions. He has scorned the many subterfuges to which many



men stoop in their race for wealth and honors and has lived a clean life, with the result that no man in this country stands higher or is counted more worthy of confidence, his simple word being taken without hesitation wherever his name is known. During all his life he has been a faithful member of the Mormon Church, to which he has contributed with the same liberality as to other objects. His family are also all active members of this Church.

**T**HOMAS E. THURMAN, one of the old residents of Provo, came across the plains to Utah as a child in his mother's arms and has grown up in this place, taking his share in the work of building up the city. He was born in Birmingham England, July 25, 1850, and is the son of Thomas E. and Esther E. (Yardley) Thurman, both natives of that country. The parents became converts to the teachings and doctrines of the Mormon Church in 1849, and had their plans all laid to come to Utah, when the father sickened and died in 1850, after making his wife promise that she would undertake the journey with their child, our subject. Accordingly, in the spring of 1852 Mrs. Thurman started on their long journey across sea and plain, arriving in Utah in November of that year, and locating in Provo, where the mother married John B. Milner, and is still living.

Our subject grew to manhood in Provo and received a limited education by attending school during the winter months. As he became of an age to do any work, he engaged in whatever presented itself, working in the canyons, hauling lumber and wood, and for some years farmed on shares on the farm of his step-father. In 1878 he purchased his present farm on Spring Creek, and engaged in farming. During the Indian troubles he stood as home guard, and otherwise assisted in protecting the life and property of the people from the savages. He built his present home on the corner of First South and Third East in 1890, and has one of the most comfortable homes in Provo.

Mr. Thurman has identified himself closely

with the public life of Provo, holding various offices. He was for five years Deputy Water-master, doing much in that period to improve the ditch system and bring arid land under irrigation. He was elected Alderman in 1890, but on account of the change in the State law never took his seat. The City Council then elected him City Water Master, to which position he was elected again in 1892,, and also Road Supervisor. In 1894 he was elected Water Commissioner for all that district watered from the Provo River, being re-elected from time to time until 1901, when he refused re-election. He served as police officer for a number of years, and has also been Court Bailiff. Since the division on party lines he has been a member of the Democratic party.

He is now a stockholder in the Provo Woolen Mills, and was for some time a stockholder in the Provo Co-operative stores, helping to organize the Co-operative Meat Market, and was for a year a partner of James A. Bean in the meat business, purchasing the interest of Mr. Bean and conducting the business alone until he sold out in 1890. He erected the building now occupied by the Coltom Manufacturing Company; was interested in the building of the opera house, in which he was a Director, and has been largely identified with a large portion of the building carried on in this place. He was Chairman of the committee that bought the Social Hall in the First Ward, which is at this time one of the finest halls for amusements in the city.

Our subject became a member of the Mormon Church at the age of twelve years, and was baptized by John Turner. He became a member of the Elders' Quorum in 1868, and in 1872 was made a member of the Fifty-second Quorum of Seventies. He has also been active in the work of the Young Men and the Sunday School.

Mr. Thurman was married in 1872 to Miss Alice Miller, daughter of Charles D. and Alice (Higginbottom) Miller, prominent people of Provo in the early days. Eight children have been born of this marriage—Alice Gertrude, wife of Joseph E. Page, County Attorney for Utah County; Thomas Albert, who was for two years stationed at Boston, engaged in missionary work

for the Church in the Eastern States; Leo F., now on mission to the Southern States; Lillie May, Archie M., Clifford A., Glen John, and Neal C. The family are all active in the Church.

Mr. Thurman began life in a very small way, handicapped with but a meagre education, but possessing unlimited confidence in his ability to overcome all obstacles, and his progress has ever been steady and sure, until today he is one of the foremost men of his county, awake to the best interests of his home town and a leader in all enterprises for her advancement. It is safe to say but few men have done more for Provo than has Mr. Thurman, and he is today held in the very highest esteem by all who know him.



**MYRON TANNER**, of Provo, has the proud distinction of being one of the survivors of the pioneers, coming to Utah July 29, 1847, with a company of soldiers, being a member of the famous Mormon Battalion.

Mr. Tanner was born in Bolton, Warren County, New York, June 7, 1826, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Besevick) Tanner. John Tanner was born in Rhode Island and left his native State with his family at the age of thirteen years, and settled in Washington County, New York, where he grew up, and for many years thereafter was one of the prosperous and influential farmers of both Washington and Warren Counties. He and his wife were among the first people in their vicinity to join the Mormon Church, joining in 1831 and 1832, respectively. Mr. Tanner had been a cripple for three months and his case had been given up by seven physicians as being hopeless, when the Mormon Elders came in and healed him, and it was this manifestation of their power that confirmed Mr. Tanner's belief and his wife's that their choice of a religion was right. They went to Kirtland, Ohio, where Mr. Tanner assisted in building the Temple, and from there to Far West, Missouri, and when the Saints were driven out of that State he took his family to Quincy, Illinois, remaining there a year, and then spent six years

farming in Iowa. He left for Winter Quarters in 1846, and remained there until the spring of 1848, when he brought his family to Utah and located on the Little Cottonwood, where he remained until the time of his death, in 1850, at the age of seventy-two. He became the husband of three wives and the father of twenty-one children, a number of whom lived to be over eighty years of age. Two of his sons, our subject, and his brother, Albert, joined the Mormon Battalion at Winter Quarters. The children who are now living are—Nathan, Mariah Louisa, widow of Amasa Lyman; Myron, our subject; Seth B., Freeman E., Joseph S., and David Dan.

Our subject spent his early life with his parents in their different homes, and acquired such schooling as was possible from their migratory life. He was just past his twentieth year when he joined the Mormon Battalion, and went with that company through New Mexico, Pueblo, and the rest of their trip, coming to Utah July 29, 1847, as a soldier in the United States army, and receiving his discharge August 15, 1848. He then returned with ox teams to Winter Quarters, his rations during this time consisting of ten pounds of flour. He spent the year doing various kinds of work, and returned to Utah again in 1849, being Captain of ten wagons in the train under command of George A. Smith. Mr. Tanner remained in Salt Lake City that winter, spending part of the time with his father on the Little Cottonwood, and in the spring of 1850 went with an ox train to California, following mining at McDowell Hill, four miles above Mormon Island on the south fork of the American river. He remained there two and a half years and from there went to San Bernardino, where he engaged in farming, stock raising and freighting over that country. During this time he made a trip to Salt Lake City with a drove of horses, and in the spring of 1856 made another trip with merchandise and passengers.

Mr. Tanner married in Salt Lake City in May, 1856, to Miss Mary Jane Mount, and after his marriage established his home in Payson, Utah County, where he engaged in herding stock, owning an interest in the herd ground. He again

took up freighting into California in 1858, making five trips between that time and 1860. This venture proved very successful from a financial standpoint. His brothers, Freeman and Joseph E., were in partnership with him and they had sixty head of horses stolen from them by the Indians, for which they were never remunerated. In the fall of 1860 our subject traded his property at Payson for the Kelton mill property at Provo and after buying out his brothers' interests, went to farming on his own account, having one hundred and twenty-five acres of farm land. He also ran a grist mill for some years, making flour and feed. He invested part of his means in high grade cattle and became one of the successful men of his community. He was one of the incorporators of the Provo Woolen Mills and is at this time the only one of the incorporators still on the Board of Directors. Mr. Tanner has also been associated with most all the Co-operative institutions, and held offices in a number of them. He is also a member of the Utah County Co-operative Herd Association.

Our subject has been twice married. His first wife bore him nine children, six of whom are now living—Doctor J. M. Tanner, of Salt Lake City; Bertrand, Bessie, wife of Thomas Wilson; Grace Lillian, wife of Doctor H. A. Anderson; Louis, of Salt Lake City; Arthur, who served two years on a mission to California. Mr. Tanner's second wife was Ann Crosby, who became the mother of eight children—Professor Caleb Tanner, of Brigham Young Academy; Freeman, on a mission to England; Leonard, and Sarah Ellen, wife of James Hanson; and four deceased.

Before the division on party lines, Mr. Tanner was a member of the People's Party, and for twenty years served on the City Council, and fifteen years as a Selectman of Utah County, doing much in this time to put the county on a sound financial basis.

He became a member of the Mormon Church in 1836, and from the days of Nauvoo was a member of the Fourteenth Quorum of Seventies. He was ordained High Priest in 1864, and became Bishop of the Third Ward of Provo, which office he held for twenty-seven years. He has

been one of the wide-awake and progressive men of his city and county, alive to the best interests of his community, and realizing the disadvantages under which a man may labor if not well educated, has ever been a friend of education, and sought to give his children every advantage in this direction. Three of his sons are graduates of Harvard College. A peculiar incident is that just one hundred years after his ancestors left the New England soil, three of his sons should go to New England to complete their education.

**D**AVIS CLARK. When the final history of the early struggles of the first settlers of this State shall have been written, the name of Davis Clark will stand out as one who nobly did his share in the work of developing and civilizing this wild region, bringing it into a condition suitable for homes of the people who should come after him, many of whom never realize the great debt they owed to those noble and self-sacrificing people. He not only came here in his young manhood and gave of his best strength and endeavor to this cause, but took upon himself the care of a large family of younger brothers and sisters orphaned at an early age.

Mr. Clark was born in Haddamtown, Middlesex County, Connecticut, July 5, 1832, and is the son of John W. and Maria (Burr) Clark. The father was by trade a stone cutter and followed that occupation all his life. He moved into Hancock County, Illinois, and died there, aged thirty-five years, when our subject was but seven years old. The mother married again to Bishop William Lane and died in Nebraska while en route with her husband and family to Utah. At the time of her death five of the ten children were less than ten years of age, and the support of these children fell largely to our subject.

He arrived in Salt Lake City in September, 1852, and came to Springville on October 6th. Here he at once engaged in the carpentering, building and contracting work, in which he was very successful. He built the first threshing machine and erected the first circular saw mill

and the first sorghum mill in Utah County. He later worked on the Central Pacific railroad, which is now known as the Southern Pacific. For a number of years Mr. Clark engaged in freighting in this western country, keeping a large number of teams for that purpose, and employing oxen, mules and horses in the work. He also played a very important part in the building up of the State in the way of building roads and ditches and in making the canyons accessible. In participating in the many Indian troubles that harrassed the lives of the early settlers he had many narrow escapes and exciting experiences. He was one of the committee of five who were sent out to Payson Canyon to make peace with the Indians at the time of the Walker War.

Mr. Clark has always been a very enthusiastic sportsman and is a noted shot. He has a record of having killed no less than twenty-six bears, together with a large number of buffalo on the plains and large game native to this section of the country.

His first marriage occurred in Salt Lake City in the fall of 1852, when he was united to Priscilla Singleton, a native of England. She died in San Barnardino, California, at the age of forty-five, while there on a visit to her parents, leaving one son, John, at this time one of the County Commissioners of San Barnardino County, California. Mr. Clark was again married on October 6, 1855, in Salt Lake City to Miss Georgiana E. Spence, who was born in Yorkshire, England, May 5, 1841. She is a daughter of John and Mary Ann (Wilson) Spence. Her father died in England November 6, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The mother came from England to Utah in 1854 with her family of children and settled in Springville. Six children have been born of this second marriage—William A., who married Elizabeth Cole; Emma F., married H. B. Smith and died at the age of twenty-seven; Albert S., married Grace Sanford; Melvin V., married Catherine Van Leuven; Della M., now the wife of Samuel Norris, a civil engineer in the employ of the Denver and Rio Grande Western railway. Her twin, Clara M., died at the age of three years and six months.

In political belief Mr. Clark is in sympathy with the Republican party, but has never participated actively in the work of his party, nor sought or held office, his business requiring all his time. At this time he has a fine farm near Springville, to which he has given much attention, and where he makes his home. Much might be said in praise of the part Mr. Clark has taken in the work of the advancement of Utah; he has come to be one of the representative citizens of this city and stands high in the esteem of all who know him.



GEORGE E. HIGLEY is another of the sterling sons of Utah who have aspired to no greater honor than that of remaining in the land of their birth and carrying to completion the noble work begun by their forefathers more than half a century ago. He was born in Mountain Green, Morgan County, Utah, September 28, 1857, and is the son of George and Nancy Ellen (Wardsworth) Higley. The father came to Utah in 1855 and has since divided his time between Morgan and Weber Counties, living at this time in Weber Ward and Ogden, spending a portion of the year in each place. He stood in the forefront of the pioneers for many years, giving liberably of his time, means and strength in the upbuilding and cultivation of this country, and is known throughout the State. He has reared a large family, his sons being among the leading citizens of Hooper.

Our subject lived in Morgan county up to the age of fourteen years, since which time his home has been in Weber County. He followed railroading for a few years, and in 1885 went into the stock business, buying and selling, and breeding blooded stock, devoting his entire time to that industry for sixteen years, and has done a great deal to introduce high grade stock into this county, and promote the live stock industry. He kept from one hundred to three hundred and fifty head of stock constantly on the range, running them principally in the mountains of Morgan County, and at the same time owned a fine farm in Hooper, where he built one of the finest homes

in the city and follows general farming. In 1891 he branched out into the sheep business, having about twenty-five hundred head of graded sheep, still retaining his cattle interests.

Mr. Higley has not devoted his attention to his business to the exclusion of all else; on the contrary, he is one of Hooper's progressive and wide-awake citizens, largely interested in whatever tends for her advancement. He is a Director in the Hooper cheese factory and has taken an active part in building up many of the industries of the place, giving substantial aid to any worthy enterprise.

In politics his sympathies are with the Republicans, and he was one of the first to join the ranks of that party when the division came. He was for some years Secretary of the Republican Club of this place, and has always been a staunch party man. He filled the office of Road Supervisor two years. He is a member of the Mormon Church, and while not very active, gives liberally of his means for her support.

Mr. Higley was married on January 20, 1879, to Miss Adeline Johnson, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Harrison) Johnson. They have had a family of seven children—Annie Genevieve, wife of Richard Young; Maude May, Ellis L., Bertha E., Ellen, Con Wallace, Effie, the youngest, died at the age of thirteen years.

**E**RIK C. HENRICHSEN, President of the Henrichsen Mercantile Company. Mr. Henrichsen has been a resident of Provo since 1871, coming here from Norway. He is a native of Denmark, where he was born December 30, 1847, in the City of Veile, and is the son of Peter and Jacobine Henrichsen. Peter Henrichsen was a very wealthy man, being engaged in the mercantile business, and having a large brewery; also a pottery establishment. He owned the property on an entire street in Veile, which he built up and which bore his name, Henrichsen. He was one of the wealthiest and most influential men of his city, and died at the advanced age of seventy years. His wife and children became converts

to the teachings of the Mormon religion and joined the Church in 1868, emigrating to Utah during the years 1871 and 1872, and all but two of the family have since made their home in Utah.

Our subject grew up in his birthplace and received his education from its schools. At the age of fourteen he started to learn the potters' trade in his father's establishment and worked at the business three years, mastering the practical side of the business, after which he spent some time traveling over Denmark and visiting all the larger potteries of the country, stopping long enough to learn the details of the more important points that attracted his attention. Two years of this kind of work made him the master of some most important and valuable information respecting the manufacture of pottery, and fitted him for the responsible position which he later held in his father's pottery, having charge of the plant for a year. He was called on a mission by the Church in 1869 and spent about two years doing missionary work in Denmark and Norway, and upon completing his mission he came to the United States, sailing from Liverpool on board the ship *Nevada*, landing in New York after a voyage of sixteen days, during which time he was assistant to the Captain of two hundred Saints. He came direct to Utah by rail, reaching Salt Lake City in November, and after a few days spent in sightseeing, came on to Provo. He at once went to work in an old pottery that was running here and later worked in a pottery in San Pete County, where he made the first piece of pottery made by a white man in that County.

In 1873 he formed a partnership with his brother, S. A., and together they opened a pottery in Provo under the firm name of Henrichsen Brothers. The following year our subject bought his present piece of land on Third South and Seventh West Streets, and started a pottery in a small room of an old house which he bought and moved onto the lot, using the front part of the house for living rooms. This business continued to grow and he increased his room from time to time until he finally erected his present building, the dimensions of which are ninety-five

by twenty-five by forty feet, being a story and a half high, and fitted with the most modern machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of pottery, and turns out from fifty thousand to sixty thousand pieces per year. When it became evident that he would need all his available room for the erection of a plant, Mr. Henrichsen bought a corner lot adjoining his factory, which he improved and later built one of the finest homes in the city.

In addition to this business our subject became interested in the mercantile business in 1896, when he organized the Henrichsen Mercantile establishment, in which he owns the controlling interest, and of which he has been the President since its establishment. This is one of the leading firms in Provo, and doing a very successful business. He has also at different times been interested in the Provo Opera House and the Co-operative Meat Company; also a Director in the Provo Street Railway Company.

Mr. Henrichsen was married in 1872, when he led to the marriage altar Miss Sine J. Henrichsen, also a native of Denmark. They have had a family of eleven children, seven of whom are now living—Mrs. Charles Moehle, of Salt Lake City; Mrs. A. O. Johnson, of Sunnyside; Ernest C., Olga M., wife of George Howard; Willy, Henry H., and Edwin R., William H., Karl, Francis and Albert are dead.

In politics he votes the Republican ticket, and has always taken a lively interest in politics; serving as a member of the Provo City Council before the division.

He became an Elder in the Church in his native land and is at this time a member of the Thirty-fourth Quorum of Seventies, and First Counselor to President C. H. Berg, of the Scandinavian Stake organization. He has served twice as a home missionary and has always taken a prominent part in all Ward work. Mr. Henrichsen has always taken a deep interest in all matters pertaining to education of the young people, and believes in giving them the best training possible. He was one of the first to advocate the building of the Franklin public school, and stood firmly by the com-

mittee which presented the matter to the Board of Education, being himself Chairman of that committee. When the school was finally opened Mr. Henrichsen had the honor of making the response to the President's address.

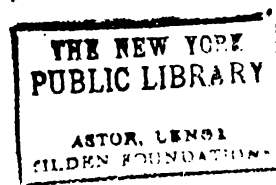
Since he has made this his home our subject has been one of Provo's most wide-awake and progressive citizens. Beginning with little or nothing he has built up two fine business houses and has been one of the substantial and influential business men of the county. He has by his upright and honorable methods made many warm friends, both in business and private life and commands the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is associated.

Mr. Henrichsen was one of the organizers of the Provo Chamber of Commerce.



WILLIAM LUTHER CROFF. Perhaps no man in Utah has prospected over a larger portion of the State than has the subject of our sketch. He inherited a roving disposition from his father, and all his life has migrated from one part of the country to another, devoting his time since 1866 to mining and prospecting, and has been the discoverer and promoter of some valuable properties in this State, prominent among which is the Silver Reef in the Southern part of the State, which at the time of its discovery created a great deal of excitement, not alone in Utah, but throughout the inter-mountain mining region. Mr. Croff is the owner of a number of valuable properties and has seven patented claims, consisting of gold, silver, copper, lead and iron ores, out of which he will undoubtedly make a large fortune. His wide experience in mining has made him an expert in such matters, and his opinions carry with them considerable weight among mining men.

William Luther Croff was born in Northfield, Summit County, Ohio, March 25, 1840, and is the son of William and Julia Ann (Baughey) Croff. William Croff, Sr., was born in Sparta, Genesee County, New York, and was the son of William Croff. The Croff family in America is a very old one, tracing their ancestry back to a





JOSEPH S. SAMNER

*Joseph S. Samner*

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Deaconant Croff who came to this country from England in the sixteenth century. The coat-of-arms is not handed down. There are sixteen members of this family living in the Territory. One of our subjects is now in Portage, Wis., in the town of Portage. She and her father is still in the town of Portage.

When our subject was a young man his parents moved to Sheboygan, Wis., and there after for many years. He was a young man, remaining in the same place. During the war he was in Noble County, Indiana; Elwood, Danphip County, Mo.; and Mahaska, Iowa; Nebraska. There in 1862, and there our subject came to Utah. His parents moved to Utah, where he made his home in Saint George. Croff is a blacksmith, a wheel maker, and has followed this trade. He taught his son the same trade for a short time, but gave up learning instead. He began his mining in Montana, in 1866, remaining there and going to Wyoming, where he was at the Sweetwater mine. Since that time to the present has spent his life mostly in Utah, traversing almost the whole of it. He was one of the men who discovered the Tintic district in 1866, and covered and located the Silver Lake noted above. He has lived in Kane County, where he has a small home. He has for the last few years home in Panguitch, where he is now in the Bullion Beck mine. When he has not been mining he has been doing railroad contract work on the railroad, and doing some work on the Pacific railroad near the Promontory Point. He fought the Hawk War and was a member of the Legion, of which he was the



*Joseph S Samner*

Lieutenant Croff who came to this country from England in the sixteenth century, and the family coat-of-arms is nine hundred years old. Sixteen members of this family fought under Washington in the Revolutionary War. The mother of our subject was born in Portage County, Ohio, in the town of Aurora. She died in April, 1901. The father is still living.

When our subject was seven years of age his parents moved to Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, and thereafter for many years their life was a roving one, remaining from a few months to two years in a place. During this time they lived in Noble County, Indiana; Cass County, Iowa; Elwood, Dauphin County, Kansas; Dallas County, and Mahaska, Iowa; and Nebraska City, Nebraska. They moved to the latter place in 1862, and there our subject left his parents and came to Utah. His parents moved to Colorado, and finally to Utah, where the father still lives, making his home in Saint George. By trade the elder Croff is a blacksmith, wagon and carriage maker, and has followed this business all his life. He taught his son the same trades, which he followed a short time, but gave it up and took up mining instead. He began his mining operations in Montana, in 1866, remaining there one season and going to Wyoming, where he spent a year at the Sweetwater mines, and from that time to the present has spent his life almost continuously in Utah, traversing almost the entire State. He was one of the men who discovered and located the Tintic district in 1869, and also discovered and located the Silver Reef district, as noted above. He has large holdings in Beaver County, where he also owns a fine farm and home. He has for the past two years made his home in Eureka, where he is engaged as a miner in the Bullion-Beck mines. During the time he has not been mining he has spent some little time doing railroad contract work on the Union Pacific railroad, and doing some work for the Central Pacific railroad near the crossing of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads, on Promontory Point. He participated in the Black Hawk War and was a member of the Nauvoo Legion, of which he was the piper.

Mr. Croff was married in Salt Lake City March 7, 1870, to Harriett Mariah Higley, daughter of Clark and Malanda (Cheeny) Higley, natives of New York State, who came to Utah in 1861. Mrs. Croff was born in Mills County, Iowa, January 16, 1853. Her parents are now both dead. Eleven children have been born of this marriage, ten of whom are living—Benjamin C., Julia M., William E., Harriett G., John A., Mary Jane, Joel D., Adela M.; Bessie J. died aged six weeks; Ira M., and James A.

In politics he is a Democrat, and is at this time a member of the City Council of Eureka. He was Justice of the Peace in Minersville, Beaver County, where he lived twenty-two years. Mr. Croff is a member of the Mormon Church and is at this time Counselor to Bishop Daniel Connelley, to which position he was set apart in June, 1900. He assisted in building the Saint George Temple, working there two years, and also assisted in building the Manti, Salt Lake City and Logan Temples, and five meeting houses and two tabernacles.

His migratory life has brought Mr. Croff into touch with nearly all the people in the mining regions of Utah, and wherever he has lived he has by his honorable, straightforward and manly life won the confidence and esteem of the people, and today numbers his friends by the legion.

**J**OSEPH S. TANNER, one of Payson's prosperous farmers, was born in Bolton, Warren County, New York, on Lake George, June 11, 1833. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Beswick) Tanner, and a half-brother of Nathan Tanner, who built the first ditch in Salt Lake County, which is known as the Tanner ditch. Nathan Tanner has the distinction of being the only living member of the Zion camp.

While our subject was still a child his parents moved to Kirtland, Ohio, having been among the first people to follow the teachings of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and were with the Saints throughout the troublesome times that followed, coming to Salt Lake City in 1848. They located

in the Little Cottonwood district, two and a half miles from where the old Union fort stood. Here the father died in 1850. In 1851 the mother and three sons were called to go on a colonization mission to California, in company with Amsey M. Layman, and on this trip our subject drove seven yoke of oxen. They located in the San Bernardino Valley and lived there for seven years, until the Johnston army troubles, when they were recalled, and arrived in Payson on the 8th day of March. The mother died here in June, 1892.

Mr. Tanner left San Bernardino February 6, in company with Colonel Kane, who had received instructions from the government to come to Utah and settle the troubles. It came to the knowledge of the citizens of San Bernardino that Colonel Kane's instructions favored the Mormon people, and they held a mass meeting on the night of February 4th and agreed to frustrate his carrying out his instructions. They appointed a man by the name of Pickett to wait upon Colonel Kane, and apprise him of the meeting, which he did, but the Colonel was not to be dissuaded, and left in company with our subject and two other men, George Clark and John Mayfield. These two men remained in Cedar City and our subject brought Colonel Kane as far as Parowan; there a team was furnished by Daniel Starks and Joseph Matthews, and in company with Messrs. Lymon, Matthews and Mills, Colonel Kane came to Salt Lake City, arriving in that city February 25th. Our subject returned from Parowan and met his mother and other relatives. He has spent his life since here in Payson, with the exception of two years spent in colonization work in the Muddy country.

Mr. Tanner was married in Payson in 1860, to Miss Elizabeth C. Hawes, daughter of Elija and Catherine Hawes, old settlers in Utah. Thirteen children have been born to them, of whom but three are now living—Henry S., Minnie, now the wife of Frank Fairbank of Payson, and Nathaniel H., engaged in school teaching. He is a graduate of the Beaver branch of the Brigham Young Academy.

In Payson Mr. Tanner has devoted his ener-

gies to general farming and live stock raising, in which he has met with good success. He spent some years freighting between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, and also did considerable work in that line for William Jennings.

Mr. Tanner's first wife died April 2, 1882, in Payson, and he was married again on August 17th of that year, to Jennett Hamilton, daughter of Henry and Jennett Hamilton. They have had a family of eleven children, nine of whom are now living. His third marriage was celebrated in the spring of 1886, at which time he was united to Miss Ellen Foglestrand. Five children have been born of this marriage, of whom three are living.

Mr. Tanner is a Republican in politics and has served his city four years as Mayor, and also in the City Council four years.

He was for many years Bishop of the district covered by the towns of Santaquin, Spring Lake, Salem and Benjamin, before these were separated into Wards, and for twenty years was Bishop of Payson, and has also been very active along all lines of Church work.

During the time he has made his home in Payson, our subject has associated himself closely with many of the mercantile enterprises of the city. He assisted in organizing the first Co-operative store in this place and became President of its Board of Directors. He was also one of the organizers of the Utah County Herd Association, of which he was for a time Vice-President. He held the position of President of the Payson Dairy Company, for some time; another institution which he assisted in organizing; also the Payson Bank, of which he was a Director. The present creamery company is another organization that owes its existence to Mr. Tanner, and he was for two years President of its Board of Directors. He was also a member of the first Board of Directors of the Provo Woolen Mills, and is at this time a stockholder in that concern.

It is perhaps safe to say that no man in Payson has done more to build up Payson than has Mr. Tanner, who has given liberally not only of his time, but also of his means in assisting many struggling enterprises. He is a strong, hearty

man, looking fully twenty years younger than he really is, and is at this time in the enjoyment of good health, surrounded by a large circle of staunch friends.

**L**AFAYETTE HOLBROOK is a native son of Utah, born and raised in this State, and since attaining his majority has taken an active interest in everything pertaining to its welfare. He has been identified with the mercantile and industrial interests of almost every section of the State and is a firm believer in the future greatness of Utah.

Chandler Holbrook, the father of our subject, was born in Seneca County, New York, in 1807, and became a member of the Mormon Church soon after its foundation in 1833. He was with the Saints at Kirtland and Nauvoo and assisted in building the Temples at both of these places. He became a close friend of the Prophet Joseph Smith and was in prison but a short time previous to the death of the Prophet. Mr. Holbrook was subsequently closely associated with President Brigham Young, President Wilford Woodruff, Heber C. Kimball and George Q. Cannon, and regarded as one of the pillars of the Church. He crossed the plains with the first company who came in 1848, and two years later went with President George A. Smith to colonize Iron County, locating the town of Parowan, and in the fall of 1851 assisted in locating the County of Millard, establishing the town of Fillmore, in which place he made his home during the remainder of his life. He was a civil engineer by profession and in 1860 was called to Saint George to assist in surveying that portion of the State, and also helped colonize it. During his life he held the offices of Elder, Seventy and High Priest. He died at his home in Fillmore September 3, 1889, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Our subject's mother bore the maiden name of Eunice Dunning, and was born April 6, 1810, in Scroon Essex County, New York. She became the mother of seven children, five of whom are now living—Diana, wife of Horace Drake, of Davis County; Mirah M., widow of J. C. Little, of Morgan County; Eunice,

now Mrs. Gabriel Huntsman, of Fillmore; Orson C., in Fillmore; James H., deceased; Lafayette, our subject; Erastmus, dead. Mrs. Holbrook died in Fillmore December 29, 1890, in her eighty-first year.

Our subject was born in Salt Lake City September 7, 1850, but the greater portion of his life was spent at the family home in Fillmore, where he attended school, later taking a course in the Deseret University, now the University of Utah. In 1871 he went to Oberlin, Kansas, and spent about one year, purchasing cattle and driving them to the plains of Utah, disposing of them to farmers in the Bear River Valley. In the spring of 1872 he went to Illinois and Missouri and made large purchases of hogs, which he intended shipping to California, but sold out on reaching Ogden. The following year he went to Texas and bought cattle, which he drove to Millard County, Utah, reaching there in September, 1873, and turning his cattle out on the range began his career as a stockman. The following month he received a call from the heads of the Church to go on a mission to Europe, and in obedience to this call left his cattle and other interests in the hands of friends and started for England, laboring two years in the Manchester Conference. Upon returning to Utah in October, 1875, he found his cattle gone and his interests dissipated, and being unable to find any trace of his property, was obliged to begin at the bottom and work his way up once more.

In 1876 Mr. Holbrook was employed by John W. Lowell in the implement business in San Pete and Sevier Counties, and again became interested in cattle. In the fall of 1879 he opened a store at Frisco, under the firm name of Bennett, Holbrook and Company, each partner taking his turn at managing the business for a period of four years. He purchased his partner's interest in 1883, and thereafter conducted the business alone until 1887. In that year he became a charter member of the Consolidated Implement Company, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, and was for ten years a Director in the company. He also managed the business of the branch house at Logan during the year 1889.

In 1889 Mr. Holbrook moved to Provo, with the intention of making that his permanent home, and there engaged in the hotel business, conducting the Hotel Roberts and the Cosmopolitan House until 1897. In 1895 he became identified with the mining interests of Utah, being one of the incorporators of the Grand Central Mining Company, becoming President, and assisting largely in the development work done by that company. He is also President of the Victoria Mining Company of the Tintic district, and interested in other property. Mr. Holbrook is also President of the Ibex Gold and Silver Mining Company, which owns property in the Detroit district in Millard County.

Our subject is also connected with a number of power and water companies, being a heavy owner of stock in the Holbrook Land and Water Company, of Millard County; their ditch has the capacity for irrigating a large tract of land in that county, where Mr. Holbrook has extensive interests. He has been connected with the Telluride Power and Transmission Company since its operation in Provo, and is President of the Hercules Power Company of Logan. He has holdings in all these places, but makes his home in Provo, where he owns one of the handsomest and most modern homes in the city.

Mr. Holbrook was married October 9, 1876, to Miss Emily A. Hinckley, daughter of Ira M. Hinckley, President of the Millard Stake. They have had a family of ten children, three of whom have died—Lafayette H., married a Miss Sina Brimhall. They reside in Raymond, Canada; Jean Clara, who spent two years on a missionary trip to England; Eunice A., Ora L., Emmett G., deceased; Ava Lucile died in infancy, Florence L., Lillian M., dead; Ruth, and Paul Lincoln.

He has been quite active also in political life in Provo and other parts of the State. For a number of years he was Collector and Assessor for Millard County, was Mayor of Provo four years, and in 1896 became a candidate for Congress on the Silver Republican ticket, having the indorsement of both the Republicans and Silver Republicans, but went down with the defeat of his party.

Born and reared in the Mormon faith Mr. Holbrook has ever been a staunch and faithful adherent of its principles and has brought his children up in that religion. He was ordained a Seventy in 1869, and became a member of the Tenth Quorum, and on January 13, 1901, was ordained a High Priest, and set apart as a member of the Presidency of the Utah Stake of Zion. He has also been active in Sunday School work and other branches of the Church.

Starting out without means when but a young man, Mr. Holbrook has through his own efforts amassed a fortune and won a front place in the ranks of Utah's honored business men. His long business career has been free from blemish and is one of which his children may justly be proud, and which should prove an inspiration to the youth of Utah. His high integrity and honorable business transactions have won for him a high place in the regard and confidence of the people of Utah, among whom he numbers many warm friends.

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**H**ERBERT H. BELL, Bishop of Glenwood Ward, Sevier Stake of Zion. Among the men who were born in this State in an early day and who spent the younger years of their lives amid scenes of unusual hardships and dangers, becoming early inured to hard toil and themselves becoming imbued with the spirit of adventure and intrepid courage that inspired those hardy pioneers of this State, have since risen to places of high honor in their community and amassed wealth as the result of their labor, mention should be made of Bishop Herbert H. Bell.

He was born in Ephraim, San Pete County, February 26, 1859, and is the son of Thomas and Mahala (Elwood) Bell. The father was born in England in 1825 and came to Utah in the early fifties. He is still living in Elsinore. His wife died in Glenwood in 1867, at the age of thirty-nine years. She was the mother of six children, of whom our subject is the third.

Mr. Bell lived in the town of his birth until seven years of age, when his parents moved to

Glenwood owing to the troublesomeness of the Indians. They continued to reside at Glenwood, and our subject attended the schools of that place and assisted his father on the farm, remaining at home until twenty years of age, when he started to make his own way in the world. He began as a farmer, buying a small tract of land, to which he added from time to time as he was able, and also engaged in cattle raising. At this time he is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and ninety acres, besides some valuable town property, and is considered one of the solid financial men of this county.

His marriage was solemnized in the Temple at Saint George in 1879, when he was united to Miss Lucy Payne, who was born in Durham, England, March 16, 1860. She is a daughter of Edward and Emma (Powell) Payne, who came to Utah in 1864, and are now living in Glenwood. Mrs. Bell is the third in a family of thirteen children, and is herself the mother of thirteen children. They are—Horace B., who died in infancy; Minnie, Emma P., now Mrs. P. Hendricksen, of Glenwood; Myrtle E. died when a baby, Lucy E. died in infancy, Mattie F. died in infancy, Quintin C., Ivan E., Iris M., Rulon E. and Rodney T., twins; Ireta, Montez, and Don.

Mr. Bell has served two terms as County Commissioner and was village President for two years. He was ordained an Elder in the Mormon Church in 1879 and a Seventy in 1884. In 1886 he was made a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of Glenwood Ward, which office he has since continued to fill. He served on a mission for the Church in Illinois during 1884-85, and for the past twenty-eight years has been a Sunday School teacher; also active in the work of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

Mr. Bell is a man of pleasing personality, broadminded and charitable in his views, and enjoys a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.



GEORGE W. BRAMWELL; Bishop of Plain City Ward, was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire, England, on December 19, 1853, and is the son of George and Mary Ann (Stevenson) Bramwell. The father was born in Badsterstone, Yorkshire, April 12, 1823, and grew to manhood in that place, where he engaged in business as a manufacturer of scissors. He joined the Mormon Church in 1848 and became a traveling Elder in Birmingham, and President of the Birmingham Conference. In 1855 he emigrated to America with his wife and child, crossing the plains to Utah by ox team in an independent company, and upon reaching Utah took up his home in Brigham City. However, his health failed him and in 1857 he returned to England with his family, and there labored in the Sheffield Conference.

In 1869 he again decided to come to Utah, and once more crossed the ocean, this time bringing his mother with the family, and arrived in Ogden on September 21st. He lived that winter in Ogden and the following spring moved onto a farm in Harrisville Ward, which is now known as Far West. In the winter of 1871 they moved to Plain City and soon after their arrival the father and all the boys were stricken with small pox, from which, however, they all recovered. The following year he purchased the farm in Plain City, upon which he resided the remainder of his life, doing market gardening, and making quite a success of it. Mr. Bramwell was a prominent man in his Ward, being an active Church worker, and was a member of the High Priests Quorum. In January, 1899, he went with his wife on a visit to one of his sons who was living in Rexburg, Idaho, and there died on the 3rd of the following month, and was buried in that place. His widow is still living in Plain City. They had a family of seven sons—George W., our subject; Alfred A., living in Grant, Idaho; John T., C. E., F. S., Harry A., and Ernest E.

Our subject was but a babe when he first crossed the ocean, and after the return of the family to England, remained there until sixteen years of age, obtaining his education from the

schools of that country, and making a special study of music, which, however, he abandoned when the family came to Utah for the second and last time. On this trip they crossed the plains on the first railroad train to reach Ogden. He remained at home with his parents until he attained his majority, when he bought a piece of farming land in Plain City and began life on his own account. He followed much the same line as did his father, doing general farming, but paying more especial attention to gardening, part of the time working with his father, up to 1876, when he abandoned the farm life and took up the profession of school teaching, following that for the next eight years. His musical ability caused his services in this direction to be much in demand, and he became organist and choir leader for his Ward.

On August 17, 1877, he was set apart as Superintendent of the Plain City Sunday School, and filled that office until May 30, 1882, at which time he was sent on a mission to the Southern States, laboring in the States of Alabama and Mississippi. While engaged in this work he was stricken with chills and fever and recalled by the President of the Church, reaching home on the 28th of December, after an absence of seven months. On January 7, 1883, he was set apart as First Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School, and retained that office until he was called to the Bishopric. He was ordained an Elder on January 31, 1876, by Joseph F. Smith; a Seventy June 3, 1877, by Peter Girtsell, and a High Priest on January 22, 1883, and set apart as Bishop of Plain City Ward by Apostle F. M. Lyman. On March 22, 1882, the Ecclesiastical Corporation was organized, with L. W. Shurtliff, as President, and our subject as Secretary, and since he has been Bishop has held the office of President of that organization. His life has been a very busy one, much of his time being demanded by his multiplied duties in the Church, and he has also taken a deep interest in municipal matters and represented the people of his community on a number of occasions. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which drafted the constitution on

which Utah was finally admitted to Statehood. On November 4, 1898, he was elected on the Fusion ticket as a member of the State Legislature for two years. He received the highest vote of any man on his ticket, and during his term of office was Chairman of the Committee on Irrigation, and a member of the Committee on Appropriations. In 1896 he was elected a Director and Secretary of the Plain City Irrigation Company, which position he still holds. He is also Director and Secretary of the Tavit Tora Reservoir Company.

Bishop Bramwell was married January 31, 1876, to Miss Isabell Draney, daughter of John T. and Mary Jane (Park) Draney. Eight sons and one daughter have been born to them—Mary Belle, now the wife of Alfred Stevenson; George W., Jr., now on a mission in the Samoan Islands, and President of that Conference; Wilford L., a member of the Sunday School Board of Weber Stake; Arthur E., Charles H., Francis M., William P., Leslie H., and Leland C.

Since he became Bishop considerable building has been done in the Ward, the most important of which is the meeting house and amusement hall. The Bishop is one of those frank, outspoken men, never beating about the bush, and has the entire confidence of all who know him. He owns a lovely little home here, and socially the family is a very popular one.



MILES L. JONES, one of Ogden's prosperous coal and ice dealers, was born in this city October 31, 1866, and is the son of Miles H. and Anna Elizabeth (Rawlins) Jones, who came to Ogden in 1852. The father was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1835, and became a member of the Mormon Church in 1844, his parents and the rest of the family also joining. They came West to Council Bluffs, and in 1850 Ann and Minerva, sisters of Miles H., came to Utah, and in 1852 the rest of the family, consisting of the grandparents, Merlin Jones and his wife, Roxanna (Ives) Jones, and two children—Ruth and Miles H., all crossed the plains in ox



teams, and soon after their arrival in Salt Lake City in the fall of 1852, came to Ogden, locating on the Tabernacle Square, and assisted in building Farr's Fort, where they moved as soon as completed. The grandfather owned the northeast part of the Tabernacle Square, where he finally built a family home, and died at his home on the Canyon road, December 4, 1879, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife died on August 4, 1866, aged sixty-seven years. After the death of the grandfather, our subject's father, Miles H., took the lead as head of the family, and moving the home to Mound Ford Ward engaged in farming, in which he was fairly successful. He took a prominent part in all Church work, being High Priest and Counselor to Bishop Stone for several years, and was for years Secretary of the Sunday School, also engaging in home mission work. He made two trips to Omaha for the purpose of bringing companies of emigrants across the plains. During the Johnston army troubles he was one of the guards in Echo Canyon, and a member of the relief expedition to the Salmon River; in fact, was closely associated with the life of Utah in the early days. He served on the City Council, and also on the police force without remuneration. During this time he was closely associated with Lorin Farr and Bishops West and Clark. After coming to Utah, he married Anna E. Rawlins, in Salt Lake City, in 1864, by whom he had a family of five children, all of whom are now living. They are: Mary Ann, wife of J. E. Browning, of Ogden; Miles L., our subject; Alonzo B., in Ogden; David R., living in Richfield; Merlin E., living in Idaho. The mother of these children died on November 27, 1877. Mr. Jones married a second time to Rachel Mortin, in 1881, by whom he had six children—Winefred L., Oswin S., Horace B., Adella, Carlton, and Leland. He died August 4, 1895.

Our subject has been a resident of this city all his life, and received his education from the public schools. He began life as a clerk for S. S. Higginbottom, and for three summers worked for the Ogden Woolen Mills, attending school in the winter. He was for five years with Brown-

ing Brothers Company, and in the fall of 1890 started in business for himself, putting up natural ice from ponds located near Ogden River, and has built up a good trade. In 1899 he added coal to his business and handles all the different grades of coal mined in Utah and Wyoming. He started in a small way, with a small capital, but a pair of willing hands, and has been very successful in building up a paying business, being also interested in a number of local enterprises.

In 1895 he was elected to the City Council from the Third Ward, and re-elected in 1897. His four years service came during the great financial crisis, and he was very active in the work of the body during that time. He is a member of the Republican party.

Mr. Jones was married in 1888 to Miss Isabell Chase, daughter of E. W. Chase, of this city, whose sketch appears in this work. They have a family of six children—Harriett Ann, Raymond M., Ezra B., Olive May, Marion, and Wilbur.

He was ordained an Elder in the Mormon Church, when a young man, and later ordained a member of the Ninety-eighth Quorum of Seventies. At this time he is Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday Schools of Mound Fort Ward, in which he taught for years, and prominent in the work of the young men, holding different offices in their association up to that of President, filling that office four years. He is now First Counselor to President John J. Barker, of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and a very active Church worker.

**P**ETER M. GILLESPIE. It can not be recorded of every man who came to Utah in his childhood or early youth that he has since acquired great wealth, but there is a common ground upon which all may stand—that of good citizenship, and of the many rugged sons of Scotland who have come here, either as children or young men, our subject is worthy of special mention for the interest and devotion he has shown to the country of his adoption. He came here at a tender age, and has grown up amid the unrestrained

freedom of the western life, absorbing the spirit of hearty good will and pride in the West that is to be found in every true citizen of this part of the Union, and as he has freely received, so he has freely given, doing his part towards developing and building up his section of the State, and has won and retained the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated through many years, until he is at this time regarded as one of the staunch men of his town.

Peter M. Gillespie was born in Edinboro, Scotland, March 21, 1846, and is the son of Peter and Margaret (McIntyre) Gillespie, both natives of Scotland. The parents became converts to the teachings of the Mormon religion in their own land, and with their small family emigrated to America in 1853, crossing the plains to Utah in that same year, and locating in Tooele, where they remained for three years. The father was a stone-cutter by trade, and in 1856 was called to Salt Lake to cut stone for the Temple, which was then in course of erection, and moved his family to the city, where they continued to reside. The mother died in 1890, and the father survived her six years.

Our subject received his education from the schools of Salt Lake City, and lived there until 1887, when he went to Mammoth, where for twelve years he was employed by the Mammoth Company as ore sorter. At the expiration of this time he leased the old Mammoth works, which he has operated with considerable success. He has invested to some extent in real estate in Utah, and owns a comfortable home in this place, as well as one in Payson.

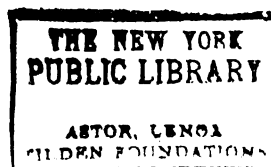
Mr. Gillespie was married in 1873, to Miss Ellen Folland, daughter of Henry and Harriett Folland, and of this marriage seven children have been born, six of whom are living—Hattie married a Mr. Charles Keesler; she died at the age of twenty-two years, leaving two children, who have since made their home with our subject's family; William is a conductor on the East Tintic railroad; John and Peter are engaged in mining; Margaret and Ellen live at home, and Arthur is still in school.

In political life Mr. Gillespie has been a member of the Democratic party ever since its organization in this State, and an active worker in its ranks. He was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners for Juab County in November, 1900, which position he fills at this time, and in the past has served a number of terms as School Trustee. He is well known in Juab County, where he numbers his friends by the score.

**E**VAN WRIDE. Wales has furnished many stalwart sons to this State, some of them coming here in childhood, and some of them coming after they had reached man's estate, putting their shoulder bravely to the wheel, and as they improved their own surroundings, so have they assisted in developing the natural conditions of the surrounding country, upbuilding and promoting the growth of their communities. Among these men mention should be made of Evan Wride, the subject of our sketch.

Mr. Wride was born in Lanishen Vach Farm, Lanishen Parish, Wales, February 17, 1843, and is the son of Thomas and Ann (James) Wride. Mr. Wride grew up on his father's farm, and obtained his education from the schools in his town. He imbibed a taste for agriculture and took great pride in his work, obtaining a prize offered by the Agricultural Society of Wales for the person showing the greatest proficiency in farming. He was still under age when he won this prize, and treasures it highly.

He was married to Martha Ann Jones June 29, 1868, and they having both been converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church, set sail on July 19th, and crossed the Atlantic Ocean and the great American plains, arriving in Utah on September 2, 1868. They at once came to Provo, and this has since been their home. Our subject evinced such remarkable executive ability as to obtain for him a number of offices of the lesser Priesthood, all of which he filled with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his superiors in the Church. He acted for





*Geo. C. Martell*

some years as Superintendent of the Sunday School, and was called by the heads of the Church to go on a mission to his native land on April 28, 1879. After reaching Wales he was traveling Elder one year, and then appointed President of the Welsh Conference. However, he did not complete his mission, being recalled in June, 1880, by the dangerous illness of his wife. The crisis had passed when he reached home, and she lived for some years longer. Mr. Wride acted for some years in the capacity of First Counselor to Bishop James W. Loveless, Provo Second Ward, and was also made Alternate in the High Council of Utah Stake. He served as Home Missionary for three years. Upon the death of Bishop Loveless Mr. Wride was chosen to fill the vacancy and for many years held the office of Bishop of the Second Ward.

By his first marriage our subject had seven children—Thomas, Evan David, John Henry, Margaret, dead; Mary, Benjamin, and Angus. His second wife has borne him eight children—Ernest, Martha Elizabeth, Fern, Barrington, Elwyn, Hann, and two died in infancy.

In political belief our subject is a Democrat, and has for many years been an active worker in the ranks of his party. He was elected County Treasurer in 1892, and re-elected in 1895. He has been School Trustee for the past eight years, and is at this time serving his second term as a member of the Provo City Board of Education, of which he is Vice-President.

Mr. Wride has identified himself largely with local enterprises, and was for some time a stockholder in the Provo Woolen Mills; the Utah County Co-operative Herd Association; the Provo Exchange, etc. Personally he is a most genial and kindly man, upright and honorable in all his business dealings, and has won and retained the entire confidence and respect of the citizens of this county and city by his straightforward and manly life.

In the winter of 1902 Bishop Wride performed a special mission in the Springville First Ward, laboring for two months among the people of the First Ward.



THOMAS C. MARTELL, a native of Wales and the only member of his family to come to America, has been a resident of Utah since 1854 and much of the present prosperity of Spanish Fork has come through his able and efficient services in upbuilding and developing the resources of that portion of the State. He went through all the hardships incident to settling and subduing a wild and uncultivated region, and contending against a savage foe, participating in all the Indian battles that occurred after he came to Utah, and giving of his time and means in promoting the prosperity of his city.

Thomas C. Martell was born in New Castle, Emlyn, South Wales, April 4, 1823, and is the son of John and Lucy (Charles) Martell, natives of Wales. The father died in Wales at the age of ninety-six years, and the mother died in that country November 21, 1862. Our subject was the oldest son in a family of ten children, and his two sisters, Margaret and Ann, both living in Wales, are the only other members of the family now alive. Thomas grew up in his native land and received his education from the schools of that country. He learned the drapers' trade, and for four years was a clerk in one of the largest drapery establishments in the world, located in London. He later became manager of a large drapery establishment in Llanelly, South Wales, where he remained six years.

He sailed from Liverpool on the *Golconda* in 1854, landing at New Orleans, and from there went by boat to Saint Louis, and from there overland to Kansas City, from which place he went to the headquarters of the Church, where he joined a company of emigrants under Captain Job Smith, with whom he crossed the plains by ox team to Salt Lake, and was during the trip Captain of the guard. He reached Salt Lake City that fall and remained there two years, engaged in hauling salt from the lake and selling it in Utah County. In 1856 Mr. Martell came to Spanish Fork and engaged in farming, which he has followed most of the time since, although he has been intimately associated with a number of other enterprises in this place. He estab-

lished the first Co-operative store in Utah County in the late sixties, of which he took the management for one year, and this is now the largest establishment of the kind in the southern part of Utah County. Mr. Martell also established a co-operative saw mill, which produced a large part of the lumber used in erecting houses and buildings in Spanish Fork. His farm of one hundred and sixty acres, is situated near this place, and he has one of the most comfortable homes in Spanish Fork, where the family reside.

Our subject was married in Spanish Fork January 15, 1858, to Eliza Jenkins, daughter of Maurice and Margaret (Rees) Jenkins, natives of South Wales, where Mrs. Martell was born August 9, 1842, and came to Utah with her parents in 1856. Of the ten children born of this marriage, seven are now living. They are: Elizabeth M., Thomas E., deceased; Maurice J., William C., Lucy A., deceased; Margaret, Catherine, deceased; Eve, now the wife of B. F. Hodson; James A., Mary E., Mrs. Martell died February 2, 1881.

In politics Mr. Martell is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and has taken an active interest in its work. He has for a number of years been a member of the City Council, and in the early days served for some time as Alderman. He was also on the School Board for more than twelve years, and also Justice of the Peace. He assisted in building the first school house in Spanish Fork, and also the first city hall, known as Social hall, which for many years was used for all meetings of a public character. During the Black Hawk War Mr. Martell acted as home guard and assisted in fitting out the men that went to the front. He also took an active part in establishing the East Bench Canal Company, of which he was Secretary for a number of years, and was also Secretary of the West Field Irrigation Company and Secretary of the Building Society of Spanish Fork. Mr. Martell was also one of the organizers of the first theatrical company and took part in their first performance.

He was baptized into the Mormon Church

in his native country, December 31, 1849, by Elder Walter Roach, and served on a mission in his own country before coming to America, establishing several branch Churches and presiding over the Carmarthen Conference, which position he resigned upon coming to Utah. He also served on another mission to Wales in 1875, laboring in Carmarthen and Cardigan Counties for two years. At home Mr. Martell has been active in Ward and Sunday School work.



WILLIAM M. CLYDE, one of Springville's prosperous farmers, was born in Ogdensburg, Saint Lawrence County, New York, April 8, 1829. He is a son of George W. and Cynthia (Davis) Clyde. The father was born in 1798 in Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont. He was a brick-maker and also farmer, following these occupations until his death in October, 1844. He helped make the brick with which the first brick house in Watertown, New York, was made. His father, and the grandfather of our subject, was severely wounded in the Battle of Bunker Hill. The mother of our subject was born in Reading, Windsor County, Vermont, in 1806.

When our subject was but nine years of age his parents, who had been converted to the teachings of the Mormon religion, left New York State and traveled by team to Missouri, and our subject was a witness of the famous Hahn Mill troubles, in which so many of the Saints were killed. From there the family went to Quincy, Illinois, in 1839, and in the spring of 1840 moved to Nauvoo, where the father died four years later. Our subject was eleven years of age when he went with his parents to Nauvoo, and came to know the Prophet Joseph Smith very well, recalling vividly the circumstances surrounding his death. He was among the first company to leave Nauvoo, but at a point between Fox and Chariton rivers had the misfortune to have his arm crushed, and was compelled to return to Nauvoo, and was there at the time Cap-

tain Norris and a number of others were murdered by the mob. After this Mr. Clyde spent some years in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, leaving Cainsville, Iowa, in 1850 for Utah, and reaching Salt Lake City September 27th of that year. He made the trip across the plains in a company under command of Captain David Evans. There were fifty ox teams in this train. In January, 1851, he went to what is now known as Alpine, where he remained but one month, coming from there to Springville, and locating on the place where he now lives, carrying on a general farming and stock-raising industry, and also engaging in mining to some extent.

He participated in all the Indian troubles from 1850 to 1866, and had many exciting experiences, escaping, however, without any serious injury.

Mr. Clyde was married in Alpine, January 14, 1851, to Miss Eliza McDonald, a native of County Down, Ireland, where she was born in 1831. She died in Springville, April 6, 1901, at the advanced age of seventy years. Eleven children were born of this marriage—William, now married; George, died in infancy; James and Allmon, both married; Hyrum S., married; Mary, now the wife of Abner Thorne; Elva, now Mrs. Phillip Houtz; David, married; Clara, wife of William L. Duggan; John, Lucy, now Mrs. Otto Packard. He married as his second wife, Sarah Bateman, born in Coventry, Warwickshire, England. She also bore him ten children—Edward, died in infancy; Lurenta, died at the age of twenty-three years; Sarah Ann is now Mrs. William Kemmer; Joseph, now married. His twin, Josephine, died in infancy; Julia, now Mrs. Andrew Johnson; Viola, now Mrs. E. Beardall; Violetta, her twin, died in infancy; Willis H. died in infancy; Elsie.

Since the organization of the Democratic party in Utah Mr. Clyde has been a staunch member of that party, but has never actively participated in any of its campaigns, nor held public office.

He is a member of the Mormon Church, and has been an active worker in its ranks all his life. He holds the office of Elder.

**J**AMES E. DANIELS, JR., is a native of Payson, where he was born November 18, 1853. His parents were James E. and Elizabeth (Jones) Daniels. The senior Mr. Daniels is a native of England, born in Manchester in February, 1825, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Salthouse) Daniels. He emigrated to the United States with his mother's family in the fall of 1842, on board the ship *Medford*, landing at New Orleans, and when they got as far up the river as Saint Louis, became ice-bound, and remained there until the following spring, when they went to Quincy, Illinois, where a sister of Mr. Daniels was living. He went to Nauvoo, in 1845, and worked there as a cabinet-maker. After the exodus he moved back to Quincy and there made preparations to come to Utah, crossing the plains in 1850 with Captain Milo Andrews' company. He arrived in Salt Lake City the latter part of August and remained there until December, when he moved to Utah County and assisted in founding the town of Payson, his being the fourth family to locate in that place. He remained in Payson until 1854, when he moved to Provo, and has since made this his home. Mr. Daniels followed his trade as a carpenter until 1870, when upon the resignation of E. F. Sheets, he was appointed Assessor and Collector for Utah County. He was elected to the same office in 1874, and held it until 1882, being again elected to the same office in 1887. He also served two years on the City Council, and has been a prominent figure in military circles in the early days of the county. During the Black Hawk War he held the rank of Adjutant on the staff of General Pace. He also served in the famous Echo Canyon expedition, being afterwards elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment of Utah County Militia, under Colonel L. John Nuttall, holding his commission until the militia was disbanded. He had five children, all living in Utah.

Our subject was the oldest son in the family and his boyhood days were spent in Provo, where he received such education as was possible from the schools then existing. At the age

of sixteen he was apprenticed to the carpenters' trade. In 1873 he engaged in the stock business, dealing in both cattle and horses, and paying particular attention to blooded stock. He owned a farm west of the town, where for some years he followed a general farming life. At this time he owns a ranch in Carbon County, seventeen miles from Price, and for several years he and A. D. Holdaway owned one of the largest gray sandstone quarries in the State. Mr. Daniels was also for a number of years engaged in railroad contracting, in company with A. D. Holdaway and S. S. Jones, and together they furnished the Rio Grande Western Railway with fifteen thousand ties. Of recent years he has paid special attention to the importing and raising of fine horses, and in connection with Messrs. Reed and Owen Smoot has done much to introduce fast horses into Utah County. He has made his home in Provo for many years.

In 1874 our subject led to the marriage altar Miss Emma Spafford, sister of Willis K. Spafford, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. They have a family of six children living and three dead—Marilla, wife of M. H. Graham; Pearl E., James Willis, Horace LeRoy, Spafford N. and Minerva. Azalia, Lillian B. and Hazel are dead.

Since the division on party lines, Mr. Daniels has cast his fortunes with the Democratic party, in whose ranks he has been a hard worker, and has held several public offices. He was for several years Deputy Sheriff under John W. Turner; also a member of the City Council, which office he resigned to accept that of City Marshal. In the Church he has been a consistent member all his life, and is a member of the Elders' Quorum.

Mr. Daniels is one of the self-made men of the West. He began as a poor boy, and the success that has come to him of late years has been won through the exercise of his own ability, coupled with a fine spirit of determination to make a success of that to which he turned his attention. He has been upright and honorable in all his transactions, and is one of the most highly respected men of this community.



DANIEL D. HOUTZ is the son of one of the early pioneers to Utah, and has spent almost his entire life within the confines of this State. His father, Jacob Houtz, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Dutch ancestry. He became converted to the teachings of the Mormon religion and joined the Church in Pennsylvania, coming from there to Winter Quarters and crossed the plains to Utah in 1847. He settled in Salt Lake City and in the general move south in 1858 moved a portion of his family to Springville, continuing his interests in Salt Lake City for a number of years thereafter. He followed farming and also was one of the promoters and organizers of the Springville cotton factory, which he run for several years and also spent some time and means developing mining property in the Tintic district, being the owner of the Tesora mine. He was a prominent man in the Church and a believer in the doctrines of polygamy, having three wives and being the father of fifteen children. He died in 1895. Our subject was the second child of Bridget Daley.

Daniel D. Houtz was born in Springville, March 11, 1859, and there grew up and received his early education, finishing at the Brigham Young Academy. After leaving school he taught for four years in Tooele County, devoting his leisure time to the reading of law, and while teaching at Tooele City was attorney for that county two terms. In 1888 he entered the office of Richard & Moyle, and became Assistant City and County Attorney of Salt Lake City and County, continuing his studies meantime, and in 1890 was admitted to practice before the courts of the Territory. In that year he came to Provo and formed a partnership with Judge W. H. King, under the firm name of King and Houtz, which was dissolved after three years, and since then with the exception of eighteen months he has practiced his profession alone. During those eighteen months he was associated with M. M. Warner. He practices before the State and Federal courts, and is a member of the bar of the Federal District. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and was for one term City Attorney for Provo.



In July, 1902, he joined in partnership with Judge J. W. Warner, of Colorado; Judge Owen Prentiss, of Colorado, and M. M. Warner, of Provo, under the firm name and style of Warner, Houtz, Prentiss & Warner, attorneys-at-law, with offices in the Provo Commercial and Savings Bank Building.

Mr. Houtz was married in Tooele in June, 1886, to Miss Edna Lyman, daughter of Apostle F. M. Lyman. Six children have been born to them—Martel, died in infancy; Zula, Rhoda, died at the age of five years; Elwood L., Edith, and Edna.

In fraternal circles our subject is a member of Provo Lodge, No. 12, Knights of Pythias. Like a great many others, he is interested to some extent in mining, his properties lying in the Tintic district. He also owns real estate in Provo, where he has done some building.

**J**OHAN H. DIXON, Mayor of Payson, came here with his parents when he was but a child of twelve years, and has since made this his home, taking his full share in developing the resources of this county, and from a poor boy unknown outside of the immediate circle of his acquaintances in Payson, has come to be among the richest and most influential sheep men in Utah County, and risen to a position of honor as Mayor of his city.

Our subject was born in Kirtland, Ohio, July 13, 1850, and is the son of Christopher F. and Jane E. (Wightman) Dixon. The father was born in Nova Scotia, in the town of Sackville, in 1816, and is still living in Payson. Our subject's mother was a native of New York State, and died in this place in 1878. She became the mother of nine children, seven of whom are still living; our subject being the oldest son. The family crossed the great American plains to Utah in 1862, in ox teams, in the company of Captain Campbell. They reached Salt Lake City in October of that year, and came direct to Payson, where the father engaged in farming and stock-raising, and continued in that line until he retired from active business life.

Mr. Dixon grew up on his father's farm and attended the schools of this place during the winter months. When he started out for himself he engaged in farming, and also invested in live stock, raising cattle principally and looking after them himself, spending the most of his time in the saddle. He disposed of his cattle in about 1897, and turned his attention exclusively to sheep-raising. He had been handling sheep for about fifteen years, but not on a large scale; however, after selling his cattle, he went into the sheep business, and is now one of the largest sheep men in his county.

He was united in marriage in 1878, to Eliza, daughter of James and Mary Jones, early settlers in Utah, Mrs. Dixon being born here. One daughter has been born of this union—Mary Jane.

Mr. Dixon owns one of the prettiest homes in Utah County, being built of brown stone, and is modern in all respects.

In politics our subject is an ardent Republican, and has served his city in a number of public capacities. He was a member of the City Council, but resigned from that office, and was again elected to the same office. In 1900 he received the election of County Commissioner. He was elected Mayor of Payson in 1899, and re-elected in 1901.

Both he and his family are members of the Mormon Church, and active workers in its ranks. Mrs. Dixon is First Counselor to the President of the Stake in the Relief Society, and Mr. Dixon is a member of the High Council.

In both public, private and business life Mr. Dixon has proven himself to be a gentleman of high principles, honorable and upright in all his transactions, and his public tenure of office has been most satisfactory to his constituents.



**W**ILLIAM HULL, a prosperous fruit-grower of Hooper, has perhaps seen as much of the life of the early day as any man now living in the State. While not a pioneer, he came here as a young man while Utah was

still young, and has taken his full share in the work of subduing a barren and wild country, fighting against adverse circumstances, and battling against both natural and savage conditions.

Mr. Hull was born in Eirshire, Scotland, September 13, 1842, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Benson) Hull. The father was born in the north of Ireland, of English parents, and moved into Scotland as a young man, where he followed coal mining. In 1849, he and his wife became converts to the teachings of the Mormon Elders, and joined the Church. They emigrated to the United States in 1854 and settled in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, where they remained two years, and in 1856 moved to Peoria County, Illinois, where they lived three years. They came across the plains to Utah in ox teams, with Captain William Stevens' train in 1859, and spent that winter at Kaysville. In April, 1860, they moved to Franklin, Idaho, in the Cache Valley, and were one of the first four families to settle there. The father engaged in farming, and that became the family home for the next ten years. In 1870, they came to Hooper, and here the father built the first adobe house in the Ward, which is still standing, and there resided until his death in 1886, engaged in farming and stock-raising, and became one of the foremost men of his community, meeting with success in all his undertakings, and giving freely of his time and means in the advancement of the interests of Weber County. The mother of our subject died in Hooper in 1877, at the age of sixty-four years. There were six children in the family—Thomas, now living in Hooper; Robert, killed by Indians on the Snake River in 1890; William, our subject; Mary Ann, wife of James Mitchell; Isabell, widow of J. Smith; and Brigham.

Mr. Hull crossed the ocean at the age of twelve years, and was seventeen when he came over the plains with his parents. He drove the oxen the entire distance, starting from Peoria, Illinois, seven hundred miles east of Omaha, making the journey eighteen hundred miles to Salt Lake City, arriving on his birthday, Sep-

tember 13th. He went with his parents to Franklin, and came to Hooper in 1870, taking up his home on a site just across the road from his present place. He homesteaded government land and bought other land from the railroad company, and took up farming in all its branches, engaging in the live-stock business, in which he has been very successful. In 1892, he gave up farming, and taking his son Robert into partnership, set out an orchard of seventy-five hundred fruit trees and turned his attention to fruit-growing. They have put out additional trees each year, and now have the largest orchard in Weber County, if not in the State. Among his fruit are to be found a variety of pears, all fine flavored, having two thousand Bartlett pear trees, two hundred Buera de Anga, and two hundred Lawrence pear trees, these latter a winter pear; also one thousand Jumbos. All these trees are bearing, and he reaps an immense crop every year. Besides these he has twelve hundred prune trees and thirty-seven hundred and fifty apple trees. Mr. Hull has made a deep study of the culture of fruit, and takes great pains to buy only the very best grades and flavors. He also owns another ranch of two hundred and forty acres, on which he keeps his cattle. It is difficult for the stranger to realize that this immense place is the result of one man's unaided work, and Mr. Hull is very justly proud of his labors. He has taken a number of prizes at the State fairs for his fine pears, and finds a ready market for all his produce. He is a stockholder in the Wilson and Hooper canals, and has been one of the public-spirited men of the place, assisting all worthy objects, and doing all in his power to encourage development of the natural resources of the country, being a firm believer in the future greatness of the State.

In politics he has been a Republican, and for many years has been an active worker in the ranks of the party. He is a member of the Mormon Church, in which he is an Elder.

Mr. Hull was married in 1864 to Miss Eliza Lowe, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Galloway) Lowe. They have a family of six children—Thomas B., Willard, James S., Robert,

John H., and Joseph A. He has given his children the best education the schools have afforded, and as they have grown up, has given each one a good start in life. The sons all own their own farms, and are doing well.

While Mr. Hull is now one of the most successful men in Hooper, he has come by his wealth honestly and by hard work. He passed through all the hardships and dangers of the early days, and had some thrilling experiences. He was an eye-witness to the Bear River Indian battle, in which three hundred Indians were killed, and from the battlefield he took three papooses and two squaws, all wounded, and his mother raised one of the papooses, who is now married to Heber Riley, of Ogden. In 1863 Mr. Hull made a trip back across the plains to Omaha, with four yoke of oxen, and piloted a train of seventy-five wagons across the plains, under command of Captain William B. Preston.

**C**HARLES F. DECKER is one of Provo's enterprising, wide-awake young business men. He is a native of this State and a son of one of the pioneers, Isaac P. Decker, who came to Utah in 1847 with the second company of pioneers, as a lad of seven years, and is still living in Salt Lake City.

Charles F. Decker was born in Salt Lake City September 15, 1863, and there grew up and obtained his education in the schools of that place. At the age of nineteen he left school and engaged in teaming, following that until 1886, when he entered the employ of the Pacific Express Company as a messenger between Ogden and Cheyenne. He resigned his position in 1890 and became associated with Spencer Clawson, as salesman in the wholesale department of the establishment for two years. In 1892 he came to Provo and took charge of the old Cosmopolitan Hotel, and the following year took the agency of the Pacific Express Company at this place, which position he still retains. He began handling produce and fruits about the time he entered the employ of the Express Company, and

has since continued a wholesale business, handling fruits and produce by the carload and shipping to the markets in the East and South. Beginning in a small way, Mr. Decker has by judicious management and close attention built up one of the finest businesses in this line in the State, his sales amounting to from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars a year. He also handles fish and game in season, doing a wholesale trade in this line. In addition to handling Utah fruits he handles large quantities of California fruits for the Southern Utah market, supplying most of the trade in that district. Like most other business men in this State, he has some mining properties, his interests lying in the Tintic district.

Mr. Decker was married October 29, 1888, to Miss Lizzie Dunn, daughter of James Dunn, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Six children have been the result of this union—Charles V., Ethel, Elmer, Stanley, Glenn and Edna.

In political belief Mr. Decker is a Democrat. He served on the City Council in 1901-3, and was a member of various committees, being on the committees of finance, public grounds and city property, and railroads and telegraph lines. He has taken a lively interest in public affairs since living here, and is one of the public-spirited men of the city.

He is a member of the Mormon Church, in which he holds the office of Elder of the First Provo Ward. Our subject is one of the best known and most highly respected men in Provo, and his career has been an honor to him and a source of pride to those who know him best.

In March, 1902, Mr. Decker received the first carload of seed potatoes ever brought into Utah in carload lots, and distributed them among the farmers of Utah County, so as to improve the seed and pave the way for better crops in the future.



**J**AMES OAKLEY. It is now more than fifty years since the first pioneers crossed the great American plains, and after many weeks of toilsome travel arrived in the since famous Salt Lake Valley, and here laid out the city that has since become world-renowned as the home of the Mormon people, and one of the most beautiful spots in the Western part of the United States. The greater part of those brave men have long since gone to their reward, but there are still a few of them left, and among those now remaining none is more entitled to special mention than is James Oakley, the subject of this sketch, who is now in his seventy-seventh year.

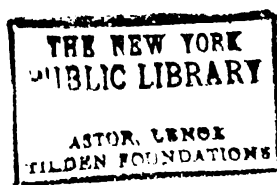
He was born on Long Island, Kings County, New York, September 5, 1826, and is the son of Ezra and Elizabeth (DeGroat) Oakley. The father was an Englishman by birth, and was born April 10, 1788. His mother was of Dutch descent. Upon coming to America the father settled in Kings County, New York, and there spent the greater portion of his life. He participated in the War of 1812, and was a very patriotic citizen of the country of his adoption. The mother of our subject was born in Staten Island, New York, April 15, 1795. There were five children in the family, of whom our subject was the fourth. When he was sixteen years of age the family became converted to the teachings of the Mormon religion, and moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, where they remained until the exodus in 1846, and from there with the main body to Winter Quarters, where they spent the winter, and the following year the parents and all the children with the exception of our subject crossed the plains to Utah. The father died here January 29, 1879, and the mother lived until January 24, 1885.

Our subject was twenty-one years of age when the pioneers crossed the plains to Utah. He started with the company, but when the call came for volunteers to join the Government forces in the war against Mexico, he was one of the brave men who laid their lives upon the altar of their country and made that unparalleled march across the deserts of Colorado and

New Mexico. This march of the Mormon battalion has since become a matter of history, and is too familiar to need repeating here. Our subject was sick during the entire trip, and when the call came for the battalion to continue on to California to the relief of General Kearney, he with other sick men and the women of the party, was sent back to Pueblo, Colorado. During the march West he was under Captain Alford Higgins, and on the trip back to Pueblo was under Captain James Brown. He was mustered out in Salt Lake City in 1847, and remained in that place until 1849, being engaged principally in farming. In 1849 he went to California and spent some time prospecting for gold, which he found in considerable quantities on the American river above Sacramento, at a point which he named Flap Jack bar. In the fall of 1851 he returned to Utah and located at Springville, which has since been his home. Here he engaged in different occupations, for some years following carpentering, also stone mason work and mining, besides having his farm and engaging to some extent in cattle-raising.

He took an active part in all the Indian troubles which vexed the lives of the early settlers of Utah, and has been a prominent character in the life of both State and Church for many years. At the Jubilee held in Salt Lake City July 24, 1897, he was one of those who received a beautiful gold medal, which the State had had stricken off for the survivors of the pioneers. The design of these medals is a very appropriate one, and they were made by Tiffany of New York, and are something of which not only the present owners may well be proud, but will prove valuable heirlooms to future generations.

Mr. Oakley has been the husband of three wives. He was first married in Springville in 1852 to Miss Alvina Ann Cole, who was born in Ohio, March 15, 1836, and was the daughter of Hugh and Lucinda Cole. Six children were born of this marriage, of whom four are now living. His second marriage was to Celia Lane, a native of Iowa. She was born February 10, 1848, and was married in Salt Lake City. She became the mother of six children, five of whom





*M. S. Marriott*

are now living. The third wife of our subject bore the maiden name of Fannie Palfreyman. She was born in England, May 18, 1852, and also had six children, five of whom are living.

Mr. Oakley has been a member of the Democratic party ever since its organization in this State, and has always been active in public matters. He was a member of the City Council for four years.

In the Mormon Church he has ever been a faithful and devoted laborer, serving on a mission to New York State in 1872, and has filled the different offices up to that of Seventy.



MARIONI S. MARRIOTT, Bishop of Marriott Ward, Weber Stake of Zion, was born on October 31, 1857, in the Ward over which he now presides as Bishop, and throughout his life has been an aggressive worker in the interests of both Church and State, well known to the citizens of this part of Utah, and wielding a large influence over the affairs of this community.

His parents were John and Elizabeth (Stewart) Marriott. John Marriott was born in Road, Northamptonshire, England, on March 6, 1817, and was the son of John and Frances (Warren) Marriott, both of England, and faithful Latter-Day Saints. He joined the Mormon Church as a young man, and in 1841 emigrated to America, locating at Nauvoo, Illinois, then the headquarters of the Saints. He took up land near Nauvoo, which he cultivated, and when the Mormons were driven out by the mob in 1846 left a fine growing crop of grains and cereals on his place. He moved to Winter Quarters, and there remained until 1851, when he made the trip across the plains and took up his home in Kaysville, Davis County, where he conducted a farm for four years, and then came to Weber County, and settled in what is now Marriott Ward, being given this name in honor of the many and valuable services Mr. Marriott rendered his Church and community. By nature he was of a quiet and retiring disposition,

but possessed of an almost inextinguishable fund of energy, which made him a very active worker in the work of improving and building up the country. Owing to the fact that the Ogden river overflowed its banks every spring it became necessary to change the course of the river bed in order that the land might be taken up and cultivated without fear of being devastated by floods, and in the work of straightening the river bed Mr. Marriott was one of the prime movers. He himself took up a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, being one of the first to make a permanent home here, where he spent the most of his life, engaged in general farming, and also running both sheep and cattle. His love of work was well exemplified in his farm, which was one of the best in Weber County at that time. He also owned a considerable amount of property in Ogden. He became President of this Ward, and retained the position for some years. He organized the Marriott Irrigation Company and helped build the first canal taken out of the Ogden river. Mr. Marriott was the husband of four wives and the father of thirty-five children. Twenty-five of these children are now living, and there are one hundred and eighty-two grandchildren, living in Utah, Wyoming and Idaho. His first wife, Susannah Houghton, bore him nine children. She died December 15, 1858. The second wife, Elizabeth Stewart, was the mother of ten children. Tressa Southwick, the third wife, had eight children, as did also Margaret Burton, the fourth wife. After a busy and useful life he died June 10, 1899, loved and mourned by a large circle of friends.

Our subject grew up in Marriott Ward, and obtained his early education from the schools of this place, and later took a course in the Brigham Young Academy at Logan. He remained at home until he was married, in 1879, when he took up a home near his father and engaged in farming. He also purchased other land in this and Kanesville Wards, and up to 1885 was very successful as an agriculturist. In that year he was called by the heads of the Church to go on a mission to New Zealand, and

sold out all his property before he went. He labored in the Ox Bay district, being for one year Traveling Elder, and then for two years presided over the Mohair Conference, with headquarters at Nuhaka. He returned to Utah in 1889, and went into partnership with his father in the sheep business. He was given the management of the sheep interests, and spent most of his time on the range, looking after the business, having from two to three thousand head under his care. In 1892 they dissolved partnership and our subject has since conducted the business alone, employing a foreman to look after the sheep, and spending a portion of his time on his farm, which he conducts personally. He has at this time about ten thousand head of sheep, keeping a number of registered stock. He has a fine farm of sixty acres here in Marriott on which he has built a comfortable house, and has it well cultivated. He also has on this place barns and sheds, where he keeps about two thousand head of sheep during the winter and spring. He rents hay land in the Ogden Valley, where he annually puts up about nine hundred tons of hay, and owns a large tract of land in Cache Valley, near Paradise. Altogether he is one of the most successful men in the county. He is at this time a stockholder and Director in the Ogden Woolen Mills.

Mr. Marriott has been twice married. He was married in 1879 to Miss Rose W. Parry, daughter of Caleb and Catherine (Vaughn) Evans Parry. Ten children were born to them—Caleb, on a mission to Australia; Enos E., Stewart U., Wells W., Fern E., died at the age of ten years; Ethel, Geneva, Elmer, and Joseph D. His second wife was Georgiana Geertson, by whom he had three children—Winefred, Glen, and Sherman.

In the Church he has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood. Was made an Elder in 1879, and in 1885 ordained a member of the Ninety-eighth Quorum of Seventies. On July 25, 1902, he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of Marriott Ward. His Counselors are George Ritchie and Timothy Terry. The Bishop was for many years First Assistant

Superintendent of the Sunday Schools, and was at one time President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. He possesses considerable musical ability, and for a long time has been chorister of the Sunday School and Ward choirs. Mrs. Marriott is also an active Church worker. She was for ten years President of the Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, and is associated with the different Church organizations in her Ward.

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**H**ON. JOHN DE GREY DIXON. Among the many brilliant examples of what untiring energy, undaunted pluck, industry and ability have achieved in Utah, the career of the present State Treasurer entitles him to a place in the front ranks. Beginning his life work at the age of thirteen, employed on the brickwork of the walls of the State Insane Asylum at Provo, he is now, by virtue of his office as State Treasurer, one of the Board of Directors of that institution.

John De Grey Dixon is the son of Henry Aldous Dixon and Sarah (De Grey) Dixon. He was born in Salt Lake City, July 16, 1867, and when three years of age his parents removed to Provo, with which town he has ever since been identified, both in business and in politics.

His father, Henry Aldous Dixon, was born in Grahamstown South Africa, of English parents, and came to Utah in 1856, being one of the early settlers of this State. Upon his arrival he secured employment as bookkeeper in different institutions in Salt Lake City, and later Secretary of the Provo Woolen Mills, being the first Secretary of that establishment, and in this employment he remained for several years. He also served a number of other firms in a similar capacity, and was connected with the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution and with the H. Dinwoodey Furniture Company in Salt Lake City.

While in South Africa Mr. Dixon became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and upon his arrival in Utah at once took an active part in the affairs of the Church, and in the development of the new Territory.



After a residence here of about three years, the Church called him to go as a missionary to South Africa and England, and in that service he spent four years in those countries. Upon his return to Utah, he again took up his work in the Church. At the time of his death, which occurred about eighteen years since, he was in charge of the Provo branch of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

Sarah De Grey Dixon, wife of Henry Aldous Dixon, and mother of John De Grey Dixon, was born in Dudley, England. Upon the death of her father she accompanied her mother and sisters to America, crossing the plains in the same wagon train in which her future husband traveled. And a few years later she married Henry Aldous Dixon, and at the time of this writing still lives in Provo, Utah County.

When the subject of this sketch, John De Grey Dixon, was three years old, his parents removed to Provo from Salt Lake City, and in the former city he spent his boyhood days. He was a short time an attendant of the public schools and entered the Academy at its commencement and remained with it until entering the Normal Department of the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, but owing to the departure of his father to England on a second mission for the Church, was forced to end his studies and earn his own livelihood. From this inauspicious beginning, by his own merit and through the exercise of unstinted hard work, application and industry, he has erected a career that stands high in the history of Utah.

His first work was in the bricklaying trade, which he followed for a period of four years, during which time he was employed in erecting the walls of the State Insane Asylum at Provo, the Tabernacle, bank, theatre and other prominent buildings. This, however, did not monopolize his entire attention, for, at the same time, he kept the books of his employers, who were engaged in various other enterprises, requiring the keeping of six entirely separate sets of books.

Later he was appointed Secretary of the school district and successfully administered the duties of that position for six years. He was also

Clerk a short time to A. O. Smoot, who, in addition to being President of the Utah County Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was also President of the bank and President of the Provo Woolen Mills. Mr. Dixon, at the instance of Mr. Smoot, became bookkeeper of the Provo Lumber and Building Company, and this latter position he held for four years. While in the service of this firm he was appointed to serve a portion of a term in the City Council of Provo, and was later elected to serve a complete term, and the ticket on which he was nominated and elected was the last put forward by the old People's Party. This was the beginning of his political career, and his popularity in later contests was foreshadowed by the fact that he, with but one exception, was the only Republican member of the Council. His entire service in the City Council of Provo extended over two terms. He was elected by the party in favor of the installation of the waterworks and in improving the conditions of the city. During his tenure of office he was an earnest advocate of these improvements and aided largely in giving Provo its system of waterworks, which were secured at a cost of \$125,000, and, in addition to the improvement of the health and sanitary conditions of the city, are finer and better than those of any city of the same size in the entire country.

In the spring of 1890, Mr. Dixon resigned from the service of the Provo Lumber and Building Company and entered into a partnership with Taylor Brothers in the furniture, stove and crockery business. This new firm was located at Provo and was so successful that in the following year it was incorporated under the laws of the Territory, and its scope of business greatly enlarged. Mr. Dixon was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the new corporation, and has continued to hold these positions since that time. Until his election as State Treasurer, his entire time and attention were given to the business of this company, in which he was also a Director, with the exception of two years—1896 and 1897—when the Church called him to take up its missionary work in the Southern States. A portion of this

time was spent in the field in Virginia, and the remainder in the Church's Head Office at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Upon his return from this successful mission, Mr. Dixon resumed his position as Secretary and Treasurer of the company which he had left at the call of the Church, and continued to devote his time to its needs until nominated on the Republican ticket and elected State Treasurer in the fall of 1900. His popularity and strength had increased with his years, so that in this contest his majority was 2,000. He carried his own county by a majority of 820 votes, the average majority being about three hundred. In addition to this service and the terms in the City Council of Provo, Mr. Dixon was nominated and elected City Recorder of Provo and served one term covering the years 1894 to 1896. Two years later he was nominated on the Republican ticket for County Clerk, and after a vigorous campaign was defeated by the bare margin of eighty-eight votes. The strength he developed in this contest practically led to his nomination and subsequent election as State Treasurer in 1900.

Throughout his political career Mr. Dixon has always been a Republican, since the organization of the party in Utah. When the party was first formed in this State, he was one of its most ardent supporters, and is numbered among its most prominent members, both as a worker and as a counselor.

In the Church of his choice he has taken an active and prominent part, and is now one of the High Priests; he has always taken a leading and prominent position in the work of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and aided materially in the development of that organization in the Utah County Stake, being Stake Superintendent at the time of its separation into the three divisions which now compose it. Besides his work in the Church and his duties as State Treasurer, he is a member of the Board of Directors of the State Insane Asylum at Provo, and a Director of the Utah National Bank in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Dixon was married in the Temple at Manti to Sarah Lewis, daughter of Bishop Wil-

liam J. Lewis, Bishop of the Provo Third Ward, and has had five children—four sons, Henry Aldous, John William, who died at the age of twenty-one months; Stanley Lewis, Rulon Sterling, and one daughter, Maude.

The position which Mr. Dixon has achieved has been the result of constant hard work, unflinching application and untiring industry. He is truly a self-made man and has won his place by his own merit and ability. His genial and pleasant manner has added greatly to his popularity and he is held in high regard by all the citizens of Utah.

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**N**IELS JOHNSON came to Utah as a small boy with his parents in 1854. He was born in the town of Lindvid, Viele County, Denmark, September 10, 1848, and is the son of Bishop John P. R. and Caroline Mariah (Tuft) Johnson. The father was born in a small village north of Copenhagen, April 10, 1824. He joined the Mormon Church in 1852, and was President of the Fieldericia Conference for over a year. In 1854 he sailed from Liverpool with a company of eight hundred converts on board the vessel *Benjamin Adams*, accompanied by his wife and two sons. The journey was fraught with many perils and much loss of life. Cholera broke out among the emigrants and out of the number who started but five hundred and fifty reached Utah. They crossed the plains in ox teams, and arrived in Salt Lake October 5, where the family remained two years and then came to Provo, where the father still resides. The father became one of the active members of the Church and filled many positions of honor and trust. In 1860 he went on a mission to his native land, and while there was President of the Christiania Conference. Soon after his return he was ordained Bishop of the First Provo Ward, which position he held for many years. He followed railroad contracting to some extent in Echo Canyon and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He also became identified with many of the local enterprises, holding stock in many of the co-operative

institutions, and took an active part in subduing the Indians and in promoting the welfare of the county in general. He was one of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Provo, and also of the Opera House, and also participated in building the Stake Tabernacle. He retired from active life in 1896, and has since then conducted the lodging house known as the Johnson house. He became the husband of three wives, and the father of nineteen children, the subject of this article being his oldest living son.

Niels Johnson grew to manhood in Provo, leading such a life as was common to the sons of pioneers, and receiving his education from the schools existing at that early day in Utah. For several years he followed railroad contracting, working on the grade with his father in 1868, and at a later date took up railroad contracting on the Rio Grande Western road at the foot of the mountain; also did work on the Oregon Short Line, following that line of work for some years, and at the same time conducting a farm in the East Field, Provo. At this time he is owner of a fine farm on Spring Creek. He took up his present home on Fifth East and Fourth South streets in 1873, which was at that time in a wild state, and quite away from any other place. He set about to cultivate and improve the land, putting it under irrigation, fencing and otherwise improving it, and built a comfortable house there for his family. Mr. Johnson has taken a deep interest in the question of irrigation, and has assisted in building a number of canals in and around Provo, and is at this time President of the Upper East Union Irrigation Company. He also acted as Deputy City Water Master for Provo City for two years.

Our subject was married in 1869 to Miss Josephine Johanson, daughter of John J. and Christina Johanson. Nine children have been born to them, four sons and two daughters living—Christina, wife of Professor B. S. Hinckley, of the Latter-Day Saints College, Salt Lake City; John William, James E., Alfred C., Stephen J., and Josephine M.

Since the division upon party lines, Mr. Johnson has supported the Republican ticket, and

been an active worker in the ranks of that party. He was for two years Supervisor of Streets in Provo; a member of the City Council for years and during his last term, 1900-1901, was Chairman of the Finance Committee.

He became a member of the Mormon Church at the age of nine years, and has passed through many offices of the Priesthood. He was ordained a member of the Forty-fifth Quorum of Seventies, January 11, 1868, and later ordained a High Priest and set apart as second Counselor to his father, Bishop John P. R. Johnson, which position he held for a number of years, and is at this time a member of the High Priest's Quorum of Utah Stake. He has also been active in Sunday School and Ward work, serving a portion of his time as a home missionary.

Mr. Johnson has risen from a poor boy to a place among the substantial and influential men of his community, winning and retaining the confidence and respect of his associates throughout a long and honorable career, and his record is one of which his children and future generations may justly be proud.

**J**OSEPH FIFE, one of Weber County's well-known sheep men, has been a resident of Riverdale Ward for forty-six years, which makes him the oldest resident here. Although he came to Utah as a child, he has a very vivid remembrance of the journey across the plains by ox team, and of the vast herds of buffalo and other wild animals that roamed the country at that period. In the years that have since passed, many changes have been brought about, none more striking or significant than the fact that one may now travel for days in the wildest parts of this Western country without encountering a bison, the few specimens that remain being found in the game preserves of the country.

A Scotchman by birth, our subject was born in Clackmannanshire, on September 9, 1842, and is the son of Adam and Helen (Sharp) Fife, both natives of Scotland, where the father was born on July 4, 1806. He was by trade a coal

miner, and followed that all his life in Scotland. He joined the Mormon Church about 1848, as did also the other members of the family, and the following year took passage on one of the sailing vessels bound for the United States, their final destination being the new home of the Mormons, in Utah. However, the father located first at Saint Louis, where he became identified with the branch Church, and remained there until 1851, when he went to Winter Quarters and joined an emigrant train which made the trip across the plains under command of L. A. Shurtliff. The family remained in Salt Lake City until 1853, and then moved to Cedar City, in Iron County, where they lived for the next three years, and in the spring of 1856 came to Weber County, the father buying a claim in what is now Riverdale Ward. Here he spent the balance of his life engaged in farming. He was presiding teacher of his district for a number of years and active in local Church work. He died December 29, 1863, at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife survived him and lived until 1866, leaving a family of eleven children, of whom ten are now living, all but one in Utah. This one lives in Minnesota.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm and obtained such schooling as was to be had at that time, working on the farm and in the canyons during the summer months, and attending school when the weather was too inclement for him to work outside. However, he received the best training a boy could have for the rugged life of the pioneer days, and acquired a sturdy independence that has since stood him in good stead, having no one to depend upon and being compelled as the only boy left at home at the time of his father's death, to assume the responsibility of assisting his mother to care for the younger children. He remained at home, conducting the farm and after the death of the mother this farm came into his possession, and is still his home, consisting of eighty acres of as fine land as can be found in the Ward. In 1892 he branched out into the sheep business, taking his sons into partnership with him, and they now have about four thousand head, ranging in Idaho.

Since the division on national lines Mr. Fife has given his loyal support to the Republican party, and has held a number of minor offices in the county. He has been School Trustee and Road Supervisor, and has helped to build a number of school and meeting houses. He was baptized into the Mormon Church at the age of twelve years, in Iron County, and since then has been Teacher, Elder, member of the Seventy-sixth Quorum of Seventies for a number of years, and President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

Mr. Fife was married to Miss Martha A. Bingham, daughter of Bishop Sanford Bingham, and Martha Ann (Lewis) Bingham, on February 16, 1865. Their thirteen children are named as follows:—Helen, wife of Robert A. Middleton; Joseph A., Sanford, Mary, wife of E. N. Bingham; John B., James F., Benjamin F., Cordelia, wife of Morris Fretwell; William L., Margaret, Lucinda, Annie D., and Catherine. There are now twenty-one grandchildren from this family.

He has been active in the matter of securing good irrigation for his county, and was one of the builders of the Riverdale ditch, of which he became President and retained the position many years. A firm believer in education for the young, he has given his children the best the schools have afforded, and has always supported any measure for the betterment of the school system of his Ward.

From their long residence here, the family is a well known one, and closely associated with the local work of the Church. Mrs. Fife is active in the work of the Ladies' Relief Society, of which she has been a member since its first inception.

**A**LBERT M. DAVIS. Among the men who have been born and reared within the confines of Utah, spending their whole lives in the upbuilding and improving of the State, should be mentioned the subject of this sketch.

Albert M. Davis was born in Provo December 10, 1855,, and is the son of Joshua and Susan (Cole) Davis. The father is a native of Illinois,

born there in December, 1820. After he had attained his majority he moved to Missouri and followed farming in Caldwell County and there became a member of the Mormon Church. He went to Nauvoo in 1844 and remained there until the Saints were driven out by the mob, at which time he went with the main body to Winter Quarters, remaining there until the spring of 1850, when he crossed the plains with a company of emigrants under command of Captain Johnson, formerly of Springville. Upon arriving in Utah, Mr. Davis came directly to Provo and took up his home in the southern part of town. He has made his home in town and owned a farm outside the city limits. During the early days he was Sheriff and took an active part in the affairs of the place, participating in the Indian wars and doing much to put down the Indian troubles. He is still living in the enjoyment of good health at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His wife died in 1890, leaving a family of nine children—Henry, Martin, died; Emily, wife of Jesse Buckner; Susan, wife of Daniel Rosetta; Orson, died; Albert M., our subject; Burdell, Rachel, wife of Charles Davies; George, dead.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm and received such schooling as was then possible, attending schools in the winter months. After he started out for himself he took up a farm in Pleasant View Ward, but sold it in 1890 and purchased the old homestead from his father, where he has since lived; here he has engaged in general farming and stock raising, and has been quite successful. In 1885 he bought another farm, which he still owns in the Timpanagos Ward, consisting of twenty acres on the river bottom. He owns a very comfortable brick residence on his home place, fitted up with all modern conveniences.

Mr. Davis was married July 20, 1882, to Miss Annie Haws, daughter of George and Elizabeth Haws. She died October 12, 1889, leaving two children—Earl and Hazel. The present Mrs. Davis was Mary E. Broadbent, daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane Broadbent. She is the mother of five children—Flora, Florence, Ray, Owen and Boyd.

In politics Mr. Davis is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but has never taken a very active part in its work, devoting his time outside of his farm to the more practical needs of his community, taking a deep interest in all matters tending to better agricultural conditions. He has assisted in building many of the canals and otherwise associated himself with local enterprises in this direction.

He has been a member of the Mormon Church since the age of eight years; passed through the lesser priesthood and is now a member of the Elders' Quorum, and has given all the Church work his hearty support, and contributed to building the meeting houses and the Stake Tabernacle.

Mr. Davis is a self-made man; beginning life at the bottom and working his way up, step by step. He has been very successful and is at this time one of the substantial farmers of Utah County, enjoying the confidence and respect of all who know him.



WILLIAM A. HUDSON. The life of our subject is synonymous with the growth and development of Utah County. Born there at an early day, he grew up amid the struggles and hardships incident to pioneer life, early inured to dangers and assuming responsibilities far beyond his years. All these combined to develop a strong and aggressive character which has since proved a bulwark of strength against which the vicissitudes of life have beaten in vain, and today Mr. Hudson stands foremost amongst the solid and influential men of his community.

Born in Lehi, Utah County, February 22, 1855, he was the sixth child in a family of ten. His parents were William and Mary E. (White) Hudson. William Hudson was born in England and after being converted to the doctrines of the Mormon religion, crossed the ocean and plains and arrived in Utah in 1852. He located in Spring City after the birth of our subject, engaging in farming, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying at the age of sixty-three years,

mourned by a large circle of warm friends. His wife died while our subject was still a small boy.

William A. Hudson spent his early years in the home of his father and attended the public schools in Spring City. However, his scholastic education was of limited duration, as at the early age of twelve years he was obliged to take upon himself the responsibilities which properly belonged to men, and stand guard against the attacks of the Indians, during the Black Hawk War, and from this time on his opportunities for study were limited. When sixteen years of age he left the protection of his father's roof and started out in life for himself, spending some years in working on farms in different portions of the State, and also a part of the time in the mines, and such other occupation as offered themselves.

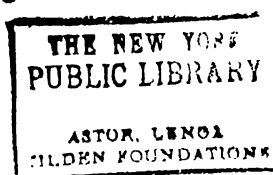
He was married at twenty-four years of age to Miss Sarena E. Holladay, who was born in Salt Lake County. This marriage proved a singularly happy one, and they have a large and interesting family of children—Albert R., educated at the Brigham Young Academy at Provo; George R., Orson died in infancy, William, Sarah J. died at the age of twelve years, Ella E., Prudence, Fern, Bertha S. died in infancy.

At his home place in Santaquin he has one of the most modern and best appointed homes in the city surrounded by shade trees, a beautiful lawn, flowers, etc. His farm of two hundred acres contains an orchard which in point of size and productiveness is second to none in the county, and from which he receives an excellent yearly revenue.

While he has never sought nor held public office, Mr. Hudson is a staunch Democrat, and is regarded as one of the most public spirited men in Santaquin, and stands high in the esteem of the public generally. His entire family, as well as himself, are members of the Mormon Church, and Mr. Hudson was ordained an Elder in 1879.



**B**ISHOP THOMAS HOLLANDS, although not a native of this State, has spent the most of his life in Utah, coming here from England when but a boy of thirteen years, and has made his own way in life, without the aid of money or friends since about sixteen years of age. He was born in Kent, England, March 1, 1863, and is the son of John Cooper and Sarah Ann (Hills) Hollands, both natives of Kent. The parents became members of the Mormon Church in 1850 and were among the first to join in England. The father died on March 2, 1874, leaving the mother with eleven children on her hands, our subject being her oldest son. In 1876, two years after the death of his father, our subject came to Utah with a company of Mormon emigrants, and found a home with Edwin Harley, in Nephi, where he lived for three years working on the farm in exchange for his board and clothing, and being most kindly treated by his benefactor. The year 1879 was a very poor one for crops, and as Mr. Harley was able with difficulty to care for his own family our subject sought work on the railroad, and that fall after the ground was frozen and work stopped on the road, he returned to Nephi and lived that winter in an old barn, his principal food being crackers. In the spring of 1880 he found work for a time on the San Pete Valley road, and that summer was sent by his employers to Frisco, Utah, to continue the work of construction at that point. In the fall of that year a company was organized known as the Juab Constructing Company, and our subject was employed by this company and went with them to Colorado, where he assisted to grade the Rio Grande Southern Railway. He has saved his small earnings, and in the fall of 1880 was able to send for his brother who came direct to Nephi and later joined our subject at Gunnison, Colorado. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Hollands returned to Nephi, where he engaged as a farm hand with Joel Grover and by the fall of 1882 had saved enough to bring his mother and five more of the children to Utah. They arrived at Nephi May 1, 1882. He also borrowed one hundred and ten dollars and brought a sister to Utah from Pennsylvania. One sister





*Angus McKay*



remained in England, where she was married. Our subject being the head of the family, he rented a large farm near Nephi, on which he gave his younger brothers employment, and there established the family.

Having seen that the younger boys were able to run the farm and look out for themselves and their mother and sisters, our subject was married in 1884, and began life for himself. He bought a lot in Nephi and built a house, following different kinds of work up to 1892, always keeping watch over his mother and sisters and seeing that the burden was not too heavy for the younger boys. In 1892 he moved to Weber County, and found employment on the farm of Job Pingree for two years, at the end of which time he moved to what was then the Kanesville Ward, in the Roy school district, where he rented a farm, which he conducted for five years. In 1897 he bought his present place and moved onto it in 1899 and has resided here since. He has a good farm of forty acres, irrigated from the Davis and Weber County canal, and while he does a general farming business, pays special attention to the cultivation of tomatoes, beets and hay, selling his beets and tomatoes to the factories. He has built a modern home, and has a very comfortable place, nicely improved. Since he has been a resident of this Ward, he has taken a deep interest in its affairs, and given all public matters his earnest support. He held the first three terms as School Trustee under the new Statehood law.

He passed through the Aaronic Priesthood as a boy, and at the age of seventeen was ordained a member of the Forty-ninth Quorum of Seventies, at Nephi. He taught in the Sunday School at Wilson, where he was leader of the choir. At the time he came to Roy the place was thinly settled and the Sunday School in very poor shape. He at once set to work with others to organize the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, of which he was President for two years, and was also Assistant Sunday School Superintendent. In April, 1899, the Roy school district was set apart from Kanesville Ward and a new Ward created, known as Roy. On April 21, 1899, our subject was ordained High Priest and set

apart as Bishop over the new Ward, which position he still retains. His counselors are Chauncy J. Garner and William F. Robison. Since its organization the Ward has grown from twenty to forty-five families, and is now in a flourishing condition.

The Bishop was married in 1884 to Miss Charlotte Ann Rollins, daughter of William Amos and Charlotte (Davis) Rollins. They have two daughters, Edith Estelle, and Charlotte Vivian.

His mother died in Spring Valley, Wyoming, on August 3, 1902, aged sixty-eight years, and was buried at Coalville, Summit County.

**A**NGUS McKAY has been a resident of Utah since 1863, coming here in the flush of his young manhood, when the country was new, and beginning with no other capital than a pair of strong hands and a determination to succeed, has made for himself a place in the history of Utah of which he may justly be proud, and which must serve as an inspiration to his sons as they follow in his footsteps.

He is the fifth child of William and Grace (Gunn) McKay, and was born on June 3, 1839, in the Parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire, in the Highlands of Scotland where his parents were also born and there spent their entire lives, the father dying in 1864 and the mother in 1889. Our subject grew up in the place of his birth, obtaining a good education, and when he had reached his majority he was converted to Mormonism under the preaching of Elder William McKay, who baptized him on August 10, 1860. In 1863 he was ordained an Elder in the city of Edinburgh, and that same spring sailed from Liverpool for the United States, on board the sailing ship *Cynosure*, in company with a large company of Saints, bound for Utah under the direction of D. M. Stewart, of Ogden. The company landed in New York July 6, 1863, and came as far as Saint Joseph by rail, and from that point to Florence by boat, where they joined the ox team of Thomas Rix and made the trip across the plains to Utah. Several deaths occurred en

route, but otherwise the journey was made without particular incident, and they reached Salt Lake City on October 4th.

Our subject made his home that winter with the family of Franklin D. Richards, and worked on the Salt Lake Temple. In the spring of 1864 he came to Ogden, and learning that there were people there of his name, looked them up and found them to be the family of William McKay of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. He decided to make his home in Weber County, and for the first few months found employment on the Ogden Canyon road. In 1865 he bought a small piece of land in Huntsville, and there laid the foundation for his future successful career. For some years he followed the life of the average farmer, saving his small profits, and as he was able invested in additional land, or stock. For some years past he has been extensively engaged in sheep raising, and has about five thousand head on the range. He is at this time the owner of sixty acres of fine table land, and has about a thousand acres of pasture land, besides leasing several thousand acres from the State for grazing purposes. He keeps a high grade of both cattle and sheep, and has found his investments in these lines very profitable. At one time he engaged in the dairy business, milking on an average of fifty cows, and conducted that enterprise for eighteen years.

While his individual concerns have demanded much of his time, he has yet been able to give considerable attention to outside matters, and has given his hearty support to home industry, assisting in building many of the roads and ditches, and also the meeting houses and school houses of his district. He has been for nineteen years a member of the Huntsville School Board, and was a portion of that time Treasurer, and also served some years as Chairman of the Board. He was one of the organizers of the Ogden Valley Creamery and is a stockholder in the Ogden Sugar Company.

He has displayed the same zeal in the work of the Church as in other matters, and entered the Sunday School of this Ward shortly after coming to Huntsville. He now has a medal for

thirty-five years' service in that branch of work. In 1868 he was ordained a member of the Seventy-fifth Quorum of Seventies, and for some years past has been one of the Seven Presidents of that body, being at this time Senior President. In 1873 he received a call from President Young for missionary service, and was sent to open up a settlement on the Little Colorado river, in Arizona, but owing to the scarcity of water at that time, the project had to be abandoned, Mr. McKay returning in 1876, when he was more successful, and succeeded in making a number of ditches and assisted in founding the Saint Joseph settlement. In 1882 he went on a mission to the Southern States laboring in South Carolina for a year, presiding over that Conference, and then, without returning home, continued his journey and crossed the ocean to Europe, and filled a mission to Scotland, laboring one year in his native shire and the Isle of Syke, and then went to preside over the Scottish Mission. He has also filled a home mission in the western part of this county. For two years he acted as President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and, in fact, has been active in all lines of Church work.

Mr. McKay was married in 1866 to Miss Wilhelmina McKay, a sister of Bishop David McKay, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. Eight of their children are now living—Barbara Ellen, wife of A. E. Barnes; Catherine G., wife of John McFarland; Angus William, Isabelle S., Donald D., James G., Mary C. and Ernest R. Hattie died at the age of two years and Hugh LeRoy was killed by a horse when eight years of age.

In municipal matters Mr. McKay has ever been a prominent factor. In the early day he served as Road Supervisor and Justice of the Peace. He was elected to the lower house of the Second Utah Legislature, where he served as Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges and was also a member of the Committee on Fish and Game, Public Lands and Appropriations. In other lines he has been interested in the Huntsville Agricultural Association, was one of the Directors of the Weber Stake Tabernacle Fair,

and is at this time a stockholder in the Huntsville Canal Company and the Mountain Canal Company, in the latter of which he is Vice-President.

He was a member of the Utah Militia and rose to the rank of First Lieutenant of Huntsville and Eden Companies; took part in many Indian campaigns and in guarding the settlements.

**J**OHN C. CHILD, a comparatively recent arrival in Roy Ward, has been a life-long resident of Weber County, coming to this State a babe in his mother's arms, and has known no other home. He has risen step by step, through his own exertions, and today stands among the prosperous and influential men of his county; widely known and highly respected.

Mr. Child was born on the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation in Iowa, on March 3, 1852, and is the son of John L. and Eliza J. (Curtis) Child. The father was born in Saint Lawrence County, New York, on October 27, 1830. His parents, Alfred B. and Paulie (Barber) Child, were among the early members of the Mormon Church and after their conversion emigrated West to Ohio about 1838, settling at Kirtland, and from that time forward were active participants in all the trials and hardships which the Saints were forced to undergo. From Winter Quarters the family crossed the plains in Lyman Shurtliff's company and the grandfather of our subject and Uriah Curtis were captains of ten wagons each. Upon reaching Utah they came direct to Ogden, where the grandfather died that fall, being the third person to be buried in the Ogden cemetery.

The father of our subject resided for a few years longer in Ogden, laboring at whatever his hands could find to do, and took part in the Johnston army campaign at Echo. He took his family to Springville during the trouble, where they remained a year, and shortly after their return to Ogden, the father was sent out on the Salmon River relief expedition. He continued to make his home in Ogden until 1860, when he moved to Riverdale, but remained only a few years, return-

ing to Ogden, and there engaging in the merchandising business with his brother, W. G. Child, in which line he continued up to the time of his death. He was a very prominent man in the work of the Church, and at the time of his death was a member of the Seventies. He died on December 30, 1883, at the age of fifty-three years. His wife survived him and lived to be seventy-one years of age, dying in Ogden on March 21, 1901, leaving two children, our subject and C. U. Child, a resident of Ogden.

The education of our subject was received from the schools of Ogden where he lived at home with his parents until 1868, when at the age of sixteen years he started out in life for himself, and secured work grading on the different railroads being built in the State; among them the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Utah Central and Utah Northern. From grading he advanced to the work of contracting and spent some years in this line. He next turned his attention to mining, working in the Bingham canyon, and also on some of the ranches in this county. During 1874 he secured the contract of driving the Park City stage from that point to Salt Lake City. Soon after his marriage in 1875 he concluded to settle down on his own home, and accordingly bought a farm in Riverdale, where he lived for the next twenty-five years, engaged in general stock raising, and meeting with good success. In his stock raising Mr. Child took special pride in his Hambletonian horses, and won quite a reputation as a breeder of fine animals and a judge of horse flesh. He bought his present home in Roy in 1890, and the following year built a beautiful home and brought his family here, selling the place in Riverdale. Here he has a nice farm of sixty-one acres, all under a good state of cultivation and well improved.

While he has devoted the most of his time to looking after his home interests, Mr. Child has found time to take some considerable part in the affairs of his county, and has become quite prominent in public life. In 1891 he became connected with the Davis and Weber Canal Company, as a Director, and in 1898 when the reservoir was built in Morgan County, he had the superinten-

dency of that work, and upon its completion he was made Superintendent of the entire system, which covers nine miles and eight thousand acres in Davis and Weber Counties. He has continued to hold this position up to the present time. In the fall of 1894 he was elected a Selectman for Riverdale, serving two years, Utah being made a State while he was yet in office. During this term the Board, of which he was a member, constructed the County Court House of Weber County and built the road through Ogden Canyon, and also put in three steel bridges on the Weber and Ogden Rivers; all very important and much needed improvements. He has also upon a number of occasions served as Constable and as Special Deputy Sheriff.

He has been equally active in the work of the Church, being for some years a member of the Seventy-sixth Quorum of Seventies, Superintendent of the Sunday School and at one time acting President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. In July, 1888, he was ordained High Priest and set apart as First Counselor to Bishop Sanford Bingham, of Riverdale, remaining in the Bishopric until his removal from the Ward. He assisted in building several of the meeting houses and school houses in the county, and has ever been in the front ranks among those who have advanced the interests of this section of the State.

Mr. Child was married in 1875 to Miss Margarette Patterson, daughter of Alex and Mary Patterson, of Riverdale. Thirteen children have been born of this marriage—Lettie, wife of Joseph Dawson; Mary E., wife of D. N. Drake; Alice, wife of Guy Servoss; John, Ella, E. H., Charles A. drowned at the age of two years and a half; Andrew, Jennie, Annie, Florence, Lester and Adelbert.

**J**AMES GRAY. Among the men who came to Utah after the pioneers had blazed the way and opened up this valley to civilization, but yet were of those who came into what was then still a vast wilderness, and have literally grown up with the

country, developing its resources along with themselves, may be mentioned James Gray, the subject of this sketch, who came to Utah with his people as a child of seven years and has since made his home in this State.

Mr. Gray was born February 23, 1848, near Woodstock, New Brunswick, and is the son of Joseph and Sarah (Scott) Gray. The father was born in New Brunswick in 1806, and lived there until he came to Utah in 1854. He owned a farm on the Saint Johns river, and was a man of considerable means. He became a member of the Mormon Church in the early fifties, and in 1854 emigrated to Utah, locating in Provo, where he once more became a prosperous farmer, and lived a devoted and consistent life in his Church, dying in 1892 at the age of eighty-four. He had become an expert handler of the broad ax in his own country, which was densely timbered, and this knowledge proved of considerable value to him in his new home, where he hewed all the timber not only for his home, but also for the meeting-house and for the Davis Hall, later known as the Brigham Young Academy. His wife survived him and died in Provo, November 3, 1901, at the advanced age of ninety-eight. She was the mother of seven sons and one daughter, six of whom are now living—William H., merchant in Provo; Charles, died on the little Laramie, Wyoming, in 1868; John and Nelson, living in Provo; Enoch, in Humboldt, Nevada; James, our subject, and Mary Jane, wife of Henry Scott. Our subject being the seventh son, has won the nickname of "Doc."

After coming here he remained for some years on his father's farm, attending school in the winter, and spending his time much as other boys of the neighborhood—herding the cattle and doing chores about the farm. As he grew older he hauled coal from Weber and sold it in Provo at twenty-two dollars a ton. He continued to live at home and took care of his parents in their old age.

In 1868 he went with his brother Charles to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, with a freighting outfit, and on the way the brother died and was buried on the Little Laramie. A barn has since

been erected on the site of his grave. Our subject completed the journey and with two mule teams brought back goods for F. Auerbach and Brother. He then continued freighting for some time, making four trips to Pioche, Nevada, hauling mill supplies. In 1873 he moved two companies of soldiers from Provo to Beaver and on the return trips brought back two companies from Beaver to Provo, a distance of two hundred and thirty miles. After completing this trip he took supplies into the mining districts of White Pines, Nevada, and during the ten years which he spent in this manner traversed the territories of Utah, Nevada and Wyoming.

In 1876 he took up farming near Provo, improving some land southeast of the city, putting it all under irrigation and engaged in general farming, planting out a large orchard, including winter apples, peaches, pears, prunes, apricots and other hardy fruits, and now has one of the finest orchards in the valley, adding to it each year and keeping it in good condition. In Provo he has built two good homes and has done much to build up both the town and the surrounding country. For eighteen years he held an interest in a threshing outfit which operated in this part of the county. He has always been deeply interested in all matters tending to good irrigation. He was Chairman of the committee of three appointed by the different canal companies to go before the courts and have the matter of division of water out of the Provo river adjudicated. Since then each company has taken its proper proportion of water and much discord has been prevented. He was also a delegate from his county to the Irrigation Congress held in Salt Lake City, February 26, 27, 28, 1902. He was Deputy Water-master and Road Supervisor of Provo for three years and has assisted in constructing all the canals on the east side of the river. For six years he was President of the Upper East River Irrigation Company, and a Director since the company was organized.

Mr. Gray was married in October, 1876, to Miss Reetie Loveless, daughter of Bishop James W. Loveless. They have had a family of nine children—Joseph S., died aged three years; Birdie

Ethel, wife of Alma Van Wagener; Sadie Maude, Tillie, James W., Hattie U., Jesse, Dean L., and Grant, died August 14, 1902.

Our subject has always given his allegiance to the Democratic party since the division on party lines and has served the city two years as police officer and was also a member of the City Council two years.

In the Church he has been a teacher in the Second Ward and a member of the Central and Ward Committee for the Entertainment of the Old People, taking an active part in all Church work.

Mr. Gray began at the bottom and has worked his way up to a high position among the people of his community. His success has been due entirely to his own unflagging energy, determination and undaunted spirit, coupled with a natural business ability of a high order, and should prove an inspiration to other young men starting out in life without friends or funds.

**I**SAAC H. GRACE, senior member of the firm of Grace Brothers, dealers in coal, lumber, etc., is a native of this city, being born here August 9, 1857, and is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Williams) Grace, natives of England. The parents became converted to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and after their marriage came to America in 1851, crossing the plains in ox teams and coming at once to Nephi. The colonization of this place had just begun and the Grace family were among the first to make their home here. They reared a family of seven children, of whom our subject is the oldest son, and all of whom are still living. In his native country the father followed the trade of a ship builder, and after coming to Utah took up a farm and also engaged in carpenter work. He died in Nephi in May, 1871, and his wife survived him and lived until February, 1899.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm and received his education from the schools of this place. He remained at home until after his

father's death, and finally started out in the sheep business, with his brothers. They continued in this line until about 1887, when they opened a lumber yard and built a planing mill, which they have since conducted, the firm being known as Grace Brothers. The business was begun on a modest scale, but it has continued to grow and enlarge and at this time they supply the trade of Southern Utah. In addition to the lumber yard, they carry a general supply of hardware, paints, caskets, etc., and do a general retail coal business. The brothers interested are Isaac H., our subject; J. W. and C. H. Grace. They also do a general contracting and building business, and have a large custom throughout this part of Utah. The firm owns some valuable city property, and in addition, has a splendid farm of four hundred acres near this city, partly under a good state of cultivation.

Mr. Grace was married in Nephi in 1882, to Miss Helen Hudson, daughter of C. C. and A. J. Hudson. One child has been born to them, Helen.

In political life he is a member of the Republican party and quite an active worker in its ranks. He has served as Councilman, and in 1899 received the election of Mayor of Nephi, being elected again in 1901. Mr. Grace also served as County Commissioner for three years. At the last State election he was the Republican nominee for State Senator, but went down to defeat with his party.

He was born and raised in the Mormon Church, and his wife was a convert, and they have brought their daughter up in that faith. In 1891 he received a call to go to the Sandwich Islands, and spent three years in that field, returning in 1894. He has always been active in the work of the Sunday School and the young men's societies, as well as in other branches of Church work. In January, 1898, he received a call as Counselor to the President of Juab Stake, which position he has continued to fill.

Much credit is due Mr. Grace and his brothers for the prominent place they have come in fill in the life of the Southern portion of this State; beginning as poor young men they have husbanded

their resources, and by dint of hard work, close attention to business and honorable business methods have built up one of the largest industries in Southern Utah, winning and retaining the highest confidence of those with whom they have been associated.

**H**CHARITON JACOBS, a well-to-do farmer of West Weber Ward, is a son of one of Brigham Young's most famous and widely beloved wives, and the last one to die, her demise having occurred during the summer of 1901. The father of our subject was Henry B. Jacobs, who was born in Jefferson County, New York, and joined the Mormon Church in 1832, his family being among the first converts to the faith. Mr. Jacobs went to California after the expulsion from Nauvoo, in 1846, and remained there until 1880, when he came to Utah and died in Salt Lake City in 1887. He was well known by the early members of the church.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Zina D. Huntington. Her father, William Huntington, came of old Revolutionary stock, dating his ancestry in this country back to Simon Huntington, who came over from England in 1620. William Huntington was a member of the High Council at Nauvoo, and after the expulsion was in charge of a branch of the Church at Mt. Pisgah, and died there in 1846.

After arriving in Winter Quarters, Mrs. Jacobs became the wife of President Brigham Young and crossed the plains with him in 1848, bringing her two sons, Zebulon and our subject, with her. In time she came to be one of the leading women of the Mormon Church, very active in its work, and known to the Mormon women of the entire State as Aunt Zina D. Young, the beloved wife of Brigham Young. She was President of the Woman's Relief Society in all the world for many years. She outlived her illustrious husband several years, and died in Salt Lake City at an advanced age, after a life filled with loving and kindly deeds.

Our subject was born on the Chariton river, in the State of Iowa, March 22, 1846, during the time of the expulsion of the Mormons from Nauvoo. He crossed the plains in the arms of his mother, and during his boyhood and early manhood knew no other home or father than the home of his stepfather, and the tender care and wholesome advice of the great head of the Mormon Church. He was early taught to be of a self-reliant nature, and this, coupled with his native love of travel and adventure, peculiarly fitted him for the place he afterwards occupied in the work of the Church. In 1862 at the age of sixteen years, he crossed the plains and came back with a company of Mormon emigrants, in charge of Captain Ansel Harmon. Five years prior to this he had accompanied President Young on his trips to the Mormon settlements at Fort Lemhi, at a time when there were no houses north of Brigham City until the State of Oregon was reached. In addition to this, he made many other trips over the country with his stepfather. In 1867 he was called on a mission to England and labored for three years in England and Scotland, presiding over the Scottish mission during the last year. He was associated in this work with H. G. Park, Lott Smith and William Douglass.

Upon his return home, on July 3, 1870, he entered the employ of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and in 1872 went to Sevier County, where he spent five years learning the art of farming. He came back to Salt Lake City in 1877, and the next seven years was spent in railroading, working under the supervision of W. W. Riter, on the Utah and Nevada Railway, part of the time having charge of the construction and operating department. He also had general supervision of the road to Stockton and Garfield Beach. In 1884 he became Manager of the Utah Lime and Cement Company's kilns, but did not remain with them long. In 1889 he purchased eight hundred acres of land in the Bear River valley, and run it as a ranch for a year, selling at an advantage at the end of that time and then came to Ogden, where he was for a time associated with the Boyle Furniture Company. In 1894 he bought one hundred and twenty acres of

uncultivated land in West Weber and proceeded to put into practical use the knowledge he had absorbed during his five years apprenticeship in Sevier County. That he had learned his lesson well and had in addition some valuable original ideas about the proper management of a farm, is attested to by the fact that he has now one of the most valuable farms in Weber County, and indeed it is to be doubted if there can be a better farm found in Utah. The land is well irrigated from the Wilson irrigation canal, in which Mr. Jacobs is a heavy stockholder, and of which company he was at one time Secretary and Treasurer. Twelve acres of his farm is devoted to the culture of fruit, of which he has a large variety. He also pays considerable attention to the culture of beets and tomatoes, his tomato crop in 1901 yielding an average of fifteen tons per acre.

In 1900 Mr. Jacobs was called by President Snow to assist in the work of colonizing Alberta, Canada, and in June of the same year assisted in colonizing Fremont County, Idaho, in connection with his father-in-law, the late William F. Rigby. He has been ordained a High Priest and was a member of the first High Council of Sevier County, and for some years acting Bishop of Prattville Ward. He is now Presiding Teacher in the Eighth District. He is a prominent Sunday School worker and active in all departments of Church work.

Mr. Jacobs was married in 1871 to Miss Susan Stringam, daughter of Bryant Stringam. Mrs. Jacobs died in 1892, leaving a family of five children—H. C. Jr., Zebulon William, Murray K., Elsie and Bryant S. In 1893 our subject married Miss Emma Rigby, daughter of William F. Rigby, President of Fremont Stake, Idaho. Five children have been born of this union—Susie, Mary, Emma Vilate and Oa.

Much credit is due Mr. Jacobs for the prominent and valuable part he has played in the up-building of the State at large, and more especially of his own community, and his career has been such as to commend him to the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated, irrespective of religious dogma.

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**A**LBERT L. JACKMAN. In every community there is always one man who stands out above his fellow men as a born leader; one who not only is quick to see an opportunity, but quick to grasp such an opportunity and leads others on to success and prosperity, building up the community in which he lives, and advancing by strides and bounds, accomplishing in a short time what it would take another man years of patient plodding to achieve. Such a man is he whose name appears at the head of this article.

A. L. Jackman was born in Dubuque, Iowa, March 21, 1849, and is the son of A. B. and Lucinda (Stone) Jackman, both natives of New York State. They came to Nauvoo, from New York State and there joined the Mormon Church. They moved to Dubuque in 1848 and in 1854 crossed the plains to Utah, in the company of Hooper, Williams and Jackman, an Uncle, Permeno Jackman, being a partner of Hooper and Williams. He was killed at Bitter Springs by the Indians, while on his way to California. The parents of our subject settled at Provo and lived there ten years, where the mother died, and the father lived afterward in Salem and at Tintic, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1890.

Our subject came to Juab County in 1875 and located in Levan, which place has since been his home. He was married August 29, 1875, to Mary Frances Jennings, daughter of Mansfield and Fannie Jennings. They have had a family of ten children.

Mr. Jackman engaged in farming and stock-raising and has at this time about four hundred acres of ranch land. For fourteen years he was engaged in the sheep business, but has not devoted much time to that line of late years. He has been for some time Superintendent of the Co-operative store of that place; also interested largely in mining. He is a member of the Pioneer Mining Company, whose property is located near Kanab, southeast of Saint George. This is a copper mine and is considered quite valuable.

In political life he is a member of the Republican party, in whose ranks he has been an active

worker. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for two years; also that of County Commissioner.

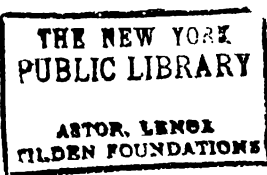
He has been active in Church matters, all his family being members of the Mormon Church, and his grandfather, Levi Jackman, was a prominent man in that Church. Our subject was one of the twelve young men who organized the Deseret Club in this State; and, in fact, has taken a prominent part in all the life of Levan since coming here to reside. He is wide-awake, active and thoroughly up-to-date in all his ideas.

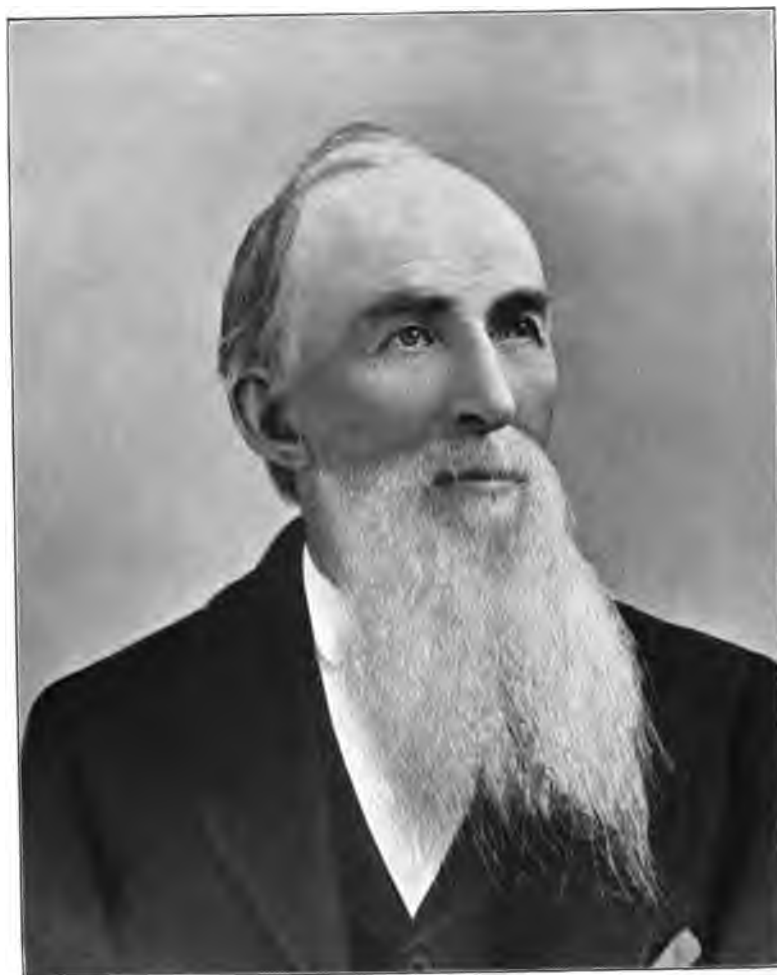
**R**OBERT A. HUTCHINSON, Master Mechanic for the Rio Grande Western Railway at Springville. Mr. Hutchinson has been a resident of Springville since 1861, and during that time has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the place and become one of the staunch and representative citizens of this city, living an upright and honorable life and commanding the high regard of all with whom he has been associated.

His birth occurred in the city of Durham, England, June 22, 1852. His father was William Hutchinson, also born in Durham, and a baker by trade. The grandfather of our subject, Alexander, was a sergeant under Wellington at the time he was defeated by Napoleon. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mary Nash. She died at the age of fifty-four years, when her son was but a small child, and he knows but little about her.

Our subject was but eight years of age, when he crossed the Atlantic ocean on board the ship *Undervriter*. He left Liverpool April 22, 1860, landing in New York, going at once to the gathering place of the Mormon emigrants on the Missouri river and making the trip across the plains in the company under Captain Duncan. He came to Springville in 1861 and this has been his home since that time. As he grew old enough to take care of himself he engaged in farming, and at this time owns a good farm of eighteen acres and has a beautiful modern home in the city of Springville. He has also interested himself to







*Geo. A. Allen*

some extent in mining, having some valuable claims. For many years he has been in the employ of the Rio Grande Western Railway, first as a locomotive engineer, and at this time fills the responsible position of Master Mechanic, his headquarters being at Springville.

Mr. Hutchinson has been twice married. His first marriage occurred in this city, July 24, 1878, when he led to the altar Miss Hattie Hall, a daughter of Edward and Nancy Hall, who were among the early settlers of Springville. Eight children were born of this marriage—Sadie, Edith, now the wife of Thomas Wheeler; Ella, Anna, Beatrice, died at the age of seven years; Roberta, Eddie, Reah. The mother of these children died September 9, 1897. Mr. Hutchinson was married the second time to Miss Dora Curtis, daughter of Henry and Harriette (Whiting) Curtis, on March 26, 1902. Mrs. Hutchinson's people were among the early settlers in Utah. The mother died at the age of forty-nine years, and the father is still living, in Idaho. The Whiting family were members of the Little Colorado colonization mission to Arizona.

In political life our subject is a member of the Republican party, but his work has been of such a nature as to prohibit his taking any active part in the work of his party, and he has never sought nor held public office.



**GEORGE PATTEN.** Since taking up his residence in this place, in 1854, Mr. Patten has followed the life of a farmer, principally, and the beautiful and highly cultivated farm he owns bears silent testimony to the conscientious labor he has expended in developing it from a piece of worthless, barren land to one of the most productive farms in Utah County.

Mr. Patten was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1828, and on his mother's side comes of an old Pennsylvania family. His father, William Cornwall Patten, was born in Pennsylvania, and was the son of Thomas, who

came to America from Ireland. Before coming to the United States he had followed the sea and was captain of a sailing vessel. Julia Ann (Bench) Patten, the mother of our subject, was the daughter of Samuel Bench, who was a teamster in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Patten died on January 1, 1835, shortly after the birth of her last child. Our subject and his two sisters were taken to Philadelphia, where the paternal grandmother took care of them up to the spring of 1837, when our subject was sent to the State of Delaware, where he found a home with a cousin of his father, and remained there until the summer of 1842. During this interval the father became a member of the Mormon Church, and went to Delaware for his son, with whom he started for Nauvoo, Illinois, on September 10, 1842. They remained in Nauvoo until the general move in 1846, our subject having obtained a scant education in the different places where he had lived, and in Nauvoo learning plastering under his father's tuition, and working in the rock quarry getting out rock for the Nauvoo Temple. Here he also learned stone cutting from Jerome Kempton. Both the father and son were members of the Nauvoo Legion, our subject joining at the age of sixteen years, in 1844.

At the first movement of the Saints from Nauvoo, our subject was sent to assist in the move West, traveling in the family of Charles C. Rich. The exposure and fatigue brought on a fearful illness, Mr. Patten lying for three weeks hovering between life and death, while the train was making its slow way across the country. When Garden Grove was reached a halt was made, and here the sick man recuperated sufficiently to allow of his returning home. His physical condition was such that the hip bones protruded through the skin, all his hair came out, and he has been afflicted in his hearing ever since, losing the hearing in his left ear, and having a partial loss of hearing in the right ear. This is one of the sad instances of what this people underwent for the sake of their religion in the early time. After being in Nauvoo a month he was once more sent out to drive team for some families whose husbands had gone with the Mormon Battalion. He again

returned to Nauvoo, and from then to the spring of 1850 the fortunes of the family varied, the father and son moving from place to place in the endeavor to earn enough to live on and obtain the necessary outfit with which to make the trip to Utah. This was finally accomplished, and in the early part of April, 1850, the family started across the plains, their outfit consisting of two wagons, four yokes of cows, one yoke of steers and a yoke of heifers. The journey from the Missouri River to Salt Lake consumed ninety-eight days.

Upon reaching Utah the family separated, the father going with his wife and children to Payson, and our subject going with his brother-in-law, Charles S. Peterson, and a few other families, to locate the town of Alpine. Mr. Patten put up the first two log houses in Alpine, one for his brother-in-law and one for himself. He was married in Alpine, on February 20, 1851, to Mary Jane Nelson, daughter of Edmund and Jane Nelson. Mrs. Nelson was born in Jefferson County, Illinois, and came to Utah with her parents in 1850. The first few years of wedded life was in striking contrast to that of the young people of the present day. For the first year they had only a dirt floor in their little log house, and the frying pan also served as baking tin. Their first bake oven was bought in Salt Lake and cost ten dollars, without a lid, and the home blacksmith charged them an extra five dollars for making a lid. Mr. Patten moved to Payson in 1854, and thereafter for many years his life was full of change and adventure, having part in many of the troubles with the Indians and the Johnston army invasion, as well as doing colonization work in different parts of the country. Altogether, in Utah, Nevada and Old Mexico, Mr. Patten has built about eighteen dwellings for himself and his children, finally coming back to make his permanent home in Payson. Here he has devoted himself to farming and stock raising, meeting with unqualified success, owning one of the finest farms in this part of the country, and also has some valuable town property. He has a fine home in Payson, where his family live.

Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs.

Patten, six are living at this time—Joseph C., living at Nephi; William H., in Payson; Charles M., in Old Mexico; Mary Jane, wife of Edward Loose, of Provo; Julia A., wife of L. Colvin; Sarah E., wife of Thomas Wimmer, Jr., of Salt Lake City. The mother of these children died July 6, 1896, and Mr. Patten was again married on October 10, 1901, to Miss Mary Burton, of Nephi.

Politically, Mr. Patten is in sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party. He has always taken a deep interest in the municipal life of his community and occupied many public offices. He was eight years City Policeman of Payson; two years City Councilor serving in both capacities without remuneration and in 1866 was made Major of Infantry in the Nauvoo Legion receiving his commission from Acting-Governor Edwin Higgins. In 1873 he became Constable of Payson. He was also active in assisting to build the railroads through the Territory and also helped build the Provo Woolen Mills.

He has been a member of the Mormon Church since he was fifteen years of age, and during these years has held many offices of honor and trust in the Church. In 1862 he was sent to the Missouri River with ten wagons and ox teams, for the purpose of bringing emigrants across the plains, under the command of Captain Homer Duncan. Besides his colonization missions he has served on a mission to Pennsylvania, Delaware and Indiana. At this time he is serving in the capacity of Ward Teacher.

During his long and eventful career in Payson Mr. Patten's life has been above criticism; he is noted for his honorable and straightforward bearing to all men; is a man of broad and liberal mind, hospitable and given to large charities. He has, by his own unaided industry and perseverance, come to be among the well-to-do men of Utah County, and while he has been engaged in accumulating wealth he has found time to assist many a man less fortunate than himself; winning and retaining the highest regard of those with whom he has been associated, and go where he may, the stranger will hear only words of kindest praise for George Patten.

**B**ISHOP DAVID McKAY is one of the most notable characters in the County of Weber. He came to Utah in an early day, as a boy, and since that time has by his own efforts risen to heights that are often coveted but seldom won by the ordinary citizen of this free Republic. A man of the strongest character and highest ideals, he owes much to the early training and example afforded him by his father, now deceased, who, in his time was prominently associated with the public and business life of Weber County, and the career of the son may well be called a counterpart of that of the father.

Our subject was born in Bonnie Scotland, his birthplace being Thurso, Caithness County, situated in the Lowlands. His birth occurred on May 3, 1844. William McKay, his father, was born on March 18, 1804, in Sutherlandshire, in the Highlands of Scotland, and when a young man moved to the Lowlands, and was there married to Miss Ellen Oman, who became the mother of our subject, and bore her husband five other children, one of whom is now dead. Besides our subject, those living are—Isaac, living in this place; Isabella, wife of William Wadley of Pleasant Grove; Wilhelmina, now Mrs. Angus McKay; Katherine, wife of John W. Grow. The mother of these children died in Pleasant Grove, Utah, on December 14, 1887, at the advanced age of eighty years and four months. William McKay made his home for some years in Edinburgh, where he was for a number of years a member of the police force, but for the most part he followed the avocation of a trader, handling both cattle and horses. While living in Thurso he and his wife became converted to Mormonism, being the first converts in their town, and Mr. McKay later presided over the Caithness branch of the Church, continuing until he came to the United States, when the interests of the Church waned in that place and were never revived.

In 1856 he sailed from Liverpool in company with his wife and five children, on board the vessel *Thornton*, which was in charge of Captain Collin. They landed at Castle Garden, New

York, on June 16th, and here the mother and younger children remained for two years, while the father and older sons went out to work in order to earn sufficient means to make the trip to Utah. The sons went to New Jersey and the father to Connecticut. In 1858 they moved to Iowa City, where the father labored for a dollar a day and the boys got five dollars a month, all doing whatever came to hand. By the spring of 1859 Mr. McKay was able to complete an outfit with which to make the trip to Utah. This outfit consisted of an old wagon, two three-year-old steers, two cows, and one ox hitched in horse hames and used as a leader. The family made the journey alone as far as Florence, where they joined a train of emigrants under the command of James S. Brown, and with them made the rest of the journey. During this long trip Mrs. McKay displayed unusual nobility of soul and fortitude of spirit, yielding her place in her own wagon to another woman, who besides being burdened with the care of a young child had the misfortune to be crippled. Mrs. McKay not only walked the entire distance, but forded every stream along the route, with the single exception of the Platte River. This loving, generous trait in her character was often exemplified in the dark days that followed their arrival in their new home, and under the most trying and discouraging circumstances she was ever the same unselfish and uncomplaining woman, doing a multitude of kindly acts in her own neighborhood, and winning the love and gratitude of a large number of people, who mourned her sincerely when she finally passed away.

The family reached Salt Lake City in September, and three days after their arrival started for the Cache Valley, but when they reached Ogden the father was persuaded to remain there by his friend Bishop Edward Bunker, of whom he bought a town lot and built the house which continued to be his home from then up to his death. He also bought farm land on the river bottom and followed general farming and stock raising. However, his farming was but a side issue, and the most of his time was spent in other pursuits. For some years he was President of the first Co-

operative mercantile store in Ogden, and active in all the life of that place, being well-known throughout the settled portion of Utah. In the Church he was an indefatigable worker, and after acting as President of the Elders' Quorum for some years, was promoted to the office of High Priest. Believing firmly in the doctrines of the Church, he became the husband of three wives. However, neither his second nor third wife bore him any children. He was of a most hospitable nature, and his door was always open to the stranger, making no distinction on account of color or religion, and the friendly Indian was often fed and sheltered beneath his roof. He survived his wife, and lived to be eighty-nine years, dying in Ogden on June 3, 1895.

Bishop McKay was a boy of fifteen years when he crossed the plains, and during the journey took his share of guarding the cattle at night and in assisting at camp. All the schooling he ever obtained was received before he came to Utah, as not only were the facilities for study very meagre, but the family being a large one and the father in poor circumstances, it became necessary that such children as were of an age to do so, should earn their own livelihood. He worked for three years for Bishop Bunker, engaged most of the time in getting out building material from the canyons and mountains. In 1862 he came to the Ogden Valley with his brother Isaac, bringing a few head of stock which he had bought out of his small earnings, and was one of the first to settle in Huntsville. For the next five years he conducted a stock business and general farming in connection with his father and brother, and when he married, in 1867, he retired from the partnership and bought land in Huntsville Ward, where for the past forty years he has continued as a farmer and stock raiser, and has met with unqualified success, being at this time the owner of three fine farms, and in affluent circumstances. He makes his home in Huntsville, where he has a fine house. In 1876 he branched out in the sheep business and followed it for about eight years, keeping on an average of two thousand sheep on the range, herding them in the mountains surrounding the Ogden Valley.

Like many other wealthy farmers in this State, Bishop McKay is quite extensively interested in outside projects, seeking to at once find an avenue for the use of his surplus wealth and at the same time encourage and support home industry. He is a stockholder in the Ogden Creamery Company, and was for several years a Director and Vice-President of the Huntsville Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and interested in several canal and ditch companies. Both he and his estimable wife are deeply interested in the matter of good education for the young, and have done much in encouraging the adoption of the latest school methods in their district. They are giving their children the best education that the State affords, and three of them are graduates of the University of Utah.

The marriage of the Bishop occurred in 1867, when he was united to Miss Jennette Evans, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Powell) Evans. Ten children have been born of this union, eight of whom are now living—David O., Principal of the Weber Stake Academy; Thomas E., absent, at this time, on a mission for the Church, in Germany; Jennette, Annie, Lizzie, Katherine F., William M., and Morgan P.; Margaret P. died at the age of eleven years, and Ellen O., aged nine years.

He has passed through the Aaronic Priesthood, being a member of the Seventy-fifth Quorum of Seventies for some years, of which he was one of the Presidents. In 1881 he was called on a mission to his native land and labored in the Glasgow and Dundee Conferences for one year. He was then called to preside over the Scottish Missions for fourteen months. He has the reputation of having been connected with the Sunday Schools here longer than any other man in Huntsville, and holds a medal for twenty-five years of continuous service in that field. In the spring of 1884 he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of the Eden Ward, where he remained a year. In 1885 Bishop Hammond of Huntsville Ward was called south to preside over the San Juan district, and our subject became his successor in this Ward, where we still find him.

When the division in politics came in Utah,

Bishop McKay cast his lot with the Republican party, and has since been one of its staunchest supporters, and a leader of the party in Ogden Valley. In the early days he served as Justice of the Peace for some years and was also for some time pound keeper for Huntsville. He was elected by his party to the lower house of the first State Legislature, and the following term went to the Senate, being a prominent figure in the Legislative Assemblies, and serving with distinction to himself and credit to his constituents.

When only eighteen years of age our subject enlisted in the Utah militia, being assigned to the infantry, where he rose to the rank of Captain of the Huntsville and Eden companies, and was later commissioned Major of the Fifth Battalion, under General Chauncy W. West, by the Governor of the Territory. Like many another prominent man in American history, Bishop McKay gives much of the credit of his successful career to his estimable wife, who has been a true helpmeet to him, and by her wise counsels and sympathy has encouraged him many times when the way has seemed dark, and, ambitious for his honor, has seconded all of his political aspirations and been proud of his successes.



WILLIAM PRICE, one of the successful agriculturists of Utah county, has been associated with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in America since 1842, although he did not come to Utah for three years after the first company of pioneers. His life has been a most varied and interesting one, and he has taken an active part in the work of developing this country.

Born in the village of Lee, Gloucestershire, England, December 4, 1818, he is the son of William and Mary Ann (Price) Price. The father was born in England, and during his lifetime was a prosperous farmer and merchant, enjoying a wide popularity. He died in his native land. The mother came to America with her family and died in Council Bluffs, Iowa. The first members of the family to come to America were two sis-

ters, Mary Ann Hyde, and Emma, who sailed from Liverpool in September, 1841, landing at New Orleans, and from there went by boat to Nauvoo, Illinois. In September of the following year, our subject crossed the ocean on the sailing vessel *Medford*, and from New Orleans went by boat to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was obliged to spend the winter on account of the ice. He continued his journey in the spring of 1843, going up the river to Nauvoo. During the first year there he lived in a log cabin belonging to the Prophet Joseph Smith, near Nauvoo, and here suffered much from fever. In the fall of 1844 he moved to a point four miles east of Nauvoo, on the LaHorpe road, and remained there until 1846, when they crossed the river into Iowa. Our subject became well acquainted with the Prophet and was in Nauvoo at the time of his death. While living in Nauvoo he received his first endowment in the Temple at that place. At the time of the exodus in 1846, he moved to the vicinity of Council Bluffs, where he managed a large farm, and here his mother died at the age of fifty years.

In 1852 he started across the plains for Utah, traveling in a company of one hundred wagons, and having with them a large number of cattle. This train was under command of Captain Henry Miller. During the trip the teamster of our subject died from cholera, which was the only case in camp. Arriving in Utah the family at once went to Provo where they spent the winter, and in the spring of 1853, leaving their stock on the range, they returned to Salt Lake City, our subject buying a ranch on the Jordan river, near Gardner's mill, west of the city. In the fall of that year he was called on a colonization mission to the Green river country, and recalled in the following July, when he moved to Provo where he engaged in business with Elder Hyde. In 1856 he went to Carson City, Nevada, where he and Elder Hyde, who had preceded him there, built a saw mill, and during that year they made a trip to California with ox teams for material for their mill. That fall they received a call from President Young to return to Utah. The following spring our subject returned

to Carson City and again engaged in the saw mill enterprise, and returned in the fall of 1857 with a number of his brethren. Mr. Price then engaged in the stock business, following this until 1860, and during the interval did much work in the construction of the Salt Lake Temple, hauling a large amount of the rock used. In the spring of 1860 he settled in Goshen and there engaged in farming and also in the mercantile line, being President of the Co-operative store for thirty years.

He was married in Salt Lake City in 1854 to Miss Martha Van Cott, who was born in Columbia County, New York, February 23, 1838, and was a daughter of John and Lucy L. (Sackett) Van Cott. Mr. Van Cott was one of the early pioneers and one of the Seven Presidents of the Seventies. He served the Church in missionary work in Great Britain and Denmark for eight years, and while in the latter country was President of the Copenhagen Conference. He died in 1882 at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Thirteen children have been born of this union—Lucy, died at the age of ten years; Emma G., is now the wife of Thomas Joyce; William V., Clara F., now Mrs. Stephen F. Bee; Milton E., Mary Ann, Fred A., Charles S., Ralph L., died in infancy; Losee C., Martha W., died in early childhood; Byron D., James E., died in infancy. As his second wife, Mr. Price married Mary Ann Gardner, in Goshen, in 1881. She is the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Rogers) Gardner, and the mother of four children—Etna, Alice E., Louisa and Edith.

Mr. Price has never affiliated with any political body, preferring to use his own judgment as to the man best fitted for office. He has, however, filled some political offices in his time, having been Justice of the Peace and also Postmaster. He was a member of the Nauvoo Legion and took part in the Black Hawk war.

In the Church he has held the office of High Priest, to which he was ordained in 1843. He was the seventh member of the Twenty-first Quorum of Seventies, in Nauvoo, Illinois, and was ordained a High Priest February 14, 1860,

and set apart as Bishop of Goshen, which office he held for thirty-six years. In 1896 he became a Patriarch under the bonds of Apostle F. M. Lyman. He was sent on a mission to England in 1885 and spent two years in that field.

At the advanced age of eighty-four Mr. Price is still hale and hearty. During his long and useful life he has won and retained the confidence and friendship of a host of people, and is well-known throughout this section of Utah.



MYRON C. NEWELL is a native son of Utah. He was born in Provo, September 26, 1856. His father, Alfred A., was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1833. He became a member of the Mormon Church about 1850 and in 1852 brought his family across the plains in ox teams and upon his arrival in Utah located in Provo, taking up his home in the Third Ward, where he spent the balance of his life. In 1862 he moved his family onto his farm across the Provo river, and became a very successful farmer. He took a lively interest in all Church and municipal matters; was a member of the Provo City Council for several years, and one of the prominent men of the town. He served on a mission to the Eastern States; also took part in all the work of the Church in his Ward. He was one of the Presidents of the Thirty-fourth Quorum of Seventies, and highly esteemed by the heads of the Church. A number of houses were built in Provo by Mr. Newell, and he was also a stockholder in the Provo Woolen Mills and different co-operative institutions. He died in Provo in 1895, at the age of sixty-two years. The mother of our subject was Louisa Roberts, daughter of Potter Roberts. She became the mother of ten children, of whom seven are now living, all in Utah.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm and acquired such schooling as was then possible to the children of the early settlers, completing, later, at the Brigham Young Academy. In 1880 he took up farming and stock raising for himself, own-



ing a ranch at Lake View, and made that his home for ten years. He established his present home on Fourth East and Fourth North, in Provo, in 1890, and also has farms on the Provo east and west benches, which he took up in its wild state and has since improved and cultivated. This land has the reputation of being the best alfalfa land in the county. On his ranch he has, for several years, made a specialty of raising blooded cattle, paying particular attention to the Durham breed. Mr. Newell has had an interest in the Smoot Investment Company since the date of its organization, and up to February, 1902, was one of its Directors. He has also been associated with most of the canal companies and takes a lively interest in irrigation matters.

Mr. Newell led to the marriage altar, December 13, 1878, Alice, daughter of President A. O. Smoot, and sister of Apostle Reed Smoot, sketches of whom appear in this work. Ten children have been born to them—Myron C., Jr., Clyde, who died in infancy; Flora, Emma, Annie, Morris, Alice, Mary, Helen, and Afton.

In politics our subject has always been a Democrat since the division on party lines. In 1892 he was elected a member of the school board and served in that capacity for five years. He was for eight years fish and game warden of Utah county, and during the same period served as City Councilman from the Fifth Ward. In 1899 he became City Marshal of Provo, and held that position two years. Since moving here permanently he has been more or less in politics all the time and is one of the foremost men in his party.

He became an Elder in the Church at the age of twenty and High Priest in 1880, when he was set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Peter Madsen of Lake View Ward, being in charge of the Ward two years during the enforcement of the Edmunds-Tucker Act. He is at this time a teacher in the Sunday School.

Mr. Newell is a most genial and pleasant gentleman, a pleasing type of the self-made man, upright and honorable in all his dealings, liberal-minded, and in both public, private and business life commands the entire respect and confidence of all who know him.



WILLIAM OGDEN came to Utah in his early boyhood with his parents, and from then to the present time has been an important factor in the work of bringing his section of the State up to its present satisfactory condition.

He was born in the village of Hall-ith-wood, Lancashire, England, August 25, 1854, and is the son of William and Mary (Vickers) Ogden, both of English stock. The father worked in a print works until he grew to manhood, after which he engaged in weaving. Being of a mechanical turn of mind he worked at various kinds of work in the evening after his day's work was done to enable him to support his family. He embraced the Mormon faith in 1848 and in 1868 brought his family to Utah. The trip across the Atlantic ocean was made on board the ship *Emerald Isle*, which left Liverpool June the 20th, and arrived in New York on August 14th, being nearly eight weeks upon the ocean. They came by rail as far as Fort Benton, Wyoming, at that time the terminus of the Union Pacific railroad, and made the remainder of the trip to Salt Lake City with mule teams. Upon arriving in Salt Lake City he engaged in building and contracting for a time, and then settled at Santaquin in Utah county, where he bought land, and they lived there until 1872, at which time the family moved to Richfield, where the father again engaged in building and carpentering and spent the balance of his life there, dying April 20, 1888, at the age of sixty-seven years past. He was a very intelligent, energetic and progressive man, taking a deep interest in the affairs of his community, both municipal and ecclesiastical, and held many high positions in both Church and public life, being especially active in his Church Work, and a devoted member of the Mormon faith. His wife died in Richfield, May 28, 1893, aged seventy-four years. There were seven children in his family of whom our subject is the fifth.

He first attended school in his native land. At the early age of nine years he began work in the mills, and at the age of thirteen was taken into the office and remained there until he came to America at the age of fourteen.

The house wherein William Ogden, the subject of this sketch, was born, was erected in 1483 and was the home of Samuel Crompton who invented the spinning mule which did so much to revolutionize the cotton industry of England. Mr. Ogden's mother lived in this house over forty years, and all of her children were born therein. After coming to Utah he remained at home with his father until 1877, at which time he started out in life for himself, beginning as a farmer and has since continued in that line, having at this time a fine farm of about one hundred acres, well improved and in a good state of cultivation. He is also somewhat interested in mining, and was for a number of years connected with the Butler Beck Mining Company, as Secretary and Treasurer, and is still a stockholder in that company. At this time he is Secretary and Treasurer of the Otto Creek Reservoir Company.

Mr. Ogden was married in the Temple at Saint George, October 25, 1877, to Miss Emma Fraser, a native of Scotland. She came to Utah in 1868. The family first settled in Salt Lake City, and later, at Prattville. Her father was a weaver by trade; he died in Richfield in 1878. The mother is at this time an inmate of the home of our subject. Eight children have been the result of this union—Alice R., Junius F., a student in the Latter Day Saints' University at Salt Lake City; May, Lottie J. and Laura E., twins; Lottie J. died when two and a half years old; William George, died aged four years; Violet, died in infancy; Owen M.

In politics Mr. Ogden is a staunch Republican and a very active worker in his party. He is at present Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. For several years he served as County Recorder, and has also been on the City Council. For the past fifteen years he has acted on the School Board, and in 1902 was re-elected and is now Secretary of the Board, and is a firm friend of education.

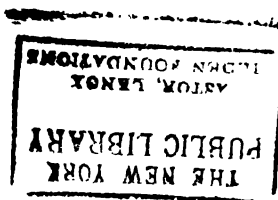
In the Church, Mr. Ogden has been an Elder, Seventy, Member of the Thirty-sixth Quorum of Seventies, and in 1892 was ordained High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Paul Paulson, filling that position until the

two Wards of Richfield were consolidated. He was then chosen Second Counselor to the President of the High Priests Quorum, which office he still fills, and was for a time Clerk of the High Council of the Stake, and is now Ward Clerk. In November, 1889, he went on a mission to England, laboring exclusively in Lancashire, with his headquarters at Manchester. He spent two years in very successful work, returning home in November, 1891.

Mr. Ogden's career is one of which he may well be proud, and should serve as an example of honorable and upright living to his future posterity. He is one of the substantial men of his city and foremost in all that pertains to its well being.

**E**DWARD E. STEVENS. In writing a history of those citizens of Payson who were born on Great Britain's soil, the name of Edward E. Stevens should not be overlooked. He came to this country with his parents when but a young boy and the most of his life has been spent in Payson.

Mr. Stevens was born in Southampton, England, February 21, 1852, and is the son of Edward and Sarah (Gale) Stevens, natives of the same part of England. Edward Stevens was the son of Philip and Philip was the son of Shirley, members of an old and influential family. Edward E. is the oldest in a family of five and the only one living. The family became converts to the teachings of the Mormon religion and emigrated to America in 1859, settling in Saint Louis, Missouri, and remained there a short time, when they crossed the plains in the company under Captain Jesen., in the second hand cart company. They took up their home in the Nineteenth Ward of Salt Lake City, where they remained some years. The senior Mr. Stevens was a nurseryman and worked in this capacity for President Brigham Young, setting out his first orchard, and was his head gardener for a number of years. He also took an active part in all Church work up to the time of his death,





*W C Parker*

which occurred November 13, 1895, at the age of seventy-three. His wife and two children had died in Missouri from cholera.

Our subject was but fourteen years of age when he came to Payson, and owing to his people moving about from place to place his schooling was necessarily very meagre, the facilities for educating the young being poor at that time. He engaged in farming and stock raising after he began life for himself, and has been very successful. At this time he is in partnership with a half-brother, and together they are among the wealthiest cattle owners in Utah County. Our subject's farm is about a mile from the post-office, and he owns three hundred acres of valuable land, the most of which he improved himself, and has built a very comfortable home in the city.

Mr. Stevens was married June 14, 1874, at the age of twenty-one years, to Mary E. Montague, daughter of John T. and Martha Montague. Mr. Montague was a native of New York and his wife of Tennessee. They came to Utah in the late sixties, and are still living in Payson. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens—Laurena, wife of John Taylor; Estella, wife of John Amos; Cora, now Mrs. Ray Pepper; Edward R., Albert. They are all living in Payson.

In addition to his stock and agricultural interests Mr. Stevens has found time to devote himself somewhat to local enterprises, and is at this time a Director in the Payson Bank. Although he is interested in politics to the extent that a good American citizen should be, he has not been at any time an office-seeker, and never very active in political work. He is a member of the Mormon Church, as are also his wife and children, and stands high in the regard of all who know him.

The success that has come to Mr. Stevens has been the result of his own untiring energy and application; starting in life a poor man, he has by close economy and honesty accumulated large real estate and cattle interests, and wherever known he and his brother have scores of staunch friends.



WILLIAM C. PARKER has been a resident of Utah almost half a century, and in looking back to the time he left his native home, a man young in years and full of hope, courage and determination, he can see many wonderful changes that have been wrought, partly through his instrumentality, and all for the betterment and the upbuilding of this fair State. His journey from England to Utah was fraught with many horrors; death stared him in the face almost daily and when he finally reached his destination he found a wild and bleak country, over-run with savage Indians—a people he had never before seen, but with whose habits he was destined to become well acquainted, and the white settlers enduring every manner of privation and want with a heroism that could but stimulate his own ambition and encourage him to fresh efforts. He has passed through all that, and is today one of the solid and substantial citizens of Weber county, respected and trusted wherever known.

The birth of our subject occurred in Cheshire, England, on March 21, 1827, and he is the son of George and Jane (Cope) Parker. He was raised in the town of Harthill, and after leaving school served an apprenticeship as a miller. In 1850 he became a convert to the teachings of the Mormon missionaries, and was the first member of the Harthill branch of the Church. Filled with a desire to make his home among the people whose cause he had espoused, he crossed the ocean in 1854 on board the ship *Windemere*, bound for New Orleans. Small-pox broke out on board ship, Mr. Parker being among the victims, and when the vessel reached port she was quarantined for a number of days and then the passengers sent to an island in the Missouri river, near St. Louis, where they remained until the quarantine was raised. After being allowed to proceed on his journey, Mr. Parker went up the river to where Kansas City now stands, but which was then but a small cluster of log houses, and from there the camp was moved to McGhee's Park, where a number died of cholera, our subject providentially escaping that disorder. In the fall of 1854 he crossed the plains in Robert Campbell's

company, reaching Salt Lake City on October 28, 1854. He worked for a time on the Church farm, digging beets for the old sugar factory, which proved an unprofitable speculation, and then worked on the second saw mill to be built in the Big Cottonwood Canyon. In March, 1855, he became assistant miller for D. R. Allen in Gardner's mill on the Jordan river, and remained there three years, coming to Ogden in the spring of 1858 and taking charge of Taylor's mills on the Weber river. Upon the approach of Johnston's army that year he took the machinery down and went to Provo, where Elder Taylor bought the Higby and Smith mill, which our subject ran until the return of the people from the south upon the cessation of hostilities, when the machinery was again put in operation in the Ogden mill and Mr. Parker put in charge continuing in that work until 1871. He had, during the interval, bought forty acres of land in Riverdale and in 1871 began life as a farmer and fruit raiser, and has continued in that up to the present time. He now has a large farm, seventy acres of it being devoted to fruit, having an almost endless variety of small fruits, and for some years he and his son Edwin were engaged in shipping fruit to the North and East, building up a very profitable business. They also spent some years in tomato culture, and since the advent of the sugar factory have turned their attention largely to raising sugar beets, in which they are meeting with fine success.

Mr. Parker has been keenly alive to the value of good irrigation and was for some years a Director in the Davis and Weber County Canal Company, and acted for six years as Superintendent of the canals. He took an active part in the project to build the reservoir in Morgan county and has liberally supported all matters tending to better irrigation for Weber county. For some years he was President and is, at this time, Secretary of the Riverdale canal.

Mr. Parker was married in 1855 to Miss Sarah E. Edgley, daughter of William and Sarah (Bebington) Edgley. Of the thirteen children born of this marriage, six are now alive—Thomas, living in Clinton, Davis county, where he is Superintendent of the Sunday School; Joseph, also

living in Clinton; Sarah, wife of Frederick Stimson, their son Fred is now on a mission to the Northern States; John, living in Ogden; Edwin, at home; Daniel, living in Roy. The mother of these children died May 13, 1899, and in May, 1900, Mr. Parker married again, this time to Miss Lydia Brewer, a native of Wiltshire, England, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stratton) Brewer.

Politically he is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party. He has served two terms as Justice of the Peace and two terms as School Trustee; been Deputy Road Supervisor, and quite active in all municipal matters.

In the Church he was ordained an Elder in England, in 1853, and on February 23, 1857, made a member of the Tenth Quorum of Seventies, for several years thereafter presiding over the Mass Quorum of Seventies in Riverdale and Uintah. In 1875 he filled a short mission to England, and has filled a number of home missions. He was for thirty years First Assistant Superintendent of the Riverdale Sunday School. In 1887 he was ordained High Priest by Miles F. Jones, which position he still holds.

During the early days of railroad building in Utah he took quite a prominent part in that work, having contracts for construction work on the Utah Central, Utah Northern, and other lines.



MILAN PACKARD. There is no prouder heritage given to any inhabitant of the globe than to come of an old and honorable American family. This distinction belongs to Milan Packard, the subject of our sketch, who dates his ancestry in America back to Samuel Packard who, with his wife Elizabeth, and one child, came to America from Wyndham, Norfolk, England, making the trip on the sailing vessel *Diligence*, and landing on American soil August 10, 1638. He settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, and later moved to West Bridgewater, in that State, where he became a tavern keeper, and also filled the responsible position of Constable.

He reared a family of twelve children. From this family descended Noah Packard, the father of our subject, who was born in Massachusetts, May 7, 1796. He married Sophia Bundy, who was also of English extraction. She was born January 27, 1800, and married to Mr. Packard January 29, 1820.

Noah Packard grew to manhood in his native place and then moved to what was then the far West, locating in Geauga County, Ohio, clearing one of the first farms in that State, and lived there until the fall of 1839, when he moved to Wellsville, in the same State, remaining there until the spring of 1840, when he decided to penetrate still further into the western country, and went by river as far as Quincy, Illinois, where he rented a farm, and, later, moved to within sixteen miles of Carthage, Illinois, and from there moved to Nauvoo, where he lived for four years. He had become converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church while a resident of Ohio, at which time there were but about thirty-two members in the Church. From Nauvoo he went to Wisconsin, about nine miles north of Galena, Illinois, where he remained about four years. Here the father bought some cattle and started overland to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1850, and continued across the plains to Utah, reaching here that year. That fall he took a contract to build a mill race for Archibald Gardner, which was the first mill race to tap the Jordan river. The ditch measured on an average eight feet at the bottom and twelve feet at the top, being wider in some places. The mill which it fed is still standing, and was the second grist mill to be built in the State, and is still known as Gardner's mill. The family came to Springville February 8, 1851, where the father engaged in farming and continued in that line during the remainder of his life. His wife died August 30 1858, and he survived her about a year, dying on February 7, 1859.

Our subject was born in Geauga county, Ohio, near the city of Cleveland, October 7, 1830, and was twenty years of age when he came to Utah with his parents. He remained on the farm with his father until twenty-eight years of age, about

a year before his father's death, and then began life for himself as a farmer. He gradually branched out into other lines, following general merchandising, in which line he is still interested, and is one of the pioneer merchants of Springville. In the spring of 1851, in connection with his father, he assisted in building the first dam on Hobble creek and drew the first water from it that was used for agricultural purposes. He also did the first plowing to be done in that section, the occasion being the spring of 1851. In the early seventies Mr. Packard became interested in mining and has since continued to identify himself with that industry, being at this time Manager of the Star Consolidated Mining Company's mine in the Tintic district, the home office being in Springville. This is one of the best producers in the State and considered valuable property. He is also interested in a number of lesser projects. In 1876 he began operations on the Utah and Pleasant Valley railroad, of which he was the promoter, and after incorporating the company, became its first President and business manager. This road has since been absorbed by the Rio Grande Western railroad, forming a part of that system. It was fifty miles long. This road was built for the purpose of bringing coal to the markets, and Mr. Packard put up eight hundred dollars in the United States Land Office at Salt Lake City for the privilege of surveying the township where the coal is located, and where the village of Scofield now stands. He is at this time a Director in the Springville Banking Company.

Mr. Packard was, in the early days, a freighter, and traveled all over this western country. During this time he made seven trips from the Missouri river to Salt Lake City; seven trips from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, and fifteen trips from Salt Lake City to Helena and Virginia, in Montana, hauling provisions to those points. In Austin, Nevada, he unloaded a carload of flour for Walker Brothers, of Salt Lake City, which sold at fifty dollars a sack. He and his father also furnished the flour for the Government at the time the ditch was dug on the Indian farm in Utah county. Mr. Packard participated in all the Indian wars, including the Black Hawk and San

Pete wars, and has had many thrilling experiences during his long career.

He was married in Springville, December 21, 1858, to Miss Jane Haymond, a native of Kendall county, Illinois, where she was born May 28, 1841. She is a daughter of Edward and Marguarite (Sissel) Haymond, who came to Utah in 1850 and died in Springville. The father was born in 1802 and died in 1887. He was a blacksmith by trade and for some time worked on the Archibald Gardner mill near Salt Lake City. His wife died in 1889. Ten children have been born of this marriage, nine of whom are living—Delila, Milan O., a stock raiser and has a half interest in a band of six thousand sheep; Nora L., Jacob A., a stock raiser; Chillion F., Superintendent of the Star Consolidated Mine; Alphies O., bookkeeper for the Springville Banking Company; William M., stock raiser and miner; Ray, engaged in mining and stock raising; and Priel.

In politics, Mr. Packard is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and while interested to the extent that every good American should be in the work of his party, has never held or sought public office, his large and varied business interests demanding all his time. He began life at a much later period than most young men and has displayed a talent for business that is truly remarkable, coming to be one of the leading men in the southern part of the State, and winning and retaining the entire confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

**A**LLEXANDER ROBERTSON, one of the prosperous and influential agriculturists of Utah county, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, August 11, 1831. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Edward) Robertson, natives of that country, the father being born in 1797. He followed the life of a farmer, and died when our subject was about two years old, in 1833. After the death of the father, the mother carried on

an inn at Glenn Isle until January 11, 1850, at which time she left Scotland, with her five sons, of whom our subject was the youngest. They crossed the Atlantic ocean on the sailing vessel *Argo* and landed at New Orleans, going from there by river to Council Bluffs, Iowa, reaching that place April 16th. The mother died in Council Bluffs in 1851.

Our subject and his brothers left for Utah in 1852, crossing the plains in an independent company of fifty wagons, under command of Captain Stewart. During the trip along the Platte river they were much troubled with cholera in the camp, losing one man, James Miller, on the trip, from this disease. Upon arriving in Utah Mr. Robertson settled on the Jordan river near Gardner's mill, where he spent most of the winter. Early in the spring of 1853 he went to American Fork and from there to Salt Lake City, where he worked in Samuel Mullner's tannery, situated near where Walker Brothers' bank now stands. He remained there until harvest time, when he moved to Mill Creek and helped make mill irons for Mr. Gardner's grist mill. He was of a mechanical turn of mind and while in Council Bluffs had run a whip saw and also assisted in building one of the forts erected for protection against the Indians, and in the fall of 1853 moved to what was then known as Palmyra, three miles west of where Spanish Fork now stands. That fall he worked in the mountains getting timber out for the stockade which the inhabitants were then building. He spent the years of 1854 and 1855 farming in the vicinity of Spanish Fork. The Indians continued to be troublesome, and in 1856 he joined a company of eighty men who crossed the south end of Utah Lake for the purpose of engaging the Tintic band of Indians in battle. However, the Indians failed to appear on the scene and the battle was not fought. The men had taken two days rations with them, but as they had no guide they were out ten days and suffered much from hunger and fatigue. They relied upon Mount Nebo as a compass and finally reached Nephi, where they were received with great rejoicing and feasted royally, the citizens having about given up all hope of their re-



turn. From Nephi, Mr. Robertson went back to Spanish Fork, taking with him sixty-eight head of cattle and about thirty head of horses. That same year he went to Fort Supply, Wyoming, on a colonization mission, forming a settlement twelve miles south of Fort Bridger, and remained there about two years, until the approach of Johnston's army caused them to abandon the place. He spent the summer of 1857 doing picket duty between Fort Bridger and Green River, remaining in this occupation until December. The following spring he came to Springville and has since made this his home. He bought his present place in 1868. This land occupies the site of one of the former forts, and here he has thirty acres of valuable land all under a high state of cultivation and he has been very successful as a farmer.

He has been married three times. His first wife was Abigail Thorn, a native of Illinois. She died January 7, 1883, at the age of thirty-eight years. He married, as his second wife, Henrietta I. Smith, who died when about twenty-five years of age, leaving a daughter, Henrietta. Mr. Robertson was married to his present wife July 3, 1885. She was Lucy M. Smith, a sister of his second wife, and a daughter of William and Maria (Perry) Smith, who are at this time living in Springville, where the father is engaged in farming and blacksmithing. Seven children have been born to him by this last marriage—Jessie, Mattie S., Hilton A., Leo G., Isabell C., John E., died in infancy; Zina.

Mr. Robertson is a staunch Democrat and has taken a prominent part in municipal affairs in his city. He was Mayor of Springville for one term and was for a number of years a member of the City Council. He was also a School Trustee for eighteen years. He was elected to the Legislature the first year of the division on national political lines, in 1895, but lost his seat the following year as a result of the party contests. He has been local agent of the Utah Sugar Company since they first engaged in business.

He is a devoted member of the Mormon Church and has been an active worker. He was ordained an Elder, then a Seventy, and on March 1, 1902, was ordained a High Priest by J. B. Keeler.



LYMAN S. SKEEN, one of the prominent and well-known men of this section of the State, is a son of one of the pioneers and also a son of a member of the famous Mormon Battalion, the Senior Mr. Skeen being among the men to respond to the call of the Government, and remaining with the company until they reached Mexico. Then he turned back to Utah with the sick, and after his discharge in Salt Lake City, returned to Iowa for his family, but finding them sick, remained there until 1851, at which time he brought them across the plains. Lyman S. Skeen was born in Jackson county, Missouri, December 18, 1850, and is the son of Joseph and Amanda (Dalby) Skeen, both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where the father was born in 1817. The parents joined the Church at an early day, and were among those whom the mobs persecuted from time to time before the great upheaval in 1846, at which time they were driven out of Nauvoo and crossed the great American plains, becoming the advance guard for the hosts who have since peopled the West and brought it to a state of civilization. While living in Nauvoo the father of our subject worked for a time for the Prophet Joseph Smith, and was well acquainted with him. The journey across the plains was made in Captain Audrey's company, and the family settled in Lehi, where the father farmed until 1859. At that time he moved to Plain City, being one of the first to go there, and settling before the place was named. He was one of those who chose the name of the city, which was given on account of its location. He took up Government land before the survey and was one of the first to take out water from the Ogden river, living twenty-five years in this place and becoming a well-known farmer and a prominent man in the community. He was a man of great energy, working early and late, and giving unsparingly of both time and means for any cause that had as its object the advancement of the interests of the Church, of which he was ever a most devoted member. He passed away in 1883 at the age of sixty-six years, leaving a place in the community which his associates found hard to

fill. His first wife, the mother of our subject, died in Lehi shortly after arriving in Utah, leaving five children, of whom three are now living—William, Lyman S., our subject, and Maroni. The father was married a second time, his last wife being Mrs. Rhoda Lawrence, by whom he had one son, Joseph L., now living in this county.

Our subject lived in Lehi until he was nine years of age, at which time his parents moved to this place, and it has since been his home. He obtained the rudiments of an education in the early schools of the State, but his knowledge is for the most part that which is gained from practical, every-day life, growing to be a keen, alert and level-headed man of business. His early life did not differ materially from that of the average boy of his day and he remained at home with his father until 1870, at which time he married and began life on his own account. He took up eighty acres of land in Plain City, to which he added from time to time, until now he is one of the largest individual land owners in his county, having nine hundred acres. In addition to his farm he had handled cattle, making a specialty of Shorthorn stock, and owns some fine animals. He annually puts up six hundred tons of choice hay off his own land, which he feeds out to his stock, and his is conceded to be the finest farm in Weber county. Mr. Skeen is a great horse fancier, and among his blooded Hambletonians and Clydes, has one especially valuable running mare, Pearl, of which he is justly proud.

He has not devoted his entire time to his farm, but in years past has done considerable railroad contracting, and during the past five years has devoted a large share of his time to that work. He has had contract work on the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, Rio Grande Western and Oregon Short Line railways; also built three miles of the Lucin cut-off and eleven miles of the Leamington cut-off. He is at this time engaged in repairing some eighty-five miles of the Union Pacific track in Colorado. In 1901 he built fifteen miles of the Salmon River branch, and repaired one hundred and twenty miles for

the Oregon Short Line and thirty-six miles for the Rio Grande Western. He also built a part of the Saint Anthony branch in 1887. Besides this he is also largely interested in many local enterprises, being Vice-President of the American Falls Canal and Power Company, at this time engaged in building a sixty-mile canal from Blackfoot to American Falls, Idaho. Mr. Skeen also had the contract for building a part of the Pioneer Power Company's canal through Weber County. He is a stockholder in the Slaterville Creamery and the Plain City canning factory.

In political life he is a member of the Republican party, and in 1898 was elected on that ticket for a two-years' term as County Commissioner, being re-elected at the expiration of his term. During his four years' service he missed but three meetings of his committee and took a very keen interest in all matters that came up before the Board. He was also for five years a Trustee for his school district and one of the foremost men of his community in educational matters.

He is a staunch member of the Mormon Church. For some years he filled the position of President of the Elders' Quorum of Plain City.

Mr. Skeen was married in 1870 to Miss Electa Dixon, a daughter of William and Sabry Dixon, of Harrisville. She died in the spring of 1891, leaving a family of eleven children, of whom one has since died. They are: Dr. Lyman, a professor in the University of Virginia; Charles, married to Maggie Nichol; Emma, wife of Louis H. Carver; Joseph, who married Petria Faulkman, and served a two-years' mission in the Southern States; Electa, Jedediah D., who spent two years in the University of Virginia, and is now an attorney of Ogden; Mary Jane, Riley, Alfred, Sabry, dead, and Isabell. Mr. Skeen married again in 1892, to Annie Skelton, daughter of Stephen and Jane Skelton, of West Weber. By this wife he has had five children—Iva, Stephen, deceased; Blain, Wilfred and Lenorah.

He has been something of a traveler. In 1892 he went to London, and in 1894 traveled throughout the Southwest, and in 1899 through Alberta,

Canada. Mr. Skeen is one of those hearty, whole-souled, generous men, once the true Western type, but who are less often met with now; of unquestioned veracity, willing to divide his last dollar with any one in need, and wherever known has scores of friends.

**G**EORGE M. SMOOT is a member of one of the best known families in the history of Utah County. He is the son of the late President A. O. Smoot, a sketch of whom will be found in another part of this work. His mother bore the maiden name of Annie Morrison.

George M. Smoot was born in Salt Lake City, January 9, 1864, and came to Provo when eight years of age. He has since then been a resident of this county, receiving his education from the common schools and Brigham Young Academy, graduating under Doctor Karl G. Maeser in 1887. After completing his school life he took up the life of a farmer, for which he had always had a strong inclination, purchasing a farm on the lake bottom, in Vineyard Ward, six miles northwest of Provo, and has since carried on an extensive stock business, raising horses and cattle, and paying particular attention to blooded stock. He continued in this line and general farming until 1894, when he conceived the idea of establishing a shipping station on the Rio Grande Western Road and supplying the general market with milk. He accordingly set about carrying out his idea and has developed and matured his plans until at this time he buys milk of all the farmers in the valley and ships from four to five hundred gallons a day, supplying the markets of Salt Lake City, Eureka and the Tintic district. He also keeps a number of wagons which he sends daily into the mining districts, retailing the milk to the families in the camps. He has been associated in this work with A. N. Holdaway since 1894, under the firm name of Holdaway & Smoot. He still carries on his farming and with the assistance of his partner milks sixty cows. The immense volume of business which Mr. Smoot

has worked up in the time he has been in the business may be gained from the fact that when he began he supplied his custom with sixteen gallons of milk, and now finds no difficulty in disposing of the five hundred gallons per day which he has contracts for. He has given his personal attention to this business and it is carried on under his own supervision. The life of the farmer has been his from choice; taking a keen delight in living close to nature and bringing the wild and barren land up to a high state of cultivation and productiveness. He was one of the organizers and for a time President of the Union Irrigation Company, of Utah County; also President of the Turner Ditch Company. He and his partner, Mr. Holdaway, inaugurated a system for draining the bottom or swamp lands so they could be cultivated, and this has since been adopted by many of the farmers and proved of incalculable value to the county.

Mr. Smoot was married in 1888 to Miss Mary Ann Larson, daughter of Nels Larson. They have three daughters—Zella, Mary E. and Margaret A.

In political life Mr. Smoot is an adherent of the Democratic principles, and has been quite active in the work of the party, filling the position of Chairman of the District Committee, and also a member of the County Central Committee for several years. He has identified himself closely with educational matters in his community; was at one time Chairman of the School Board for the Vineyard School District and largely instrumental in securing the building of a three-thousand-dollar school building without having to bond the district. He owns property in Provo and is interested in the upbuilding of the city.

All his life Mr. Smoot has been a faithful and consistent member of the Church into which he was born and reared, and has occupied many of the offices of the Priesthood, being at this time First Counselor to Bishop W. D. Lewis, of the Vineyard Ward. He was ordained an Elder in the fall of 1882, and later became a member of the Elders' Quorum. On February 14, 1893,

he was ordained High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Johnson; later he became First Counselor to Bishop Lewis. He received a call from the heads of the Church to go on mission to Scandinavia, March 25, 1897, and labored in the Norwegian Conference for two years, spending most of the time in the larger cities. He mastered that language and met with very good success. While in that country he had the pleasure of meeting and becoming acquainted with the relatives of his mother's family.

For five years our subject acted in the capacity of Road Supervisor of his precinct, and has been active in the work of securing good canals and ditches, being a member of several of the companies organized for that purpose, and usually holding some office. He has inherited his father's great energy and is one of the most liberal minded and progressive men in his county. Mrs. Smoot is an active worker in the Ladies' Relief Society and prominent in all charitable works, making her presence felt for good wherever she goes.



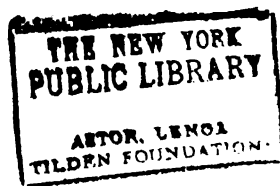
WILLIAM S. RAWLINGS, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Provo City, is a native of this State and a graduate of the Brigham Young Academy, in his native city.

His whole life has been devoted to school work, and his advancement rapid.

William S. Rawlings was born in Provo, November 27, 1863, and is the son of Eber B. and Ann (Skinner) Rawlings. The father came to Utah from England in 1861, locating at Provo, where he still lives, in the enjoyment of good health at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He has devoted his time largely to farming, but has also taken a lively interest in the welfare of his community, especially in irrigation matters, and has assisted in building a number of the canals on the east side of the river. He also helped build the road through Provo Canyon.

During the Black Hawk War Mr. Rawlings served as a home guard, and has experienced many of the hardships incident to the early days. His wife is also living. They have a family of seven children—Henry E., living in Salt Lake City; Emma, deceased wife of Emil S. Lund, died in San Francisco, California, and her son George E., is at this time Postmaster of Fruitvale, that State; another of her sons, Charles, is about to graduate from a college of medicine. Mr. Rawlings' other children are: George, living at Provo; Kate, wife of John T. Pyne; Annie, wife of Artimus E. Holman, of Pleasant Grove; William S., our subject; and Ernest, who died in Provo at the age of twenty-three.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm and his early life was much the same as that of other sons of pioneers. He attended private schools during the winter months and in 1879 entered the Brigham Young Academy as a student under Doctor M. H. Hardy, graduating from the commercial department as a bookkeeper. However, he did not follow this, being persuaded by Doctor Karl G. Maeser to take up school teaching as a profession. He continued to attend the Academy until 1886, when he graduated and then took a school at Lake View, where he taught for one year and then became Principal of the Webster School in Provo, holding that position for six years. He followed this with four years as teacher in the Parker schools, and in 1894 was tendered the position of Superintendent of the city schools and Principal of the Parker school. He held both positions until the increased attendance of the public schools demanded all his attention, and in 1901 was elected to fill the office of Superintendent of all the schools of Provo City, numbering four graded schools and giving employment to thirty teachers, with an enrollment of fourteen hundred pupils and an average attendance of twelve hundred. Mr. Rawlings has taken a deep interest in his work and under his suggestion some very important changes and improvements have been introduced by the school board. The attendance has more than doubled since he became a teacher in 1888, and today the public school system of Provo is in a very flour-





*David John*

ishing and healthy condition. He has been Vice-President of the Utah County Teacher's Association since 1894 and his papers read at the sessions of the associations are very highly prized and in great demand. He is also a member of the Utah State Teachers' Association, and at the annual convention held in Salt Lake City in 1897 read a paper on "Manual Training in the Public Schools," which brought forth the highest praise from the educators there present. Mr. Rawlings makes it a point never to miss one of these conventions, and is one of the most interested listeners to the different ideas advanced, always on the lookout for improved methods. In 1898 he attended the National Educational Association, held in Denver, and in 1901 spent two months during the summer investigating the systems in use in the schools of Chicago and Buffalo, and also took a course in the Chicago University, that he might be better fitted for the position he now holds; in fact, he is one of the most progressive men in his line in the State, and aims to keep thoroughly abreast of the times in educational matters.

Mr. Rawlings was married in 1887 to Miss Margaret Gillispie, daughter of Bishop Alexander Gillispie, of Pleasant View Ward. They have two children—Ethel and Calvin W.

In politics Mr. Rawlings is in sympathy with the Democratic party, but believes in voting for the best man and is always interested in seeing good men elected to public office.

He was born and reared in the Mormon Church, of which he has from childhood been a faithful and consistent member, and while yet a boy was ordained a Deacon of the Fourth Ward. He has passed through the offices of Teacher, Elder, Priest and member of the Forty-fifth Quorum of Seventies, of which body he is at this time one of the Presidents. He has for many years been Superintendent of religious classes and Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School of the Stake. He also took a prominent part in organizing the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the Fourth Ward and for a time filled the office of Second Counselor to President John E. Booth, of that association.



DAVID JOHN, President of the Utah Stake of Zion, of Provo, was born in Little New Castle, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, January 29, 1833, and is the son of Daniel and Mary (Williams) John. His parents were members of the Baptist Church and many members of that family had entered the ministry. With a view of having their son follow the same course they sent him for a four years' course in a Baptist college at Haverford, West South Wales, from which institution he graduated in 1856. The plans of the parents were doomed to disappointment; their son had been converted to the teachings of the Mormon Church and he had joined it at the age of fourteen, but not wishing to thwart his parents' wishes, had taken the course of study they had mapped out for him. Upon leaving school, however, still believing that the Church of his choice was the true one, he was ordained as an Elder and traveled in the county of Pembroke, preaching the Mormon doctrines. He continued in this work until 1861, presiding over the Flentshire Conference and being a member of the Presidency of the Welsh Conference. In 1859 he became President of the Nottingham, England, Conference, and Pastor of the Church at that place until April, 1861.

At that time he sailed from Liverpool on board the Manchester, landing in New York, going from thence to Kansas City by rail and from that point to Florence by boat, accompanied by his wife and one child. They crossed the plains by ox team under command of Captain Homer Duncan, owning their own outfit, and arrived in Salt Lake City, September 13, 1861. They remained there but a few days and then came to Provo, which has been the family home since. Upon coming here Mr. John purchased some land which he farmed for some years, while engaged in other pursuits, and in 1876 built his present home in the heart of Provo, which when built was the largest and handsomest residence in the city. He first engaged in teaching, resigning his position at the end of three years and engaging as a clerk in some of the mercantile houses. From that he engaged in the lumber bus-

iness with A. O. Smoot, under the style of Smoot & John, which business continued until destroyed by fire in 1878.

Mr. John was married February 8, 1860, in Cardiff, Wales, to Miss Mary Wride, who is still living, and is President of the Ladies' Relief Society of this Stake. Nine children were born of this marriage, four of whom are living—Mary, wife of Benjamin Cluff, President of the Brigham Young Academy; Martha, now Mrs. David J. Williams; David John, Jr., on a mission to England; Elizabeth, wife of William L. Worsen-croft, of Payson. Our subject's second wife was Jane Cree, who bore him eleven children, six of whom are living—Thomas, living in Provo; Emma, wife of James Knudsen; Ada, teaching; Alvon H., William H., and Jennie. He has twenty-five living grandchildren, and three dead. Mrs. Jane Cree John was for several years President of the Third Ward Primary Associations.

Our subject has been quite active in public affairs in his town and held a number of offices. He served fourteen years as Trustee of the School Board, and was for many years Treasurer of the Provo Canal Company, and has since taken a lively interest in all matters pertaining to irrigation. During the days of the Nauvoo Legion he was Adjutant with the rank of Captain, and took part in all the military operations in his county.

In 1861 he was ordained a member of the Forty-fifth Quorum of Seventies and that same year ordained a High Priest and set apart as First Counselor to Bishop William Nuttall, of the Third Provo Ward, continuing after the death of Bishop Nuttall, as First Counselor to Bishop Myron Tanner, whose sketch appears in this work. On June 4, 1877, he was appointed First Counselor to President A. O. Smoot, filling that position until the death of President Smoot, March 6, 1895, after which he filled the same office for President Edward Partridge until his death, November 17, 1900. On January 13, 1901, Mr. John was chosen to fill the position of President, which he still holds, his Counselors being J. B. Keller and Lafayette Holbrook. For twenty-eight years Mr. John was Stake Superintendent of the Sunday Schools, being appointed by

President Brigham Young and George A. Smith. He has also been active along other lines in the Church, being ordained a Bishop in 1883 and holding the position of Agent in Utah County for Presiding Bishop Hunter. In 1871 he went to Europe on a mission for the Church, laboring for eighteen months in the Welsh and English Conferences, and acting during that time as President of the Consolidated Welsh mission.

The career of Mr. John has been one to which his future posterity may well point with pride, and which should serve as an example to his children. For the sake of his religion he left home and kindred and journeyed to this far distant country and here, single-handed, has hewed out his own career, overcoming obstacles that might have well daunted a less courageous man, and accumulating a comfortable competence to sustain him in his declining years. He is well known and highly respected throughout the State, and now, at the age of seventy years, is in good health for a man who has labored so hard, and is surrounded by his wife and family of devoted children to whom he has ever been the most indulgent of fathers.



THOMAS SINGLETON, one of the representative stock growers of Utah County, is a native of American Fork, where his birth occurred July 12, 1858. He grew up surrounded by scenes of pioneer life, inured from birth to dangers and hardships that would make the heart of strong men quail at this day, when we are safeguarded by every device known to civilization, and when the hostile people that made life in this Western country hazardous has been subdued and brought under subjection to the white man. Raised among such environments it is not strange that he should grow into a strong and sturdy manhood, able to cope with and overcome apparently insurmountable obstacles and at last stand on the very pinnacle of success, and in the enjoyment of the respect and confidence of his associates.

John and Anna (Binns) Singleton, the parents of our subject, were natives of England. The



father came to Utah in 1849 and experienced all the hardships incident to the pioneers. He was a strong Church man and a firm believer in the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He learned the trade of a machinist in England, and followed that previous to coming to Utah, after which he became a farmer. He had the misfortune to be frozen to death on Christmas Eve on the site of what is now the plant of the Lehi Sugar Company. His widow, our subject's mother, is still living in American Fork, and for some years has practiced midwifery as a profession. She was the mother of five children. Her grandfather, John Binns, died in American Fork at an advanced age.

Our subject was the oldest child and at the time of his father's death in 1866 was but eight years of age. However, young as he was it became necessary for him to assist his mother in supporting the younger children. Owing to this fact and the meagre condition of the schools of that period he had but little scholastic education, the most of his knowledge being gleaned by himself from such helps as he could obtain outside of the school room. He continued to assist his mother, working at whatever he could find, until the younger children got of an age to take their turn, and in time he was able to begin life for himself, commencing as a farmer and gradually branching out into the cattle and sheep business. He owns a farm of about eighty acres of fine land, well improved, and on which he has a comfortable home.

Mr. Singleton was married December 30, 1879, to Miss Eliza Jane Summers, a native of England, where she was born March 1, 1862, and is the daughter of Abraham and Mary Ann (Goode) Summers. Five children have been born of this marriage—John H., Thomas D., Callettie, Melvin S., died aged three and a half years; and Ann Lillian. John H., the oldest son, is married and has one child, LeRoy, who is blessed with six living grandmothers, four in American Fork and two living in Pleasant Grove.

Our subject is a member of the Republican party, but has never participated in its work to the extent of seeking or holding public office. He is a faithful and consistent member of the

Mormon Church, in which he has been an active worker, and holds the offices of Teacher and Elder.



**F**RANCIS STARKEY, one of Weber County's well-to-do farmers, has been in Utah but a short time, in comparison with many of his neighbors and fellow churchmen, but the zeal he has displayed in the interests of both Church and State since coming to Utah, has not been exceeded by any, and he is recognized as a power for good in the community where he has made his home for more than twenty years.

His birth occurred on August 28, 1832, in the town of Herley, Warwickshire, England, his parents, John and Mary (Peacey) Starkey, both being natives of that Shire. He remained in the place of his birth up to the age of sixteen, obtaining a meagre schooling, and then went to Yorkshire, where he followed his trade as a land-drainer. He made his home with a family of Mormons, and after making a study of the question finally went on a visit to his brother in Nottinghamshire, who was also a member of this faith. A consultation with the brother only tended to fasten the conviction more firmly upon his mind, and he was soon after baptized into the Church. This was in 1858. From this latter place he went to Cheshire where he secured a contract to drain the lands of a large estate owned by Squire Argraves, and there took up the work of the Church, distributing the tracts of Orson Pratt in several small villages, and holding meetings in his own home. He presided as President over the Stafford branch of the Church for eight years.

In 1880 the task of breaking home ties began. He sent one son and one daughter to Utah in that year, and two years later sailed with the rest of his family on board the *Wisconsin*. In 1884 his brother came, intending to do Temple work, but died before completing the task he had set himself. So valuable had he proved himself to his employer in England, that the Squire offered him a handsome advance in wages if he would consent to relinquish his project of com-

ing to America, but the desire to see the country of which he had read such glowing accounts in the letters of his sons and friends, was stronger than any inducements of mere temporal gain, and he accordingly made the journey, which step he has never regretted, having gained a thousand-fold in wealth, and been enabled to give each of his children, as they have started out in life, a substantial evidence of his love.

Upon his arrival in Utah he went at once to Hooper, now Roy, where he obtained work on the Davis and Weber County canal. He later took an eight thousand dollar contract to build what is known as Five Points, a suburb of Ogden, and while engaged in this work met with a severe accident which disabled him for some time. In 1884 he bought land in the Hooper Basin, to which he has added from time to time, until he now owns about three hundred acres of good land in this vicinity. He has followed general farming and stock raising, and has been most successful in all his undertakings.

Mr. Starkey was married on May 27, 1861, to Miss Jane Matthews, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Hemmings) Matthews. Eight children have been born of this union—Joseph, who married Annie Lane; Sarah Jane, wife of Bishop Simmons, of Idaho; Mary Hannah, wife of James Wadman, of Ogden; Elizabeth A., wife of Charles L. White; Eliza, wife of David Howell; Frank, who married Grace Baird and is now on a mission to Yorkshire, England; Rachel, wife of Samuel Hadley, and John, who died in infancy.

In the affairs of his community our subject has taken a deep and worthy interest. He was for a long term of years School Trustee and did much towards improving the school system of this Ward. He has continued his interest in the Church, teaching in the Theological class, and before the Ward was organized presided over the Roy District. In 1900 he was ordained High Priest, which position he still fills. He has so managed his affairs that he is today a man of some considerable wealth, and has so conducted his life that he has from the first won and retained the entire confidence and respect of his associates.



ARTHUR NOBLE WALLACE is a native Utahn, having been born in Salt Lake City, February 21, 1870. He is the son of George B. and Martha (Davis) Wallace. George B. Wallace was a native of New Hampshire, and came to Utah in 1847 with the first company of emigrants. He was an architect and builder by trade and established the first nursery in the State. He was a member of the Mormon Church and devoted the most of his life to its interests. He died in Salt Lake City, January 31, 1900. His wife, the mother of our subject, came to Salt Lake City from London in 1852, and was here married to Mr. Wallace. She is still living here at the age of sixty-three years.

Our subject grew up in Salt Lake City and received his education from the common schools of that place, and at the Latter Day Saints College. After completing his scholastic education he went to Iowa City, Iowa, where he took a course in the Western College of Embalmers, from which institution he graduated in September, 1900, after which he was employed by Joseph Taylor of Salt Lake City for a short time, and then went to Idaho, where he bought a ranch and conducted that for a short period, coming back to Salt Lake City and engaged, in 1896, in the undertaking business in Eureka, where he has since made his home, and has been very successful, commanding the larger portion of the custom of this district.

Mr. Wallace was married in the Salt Lake Temple June 29, 1898, to Miss Cora May Martin, daughter of R. P. and Mary Martin, of Eureka. Two children have been born of this marriage—Arthur Alvin, and Hugh Rulin.

Mr. Wallace owns his home in this place, and also his business place, which is one of the largest establishments here. He was born and reared in the Mormon faith and Mrs. Wallace is at this time a member of that Church. In 1893 our subject was called and set apart for missionary work, and served in the Indian Territory and Mississippi, presiding for a time over the Oklahoma Conference, and during the last year had entire charge of the mission work in that field.

On October 26, 1900, he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop Daniel Connelly, of Eureka Ward, Juab Stake of Zion. The Church has in this Ward a complete organization, the subject of this sketch receiving the ordination of High Priest, which comes down in a direct line, as follows: Peter, James and John ordained Joseph Smith, Jr., who ordained three witnesses. They in turn ordained Brigham Young, who ordained President Woodruff. President Woodruff ordained Apostle John Henry Smith, who in turn ordained James W. Paxman, at this time President of the Juab Stake of Zion.

Mr. Wallace is but little past his thirtieth year, but has already displayed a high order of business ability, and bids fair to be one of the leading men in his line in this State. He is popular with those who know him, upright and honorable in his methods, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people of a large portion of Utah.

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**L**YMAN STEPHEN WOOD is one of the few pioneers who have lived to see the State developed from a barren and uninviting wilderness, dominated by wild animals and the no less wild red man, and brought up to a state of cultivation that is at once the wonder and admiration of all who come here. In this vast work Mr. Wood has taken his full share, and is at this time a leading citizen of his section of the State.

He was born in Huron County, Ohio, April 11, 1832, and came from an old American family. His great-grandfather, Gideon D. Wood, was a native of England, and came to America about 1750, settling near Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. His son Jabez was born there about 1772. He had two half brothers, Jonathan and Meath. About 1792 he married Lydia Stephen and they lived in Stockbridge for many years, finally moving to Otsego County, New

York. They raised a family of eleven children, of whom Gideon D., the father of our subject, was the eighth. Two children, Nancy and Dennis, died when young; the others lived to a good old age, our subject's father dying in Springville, September 9, 1890. The mother of our subject was Hannah (Daly) Wood. She was born in Marcellus, Onondago County, New York, August 21, 1810, and was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ennice) Daly. She died in Springville, April 15, 1871. There were two sons and three daughters in this family, our subject being the oldest child.

The Senior Mr. Wood moved to Missouri in 1838 and from there to Adams County, Illinois, where he remained until 1845, when he moved into Nauvoo. In the spring of 1846 he left Nauvoo and went to Council Bluffs, where he remained until the spring of 1848, at which time he joined a company of six hundred and thirty-nine wagons, starting from where the city of Omaha now stands, and began the long journey across the plains. The first day out they had some of their cattle stolen by the Indians, but the trip was without further particular incident and they reached Salt Lake City on September 24, 1848. After remaining here for four years the father moved to Springville, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He was by trade a cloth dresser, but did not follow that after coming to Utah. He built a comfortable home in Springville and there spent the remainder of his days.

Our subject was about sixteen years of age when he came to Utah, and he remained in the vicinity of Salt Lake City until the spring of 1853, most of his time engaged in teaching school ten miles from Salt Lake. In 1853 he came to Springville and engaged in farming, investing his earning in stock, and has since been engaged in these lines to a greater or less extent. In 1855 he opened up a mercantile business, which he has since conducted with good success. In addition to this, Mr. Wood has interested himself to some extent in the mining industry, having some good gold claims and believing in the future prosperity of the State in this field. He has associated himself with a number of com-

mercial enterprises in Springville and is at this time a stockholder in the Provo Woolen Mills, located at Provo; also a stockholder in the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Wood was married on August 27, 1854, in Springville, to Miss Semira L. Bassett, of Missouri, who was born in a wagon while her parents were en route west, June 4, 1838. She is a daughter of Herman and Lucy (Stanton) Bassett, who were natives of New York State. Ten children have been born of this union—Lyman G., died aged about 40 years; Luella, married M. Haymond, now deceased, and who was a representative citizen of Springville; Zella L., now Mrs. George A. Gifford. Mr. Gifford met death on the Rio Grande Western Railway, by which company he was employed as a fireman; Gideon S., manager of the G. S. Wood Mercantile company; Frank S., died in infancy; Zina, now Mrs. Heber L. Cummings; Hannah E., now Mrs. William Mitchell; George H., is serving his second term as Auditor of Salt Lake County; Ralph E., a telegraph operator, and now in business in Oakland, California; Arthur L., died in infancy.

Mr. Wood has the distinction of having been the first Recorder of Springville and was for one term an Alderman. He served the city as Mayor for ten successive terms, and his father was the first Mayor of Springville, which was incorporated in 1853. Our subject was also a member of the State Legislature for two terms, in 1880 and 1890. He speaks the Indian language quite fluently and in the past has acted as interpreter for ex-Governor Young and others, being in the employ of the Government from 1855 to 1857.

He was born and raised in the Mormon faith and has all his life been an earnest worker in that cause. He was ordained an Elder, Seventy and High Priest. In 1857 he was sent on a mission to the Eastern States, spending the winter of that year in Iowa and the spring of 1858 returned home. In 1875 he was again sent on an Eastern mission, laboring in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, spending a year in the field.

**D**ANIEL DAVIS WADE has literally grown up with the country, being born in Utah in the early days, and his first knowledge of the country was of a bleak and barren wilderness, over which there were scattered a few struggling homes, in which often the barest necessities of life were lacking. As he grew into boyhood and then into manhood the life about him expanded and took on new beauty; homes sprang up where once the wild animal roamed at will; waving fields of grain the country—the old regime had passed and in its stead was a State which bid fair to rank among the fairest of the Union.

Mr. Wade's birth occurred in Salt Lake City, on March 7, 1855. His parents were Edward and Mary E. (Page) Wade. When the son was two years of age the parents moved to Little Cottonwood, south of Salt Lake, where they lived until 1859, when they came to North Ogden, and our subject here grew to manhood on the farm which he now owns in the Pleasant View Ward. There was but little opportunity for him to attend school, and at the age of eighteen years he began to work for himself, spending a year on a ranch in Southern Idaho. In 1874 he went to Parowan, Iron County, where he worked for his uncle, Daniel Page, who had a hotel and farm at that place. Upon attaining his majority our subject went to Eastern Oregon and took up land near Baker City, on the Malheur River, remaining there but ten months. He returned to Utah, and at the end of two years went to Northern Idaho and took up a farm in the Lemhi valley, near the old Lemhi fort, homesteading one hundred and sixty acres of government land, and later was able to purchase additional land, until he owned four hundred and eighty acres. He spent a vast sum of money irrigating this land, taking the water out of the Lemhi River, one ditch alone which he took out for his own use costing three thousand dollars. This ditch was six miles in length; he built, without assistance, and developed a good water system which is still in existence and known as the Wade ditch. He also took out another ditch near the fort, which watered his original homestead. He put his

land under fence, and raised wheat and oats, having two hundred acres planted to grain, and on the rest kept cattle, having from fifty to two hundred head of shorthorn graded stock, some of which were registered. He conducted a large stock farm here for twenty-two years. In addition to looking after his own interests he assisted in building a flour mill at Salem City, owning a quarter of the stock, and for two years was interested in the flour milling business. He became prominent as one of the representative men of Northern Idaho.

In 1901 Mr. Wade disposed of his entire holdings in Idaho and returning to Utah, purchasing the old family homestead in Pleasant View Ward, which consists of sixty-two and two-thirds acres. The same year he purchased the old Seaman place, on the Hot Springs road, which consists of fifty-five acres, and here he made his residence, carrying on farming on the old homestead, and having nine and a half acres devoted to beet culture. He also has a dairy, keeping twenty head of fine Jersey cows, and sells his cream to the Salt Lake market. He has made some valuable improvements on the old home place and now has a beautiful farm.

In politics he has always been independent and has never been an office seeker. He was reared in the Mormon Church.

Mr. Wade married in 1882, to Miss Annie Ferren, daughter of Samuel and Ann Ferren, of Pleasant View. They have a family of nine children—Edna, wife of Joseph Cazier, of North Ogden; Samuel, Mable, Myrtle, Lilia, Bertha, Justis, Leo and Edgar.



R. BEEBE, Manager of the Smoot Lumber Company and Provo Roller Mills. While Mr. Beebe has been a resident of Provo almost continuously since 1875. He enjoyed the unique experience of crossing the plains in the early days, coming to Utah in 1859 with his father and mother, at the tender age of five years, and returning to Iowa the following year, remaining there until he again came to Utah in 1875. Although he was so very young when he made the

first trip, Mr. Beebe has a very distinct remembrance of many incidents of the trip.

George Beebe, the father of our subject, was a native of New York State, who later moved to Kirtland, Ohio, where he became a member of the Mormon Church and later moved to Iowa, locating at Polk City. He married Esther Ann Rogers, also a native of New York, by whom he had five children—D. R., our subject; Caroline, now Mrs. M. L. Pratt, of Provo; H. E., O. C., and Angus G., bookkeeper for the Provo Roller Mills. The parents came across the plains with their family in 1859, locating at Provo. They returned to Iowa the following year, and remained there until 1876, when they once more came to Provo and spent the balance of their lives in this city. Mr. Beebe built the Excelsior Flour Mill, which is at this time owned by John W. Hoover, carrying on that business until his death, in 1881. His wife survived him four years.

Our subject was born in Polk City, Iowa, in 1854, and received his education from the schools of that State, being a student at the State Agricultural College at Ames, and also taking a course at the Iowa Business College at Des Moines. After completing his studies he taught school in Polk County for a year. He learned engineering and came to Utah in 1875, a year ahead of the rest of the family, taking a position with the Ontario Mining Company, at Park City, and coming to Provo in the spring of 1876, where he followed his trade for a number of years, and then became Manager for the S. S. Jones Mercantile Company, holding that position for several years. In 1895 he became associated with A. O. Smoot in the Provo Roller Mills, resigning his position the following year, when he went to Robinson, in the Tintic district, and there established the Mammoth Mercantile Company, handling general merchandise and also a lumber yard, conducting the business for one year. He returned to Provo and was for the next six months again associated with S. S. Jones. In January, 1898, he became Manager of the Smoot Investment Company, of which he is a Director. The company owns and operates the Smoot Lumber Company, which it conducts, and also the Provo

Roller Mills, and his capacity of Manager of the first named company he has also the management of the Roller Mills. Since he has taken hold of the management the lumber company has been enlarged and both plants much improved, and much of their present prosperous condition is due to his untiring and efficient labors in the interests of his employers. These concerns both do an immense business, the lumber company having furnished material for most of the leading buildings of Provo and vicinity.

Our subject was married in 1881 to Miss Nancy D. Smoot, daughter of President A. O. Smoot, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Four children have been born of this marriage—George O., Reba, Calvin E., and Elwood.

He was for three years a member of the Provo City Council, and has always taken an active interest in all public matters. In fraternal life he is a Mason, being a member of Lodge No. 4, of Provo.

Mr. Beebe is a fair type of the self-made man. He began life without means of his own and by dint of hard work and persevering determination has risen from one position of responsibility to another, until he is now Manager of two of the largest concerns in Provo; highly respected by all who know him and enjoying the entire confidence of his employers.

**J**OHN D. HOLLADAY, one of the prosperous farmers of Santaquin, is an old timer in Utah, having come to this State as a young man in 1848, and since then the greater part of his life has been spent in the county where the family first located.

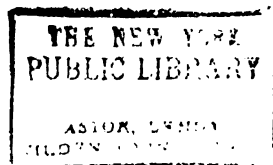
His birth occurred June 22, 1826, in Marion County, Alabama, and he belongs to an old Southern family. His parents were John and Catherine (Higgins) Holladay. The father was born in Cashaw District, near Charleston, South Carolina. He grew to manhood in his native State and followed the life of a planter. About 1822 he moved to Alabama, being one of the pioneers to that State, and among the first to open a plantation there. He made his home there until 1846,

when he took his family, with the exception of one daughter, Catherine, and moved to Utah, locating ten miles south of Salt Lake City, at what it now known as Holladay. The daughter, Catherine, later joined the family in Utah. There were twelve children in this family, of whom our subject is the third.

In 1851, our subject, in company with his father, Charles C. Rich and Amasa Lyman, went to San Bernardino, in Southern California, on a colonization mission. The father remained there until December, 1857, when he returned to Utah and spent the next year at Beaver, leaving there and locating in Santaquin the following fall. In 1860 he bought a farm in company with his son, John D., located three miles from the town of Santaquin and lived there until the time of his death, at the age of sixty-two years. This place is still known as the Holladay farm. The family continued to make the farm their home until 1864, when they moved to Santaquin, and here the mother died.

Our subject was married in October, 1848, to Mahalia Mathews, a native of Mississippi, where she was born in 1831. She was the daughter of Joseph and Rhoda Mathews. Twelve children were born of this marriage—Mahalia A., John D., Lenora M., died aged nineteen years; Rhoda C., Isaiah, Joseph A., Luna, Nettie died when about twenty-five years of age; David T., died aged about eight years; Nellie, Frank, Minnie. His second wife was Johanna Blake, whom he married in Salt Lake City, in 1868. She bore him seven children—Katie B., Sarah J., Daniel W., died when three years of age; Ida F., Lucy Ann, John W., Mabel. In 1878, at Logan, he married his third wife, Sarah E. Holladay. She has no family.

Mr. Holladay has followed general farming and stock raising all the way through life, and has met with unqualified success, being at this time one of the solid financial men of his district. He took a prominent part in all the early troubles; was a Captain of Militia during the Black Hawk War, and also participated in the other Indian troubles of those days. He made one trip across the plains, bringing emigrants from the Missouri





*Alfred Dyson*