

# A History of Moscow, Idaho.

Written by W. G. Emery.

Standing on the steps of Idaho's University and looking eastward across the beautiful townsite of Moscow, with its substantial business bricks and neat brown and white cottages and elegant residences thickly clustered along the western slope of a low, rolling hill, a spectator can hardly realize how it appeared to the early settlers as they first saw it over twenty-six years ago.

It was as attractive probably then as now but its beauty was wild and untrameled and the undulating hills were covered with luxuriant grasses. No roads traversed the rolling prairies, save an occasional Indian trail and lying serene, and undisturbed beneath the shadow of Moscow Mountain no wonder it secured its first name, Paradise Valley. One evening early in March, 1871, one of our oldest settlers, Asbury Lieuallen, "struck camp" at a spot not far from where the Inbber house now stands. He found here an abandoned shanty which had been put up by a couple of immigrants named Haskins and Trimbell, and impressed alike by the picturesqueness of the scenery and the richness of the soil as evidenced by the abundance of forage, he determined to locate here a claim and build for himself a home that would insure him a prosperous old age. The nearest house was at Lewiston, in those days, a little settlement about thirty miles southward. Eastward from Moscow mountain lay a wild and un-

broken timber country where virgin forests extended to and beyond the grim and towering crests of the unexplored Bitter Root range. To the north was an almost equally unsettled country there being but two houses between Paradise Valley and Spokane Falls. To the west, one hundred miles away, was Walla Walla, at that time the principal supply post of this sparsely settled inland empire and the site of the only flouring mill between Portland and St. Paul.

The homestead located by Mr. Lieuallen is situated about three miles east of Moscow and here he farmed till the early part of the year 1875. In the mean time a number of other settlers had located claims in his vicinity whose names as taken from the records of the Pioneer Association of Latah Co. were Wm. Ewing, Jno. Russell, Jas. Deakin, Geo. W. Tomer, Henry McGregor, Thomas Tierney, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Calbreath, John and Bart Niemyer, John Neff, Jas and Al Howard, Reuben Cox, O. H. P. Beagle, Jas. Montgomery and probably a few others whose names have been lost in the lapse of years.

In 1872 the first mail route was established in this section and the post office was situated about one mile east of Moscow and called Paradise P. O. The mail was then carried from Lewiston on horseback by Major Winpey. In May, 1875, Mr. Lieuallen, at the urgent request of his neighbors, decided to establish a little store at some convenient point and having purchased from Jno. Neff that tract of land extending westward from the present Main St. for one-half mile he

erected a little one-story building on the vacant lot just north of Kelley's jewelry store, laid in a small stock of merchandise, christened the embryo village and, thus Moscow was started on the road to future prosperity. He hauled his goods from Walla Walla, then the nearest railroad point, and that was reached only by Dr. Baker's "rawhide road." Two ordinary wagonboxes would have held his entire stock in the store, but the prevailing prices made up in size for the smallness of the stock. Five pounds of flour sold for \$1, brown sugar was 50c per pound, common butts and screws were 50c per pair and everything else in proportion. But at Lewiston prices were infinitely worse. Some of our older settlers will remember paying C. C. Bunnell \$1 for one-half a joint of stovepipe, although a whole joint could be bought for fifty cents. He charged fifty cents for cutting it and had half left. In 1877 the post office was moved to Moscow and located in a little shed in the rear of Lieuallen's store, he becoming Moscow's first postmaster. The office furniture consisted of a boot box about the size of a half-bushel which Postmaster Lieuallen used as a receptacle for the mail. This box is still preserved as one of the relics of the early history of Moscow. About this time, John Benjamin now at Kendrick, Idaho, put up a little "shack" and opened a blacksmith shop, and a little box house was torn down and moved over from the former Paradise P. O. and put up on a little knoll which was just back of Zumhoff & Collins' present blacksmith shop. This

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was afterwards remodeled and moved on to Wm. Hunter's lot adjoining I. C. Battalaugh's. The only other building the village contained was an old log barn which may yet be seen standing just south of the fair grounds on the John Niemeyer place. In June, 1877, came the Joseph Indian war. At the first alarm the settlers with their families sought safety in temporary forts and stockades that were hastily constructed as a protection against the raids of the treacherous redskins. Moscow's first stockade was built near the residence formerly occupied by J. S. Howard who died in the early '80s. The permanent stockade was built where part of Moscow now stands, back of the residence of John Russell and now the residence of Mrs. Julia A. Moore. The stockade was built out of logs from six to ten inches in diameter, set on end in the ground close together. They were hauled from the mountains six miles distant and at a time when it was taking a man's life in his hands to make a trip. These old posts may yet be seen along the road to the south of the Moore residence. Here about thirty settlers and their families spent many anxious days and nights. The greatest danger was from the Coeur d'Alene Indians of the north joining their forces with those of the wily leader of the Nez Perces and making a raid on the settlers who were very poorly supplied with arms and more poorly supplied with ammunition. But through the efforts of their chief, who was always peaceably disposed towards the whites, and the timely assistance of the good Father Cataldo, the mission priest, they were held in check. In the meantime the U. S. troop and volunteers pressed the hostile Joseph and his warriors so hard that they retreated across the old Lo-Lo trail to Montana, where they were finally captured. The very scarcity of settlers in this section caused the savages to turn their attention southward towards Grangeville and Mt. Idaho, where there were more scalps and plunder to be obtained. By way of digression one little incident of this war may be mentioned as it concerns one of our most estimable ladies of Moscow who was also one of our earliest

pioneers. Herself, husband and little child, a boy about 10 years of age, and another settler and family were fleeing from near the southern portion of the county to Mt. Idaho for a place of safety. En route they were surrounded by a band of the blood-thirsty cutthroats and at the first fire her husband fell, mortally wounded. Calling his little son to his side he told him to slip away if possible and go for assistance. The little fellow succeeded in eluding the savages and made his way to Mt. Idaho, 30 miles distant. Early next morning a score of avenging settlers arrived at the scene of the fight, but too late except to succor his mother who had been shot through both limbs and left for dead, the others had all been killed. Tenderly she was conveyed to the settlement and in time recovered from her wounds. She has since married and Mrs. Eph. Bunker is known and respected by all. Her little boy is now a man and who is better known to the boys, who call him friend, than Hill Norton? Hill is now acting as one of Marcus Daly's foremen in Montana, but expects to return before long to Moscow.

The first saw-mill in the Paradise valley was about six miles north-east of Moscow, owned by Stewart & Beach but was soon moved away. Just at the close of the Nez Perce war, R. H. Barton, our present efficient Chief of Police, arrived in the Palouse country, bringing with him a portable saw-mill, which he hauled all the way from Corinne, Utah, with an ox team. He settled in the foot-hills six miles east of Moscow and here together with S. J. Langdon and Jack Kump succeeded after many difficulties in manufacturing lumber late in the fall of 1878.

In the meantime Hi Epperly bought out the interest of Kump who returned to Utah and these three men continued in the business over two years sawing all the lumber used in Moscow at that time including the lumber used in building our first hotel erected by Mr. Barton. On the same ground where stood the Barton House, afterwards burned down, there now stands that magnificent structure known as "The Moscow".

By this time several had pitched

their tents in Moscow, among them Curtis and Maguire who had wandered here distributing eye-glasses among the members of our little community, collecting thereon their usual commission. Attracted by the many natural advantages of the locality they built a little box house where the Moscow National Bank building now stands and were ready for business. St. George Richards had also built on the lot just south of Miss Farris' millinery store, and kept a stock of drugs in the front room. The stock consisted principally of a barrel of Old Bourbon and a few bottles of "Hostetter's" stomach bitters.

Early in the spring of the following year W. J. McConnell, our ex-Governor, visited Moscow and impressed with the richness of the country and its future possibilities, bought out Mr. Curtis and went into partnership with Mr. Maguire under the firm name of McConnell-Maguire & Co. This new firm at once proceeded to erect a large and commodious store on the corner of Second and Main Sts. where now stands the Moscow National Bank. The store was 120 feet deep with a 30 foot frontage and stocked with \$50,000 worth of goods. The people in the surrounding country were greatly encouraged at the sight of this, at that time, mammoth store and from that time on the town began to grow rapidly. When this store was complete, Moscow had the immense population of twenty-five. The news of the great store at Moscow spread everywhere and people from all parts of the Potlatch and Palouse country flocked to Moscow to do their trading, and it is no exaggeration to say that to no man living in Moscow, is the town so much indebted for its present size and flourishing condition as to ex-Governor McConnell and J. H. Maguire. Dr. H. B. Blake, Moscow's first physician, and the Rev. Dr. Taylor arrived during the year 1878, and James Shields and John Kanaley came in the fall. John Henry Warmouth had started a hotel on the present site of the U. S. Store, and also kept whiskey for "medical purposes." Shields and Kanaley boarded with him; Splawp and Howard had built a saloon where the Commercial Bank building now stands and A. A. J. Frye

had a small house on the present site of the Commercial Hotel and "Hog" Clark kept a butcher shop on the lot now occupied by the drug store of Hodgins & Rees. They often amused themselves by shooting holes through the ceiling of Howard's saloon or taking a shot at the whiskey bottles on the rude shelves and by way of variation Scott Clark would proceed to paint the town red until someone would yell "Indians" when Clark would at once subside. The next summer, that of 1879, there were but three families living in Moscow. R. H. Barton had moved to the North Palouse and engaged in the saw-mill business with Jerry Biddison, leaving Dr. Reeder, Ashbury Lieut-Allen and A. A. J. Frye to hold the fort. While Barton was living in Moscow and before he went to the Palouse he had been keeping boarders; Johnson's family had in the meantime come out from the east and were working with Biddison on the Palouse, and so when Barton went to Palouse to go into the saw-mill he sent the Johnsons to Moscow to attend to the boarding house, which they did till the spring of 1880, when one morning Barton got up and found the dam had washed out and all his logs floated down the river to Palouse City. Being disgusted with the turn affairs had taken, he came back to Moscow and built the old Barton House and also a livery stable where the handsome Skatteboe brick now stands. The old wooden building was moved back and became a part of the Red Front stables. Moscow did not grow much during the summer of 1879. Jas. Shields had gone into the implement business in a building afterwards occupied by Kelly & Allen, which was afterwards torn down to make room for the handsome brick in which he has his present quarters. When he opened business he had in stock two wagons, half a dozen plows and a second hand standing plow-coulter. Barton bought the coulter for what he would have to pay for a first class breaking plow nowadays and traded for one wagon which he in turn traded to Spiawn for the house and lot adjoining his, being a portion of the ground now occupied by the Hotel Moscow. About this time C & M. C. Moore built the

"Peerless," afterwards the "Moscow Roller Mills" which was located just west of the ball park and was destroyed by fire about four years ago. This together with the noted and McConnell & Maguire's store gave the town a start and it has been growing ever since, except in 1884, when Moscow became almost bankrupt owing to the collapse of Villard and the failure to complete the railroad into the growing city. Before this the residents of Moscow and vicinity had to go to Palouse City for flour and of course that diverted from this place a great deal of trade that rightly belonged here.

People who come to our city today have but little conception of the hardships and difficulties which fell to the lot of the early settlers. All the grain had to be hauled to Wawawai and shipped by boat down the Snake river, and all other products had to be sent the same way. Freight rates were exorbitant and prices for grain were low, while everything brought in was almost worth its weight in money. Had this not been one of the richest and most productive countries in the world, every one would have been bankrupt. But Moscow continued to steadily increase in population and wealth till 1890 her position as one of the leading cities of the state was assured. From that date to the summer of 1893 was witnessed a prosperous and growing city and a happy and contented people, and these three years will long be remembered as the time during which Moscow reached the high-water mark of prosperity. Everybody made money and everyone had money and the volume of business transacted here during that period was enormous. Among the great business enterprises which were rapidly building up fortunes for their owners at that time may be mentioned the elegantly furnished and palatial store of the McConnell-Maguire Co. who had built up a business which any Chicago or New York house might justly have been proud of; the magnificent establishment of Dernham & Kaufmann on the southeast corner of Main and Third, they carrying at that time a \$100,000 stock, the largest amount of goods in any store in the Palouse or Potlatch country; the man-

moth business of M. J. Shields Co. which taxed to its utmost capacity their three-story brick with its 160 foot frontage. This company was also owner of the electric light plant which lighted the city, the Moscow planing mill which gave employment to fifty skilled mechanics and was besides interested in five large grain warehouses outside of Moscow; and the Chicago Bargain House, an exclusive dry-goods store owned by Messrs. Creighton & Co. who had just moved into their new and commodious quarters in the Skatteboe block. Many other lesser business houses and corporations, too numerous to mention at this point, were flourishing and all combined to make Moscow one of the wealthy cities of the Northwest, and the wealthiest in Idaho. But as it is with individuals, so it is with cities, a truism, that prosperity is no test of stability, and it was destined that Moscow should pass through the refining and crucial test of adversity, crop failures, and business depression before we could prove to the world and to ourselves that the superstructure we had reared was as solid and permanent as the foundations laid by the pioneers of the '70s. In the fall of 1893 a long continued wet season caused almost the entire loss of our staple product the wheat crop, and to make matters worse there was a complete demoralization in prices on all products. Wheat dropped from 85 cents per bushel to 50 cents, then down lower and lower, till it seemed that it would be a drug on the market. Debtors were absolutely unable to meet their obligations, the farmer had no money to pay his bills, the smaller concerns could not settle their accounts with the wholesale houses and money could not be borrowed even though gilt-edge security was offered. The panic spread to large cities and business houses of long standing and established credit toppled and fell into ruins carrying with them many smaller firms. Banks everywhere were compelled to close their doors. In Portland there were seven bank failures recorded in one day. A number of our business houses were driven to the wall, but the most far reaching failure of all was that of one of our largest and most im-

portant establishments, the McConnell, Maguire Co.

In 1894 and 1895 wheat was quoted in Moscow as low as 23 cents per bushel and it seemed as though universal bankruptcy was inevitable, but the pendulum of adversity had reached the lowest point of its arc and slowly but steadily it swung onward and upward to better prices and better times and we had time to draw a long breath and find out where we were "at." One fact patent to all was that, though some of our strongest props had crumbled and fallen, yet Moscow was still here and though tried in the crucible of hard times, had maintained her title as the Queen city of northern Idaho. In 1896 an abundant crop, with prices of our staple product touching 70 cts per bushel, brushed away the last dregs of depression and the season that just passed with its enormous yield and a market like those of former years is already making its influence for better times felt. Along all lines may be seen unusual activity, old debts are being cancelled, old scores straightened up and new business houses opened and old ones enlarging their quarters. Moscow has truly proven that, unspoiled by prosperity, she can, unscathed, withstand the "slings and arrows" of adversity.

#### MOSCOW OF TODAY.

The county seat of Latah, and with a population of 5,000, Moscow stands today the gem city of the northwest and is an educational center of unsurpassed facilities with her public schools and the University of Idaho. Nowhere in the northwest can be found a more thriving town. On other pages will be found the names, and the parts the business men have taken in making Moscow what it is now and in pushing it from an unknown and obscure village to be the leading city of northern Idaho. Its location is favorable to its rapid growth and development, having a site that is both healthy and accessible to the surrounding country. The principal business center is on Main Street. To stand at the north end of this principal street and look south without having a knowledge of the population of the city, one would think, judging from the palatial business brick buildings to be seen, that it might

be a city of ten or fifteen thousand people. The business part of the city proper begins at the corner of Main and A streets. On the south east corner of Main and First streets stands the magnificent building occupied by Motter, Wheeler & Co, and known as the McConnell-Maguire brick. This is a large three story building covered on the outside with cement. It has three entrances on Main street to each of the three departments of clothing, dress-goods, groceries and hardware. The windows are of plate glass with beautifully stained and ornamented glass transoms. It is as elegantly finished inside as out. This is the building of the latest architectural style and beauty and one which would be a credit to any city in the Union.

On the south-west corner of Main and First streets is a brick building occupied by the Idaho Star. On the other corners are a two story brick, built by F. L. White, and the Del Norte Hotel owned by A. J. Favor. The lower floor of the White block is occupied by the hardware store of H. C. McFarland and the Kansas City Bakery. The upper floor contains offices for professional men. The entire block on the east side of Main street from First to Second is built up with two story bricks, the lower floors of which are stores, with offices above, except the second floor of the McConnell-Maguire Co. building on which is handsomely fitted up and furnished the large room and elegant offices of the U. S. District Court. On the northeast corner of Main and Second streets is located the two story brick of the Moscow National Bank which, with one exception, is the handsomest structure in the city, being built entirely of pressed brick. On the west side of Main street between First and Third is the commodious two story building formerly occupied by the Smith, Dolson Co., now the headquarters of that enterprising firm Creighton & Hall of the Chicago Store. Adjoining it on the north is the two story brick of J. W. Lieuallen, on the first floor of which is the Torsen Drug Company and fitted up on the second floor as the residence of Mr. Lieuallen. Adjoining the Chicago Store on the south side is another two story brick occupied by the book store of

Hall Bros, while the second floor is divided up into elegant offices. Next to the south is the neat little brick known as the "Free Coinage," Moscow's popular resort and dispensary of wet goods. On the south-west corner of Main and Third streets is the massive three story structure of the First National Bank of Moscow. The first floor is used for the offices of the bank and the elegant hardware store of Clark & Lestoe. The second floor is divided up into offices occupied by the Telephone Co. and professional men and the upper story is used as a lodge-room by the different secret and benevolent orders of Moscow. The southeast corner of Main and Third streets is occupied by the three story building of Dernham & Kaufmann. Adjoining this building on the south is another two story brick in which the Post Office is located and next to the south is the large furniture store of Grice & Son's, also a fine two story brick. On the northeast corner of this block is another fine two story brick, known as the Farmers Bank building, occupied on both floors by stores and offices. Just across the street on the northwest corner of Main and Fourth is the "Hotel Moscow," which is conceded to be the finest building of its kind in the northwest. Standing three stories and a half high and built of pressed brick and stone, it is the most magnificent structure in the city. The next three story brick is the M. J. Shields Co's building on the southeast corner of Main and Fourth street. It was the first three story brick in Moscow and is still a model of beauty and structure. On the northwest corner of Main and Fourth is another handsome two story building which is an ornament to the city, this is called the Skatteboe block. The Cornwall block on Third street is also a beautiful structure, three stories high, occupied on the first floor by stores and saloons, the second story fitted up for offices and the upper one used as a hall. The Commercial Hotel just one block north on Main street from the model store of Motter, Wheeler & Co. is also a three story brick. The McGregor House on south Main street is also a beautiful two-story brick and attic and is used at the present time for a hospital.

Besides those mentioned there are other one and two story bricks scattered throughout the entire city. Nor are the business houses the only buildings of architectural beauty and grandeur, for the homes of many of the business men are commodious palaces. Ex-Governor McConnell's residence is a beautiful two story structure and is the handsomest residence in either northern or southern Idaho. Among the many other beautiful residences are those of R. S. Browne, M. A. Cornwall, R. H. Barton, M. J. Shields, F. A. David, H. R. Smith, A. A. Lieuallen, Dr. Carithers, Henry Dernham, and Henry McGregor. Besides these there are a number of handsome cottages and villas. In this connection must be mentioned the elegant two-story club house occupied during the past year by the B. P. O. E. of Moscow. This is the only building of the kind in the northwest and has on the lower floor reading and card rooms and a completely furnished billiard hall. On the upper floor is the lodge room and large dancing hall, over the polished surface of which may be seen, during the winter evenings, the fair forms of Moscow's elite, threading the mazes of the quadrille or circling to the dreamy music of the waltz. Socially speaking, Moscow has no equal in the northwest, for it is a city of cultured ladies and beautiful rosy cheeked maidens. During the long winter months there is no dearth of amusements; musicals, social dancing parties, theatre parties, etc., etc., follow each other in rapid succession and the stranger within our walls is always sure of a pleasant time and a hearty welcome. There are to be seen here neither "fricky" cliques that make life a misery in many of the smaller cities nor the chilly exclusiveness to be found in a metropolis. Thus it may be seen that Moscow is a very desirable place to live. We have two railroads, the O. R. & N. and the Northern Pacific. The city is well supplied with the purest water free from all organic and deleterious matter and derived from artesian wells situated within the city limits. The climate is delightful and healthy and within a short drive of mountain or forest is situated our beautiful city. These are environments especially

appreciated by invalids and convalescents and the benefits derived from a residence amid this diversity of scenes is incalculable. No epidemic has ever visited us and no prevailing disease makes its home here. It is a matter of fact that the longevity attained by many of our citizens is greater in proportion to our population than in other places. We are fanned by airs untainted by malaria and we have sunshine and shadow in sufficient quantity to suit the most fastidious. Between the months of March and October we rarely have much rain, the air during this time being light and dry. During the remaining months we have an abundance of rain and snow; often enjoying the finest of sleighing and the tinkle, tinkle of the merry bells may be heard night and day for several weeks at a time. Our average temperature is about 50 degrees, the thermometer seldom registering 10 degrees below zero in the winter or higher than 90 degrees above in the summer. The "Chinooks" or warm winds during the spring rapidly melt the snow which carries in its bosom a fruitful and refreshing fulness to the soil. Finally, Moscow is a natural distributing point and has a class of business men who always work in harmony and concert for the upbuilding of all her interests and is destined to become a great manufacturing center, which will increase her population, her wealth, her prestige and make her a power and producer among the great cities of the northwest.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Under this head we may be pardoned for dwelling somewhat on the history of Moscow's first newspaper, the Mirror. The Moscow Mirror made its advent July 4th, 1882, under the management of Ivan Chase & Co. It was a small six-column sheet with "patent" inside, and was printed at Colfax. It had a circulation of 140 copies and its subscription price was \$3.00 per annum. Shortly after its inception the Hon. Willis Sweet became associated with the paper and finally acted on the editorial staff. On the 17th day of November of the same year it passed into the hands of C. B. Reynolds, who paid as an equivalent \$400.00 for the entire

plant. Under this management many changes were made. The office was in a frame building on Main street south of Fourth in the same building with the stores of Dernham & Kaufmann and M. J. Shields. The plant was improved and some important additions made in the way of type, etc. The business increased so rapidly that it was found necessary to have an office exclusively for the paper. This was accomplished by moving the plant from the building mentioned, to one on Jackson street, then in a wheat field. Mr. Reynolds continued to manage and edit the paper from Nov. 17, 1882, till June the 7th, 1889. The good will of the business was then purchased by the present proprietors and shortly after the plant was moved into its present quarters. Our readers will form some idea of the growth of the country and the increase of the circulation of the paper from the fact that the circulation in 1882 was 140, in 1890 was 1000 and at the present time numbers 1500. In 1882 the entire plant was purchased for \$400.00; the present value of plant, including the brick office is \$15,000. The Mirror has done as much as any other institution to build up the city of Moscow and its efforts will be as aggressive in the future as they have been in the past. It will always be a reflection of the sentiment of the best morals, the best government, of the best people of Moscow.

Besides the Mirror there are three other live papers in our city. The North Idaho Star in its neat brick office on the southwest corner of Main and First street, as noted elsewhere, is a bright, newsy paper issued weekly. The paper is something Moscow can justly be proud of, it is democratic in politics and is ably edited and conducted by H. C. Shaver, our present postmaster. The Times-Democrat is another of our weekly papers and is owned and edited by Samuel Owings. "Sam" is a populist and his paper is the leading organ of his party in northern Idaho. The Double-Standard, edited by C. F. Lake and A. J. MacDonald, and owned by E. C. Steele, is silver republican in politics and also issued weekly. Its editorials are pungent and fearless and it has an influ-

ence that is far-reaching in our community.

To all her sister papers the Mirror extends the hand of fellowship and assures them that she is with them heart and soul in all efforts that tend to upbuild and promote the welfare of our city and surrounding country. A new era of prosperity is dawning upon us and we can see the golden lining of the cloud of depression that has been hovering over our agricultural pursuits and business interests for the past three years. With minor differences forgotten, let us all pull together for the upbuilding of our beautiful little city.

#### OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Moscow's first school house was built in 1878 just beyond the south Palouse. It stood over on the road north of Wm. Taylor's house and was known as the Maguire school house. In the fall of that year R. H. Parton was engaged to teach and District No. 5 was supplied with its first educational facilities. But this location was not satisfactory to the inhabitants of Moscow, it being nearly a mile from the one store the village contained, so a petition was circulated to move it in closer. It was finally decided to settle the matter by a vote to be held at the school-house as the country people did not wish to change its location as it was easier to move the town to the school house. It seemed as though their wishes would prevail as there were many more votes from the country than from the town. But Asbury Lieut-Allen threw off his coat and rustled around among the floating population and by running a free bus all day between his store and the polls, carried the election. John Russell donated a piece of ground and a new building was put up on the present location of the Russell school. It was not long though till the young and growing city found that this building was entirely too small, so among the first work of those interested in the welfare of Moscow, was the contemplation and erection of a public school capable of affording accommodation to the school children then residents of the village, making some allowance for any increase that might take place. Mr. Silas Imbler, one of Moscow's beneficent

citizens donated a splendid piece of land on which to place the proposed building. The site is most centrally located in the northeastern portion of the city. At the time of which we are writing it was admirably suited to the convenience of the residents, being equi-distance from all. The new building, when finished in 1883, was capable of accommodating 120 pupils, and was thought to be of sufficient size to meet all the requirements for the next decade of years. In the meantime reports as to the richness of the country and the productiveness of the soil began to go abroad with the result that the country began rapidly to settle us and Moscow with the neighboring district began to take the leading place in northern Idaho, so that in 1889 the trustees of the public school found it necessary to procure additional school accommodations. They immediately set to work, had plans prepared and soon the contract was let for the erection of the present Russell school. The cost of this structure was \$16,000, making in all \$22,000 for school buildings. No pains were spared to make this school second to none in the state. In this endeavor the trustees received the hearty endorsement of the citizens of Moscow. The school furniture was all of the most modern and improved manufacture. The interior of the building was so arranged that each department could be reached with the least possible confusion. The different rooms are so located that each grade can depart from the building without intruding on the province of, or coming in contact with members of other departments, thus avoiding the slightest confusion. This is borne out by the fact that the entire school, numbering over 400 pupils has vacated the building in less than thirty seconds. On the 3rd day of July 1890, Idaho was admitted into the Union, and since that time the state has experienced a steady increase in population. Moscow continued to keep the lead, so much so that during the seven months of the last school term of 1892, in spite of her new school building she was compelled to rent a place of worship to utilize it for a school in which to place over fifty of her children. Many thought this state

of affairs would not continue longer than the end of the term but on the re-assembling of the school in the fall it was found that the same state of affairs existed, thus making it necessary for the trustees to secure another temporary building. This, at that time, was found to be impossible, so a new room was fitted up on the present site and the building on south Main street, now occupied by Emery's photograph gallery, was rented and as many children placed therein as could be accommodated. In spite, however, of the most strenuous efforts the school began again to be overcrowded. In one room alone there were 98 scholars, the entire roll being 484. It was clearly seen that one of two things had to be done. Either to overcrowd the building they had, thus making it impossible for the teachers to do justice to the children or to purchase property and erect another building to serve the purpose of a high-school. Thus taking from the Russell school those pupils who had passed the curriculum prescribed by the board and were prepared to enter a higher grade and more advanced course of study preparatory to entering an institution to which we shall shortly have occasion to make more extensive reference. They chose the latter course, and having viewed various properties which were offered for a site for the new school building, they decided to purchase a tract on Third street for which they paid about \$4,000. The plans had already been prepared and the contract was let for over \$20,000, exclusive of school furniture and heating apparatus. This building, as finished, is of hard brick, with a stone foundation. It is fitted up with the most modern improvements and is constructed according to the most approved principles, both for sanitary arrangements and ventilation. The heating apparatus is of the most approved plan and cost over \$3000. Although the capacity of this school is 425 pupils, the same old trouble has been worrying the trustees for the last two years. The two large school buildings have been crowded to their utmost, as well as a smaller building occupied exclusively by primary pupils. The complete roll of pupils for the present term is 50 in the pri-

mary or annex department, 400 in the Russell school and 425 in the High school, making a total of 875. The schools are divided into 11 grades, each in charge of an experienced and competent teacher. With many, the idea of a western school, is one in which the preceptors are of the poorest sort and of the lowest standard—in many cases those who, through inefficiency or inability to hold or even obtain positions in native towns, were compelled to seek their fortunes in the far west. If such a state of affairs ever did exist, we can assure our friends that that day has long since passed, never to return. The greatest care is exercised by our trustees in selecting teachers and none but those who show a mastery of the subjects essential to a sound education, and also an adaptation to teach, find a place in our public schools. The present curriculum includes the following subjects: Hygiene, physiology, physics, rhetoric, literature, geometry, algebra, botany, civil government, general history, zoology and Latin. These subjects indicate that our children are supposed to learn at least something during their attendance at school. The visitor has but to inspect the specimens of work done by the pupils, work which is kept in the different departments for the inspection of visitors, and includes penmanship, drawing, etc., to conclude that no time is being lost and no money being needlessly spent. On the contrary the best of value is received for the expenditure. The trustees at present are R. S. Mathews, Pres., H. L. Coats, Sec., E. R. Headly, Lindol Smith, Mrs. J. H. Forney and Mrs. C. J. Orland, gentlemen and ladies whose excellent qualifications have been eminently useful in bringing the schools to such a high state of efficiency, and fit them well for these honorable and responsible positions which they occupy. Under the regime of the present superintendent, Mr. J. C. Muerman, who has held that position for the past seven years, and his efficient staff of 14 teachers, the schools have been kept in a high state of efficiency and reflect the greatest credit on the entire management. Prof. Muerman is a graduate of the normal department of Hiram col-

lege, Ohio, the alma mater of the late General Garfield, and is an instructor of unusual ability as well as a refined and courteous gentleman. He taught two years at Deerfield and four years in Portage county, Ohio, before coming to Moscow, this being his 18th year of experience in school work. Besides acting as the superintendent he is also teacher of book-keeping and geometry and his specialty is languages and history.

Miss Nellie M. Darby is principal of the High school and has held that position for the past two years. Besides being a most estimable young lady she possesses every necessary qualification as a teacher. In addition to her other duties she is also in charge of the 11th grade. Mr. W. P. Mathews, the asst. principal is in charge of the 10th grade, and, though a new teacher, has proven himself worthy of the choice of the trustees. The other teachers and their respective departments are: A. B. Towne, 9th grade; J. D. Long, 8th grade; Miss Carrie Mitchell, 7th grade; Mrs. Emily Clayton, 6th grade; Miss Grace Rodgers, 5th grade; Miss Viola McCarter and Flora Manning, 3rd and 4th grade; Miss Rose St Clair, 2nd grade, and Miss Nellie Day and Mrs. M. L. Headington the 1st or primary grade. Lack of space forbids an extended mention of the work in the different departments and of those in charge "By their works ye shall know them" for they all are a credit to our city and the especial field of their important work, the public schools of Moscow.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO.

We have now come to a subject which is one of great interest to all, viz: University education. It is with especial pleasure and pride that we call the attention of our readers to the magnificent institution of learning that stands on University hill overlooking our beautiful city.

In all its departments are found educators trained at the most distinguished colleges in the land and from its halls come forth yearly young men and young ladies who are destined to be a credit to themselves, their alma mater and their country.

The University of Idaho was

established at the fifteenth session of the legislature of the, then, territory, January 30, 1889. The act creating the institution received the approval of Governor E. A. Stevenson. The original bill appropriated \$15,000 to be expended in purchasing and improving the grounds of the proposed building. The regents were empowered to purchase not less than ten nor more than twenty acres of land as a site. The board was appointed by the governor and immediately set to the work of forming itself into an organization. This was done by electing the following officers; President, Hon. Willis Sweet; Vice-President, Col. J. W. Jones; Secretary, Dr. H. B. Blake and Treasurer, R. S. Browne. They provided for the appointment of an executive committee to work under the direction of the regents. This committee was not authorized to make a greater expenditure than \$100 on any improvement except previously ordered by the board. The first executive committee consisted of Willis Sweet, J. W. Jones and H. B. Blake. It was instructed to purchase grounds for the building and accordingly bids were invited for the number of acres specified in the act. In April of the same year, the bids, which were quite numerous, were opened in the presence of all the members, and that of Mr. James Deakin of Moscow, was accepted. Twenty acres adjoining the town was secured at a cost of \$4,000. From this site is obtained one of the finest views of Moscow and surrounding country that can be had from any portion of the city. As soon as possible thereafter plans and specifications were drawn up and notices inserted in the different papers. Bids were invited for laying the foundation and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Taylor & Lauder, at that time a well-known firm of builders in Moscow. Our readers will be able to form some idea of the magnitude of the building when we inform them that the foundation alone cost \$10,000.98. It is of native granite, laid in Portland cement resting upon hard pan and the width at the base is six feet. Under the watchful care of Dr. H. B. Blake the grounds were greatly improved and beautified by the planting of an abundance of

carefully selected trees. These have rapidly grown and today form a most pleasing foreground to the University and grounds. The thanks of Moscow and of Idaho will always be due these gentlemen for their untiring efforts during the early history of our University. The plans called for a most substantial structure which, when completed, was not to contain a wooden partition in the entire building. This of course made it an expensive undertaking and although it was the wish of the regents to push the completion of the structure as rapidly as possible, yet feeling the pressure of the demand for the immediate operation of the University, they decided to finish the west wing at once. At the next annual meeting, Hon. Willis Sweet and H. B. Blake were re-elected and the new members were R. Z. Johnson, Boise City; Senator G. L. Shoup, Boise City; Nathan Falk, Boise City; Hon. J. W. Reid, Lewiston, and J. H. Forney of Moscow. The board met on the 8th of July 1892 and let the contract for building the west wing to Taylor & Lauder of this city. They pushed the work along with the greatest possible rapidity and succeeded in completing the basement story before the storms of winter, which were unusually severe that year, compelled them to desist from further work till the following spring when the work was resumed and carried on with vigor till the wing was completed and ready for occupancy at the beginning of the fall of 1892. The faculty which numbered but two at the opening of the University has been increased to twenty-four and includes graduates from Cornell, Columbia, Union, Oberlin, Northwestern, the State University of Ohio and Michigan, and the Agricultural Colleges of Michigan and South Dakota. The enrollment for 1896-7 was 255, 64 being in the college classes. The present year opened with a much larger attendance than ever before and promises larger enrollment. A marked and most gratifying increase is also shown in the higher classes which already number over 80. The upper classes in the preparatory school have been greatly increased, while the lowest class is much smaller than formerly. This is

due, as mentioned elsewhere, to the advancement of the grade in our public schools which are coming into closer relationship with the University and have adopted courses to meet its requirements. Were the same grades established in the schools of the sister towns of Moscow, or were the state more bountifully supplied with high-schools the preparatory course at the University would not be needed, but until this is done it is a necessity. Some of the best equipped students in the college classes are those whose preparatory instruction was received in this department, which is proof sufficient of its value and efficiency. The University has an excellent library of 4,000 volumes and 9,500 pamphlets. The departments of agriculture, chemistry, mining, botany, physics and zoology have thoroughly equipped laboratories, the scientific apparatus being valued at \$30,000. Entering the main hall one may spend several pleasant and instructive hours in examining the various valuable and scientific collections on exhibition along either side. Here may be seen specimens of the different flora of the entire northwest; quartz and ores from the different mining districts of Idaho and elsewhere, and groups of fauna, biped and quadruped from the tiny humming bird to the crouching lion, arranged and mounted with all the taxidermist's skill.

At the beginning of the last scholastic year the new courses of study went into operation. There are now nine regular college courses; the classical, the philosophical, the agricultural, the civil engineering, the mining engineering, the scientific with four years of chemistry as a major, the scientific with four years of botany as a major, the scientific with four years of zoology as a major. The special courses are preparatory, bench work in wood, military science and tactics, wood carving, free hand drawing, art, music, dairying, cooking and assaying. The mining and agricultural departments have adopted methods that are of practical benefit to those interested in these important industries. The professor of mining, in addition to his general duties makes numerous assay tests during the year and early

in January gives a short course of practical instruction in assaying, etc., for the benefit of prospectors and others interested in this work. During the summer of 1896 the citizens of Moscow purchased a tract of over eighty acres of excellent farming land and presented it to the University for an experimental station. The benefits derived from this munificent gift will be of especial advantage to the agricultural interests of the entire state. The professor of agriculture follows much the same methods. A visit to his department will convince anyone of the thorough and practical work that is being accomplished under his supervision, and during the year he gives a few weeks of lectures to the farmers on scientific agriculture. In addition to the scholastic work there is a course of military instruction in charge of a U. S. army officer especially detailed for this purpose by the War Department. The cadets are required to wear a uniform and their practical instruction at drill, target practice, etc., is conducted in accordance with strict military regulations. This has had a marked effect upon the physique and comportment of the students. There are two literary societies connected with the University and also two musical organizations whose public programs always attract a large and appreciative audience. The University Athletic Association, organized four years ago, numbers among its members the greater portion of the students. There are four departments—football, field day sports, lawn tennis and base ball. Along all these lines the U. of I. athletes have achieved marked distinction. With the exception of last year there have been annual contests between them and the representatives of the Washington Agricultural college, located only a few miles away, and so far the honors rest with the U. of I. boys. Last year, owing to some disagreement between the two associations, the usual field-day contests were canceled, to the disappointment of all, and we but voice the sentiment of everyone when we express the hope that this year all differences will be adjusted and the usual athletic exercises take place. Last year the football games did not materialize, owing to the fail-

ure of the W. A. C. team to appear on the date agreed upon, but already arrangements are made for games with Lewiston and Spokane. These and other athletic sports receive the hearty encouragement of the faculty, for experience has proven that healthy out-door exercises are necessary to the student's life and that he who excels in athletics is always found among those most proficient in the class room.

In closing this brief sketch of our young University we will state that its influence on the present and future welfare of our State and community is one that cannot be overestimated. Its aim is to make its instruction thorough and practical, to make the opportunities of life broader and to train its students for lives of industry, self-helpfulness and honor.

#### CHURCHES OF MOSCOW.

The Presbyterian church of Moscow was organized January 25, 1880, by the Rev. Daniel Gamble, who served the church only about a year. He was succeeded by Rev. H. H. McMillan who remained two years, and partially erected the present church edifice. He was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Beebe, who remained between one and two years. After a vacancy of about two years the church called the Rev. Alexander Adair to the pastorate in December 1886. He remained six years during which time the church was painted, papered and supplied with opera seats and a fine bell. He was succeeded in 1892 by Dr. W. H. Sample who filled the pulpit till the fall of 1893. The present pastor, Rev. D. O. Ghormley, formerly of Portland, Or., has been in charge over three years. It is in most excellent working condition and under his able management has taken a place as one of the leading churches of Moscow.

The First Baptist Church of Moscow was organized August 6th 1876 at Paradise Valley school-house by Rev. S. E. Stearns, who supplied the church once a month as the pastor for about two years. Rev. D. W. C. Britt then succeeded him for a year and a half. Rev. S. W. Beaven was then called as pastor and moved his family to Moscow. He remained in charge for nearly four years, during which

time A. A. Lieuallen gave the church a lot for a house of worship, which was soon after built. He was followed by his father Rev. J. W. Beaven, who remained one year. Rev. J. S. Pesenton supplied the church as pastor for a few months when they called Rev. G. N. Annes who remained two years. Rev. A. J. Cable took charge in April, 1889 and by means of his excellent work the membership was increased from 60 to 153. He remained as pastor till his resignation on account of failing health in 1896. Rev. J. C. Douglas then succeeded him and is still in charge. The old church, built in 1878 was for some years the only house of worship in the town. During the summer just passed, feeling the need of more room the old building was torn down and a handsome edifice erected in its place.

The Christian church was organized in the old Maguire school house by Elder D. B. Matheny and he was the first to preach the gospel in the vicinity of our embryo city, as taught by the people known as the disciples of Christ. We have been unable to secure the data by which to give the extent of the work during the early years of this church except that for a time it was very prosperous. Fifteen years ago Elder C. J. Wright reorganized the work in Moscow and built up a membership of over 200. After his departure the work ceased and the church practically disbanded till the winter of 1888, when Elder Wm. McDonald again reorganized and continued to preach till the following June. In the spring of 1890 Elder Wm. F. Caroden took charge and perfected the organization. In 1891 a church edifice was erected and services were first held in it on Feb. 14, of that year by Elder L. Rogers assisted by James Sargent, since which time there has been a constant growth in membership. Elder Rogers was succeeded by R. L. Lotz who remained till the spring of 1896. His successor, Elder Barrows and his talented wife have since that time filled the pulpit in Moscow and vicinity.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Moscow was organized Aug 8th, 1881 by Rev. Calvin M. Bryan with a membership of about 20. After a two year's pastorate he

was succeeded by Rev. Theodore Hoagland by whom their first church was built in 1883-4, on a tract of land donated by Henry McGregor. He was followed by Rev. J. C. Kirkman, who remained till July, 1885. The next minister was Rev. James Greenslade, who also remained but one year and was followed by Rev. W. B. Carithers, who was pastor till September 1888. During Rev. Carithers' ministry the old church, which the congregation had outgrown, was torn away and the present house of worship erected on the same site. He was followed in turn by Rev. R. C. Moter, Rev. W. A. Tickner and Rev. N. E. Parsons who took charge in Aug. 1890 and remained two years, during which time the present parsonage was erected. Rev. John Uren, the pastor lately appointed to Pendleton was with us five years and during his ministry especially endeared himself to his church and its friends. Rev. G. M. Booth, the new minister is an earnest worker and the church will be kept in a prosperous condition.

The Episcopal church was established by the Rev. Gill in 1888. Previous to this time however, Rev. J. D. McConkey who was located at Lewiston, made a number of visits to Moscow and preached here in the interest of this church. Rev. Gill was followed in 1890 by Rev. Patrick Murphy, who remained till about eight months ago when the present incumbent, L. R. Sheffield was called. The present church was built during the administration of Rev. Murphy, about the year 1892. Rev. Sheffield is now away on a visit East and during his absence services have been conducted by M. J. Chapman of Pullman. The membership of this denomination is not as large as that of some others in the city, being about sixty, but their church choir has the finest quartette in the city, composed of Mrs. Carl Hoffman, soprano; Miss Leta Baker alto; C. F. Lake, tenor; and Dr. Carl Hoffman, basso.

The Swedish Lutheran church was organized about 1886 by Rev. P. J. Carlson, who had charge of this work till 1891. During this time the present church was erected. Rev. C. A. Ramstead was next minister and was succeeded about

three years ago by the present pastor, Rev. C J Beckman. The house of worship is a neat edifice standing on the corner of the block on which the residence of W. J. McDonnell stands.

The Norwegian Methodist church was established in 1886 by the Rev. Carl Erickson and the present place of worship was built about 1888. From that year till the present time the pulpit has been filled in turn by Rev. C. L. Westberg, Rev. C. N. Hauge, G. S. Anderson and Rev. Joseph Olsen. The Rev. P. M. Melby took charge during the last month and is the present pastor. Their membership is about forty-five.

The Catholic church of Moscow was organized in 1882 by Father Teomitie. Their present building was erected in 1886 by Father Hartleib who is still in charge.

The Dunkards have an organization here and a house of worship, but we have been unable to secure the data in regard to its early history. The membership is about fifty.

The Seventh Day Adventist's church was organized in 1890 and a building erected by Rev. Scoles. The denomination is at present in charge of Rev. J. W. Bagby and the membership is about eighty.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

In writing a history of our thriving city it is necessary to speak of the varied resources of the surrounding country of which it is the principal receiving and distributing center. Latah county contains within its limits the most favored section of what is known as the famous Palouse country, of world-wide reputation for its genial climate, picturesque scenery and wonderful productiveness of soil. The western and southern portions of the county are a rolling prairie under thorough cultivation. The products are wheat, flax, barley, oats, beans, hay, fruit and vegetables. At the present time the cereals are the principal crops, although the other products are encroaching each year upon the grain acreage and gradually reducing it. The fruit industry is yet in its infancy, but is growing with great rapidity. In the southern portion of the county where the altitude is the lowest, the orchards are more

advanced, having been planted earlier, but in the remote northern part peaches have been raised very successfully and the yield of apples, pears, prunes, peach plums, apricots, cherries and the smaller fruits is certain and simply enormous. The trees, unless securely propped, break down almost every year with the weight of their yield. All this part of Latah county, contiguous to Moscow is an empire within itself and constitutes one of the richest agricultural countries in the world. The last season has been an exceedingly favorable one and under the stimulus of a prospective good price for grain, an unusually large acreage has been cultivated and harvested. This prospective price has materialized in the highest quotations for wheat that have been offered for the past five years and it is estimated that the county's production for 1897 will be over 3,500,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of oats and barley and 850,000 bushels of flax, to say nothing of the immense bulk and value of its other products. The wheat averages thirty-five bushels per acre, barley and oats forty to fifty, and flax fifteen to twenty bushels. By careful cultivation there are many who produce greater yields than the average. There have been many cases during the past season where the yield of spring wheat has reached sixty bushels per acre and fall wheat as high as eighty bushels per acre, but of course this was where special care had been taken in the preparation of the soil and in the cultivation, and harvesting of the crop. In this section no irrigation whatever is required, the natural rainfall being always sufficient to insure bounteous crops without the expense of establishing an artificial water system.

#### TIMBER RESOURCES.

In the limited space allowed the writer cannot give this subject the attention that its importance demands, so will only touch upon the more interesting facts as mentioned by C. O. Brown, timber inspector, in his late report to the State. Within the confines of Latah county is the greater part of the largest body of white pine now standing in the United States. So far as the examinations have gone it

is estimated that this body of timber contains the enormous amount of 2,000,000,000 feet of white pine and 5,000,000,000 feet of other timber consisting of yellow pine, tamarack, red and white fir and cedar. The title of the greater portion of these timber lands is vested in the State for the benefit of educational and charitable institutions. On some of it, claims have been located and the rest is subject to homestead and timber entry. If this body of timber stood in any state east of the Mississippi river there would not be a quarter-section left vacant, but here all is different. Well worn trails traverse this dense forest in every direction but their only travelers are the restless prospectors with their outfits seeking a phantom Klondyke and passing carelessly by the sure fortune that capital will in the near future glean from this valuable tract. The importance and necessity of opening up this vast timber region to the manufacturer, and the great advantages and benefits that would necessarily accrue to this city have of late become so apparent to the business men of Moscow and vicinity that steps have been taken for the early construction of a railroad to and through this forest of untold value—upon no tree of which the lumberman's ax has yet fallen. A company has been incorporated under the name of the Moscow & Eastern Railway Co. and a preliminary survey made during the summer just passed, from our city to the timber belt. This proposed road, when completed, will traverse the forest for a distance of thirty miles thus affording good mill-sites along any portion of this distance. Ten saw mills can be located along this line, with an annual output of lumber that could be safely reckoned at fifty million feet. In addition to this there would be a large amount of wood, ties, shingles, etc., prepared for market.

When the time does come, and it is bound to come, when these valuable resources are made available, Moscow will receive a "boom" far beyond anything we dream of.

#### MINERAL RESOURCES.

Long before this county was considered adapted to the pursuit of agriculture, successful mining was carried on within its confines. As

far back as the 60's we have record of placer claims having been worked along our different water courses. Besides rich deposits of gold and silver, there are also valuable mica and opal mines within its limits. It may not be known to all that the Idaho exhibit of opals, that attracted such wide-spread attention at the World's Fair came from Latah county.

In 1881 a mine of mica was discovered about thirty miles from Moscow by J. T. Woody, and in a short time a number of other locations were made in the same vicinity. The principal placer mines in the county are situated in the Hoodoo district which has been worked for the last thirty-five years. Other mines being worked successfully are on Jerome creek, Swamp creek, Gold creek and many others and in Howard gulch, Garden gulch, Crumrine gulch and others on Moscow mountain. The first quartz mill in the county was operated on a ledge on Moscow mountain and owned by Dr. Worthington and D. C. Mitchell. In 1896 a mill was started in the Daisy mine on Jerome creek, which is now on a paying basis. On Ruby creek is a most valuable gold and silver mine called the Silver King. For years gold has been taken from the ledges of Moscow mountain by the "arrastre" process and if this mountain of wealth was situated in some remote locality, difficult of access it would be considered a veritable Klondyke. The Gold Bug, Golden Gate and the Big Ledge are the principal mines now being worked there. The Golden Gate Co. is driving a tunnel, which will be 200 ft. in length, and a mill is to be put in, in the spring.

In conclusion we have given our readers, we trust, a not too extended account of the early history and growth of our city, together with its business interests, its institutions and its varied and valuable resources, and would impress upon them, that all that has been written is neither colored or overdrawn. If anything, we have under-rated or omitted many important facts that might be more fully written. It is expected that errors may have crept in, as from the nature of the subject, the correct data has been at times hard to secure.

## Business and Biographical Sketches.

Written by C. A. Rohrabacher.

Many Old Pioneers. Some Late Arrivals, and all Men,  
Firms and Corporations of Ability and Standing.

### CREIGHTON & HALL

The Largest Exclusively Dry  
Goods Store in Idaho.

In every city of any importance in the civilized world, there is one place, above all others, recognized by the votaries of fashion as headquarters for some particular line or lines pertaining to the wardrobe. In no instance is this fact more conspicuous than in the preference evidenced by the fair sex for the thoroughly cosmopolitan exclusively dry goods store.

The store of Messrs. Creighton & Hall having the honor of being that place in Moscow, it is fitting that this dry goods house should be given a conspicuous place in this series of business sketches.

This business was established in 1891, as a very small concern, occupying the store, smaller at that time than it is now, which is at present occupied by Charles McCartor as a drug store. Messrs. Creighton & Hall proved themselves enterprising and accommodating merchants, continually catering to the desires of the public, and as a consequence their business grew apace, and in a very short time they were forced to remove to larger quarters in the Skatteboe block. The business here continued to grow, and very soon occupied the whole building. Trade continued to increase at the new store, until, a few months ago, an overflowing stock compelled them to find still more commodious sales-rooms. They consequently leased the fine new double store in what is known as the Smith-Dolson block. Even this store was not large enough to accommodate their extensive stock, and they found it

necessary to build an addition in the rear. The new store, which is flooded with light from a large sky light, is admirably adapted, with its high ceiling, to the display of the immense and elegant stock of dry goods, cloaks, suits, notions, boots and shoes, men's and boys' clothing, gentlemen's furnishing goods, etc. Each department of the store is connected with the cashier's desk by the Lamsen cash carrier, and in every appointment the store is thoroughly up to date.

The success of this establishment from a small beginning, six years ago, to as it is today the largest exclusive dry goods house in the State of Idaho, is an example of what may be accomplished by indomitable perseverance, together with giving full value, both in quality and quantity, for money received.

The stock of dry goods carried by Messrs. Creighton & Hall is complete in every detail, and ladies will find comfort and satisfaction in doing their shopping for the season with them, because they have gathered together with care and good judgment an immense line of thoroughly popular new styles. The latest novelties, the newest ideas, and the most original conceptions of leading manufacturers in our own and foreign countries are represented in their stock. They have aimed at having not only the brightest and freshest assortment, but to have it practical, desirable and popular in every respect as well. A mailing department is also a feature of this store, from which customers at a distance receive the same prompt attention as though they purchased the desired goods in person, and they also receive the benefit of any bargain prices that may prevail at the time an order is received.

### LATAH COUNTY ABSTRACT AND TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

Among the many attractive features of Latah county as a place for profitable and safe investment in real estate, it is no small matter that buyers may be absolutely assured of obtaining a perfect title to lands. As Americans were the first to perfect a system of abstracting titles of record, so also was the United States the first country, and is still the only country where chartered companies make a business of guaranteeing land titles. Fortunately for the owners of real estate in Latah county, they are enabled to take the benefit of this modern feature of insurance through the medium of the subject of this sketch.

The Latah County Abstract and Title Guarantee Company began business in 1888, being established by I. C. Hattabaugh, at that time recorder of Nez Perce county, and who held the office until Latah county was divided from Nez Perce in 1888. In May, 1890, Mr. Hattabaugh sold his interest in the company to Messrs. Veatch & Woodworth. In 1894, Mr. Woodworth disposed of his interest to Mr. S. R. H. McGowan, the present secretary of the company.

This company is searcher of records for the great loan and trust companies that make loans in this and adjoining counties. The plant and records owned by the company are among the most valuable of any similar property in the State.

The system used by the Latah County Abstract and Title Guarantee Company is a combination of the best approved systems of abstracting in use in the East as well as in the West, and on the Pacific coast. Hardly any better evidence of the absolute perfection of these combined systems could be had than in the fact that this company is chartered to issue titles that it has passed upon as perfect.

Mr. Fred Veatch, the genial manager of this company, is a native of Missouri. He was, for many years, an abstractor of title in the State of Kansas, and came to Moscow in 1889. Besides being manager of the Latah County Ab-

stract and Title Guarantee Company, he is also interested in real estate. Mr. S. R. H. McGowan came West from Vermont in 1890, entering the employ of the O. R. & N. R. R. Previously to becoming secretary of the abstract company he was for a time in the employ of M. J. Shields & Co.

The Latah County Abstract and Title Guarantee Company can furnish you with the most complete abstract of Latah county lands that it is possible to obtain.

### A. S. BUTTERFIELD,

Shoes and Men's Furnishing Goods Store.

As a city grows in population and its trade develops in importance, there is a tendency toward specialty stores, and believing the time had arrived when a first-class exclusive boot and shoe and men's furnishing goods store could be made a success in Moscow, Mr. Butterfield decided to establish a store of the kind here. This store was opened in May, 1895, as a branch of Mr. Butterfield's main house at Farmington, Me., which he had successfully conducted for thirty-five years. The business developed so rapidly and satisfactorily from the start, giving its proprietor an unbounded faith in the future of the West, and especially of Moscow and the Palouse country, that in the latter part of last year Mr. Butterfield closed his interests in the East, and has since concentrated all his energies here.

This neat, modern store is eligibly located on Main street, in the central part of the city. It is appropriately though not lavishly fitted up, it is neatly carpeted and well lighted, and in all its appointments it is modern and attractive. The stock of goods has been selected from the best grades, but it should not be inferred from this that because the stock is from the very best makers that it consists wholly of high priced goods, for such is not the case. There is an exceptionally good line of moderate priced goods.

Mr. Butterfield buys direct from Eastern manufacturers, and with ample capital at his command, he is enabled to take advantage of all

cash discounts, and by selling strictly for cash he is able to place his goods in the hands of customers at the lowest possible prices. His extensive connections with the best and most noted factories of the United States enables him to carry a line of goods unsurpassed for excellence in the commercial world, and to give a perfect fit to any natural foot of any age in men's, women's and children's shoes.

Mr. Butterfield is appreciated no less as a public spirited and honored citizen than as a prominent and successful merchant. He is a leader in all financial matters, and though not a politician in the narrow sense of the word, he takes a becoming interest in public affairs, and exercises the right of every good citizen in advocating such measures as he believes are best for the city, county, State and nation.

### THE KANSAS CITY BAKERY AND GROCERY.

The Kansas City Bakery and Grocery is one of the old and popular houses of Moscow. The stock and business was purchased by C. E. Wolf from Kistler & Parker, in 1893, and has since been conducted as a first-class modern retail grocery and bakery. The stock carried embraces everything usually kept by a first-class retail grocer, and a point is made of handling fresh, satisfactory goods only. The house is agent for Chase Sanborn's famous coffees and a specialty is made of fancy groceries and fine teas.

The Kansas City Bakery is no less popular with its country patrons and those of the city. Eggs, butter, fruits and vegetables are to a large extent bought direct from the producers, and many find in this house a good market for their produce, as well as a good place to buy provisions, staple and fancy groceries, tobaccos, cakes, confectionery, etc. The house runs a wagon for the delivery of goods sold to city patrons, and makes a specialty of the best family trade.

J. C. Wolf, manager of the business, is a native of the State of Illinois. He came to the Pacific

slope in 1875, and has been over twenty years in the Palouse country. Mr. Wolf was a merchant and rancher for many years in Whitman county, Wash., and was for fourteen years postmaster at Clinton. He is a careful, conservative and painstaking merchant, and a popular citizen.

### THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

J. T. Wightman.

Among the many excellent hostels of the Palouse country, there is none more worthily popular with the traveling public than The Commercial Hotel of this city. It is situated on Main street, two blocks north of the post office, and is known to both residents and visitors as the leading moderate priced hotel of Moscow, and second to none other in the Palouse country. Its guest rooms, parlors and reception rooms are well furnished. Its conveniences are modern. A first-class chef presides over the culinary department, the tables are at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and the service and attendance are first-class in every respect. The office and reading room are headquarters for the business men and farmers of the whole Palouse country while in Moscow, and Mr. J. T. Wightman is a courteous and most obliging host. It is hardly necessary to add that The Commercial hotel is the business man's hotel of Moscow, and the tourist's as well. It is headquarters for commercial travelers, and the proprietor counts the "knights of the grip" as among his best friends and patrons. The Commercial is also equally popular with the farmers of the country tributary to Moscow, and many of them make this house their home during their stay in the city.

The Commercial is conducted on the American plan. A bus meets all incoming and departing trains, baggage, mail and telegrams of guests receive careful attention, rooms are reserved when ordered by telegraph, and every courtesy and convenience extended to the public by first-class hotels elsewhere is here observed.

The Commercial hotel was built about six years ago, by Ladd & Carter, and has been conducted under various managements until May of the present year, when Mr. J. T. Wightman leased the house than whom Moscow has never known a more popular and obliging boniface. Mr. Wightman is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, but came West in the early days. He was proprietor of the Baldwin Hotel at Colfax for a number of years. As a hotel keeper he is popular to a marked degree, and it is gratifying to note that at all times the accommodations of The Commercial Hotel are taxed to their utmost.

### SHIELDS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Capital \$100,000.

The Shields Company, Limited, was chartered in 1895, to succeed the business of M. J. Shields Co. Measured by the amount paid out in wages, and the diversity of its interests, this is one of the most important merchantile and manufacturing enterprises in Moscow.

The Shields Company, Limited, is a close corporation, dealing at wholesale and retail in hardware, stoves and tinware, building material of every description, farm and mill machinery of all kinds, and everything pertaining to a general hardware stock. The company also owns and operates the Moscow planing mills, a sheet metal and plumbing shop, and conducts a contracting department, erecting buildings from foundation to finishing, plumbing and heating. The company owns its own sales-rooms, storehouses, mills and shops, and is one of the largest contractors for State county and city work in Idaho.

The company employs from thirty to sixty people in all departments of its immense business. There are clerks, book-keepers, sheet metal workers, plumbers, carpenters, cabinet makers, mill men etc., etc., and the pay roll is one of the largest in Moscow. The agricultural implement and machinery department is one of the most completely stocked in the

Palouse country, with farm machinery and implements from the most celebrated factories on the continent.

The trade of the house extends all over the Palouse country, and to the extreme limit of the territory commercially tributary to Moscow.

The business to which this company succeeded in 1895, was established in 1878 by M. J. Shields, than whom Moscow has never had a more thorough going and honorable business man or popular citizen. As general manager for the Shields Company, Limited, Mr. Shields continues to be what he has been for the past twenty years, one of the leading business men of Moscow, and of the State, and it may be doubted if there is a man in Idaho who has contributed more toward the development of the great natural resources, agricultural and mineral, than he.

It is worthy of mention, too, as a historical fact, that it was wholly due to the enterprise of Mr. Shields that Moscow has an excellent electric lighting system without having had to pay a dollar subsidy or bounty.

M. J. Shields was born near Lockport, N. Y. He came to the Pacific coast when a boy, and his first venture for himself was in the transfer business in San Francisco. He came to Moscow in 1878, and beginning in a small way soon became a prominent merchant, and has since devoted himself unremittently to business.

### W. W. BERG.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer  
in Wines, Liquors, Beers, &c.

In giving a comprehensive list of the leading business houses of Moscow, it would be manifestly incomplete without a mention of the subject of this sketch. This is one of the new houses established the present year. If we may rightly judge from the immense stock and reputation of the goods carried, and from the high standing and experience of Mr. Berg in the distilling business and the liquor trade, this house is destined to become a leader in its line in Moscow. Mr. Berg states that he

keeps his stock up to the highest possible grade, and can consequently warrant everything sold as being free from all adulterations and absolutely pure. A specialty is made of straight Kentucky whiskies, and Baker's celebrated sour mash whiskey is made a leader.

Mr. Berg is agent for the Galland-Burke Brewing Company's beer, and keeps the same on draught. His cellar is stocked with a large and choice line of California wines, including clarets, port, sherry, reisling, frontignan. California brandies are made a specialty, and "best goods and lowest prices" is the motto of the house. It will be interesting to physicians and to families to know that the Baker sour mash whiskey sold by this house is eight years old, and the best whiskey money can buy on the continent or anywhere.

Mr. Berg was born at Knoxville, Tenn. He has, however, lived most of his life in Kentucky, where, at Louisville, he was for some time connected with the manufacturing department of the celebrated Baker distillers, where the Baker sour mash whiskey is made. From Kentucky Mr. Berg went to San Francisco, Cal., where he was prominently identified with the liquor trade, and from which city he came to Moscow to engage in business. He came to this city with high recommendations as a business man of ability and sterling integrity.

### **HAGAN & CUSHING,**

**Wholesale & Retail Butchers.**

This is an enterprise worthy a much larger city, and one which contributes in no small degree to the volume of business in Moscow. There could hardly be wanted a better evidence of the growing importance of the city as a trade center than in the success and increasing output of this, the greatest packing house and butchering plant in the Palouse country. The business was established in 1896 by the present owners, Messrs. Hagan & Cushing, who, in succeeding the old firm, are wholesale and retail butchers packers, and dealers in fresh and cured meats

Messrs. Hagan & Cushing have their own slaughter-houses, which are well provided with all the modern conveniences for cleaning, handling and preparing meats for the market. The cattle, sheep, calves and hogs purchased by this firm are all of home production, and none but animals in prime condition are accepted by them for slaughtering. This firm also cures and smokes all its hams, bacon and cured meats, and renders its own lard.

To say that this market is first-class would be to apply to it a term that, in its too frequent use, has become almost a platitude. It will, therefore, be more to our purpose to speak in detail. The salesroom of this admirably equipped and finely stocked market is about 25x75 feet in size, the first 25 feet of which is open to a view from the street, and upon the walls of this part is displayed some as fine beef, veal, mutton, pork and other meats as can be found in the large city markets of the east.

In the rear of the counter is the large refrigerator, from which the firm is able to make a specialty of refrigerated meats and of choice smoked and cured meats, and to supply the wholesale and retail buyer the best quality meats to be had in the northwest at prices less than the same quality can be bought for of the great packing houses of Omaha, Kansas City or Chicago.

It is not too much to say that Messrs. Hagan & Cushing do the principal butchering business of Moscow, or in fact in the whole Palouse country. They ship great quantities of beef, veal, mutton, pork and cured meats to all the country tributary to this city, and as their goods are always of the highest standard, their business is daily increasing at a most flattering rate.

C. A. Hagan was born in Norway but has been many years in the United States and in Moscow. G. H. Cushing is a native of the State of Wisconsin. He came west to the coast, several years ago, and to this city in 1895. Messrs. Hagan & Cushing are both young men, and they stand deservedly high in the community as honorable and progressive business men.

This business is under the gener-

al management of Mr. C. B. Holt, the pioneer butcher of the Palouse country, than whom Moscow has no more esteemed and popular citizen. Mr. Holt has been in this immediate section for over twenty years. He is now serving his second term as an Alderman for the city of Moscow. He does the buying for the firm, and is known as one of the best judges of cattle and other stock in the whole Palouse country.

### **LAYMAN & CURTIS,**

**Newsdealers and Grocers.**

That there are more intelligent readers among the American public than among the people of any other nation, is an undisputed fact. It therefore follows that the headquarters for news and general literature in every town is one of her most popular stores. The establishment of Messrs. Layman & Curtis is no exception to the rule.

The business of this firm was established in March, 1896, being a consolidation of the business of W. A. Layman, who for several years had conducted a grocery and provision store in Moscow, and of S. G. Curtis, who was the proprietor of a news and stationery store at Palouse City.

As a news depot, Layman & Curtis' is in the front rank not simply because it is the only establishment of its kind in the city, but by reason of the fact that the stock of newspapers and periodicals carried is complete, and any literature that may be desired may generally be found on its counters or shelves. Subscriptions are taken for all papers, magazines and reviews in the United States and foreign countries, and all papers and periodicals for which there is any demand, are kept on sale, or will be ordered on request, at publishers' prices.

Of the grocery department of this house, it is sufficient to say that it is strictly first-class in every respect, comprising the lines common to the modern grocery emporium. A delivery wagon is run for the accommodation of city patrons, ensuring the prompt delivery of goods.

An elegant soda fountain adorns the front of the store, and from its cool depth the most refreshing

drinks are served to the public. The very finest of domestic and foreign fruits are displayed, as well as confectionery, tobaccos, cigars, etc.

Mr. W. A. Layman is a native of the State of Virginia. He came to Moscow in September, 1894, establishing a grocery business, and the new firm enjoys the same trade he then so justly held, among the leading people of the city. Mr. S. G. Curtis came West from the State of Iowa, locating in Palouse City, where he conducted a news and stationery business for four years prior to coming to Moscow in June, 1895.

Messrs. Layman & Curtis are popular among the citizens of Moscow and the country contiguous to it, as enterprising and patriotic members of society, always ready to assist in any undertaking for the good of the city. They are esteemed for their honorable business methods and for their social worth as well.

This book will be found on sale at Layman & Curtis', Moscow.

### **WILL E. WALLACE,**

**Watchmaker and Jeweler.**

Among the comparatively recent business changes in Moscow, none are more worthy of mention than the one we note in the subject of this sketch.

The business now owned and conducted by Will E. Wallace was established in 1893 by Harry Rawson. Mr. Wallace purchased the business and stock from Rawson Brothers in March of the present year.

It may be truthfully said that in no line of business is the average purchaser more dependent upon the honesty of the dealer than when he or she buys a fine jewel or watch. Not one man in twenty knows anything more about a watch than its external appearance, and the average purchaser knows even less of precious stones. How important, then, that our jewelers should be men of character and business standing. In this connection the MIRROR is able to state that Mr. Wallace came to Moscow bearing the highest of recommendations from Braymer, Mo., where

he was in business before coming here, and that he is an experienced and skillful watchmaker and jeweler.

The stock of goods carried by Mr. Wallace has been selected with a view to supplying the wants of the people. Besides a very fine line of American watches, sterling silver and plated ware, cut glass, fine chinaware and fashionable jewelry of every description, he has a very complete line of optical goods, and is provided with improved scientific appliances for testing abnormal conditions of sight. He also takes orders for special designs of badges and other jewelry, which are made by skilled artists.

For the holiday trade Mr. Wallace has selected a very complete stock of goods which will be displayed in an attractive manner, and the demands of all will be served to complete satisfaction, and with a guarantee that every article sold will prove to be precisely what it is represented to be.

Will E. Wallace was born in the State of Iowa, and he learned his trade of a watchmaker and jeweler there. He was, however, as above mentioned, in business for some years in Missouri. Mr. Wallace is a young man, devoted to his business, and is well acquainted with the wants of the people. He is his own salesman, and his guarantee covers the lowest market price for every article sold, as well as its quality. Give him a trial.

### **MOTTER, WHEELER & COMPANY.**

**Department Store.**

We have, in the subject of this sketch, not only the largest department store in the State, but, as well, a striking example of what well directed effort, supplemented by sound business principles will accomplish for those who are willing to make the effort and who have the necessary integrity of character and purpose.

Started in 1889 as one of the smallest merchandise stores in the city of Moscow, it has grown and developed under the supervision of its manager, Mr. W. P. Hooper, until to-day this depart-

ment store is without an equal in the State.

The business of this concern had its origin in the East, being an outgrowth of the Lyons Mercantile Company, of Pawnee, Neb., which later did business in the State of Kansas, finally closing out in that State to come to Moscow, where it first started business as the Lyons Mercantile Company. In 1892 Mr. Lyons retired from the company and the firm name was changed to Joshua Motter, W. W. Wheeler and W. P. Hooper. Mr. Hooper is the active member of the firm, and the sole manager of its affairs, and it is not too much to say it is due largely to his efforts that the business has reached the great proportions that it has.

The principal departments conducted by this mammoth establishment are comprised of a dry goods and dress department, notions, men's and boys' clothing, ladies' suits and wraps, gentlemen's furnishing goods, shoes, hats, millinery, carpets, groceries, and house furnishing goods. In fact, this modern store is an exact counterpart, except in magnitude, of the wonderful department stores of the great eastern cities.

To conduct the business of this house, which will this year approximate the sum of \$200,000, requires the services of thirty employees. It will thus be realized that all departments are well supplied with salesmen and sales-ladies. The mailing department is an important feature of this house, and by the excellent system adopted patrons at a distance are as promptly and as satisfactorily supplied as they would be if doing their shopping in person.

W. P. Hooper, the general manager, is a typical American merchant. Born in a rural district of Missouri, he became a clerk in the store of the Lyons Mercantile Company, at Pawnee, Neb., when a boy, and by thorough application to his work gradually rose to the position of manager of the business. By his fifteen years' experience with that house during its various changes of location and name, he has learned practical merchandising.

Arnold Hooper, brother of W. P. Hooper, is the able assistant

manager of this extensive establishment. He is a favorite among the regular customers of the house, and is a member of the Moscow city council.

At stated periods during the year Mr. W. P. Hooper makes buying trips to New York and other cities, to visit the manufacturers from whom he buys, and to order new importations from abroad. That the high esteem in which this popular store is held by the people, is shared by Mr. Hooper will be assumed; but it is fitting to add that he is no less esteemed for his excellent social qualities of head and heart than as one of Moscow's most prominent and popular merchants.

Following we give names of employees:

- J. C. Haskell, Floor Walker.
- Mrs. Arta Fisher, Cashier.
- W. P. Hooper, Sr., Book Keeper.
- T. D. Sheehan,
- S. E. Harris,
- Theo. Linquist, } Dry Goods D'pt.
- Abe Battertoa,
- G. S. Johnston,
- JennieMcConnell
- Kipp Calkins, } Notions&Ladies
- Mattie Beams, } Furnishings.
- Margaret Robinson, Millinery.
- N. M. Larson,
- J. M. Edwards,
- J. V. Hooper, } Clothing and
- Edgar Hunter, } Gents' Furnis'g.
- Will Langdon,
- Olof Larson,
- Ada Toles, } Queensware.
- Mrs. Bumgardner
- Geo. Howard, } Boot and Shoe
- C. J. Larson, } Department.
- Frank McCartor,
- John Gilstrap,
- C. G. James, } Grocery Dep't.
- J. N. Jolly,
- John Hanson,
- W. P. Hooper,
- Arnold Hooper, } Ge'n'l Salesmen.
- G. E. Luton,

**THE MOSCOW GROCERY COMPANY,**

C. C. Lieuallen.

The store of the Moscow Grocery Company is an old land mark on Main street. This house has been popular with city and country patrons alike for the last eleven years,

and it may be doubted if there is another house in Moscow where a greater amount of goods in the lines of staple and fancy groceries and provisions has been sold within the last decade than at this old stand.

The Moscow Grocery Company, though not incorporated under its present name until 1894, had its beginning in 1886, having been established at that time by its present proprietor, Mr. C. C. Lieuallen, though for a number of years in the time intervening between the years 1886 and 1894, Mr. Lieuallen was not particularly connected with the store.

The company carried a large stock of goods which go to make up the complement of a first-class modern grocery store. The amount, variety and quality of goods carried in stock, the attractive manner in which they are displayed, and the careful and painstaking manner in which patrons are served, warrant us in saying that this is the most complete modern grocery store in Moscow. A wagon is run for the free delivery of goods to city patrons, and the trade with ranchers and farmers is exceptionally large.

Mr. C. C. Lieuallen is a native of the State of Missouri. He was a pioneer in this part of the west, having settled at Walla Walla, Wash., in the early '70's. He was one of the pioneer settlers in Moscow, coming here in 1887 when the town was in embryo.

Mr. Lieuallen is an experienced merchant and commands the respect and confidence of his many patrons and the public in a marked degree. He is closely identified with every effort for the advancement of the interests of the city, and, taking a patriotic interest in public affairs, has always been influential in the councils of the people.

**HALL BROTHERS,**

Booksellers and Stationers.

This house, now one of the leaders in the several lines, in the

northwest, was established in 1891 by W. D. Wallace. The business was purchased by C. C. and R. L. Hall, under the style of Hall Brothers, in 1892, and has since been conducted by that firm.

The stock of miscellaneous and library books is very complete, especially in works suited to school and private libraries, as well as in holiday books of every description in their season. The house is recognized headquarters for school and college text books, and carries one of the largest stocks in this line in Idaho.

In office supplies Hall Brothers have one of the largest stocks ever brought into the state. This line includes all kinds of filing devices, inks, mucilage, pens, pen holders, letter and pencil tablets, typewriter and mimeograph supplies, etc., and is very complete in blank books of all kinds. The stock and assortment includes drafting and mathematical instruments, crayons, tube paints, water colors, drawing paper, and fancy stationery of every description. They are agents for the Globe Manufacturing Company's office supplies, school desks and furniture, for the Columbia bicycle, and for the Remington typewriter.

The Hall Brothers are natives of Oregon, and came from Independence, in that State, to Moscow, R. L. coming in 1888, and C. C. in 1889. C. C. was for some years a clerk in the dry goods house of Creighton & McClelland, now Creighton & Hall, and R. L. was about the same length of time employed as a clerk by W. D. Wallace, in the stationery business now owned by the Hall Brothers. Although born in a sister State, Moscow may justly claim the Hall Brothers as her own. They received their practical business training in Moscow, and made their first business venture here. They keep thoroughly abreast of the times in everything pertaining to the stationery business. They are eminently capable of conducting their business successfully, and amply merit the enviable reputation which they have gained among business men of Moscow and the public generally.

**GODFRED WEBER.****Harness & Saddlery.**

Godfred Weber, though still a young man, is the oldest harness-maker in the Palouse country, having established his first business in this city in 1879. He has, therefore, for sixteen years been identified with the trade and the people, and his goods have for many years been widely known among the ranchers, farmers and cattlemen of the State.

The stock of this house, which is one of the finest of the kind in the county and State, includes harness, saddles, bits, spurs, whips, robes, blankets, dusters and everything usually kept in a first-class harness shop.

Skilled workmen are employed in the manufacture of saddles and harness to order and to keep the stock supplied with first-class goods. Eastern goods are to some extent sold, but always as such and not under representation of being hand made. The sale of harness is largely local or confined to the country. Saddles are sold to a much greater distance. Mr. Weber having a large trade in this line with cattlemen all over the State.

In addition to the manufacture of harness and saddles, Mr. Weber makes a specialty of carriage trimming and repairing, and gives his personal attention to the work in this department. He is also agent for the J. I. Case threshing machine, and carries a full complement of extras for that machine. He is also agent for the Mitchell-Staver Company of Spokane.

Mr. Weber is a native of Germany. He came to the United States in 1871, locating in Walla Walla where he learned the tanner's trade. Having finished his time at that trade he went to Portland where he entered the employ of G. P. Congle, a well-known harness-maker, under whom he thoroughly learned the harness and saddlery business.

Mr. Weber has always taken a becoming interest in public affairs, ever working for the interests of the city in anything that would benefit it. Recognizing his true worth as a citizen, in 1891 the people elected him a member of the

second board of aldermen of Moscow. He was again elected to the position in the last spring election. He has been continuously connected with the fire department since its organization, and was for several years foreman of Hose Co. No. 1. For six months in the year 1894 he was chief of the fire department, but on account of failing health was compelled to resign.

As a citizen Mr. Weber is highly esteemed by all. In business circles none stand higher, and his fair and honorable dealings have won for him the confidence and good will of the public in a marked degree.

**CITY BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY.****S. W. Webster, Prop.**

Nothing else, perhaps, has contributed so much to lightening the drudgery of the housewife as the perfection of the modern system of baking, and the establishment of bakeries in all our towns and cities. Family baking day has no longer any terror for the housewife but fresh bread and rolls can be had delivered to one's door daily, and at such prices that it is real economy to buy bread ready baked.

The City Bakery and Confectionery was established by its genial proprietor, S. W. Webster, in February of the present year, and is a model of its kind in every particular. This bakery has an output at the present time of from 300 to 400 loaves of bread daily, besides a corresponding amount of fine cakes, pies, etc.

Mr. Webster is a caterer of life long experience, and makes a specialty of providing everything requisite in his line for weddings, banquets, parties, etc. He furnishes to order, at reasonable prices, wedding cakes, birthday cakes, fancy iced cakes, wine jellies, salads, madeira, citron, seed, fruit and small cakes, and all kinds of pastry fresh every day. The ice cream manufactured by this house contains only the best and purest cream and flavors, and is absolutely unrivalled. There is, in connection with the bakery, an oyster parlor, unexcelled in the city of Moscow, which

is justly popular with people of refinement, and it commands the very best trade in the city.

Mr. Webster gives his personal attention to the business in all its departments. He supplies the leading hotels, restaurants and grocers, as well as a large proportion of the families of Moscow. A line of fancy confectionery forms a part of the stock and is attractively displayed. All confections are bought from the leading manufacturing confectioners of the East, and contain a very complete line of French candies.

Mr. Webster is a native of the State of Ohio, but learned his trade in Indiana. He was for a time in business in Kansas, and came from that State to Idaho. For the past six years he has been a resident of this city, where, until he established the City Bakery and Confectionery he worked at his trade. As a citizen he is held in high esteem as a public spirited and honorable member of society, and as a man of sterling integrity as well.

**HALL & NAYLOR.****Agents & Brokers.**

Among the business changes of Moscow since the beginning of the present year the subject of this sketch is especially worthy of notice. The business is an old one, having been established in 1889 by E. C. Hall, of the present firm.

The scope of the firm's business includes fire and life insurance, negotiating loans, buying and selling mining stocks and mining properties, and dealing in improved and unimproved real estate both for the firm and for clients. The fact that Mr. Hall has for a number of years transacted a very large insurance business and that the firm is agent for six of the great fire insurance companies and two life insurance companies, is sufficient evidence that Hall & Naylor are prepared to serve their patrons well in their insurance business. The companies are the German American Insurance Company, the Caledonia Insurance Company, the British American Insurance Company, of Toronto, Canada; the Western Insurance Company, of Toronto, Canada; the Manchester Insurance

Company, of Manchester, England; the Springfield Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass.; the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, and the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, of Oakland, Cal. The six companies first named are among the great fire insurance companies of Europe and America; the last two are among our most reputable and trustworthy life insurance companies.

The firm handles both city and country property, and has listed for sale desirable ranch property throughout Idaho, wheat farms in the Palouse country, and choice building lots in Moscow and some of the most promising undeveloped mining properties in Idaho. The firm also makes a specialty of handling treasury stock for mining companies.

It is not too much to say that this is one of the most popular firms in Moscow. John L. Naylor is one of Moscow's pioneer citizens. He has been honored with public office, having been a county commissioner of Nez Perce county before the formation of Latah county, and has since been sheriff of Latah county. He is also widely known as a successful rancher and farmer.

E. C. Hall was brought by his parents to the Pacific coast when five years old, from Illinois. He grew to manhood in Polk county, Oregon. Mr. Hall came to Moscow in 1889. He has been for a number of years the leading insurance agent of Moscow and has served his fellow citizens both as a member of the city council and as a mayor of Moscow.

### **MOSCOW COMMISSION COMPANY,**

**Dealers in Hay, Grain, Flour,  
Feed, Etc.**

The Moscow, Commission Company is the style of a firm established in 1896, and conducted under the general management of O. McCartor. Besides doing an important business in buying and selling hay, grain, and feed on its own account, and running a chop mill, the firm is general agent for "Cream of Patents" flour, made at Vollmer, Idaho; for the Ed. Rawson lumber, shingle and planing

mill, situated nine miles east of Moscow, and does a general commission business. Something of the magnitude of its business may be had from the fact that the firm has sold over one thousand barrels of "Cream of Patents" flour, and has handled over three hundred tons of hay in the past year.

The agency for Rawson's mills makes the firm a dealer in rough and dressed lumber, lath, shingles and box timber. While nominally a commission house, this firm buys and sells outright, paying the cash market price for everything purchased. The firm, however, does a shipping and commission business, and solicits consignments of hay, grain, feed and other non-perishable produce. Liberal advances are made on desirable consignments. Account sales are promptly made in full, and money due shippers is promptly remitted. The firm buys and receives consignments direct from producers, and sells to both dealers and consumers. The firm handles coal and wood in car-load lots, and in less quantities, and delivers to patrons in all parts of the city.

The firm's chop and feed mill has a capacity of fifteen tons per day. The mill is situated on South Main street in Moscow, is both a merchant and a custom mill and is under the management of Dewitt Stevens, a member of the firm and an experienced mill man. Mr. Stevens came from Kansas, and has been a resident of Idaho many years. He is well and widely known, and universally popular.

Mr. O. McCartor is a native of Illinois. Few business men in Moscow are better or more favorably known. He was formerly in the grocery trade, and is, in fact, an all-around business man.

### **E. R. HEADLEY.**

**Dealer in Harness, Saddles,  
Horse Furnishings, Tents,  
Awnings, Etc.**

The harness and saddlery business now owned and conducted by E. R. Headley is the oldest house of its kind in Moscow. The business was established in 1879 by G. Weber. It was for a time subse-

quently conducted by Weber & McKenzie, and was in 1893 purchased by E. H. Headley. In succeeding to a business so well established, and with so extended a patronage, there were both risks and compensations incident to management. The risks and losses were greatly augmented by the panic of 1893, and the subsequent business depression. The compensations have resulted from the regular patronage of the best people of town and country commercially tributary to Moscow, and will reach the high business mark the present fall and coming winter.

The stock carried by this house covers the whole range of harness, saddles, robes, blankets, whips, tents and awnings and is especially full in everything in demand by farmers. There is a good supply of turf goods and ferrier's medicines. The manufacturing department employs from three to five skilled harness makers manufacturing harness to order and for the stock. All material used is the best obtainable, and excellence of workmanship is the rule.

E. R. Headley is not a harness maker by trade, but an experienced business man. He is a native of Illinois, and came to Moscow from that State in 1891. He helped to organize the Farmers' Bank of Moscow, and was its first president.

No better evidence could be given of the esteem and confidence in which Mr. Headley is held by his fellow citizens than may be found in the fact of his appointment and subsequent election as city treasurer of Moscow, in which office he is now serving his second term.

Mr. Headley has materially increased his stock of harness and horse furnishings to meet the expected requirements of his trade for the present fall and winter, and it is not too much to predict that his store will continue to be a first favorite with horse owners in town and country alike.

### **GRICE & SON.**

**Furniture Dealers & Undertakers.**

This is one of the leading mercantile houses of Moscow, and in point of stock carried and the ex-

tent of its trade, the largest of the kind in the State. The business was established in 1894 by Messrs. Thomas and Otto Grice, under the style of Grice & Son.

The stock carried by this house is so plainly indicated in the head of this article, that it only remains to say that it is the largest and most complete stock of the kind ever brought to Moscow, and includes everything in the line of furniture from the plain and serviceable quality used by the laboring man's family to the most exquisitely carved and upholstered furniture which adorns the homes of the wealthy. The extensive stock of furniture is supplemented by a very complete line of undertakers' goods, including burial robes, coffins, caskets and funeral supplies of every description. Messrs. Grice & Son make a specialty of picture frames, and have the largest stock of picture frame mouldings in the State.

The firm is a buyer in car-load lots, direct from the best factories in the United States, and is able to sell as cheaply as any other furniture house on the Pacific slope, San Francisco and Portland houses not excepted. The business occupies two well filled floors and a large gallery, one floor being forty by one hundred feet, and the other forty by seventy feet in area, and the gallery twenty-four by forty feet making in all 7,760 square feet. This immense space is for the greater part devoted to furniture. Undertakers' goods form an important but inconspicuous part of the stock, and funeral directing, embalming and undertaking are a part of the business. Mr. Thomas Grice is an experienced undertaker and a skilled embalmer, holding a diploma from the celebrated Clark school of embalming.

Messrs. Grice & Son were formerly in business in Braymer, Mo., and came from that State direct to Moscow. They have had many years experience in their special line of trade, and have built up a business in Moscow second to that of no other house of the kind in the State. The firm stands well in trade circles, and its individual members are highly esteemed by a wide circle of patrons and personal friends.

### CHARLES L. McCARTOR,

Druggist.

We note in the subject of this sketch one of the neatest drug stores one would wish to see. Besides the regular lines of drugs and chemicals usually carried in a first-class retail drug store, Mr. McCartor has a full line of standard patent and proprietary medicines, and a number of prepared remedies of his own compounding.

This business was established in 1892 by Fuller & McCartor. L. B. McCartor is the father of the present proprietor of the store. By catering to the best demands of the public, a business was established which has steadily grown until the store today enjoys a gratifying and profitable patronage of the best people of the city, and with the country population the establishment is equally popular.

Mr. McCartor has had a large experience in the compounding of prescriptions, and patrons can always feel assured that none but pure drugs will be used in the putting up of their prescriptions and that the orders of the physician will always be strictly adhered to.

Besides the ordinary stock pertaining particularly to a well appointed drug store, Mr. McCartor carries a generous selection of toilet articles, perfumery, stationery, cutlery, confectionery, cigars, etc. For the holiday trade the store will be especially attractive with a handsome display of goods appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. McCartor is a native of Indiana, though his early days were spent in the State of Illinois, where he acquired his early education. He came west, and to Moscow in 1890 and for several years was employed at clerking for some of Moscow's leading merchants. He was in business with his father for a time, and succeeded him in 1895. He has successfully managed the store since that time. He is a young man of sterling character and practical life. He is quick to see an opportunity and honorable in all business transactions. These elements of character have given him a worthily earned success and won for him the esteem and respect of the community.

### C. ANDERSON,

Carriage and Wagon Maker.

The delightful climate and almost continual sunshine which the Palouse country enjoys, together with the beautiful roads which connect it with all the surrounding country, make it an ideal locality for driving, and it is not surprising to learn that the percentage of persons who own their own vehicles here is unusually large. Naturally, where so many persons drive and use vehicles, the business of manufacturing them is of importance.

C. Anderson established himself in the wagon and carriage business in 1894, and is now the leader in all the Palouse country in his line. He is a practical carriage and wagon maker, and understands the entire business in all its details, and takes a pride in turning out first-class work. In evidence of the fact that the products of his shop give entire satisfaction to his customers, it is only necessary to add that since the time when he first established his business he has never been able to catch up with his orders.

Besides making carriages, wagons and sleighs to order Mr. Anderson makes a specialty of carriage painting, trimming and fine repairing. He is prepared to undertake, at the shortest possible notice, contracts to build buggies, wagons, carriages, road carts, express wagons, and delivery wagons, of every kind and description in the best workmanlike manner. He keeps a full supply of wagon, carriage and sleigh wood in stock, together with iron, steel and other supplies, sufficient for new work or any kind of repairing.

Mr. Anderson is a native of Denmark, but has been a citizen of the United States for many years. Previously to coming here in 1894, he was for several years engaged in the carriage and wagon making business in Genesee. His well-known integrity of character and correct business methods, together with his acknowledged skill in his trade are sufficient guarantee that the public will continue to be well served, and that his establishment will always occupy a prominent

place among the manufacturing industries of Moscow.

### IDAHO FRUIT AND PRODUCE COMPANY.

W. A. Lauder, Manager.

In a community where the cultivation of soil is to a great extent given to fruit growing, the wholesale and retail produce store becomes a prominent necessity of every important trade center. Add to this the fact that this section is the largest producer of grain and forage in the northwest, and it will be seen that the trade of a wholesale house like the subject of this sketch forms an important fraction of the sum total of the city's business.

It is not alone as a leading business house of Moscow that one is deserving of favorable mention, but, as well, because it offers a cash market for so large and valuable a product of the farms of the Palouse country. It should be stated that the Idaho Fruit and Produce Company is in no sense a commission house. Hay, grain feed and produce are bought and sold upon the market in carload lots, and less, or more, cash payment being the basis of all transactions.

The Idaho Fruit and Produce Company was established in June, 1896. It was organized by W. A. Lauder, the present manager of the company. An important part of the business of the company is done in hay, grain and feed, and their facilities for handling these commodities is unsurpassed in the Palouse country. In the fruit and produce department of the business, their trade this year will exceed that of any similar concern in the city or county. An idea of the extent of their fruit business may be gained from the fact that this year the company will handle between 15 and 20 carloads of apples, and this fall the company's large warehouse on Main street has been devoted almost exclusively to the storing and sorting for shipment of this fruit.

The Idaho Fruit and Produce Company is a ready buyer of well preserved fruits in any quantity, and ships fruit to all points in British Columbia and Montana.

Mr. Lauder, the manager of the company is a native of New York State. He was one of the early pioneers to Moscow, having settled here 15 years ago. He was interested in the Moscow Tile and Brick Yards for several years. He is well and favorably known to the people of the country commercially tributary to Moscow, as a thorough and energetic business man, prompt and reliable in all transactions. Farmers and fruit growers consigning produce, fruits and grain to this company may be assured of honorable and correct business methods.

### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

No city can be properly described without reference to its banks, and as these are secure and solid, or weak and uncertain, so will the institutions of the city be. The valuable and distinctive feature of Moscow—a wealth of fact not enjoyed to so large an extent by any other city within our knowledge—is that every enterprise of any magnitude represents almost wholly Moscow capital crystalized right here from the products of the land by nature in such abundance on every hand. Not only is it home owned money, but home-made money, and the management of it is in the same careful conservative and able hands that made it. A notable instance is the subject of this sketch, the First National Bank, one of the bold corner stones that form the solid structure of the city. The bank was organized and chartered in October, 1885. Its incorporators were Miles C. Moore, Henry Baker, Edward Baker and William Baker. All of these names retired from the management of the institution in 1889, when A. T. Gilbert was elected to the presidency.

The bank is eligibly located in its own handsome building, and is fitted up in first-class modern style. The vaults are fire and burglar-proof, safe deposit boxes are rented by the month or year, and every convenience is provided for the dispatch of business and the accommodation of patrons.

The First National Bank has a capital of \$50,000 and a surplus of

\$50,000, with annual deposits aggregating nearly \$200,000. Able management, assisted by the patronage of prominent business men of the city, placed the bank in the front rank of Idaho's financial institutions from the very start, and when the great financial panic passed over the land, testing to the uttermost the monetary institutions of the country, the First National Bank of Moscow stood firm, and without closing its doors for one moment during business, weathered the storm, and proved itself entitled to move with the most stable financial institutions of the State.

The officers of the First National Bank are well and widely known in financial circles. A. T. Gilbert is the president; F. N. Gilbert, cashier, and W. L. Payne, assistant cashier. The directory of the bank is composed of some of the most solid men of the State. They are: Judge Warren Truitt, K. O. Skatteboe, C. A. Gilbert, A. T. Gilbert and M. E. Gilbert.

The officers and directors are men of wide experience in the banking business. They are too well and favorably known in business and financial circles throughout the State of Idaho to need introduction by the MIRROR.

### SOUTH MAIN STREET MARKET.

E. Henry Weinman, Prop.

The South Main Street Meat Market was established in September 1896, by E. Henry Weinman, its present owner. When it is realized that this market is only a little over a year old, the volume of its business is surprising. The amount of it may be better understood from a statement of the fact that according to present sales it requires, to supply this market for one year with fresh beef, mutton, pork and veal, the slaughtering of two hundred and forty head of beef cattle, two hundred and fifty fat hogs, two hundred sheep, and a like number of veal calves. Fish, poultry and game are also sold, and a wagon is run for the accommodation of city and suburban patrons. Mr. Weinman has his own abba-

toir, and buys from the farmers and stockmen of the surrounding country so that money paid into the market for meats goes immediately back into circulation in the community. The market is provided with modern refrigerating facilities, and ice is put up in sufficient quantities to last through the season of warm weather. The principal business of this market is supplying the Moscow family trade, but a considerable trade at wholesale is also done with the country.

E. Henry Weinman was born in Germany, but he has been ten years in the United States, and eight years in Moscow. He worked for wages here a number of years for other markets, and is a practical and experienced butcher. This proverbial German thrift and sterling worth which have enabled him to rise from the position of employee to proprietor is sufficient guarantee that he will continue to prosper and that he will in time become financially one of the solid men of Moscow.

### W. G. EMERY

The Photographer.

No branch of business has been more rapidly or scientifically developed in the two last decades than that of photography. It has called to its aid the most skilled inventors and the most careful students of art. But while there are many photographers who produce results far superior to those obtainable a few years ago, there are yet too few who can really be termed artists. That Mr. Emery is one of the few who excel is amply attested, not alone by the excellent productions of his gallery in Moscow, but as well by the fact of his having been staff photographer for some of the best illustrated publications on the continent.

W. G. Emery was born in California, and has lived all his life on the Pacific coast. He studied photography both as a science and an art. He has traveled extensively on the coast in quest of interesting natural scenery, and has a large collection of views extending from Mexico to British Columbia. He

made a trip in the interest of "Outing" and other magazines in 1894, which extended to Russia, Japan, the Hawaiian Islands, Tahaita and Alaska, and Russian Seal Islands. He is an interesting descriptive writer, and as may be seen from the historical sketches of Moscow in this publication, an interesting chronicler of events as well.

Mr. Emery was for some years a leading photographer of Portland, Oregon. On his return from his trip abroad, in 1895, he opened a gallery at Pullman. He opened his gallery at Moscow about a year ago. Mr. Emery is ably assisted by Mrs. Emery whose artistic skill is no less worthy than her husband's. They are also alike popular with patrons and with their host of friends.

### MOSCOW BREWERY.

F. L. Koehler, Proprietor.

The Moscow Brewery was built by Otto Fries, in 1882, and is Moscow's only brewery. The plant, a small one at first, with a capacity for manufacturing only five barrels of beer per day, has been improved and enlarged in capacity for the production of from twenty to thirty barrels of the finest lager beer per day.

Mr. Koehler purchased the Moscow brewery plant and the business from the First National Bank of Moscow in 1895, and has since conducted it with an increasing business and success. The brewery, as modernized by Mr. Koehler, is now, except as to its capacity, almost a duplicate of the best modern breweries. Ice is put up in sufficient quantities to keep the vaults at the desired low temperature during the warm weather, and also, for sale. A wagon is run for the accommodation of city patrons, and to facilitate the shipment of beer to outside points.

Mr. Koehler takes personal charge of every brew made. He uses only the best Palouse grown barley, and best Oregon and Washington hops. He makes his own malt, and makes only pure malt and hops lager beer. It is an interesting fact that the exceptionally pure water used is especially

adapted to making a strictly pure lager beer, and that the product of the Moscow Brewery is the equal in flavor and keeping qualities of the best beer made in the east.

Mr. Koehler is an experienced German brewer, but has been many years in the United States. He was formerly in business in Spokane, and from that city came to Moscow in 1891. He was a member of the firm of Neiderstadt, Scholer & Koehler, which built the Latah brewery. Notwithstanding the failure of that enterprise Mr. Koehler had abiding faith in Moscow as being a good point for the brewing industry. He has proved his opinion to have been well founded, by his ultimate success, and he is esteemed, not only as one of the best brewers in the northwest, but as a straight-forward, responsible business man as well.

### ELDER BROTHERS,

Farm and Harvesting Machinery, Wagons, Buggies, &c.

Hardly a better evidence could be advanced of the fact that Moscow stands well in the lead in the Palouse country in the sale of agricultural implements than is found in the establishment of the firm of Elder Brothers here in April of the present year. The firm began business with a very large and complete stock of Bain wagons, Moline plows, Monitor drills and Seeders, Hodges Headers, Deering Binders and Mowers, Buffalo Pitts Engines and Threshers, and the various smaller implements which go to make up a complete stock of the kind.

It is gratifying to state that so great was the demand that the firm sold out everything in stock in the lines of harvesting and threshing machinery, and, as well, all it could get by fast freight and special order from the factories.

This firm is agent for the goods above named, and carries parts of all machines and threshers sold in stock. If any thing may be spoken of as the specialty of a house handling lines of machinery so much in demand and popular, the Buffalo Pitts engines and threshers may be said to be an important specialty.

of Elder Brothers. This celebrated thresher has helped, perhaps more than any other threshing machine, to make the civilization of the West a possibility. Beginning in 1851 as a one and two horsepower threshing machine, the Pitts has constantly kept pace with every improvement that has been made, and stands today as it did in 1851, one of the most perfect threshing machines on the continent or on the globe.

D. S. and C. S. Elder are natives of Pennsylvania. The former has been nearly twenty years in the West, and was a trusted employe of Knapp, Burrell & Co., for eight years, at Dayton, and at Pomeroy, Wash. Subsequently to his employment with that well-known firm, Mr. Elder engaged in business on his own account, at Pomeroy, in association with his brother C. S., who came West about six years ago. D. S. is one of the best known agricultural implement and machinery men in the Palouse country. Both brothers are highly esteemed for their business integrity, and the firm commands the entire confidence of the people.

It will be of interest to add that I. C. Hattabaugh, also of Pennsylvania, has been connected with this house since its opening. It is not too much to say the firm could not have made a better choice of a salesman and assistant. Mr. Hattabaugh came to the Palouse country in 1878. He was auditor and recorder of Nez Perce county, has been treasurer of Latah county, has been for some years a member of the Moscow school board and has held other positions of trust and responsibility. He is widely and favorably known as one of Moscow's most popular citizens.

### W. A. BAKER,

#### New and Second-Hand Goods

There is probably not a man in Moscow, who, in his business career has manifested a more discriminating judgment of the wants of the public than W. A. Baker. He was the first merchant to establish a regular business as a dealer in new and second-hand goods

combined, and has continued a leader in this line of trade. Beginning in 1891, with a stock predominating in second-hand goods, he the following year began adding more largely to his stock of new goods, and has since continued to add to it, both in variety and quantity, until the stock of new goods now largely predominates.

Mr. Baker is a buyer direct from the factories of the Pacific coast and the east in all lines of goods handled, especially in the case of furniture and stoves. His stock of furniture is both attractive and complete in variety of plain, serviceable goods and in the finer grade. He is manufacturer's agent for the celebrated "Stately" stoves and ranges, manufactured at Quincy, Ills., and for the no less well-known "Belleville" stoves and ranges, manufactured at Belleville, Ills.

He buys job lots of everything, and, buying for cash, at a bargain, is enabled to give his customers bargains. The system of exchanging new furniture for old offers a great saving to many families having old furniture too good to be thrown away, but wishing to refurbish their homes. The second-hand stock offers no less an opportunity to do so in the purchase of second-hand furniture. It is pertinent to state in this connection, that all second-hand furniture is overhauled and thoroughly renovated before being offered for sale, and in many instances is almost as good as new.

Mr. Baker owns his own business property, runs one of the finest delivery wagons in Moscow for the delivery and transfer of goods bought or sold, and gives his personal attention to every department of his business.

W. A. Baker was born in the state of Virginia, but was taken by his parents to the state of Indiana, when a child, and came with them to the Pacific coast when sixteen years of age. He grew to manhood in Oregon, and resided in that state until 1887, when he came to Idaho. He was a successful rancher before engaging in business. He served his fellow-citizens of Moscow three years as city marshal, and is easily one of Moscow's most popular merchant's.

### W. L. SHAW & CO.

#### Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Notions, Etc.

Measured by the number of people it supplies with the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life, the general merchandise establishment of Messrs. W. L. Shaw & Co., located on Main street, and occupying the entire lower floor of the Skatteboe block, is one among the leading stores of Moscow.

Although opened but a few months ago, the store is so well stocked that it is an excellent counterpart, in miniature, of the immense department stores of larger cities, and the business is carried on in the same complete and systematic manner. The dry goods department, one of the principal features of the establishment, is thoroughly up-to-date, the goods are all fresh and new, and were selected with special care for the needs of the trade. The latest productions of the mills, in dress goods, are here attractively displayed, and the prices are the lowest that can possibly be made for goods of the same quality. In the cloak and suit department the very newest and most stylish designs may be found. In the other departments, too numerous to mention, a full stock is carried in men's and boys' clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes, blankets, comforts, notions, etc. Staple and fancy groceries and provisions constitute a very important department of this establishment, and by fair dealings and honest prices Messrs. Shaw & Co. are fast building up a trade of which many older houses might well be proud.

This firm is sole agent in Moscow for the celebrated clothing for men and boys, manufactured by Kohn Bros., of Chicago. The clothing made by this firm is of such high and durable a quality, and at the same time sold at such moderate prices, that it is in demand far beyond the expectations of the proprietors of the store.

Every detail of the business is systematized by the most modern methods. A mailing department assures prompt attention to all orders by letter, so that out-of-town

patrons can be served as quickly as the mails can come and go.

Mr. Shaw, the active member of the firm, is a Bostonian by birth, and has been in the west about fifteen years. He came to Moscow from Madison, Nebraska, where he had several years' experience in the general merchandise business. He is a careful and experienced business man, and is a valuable addition to the already long list of conservative and public spirited men who have helped the city of Moscow to reach the high commercial standing she now enjoys.

### DR. W. W. WATKINS.

There is no more interesting history than is found in biographical sketches of those who make history. Dr. William W. Watkins is one of Moscow's representative citizens to whom such distinction may be appropriately accorded. From almost the day of his arrival in Moscow, to make his home here, in June, 1887, Dr. William W. Watkins has been to a greater or less extent identified with every organized effort to promote the interests of the community and the welfare of the people. He helped to organize the Idaho State Medical Society, was the first president, and in that capacity signed his own certificate permitting him to practice his profession in Idaho. He has been president of the Board of Pharmacy of Latah county since 1891. He is a member of the American Medical Association; is an ex-member of the St. Louis Medical Society; is surgeon for several life insurance companies, and is U. S. pension examiner. He was the permanent chairman of the first Republican State Convention held in Idaho, and while not a bitter partisan, always takes a becoming interest in his party councils and in public measures. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of other fraternal organizations, and is prominent in all of them.

Dr. William Woodbury Watkins was born in 1846 at Warner, N. H. He was educated in the best schools of his native state and at the St. Louis Medical College. He matriculated as a medical student in 1868, and graduated with honors as an M. D., in 1872. His last year at

college, in addition to study and attending lectures, was devoted to practice as an assistant physician and surgeon in the U. S. Marine Hospital and City Hospital at St. Louis.

Dr. Watkins was, soon after his graduation, appointed physician and surgeon to the lead mines in LaMotte, Madison county, Mo. He returned to St. Louis in 1880, and opened an office in that city. In 1884 he was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, but declined the position on account of failing health. Three years later, as previously stated, he came to Moscow.

Besides devoting himself assiduously to his profession and keeping abreast of the times, both as a duty and a pleasure, Dr. Watkins is one of the leaders in his profession, in quest of new truths of science. He is a forceful and lucid writer, and is a frequent contributor to the leading medical journals. He is popular alike as a trusted physician and as an esteemed citizen.

### DR. W. A. ADAIR.

The wonderful discoveries made in the past few years in the science of electricity as a curative agent, and especially that part which applies to electro-therapeutics, so far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of scientists as to have, to some extent, revolutionized preconceived ideas of treatment for many diseases. S. A. Monell, M. D., of New York, a celebrated authority, says: "No other agent equals static electricity in combating hysterical states and associated conditions. It furnishes our best method of treating functional and nervous diseases. It surpasses all other forms of electricity in dealing with stiffened, contracted and paralytic muscles, etc. The ease with which it will often conquer an obstinate case is one of the most surprising things in electro-therapeutics."

In view of the great advance that has been, and is being made in this science, it is of interest to state that Moscow has, in Dr. W. A. Adair, a specialist in the prac-

tice of electro-therapeutics, who has had twenty years study and practice in the profession. Dr. Adair was a farmer's boy, and was born in Montgomery county, Iowa. He took up the study of his profession before his majority, and has, by continued study, kept pace with all the later discoveries. His office is equipped with one of Prof. Atkinson's latest celebrated electrical machines used in the treatment of diseases, and with every other appliance requisite for the latest approved electro-therapeutic treatment. He does an office practice and makes a specialty of rupture, hydrocele, varicocele, fistula goitre and piles.

Dr. Adair came to Moscow in 1894, from Kansas City, Kansas, where he had practiced for ten years. He makes monthly trips to Wardner, Wallace and Murray, and treats patients from all sections at his Moscow office in the Smith-Dolson block. It is not too much to say that Dr. Adair has performed many remarkable cures, and that he possesses the confidence of the public to a marked degree.

### H. R. SMITH,

City Attorney.

H. R. Smith is a native of the "Badger" state. He was born in 1853, and in 1876, at the age of twenty-three, graduated from Oshkosh Normal school. Having received his diploma and certificate to teach, Mr. Smith devoted the succeeding eleven years of his life to teaching in the schools of his native state. He was conductor of the State Institute from 1885 until 1888, in which latter year he came west and settled on a farm ten miles from Moscow, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1892. In that year Mr. Smith moved to Moscow, and in the fall of the same year was chosen as a candidate for Probate Judge, on the Republican ticket. He was elected by a liberal majority, and filled his office for the full term of two years, with an ability which won him the respect of his opponents and the praise of his constituents.

Mr. Smith was admitted to the

bar in the early part of the year, 1895, and is at present serving the citizens of Moscow as their City Attorney, an office which he fills with honor to his trust and credit to himself. He is also attorney for the town of Juliaetta, Latah county, Idaho. Besides performing his duties as a public official, Mr. Smith enjoys a large private practice, and numbers among his clients many of the leading business men, firms and corporations of the state.

We may add, in conclusion, that Mr. Smith is no less prominent in church and social circles than he is as a politician. He is an elder of the Presbyterian Church and is Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School.

#### **JUDGE WM. PERKINS.**

Judge William Perkins, Probate Judge and Ex-officio School Superintendent for Latah county, was elected to his present office at the general election, in 1896, on the People's ticket.

Judge Perkins has had an active and interesting career since entering manhood. He was born in Southern Illinois, in 1848, and received his early education in the public schools of that state. He entered the army when scarcely seventeen years of age, and was one of Sherman's army on his celebrated march from Atlanta to the sea, as a member of Battery H., First Missouri Light Artillery. He served until the close of the war, after which he taught school two terms and then attended the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating in 1873. He came west in 1874, and taught school for a number of years in Nevada, California and Colorado, occupying his leisure time in the study of law. In 1891 he became a citizen of Idaho, and engaged in the hotel business at Juliaetta. He again engaged in teaching and kept up his legal studies. He was married in 1880, his bride being Miss Bella Summerfield, of Nevada. His oldest daughter is now attending the University of Idaho.

Judge Perkins was elected to his office over three popular competitors. It is not too much to add that Judge Perkins is one of Idaho's most esteemed citizens.

#### **A. RYRIE,**

**Mayor of Moscow.**

A. Ryrie was born in the year 1865, and owes his nativity to the northern part of Scotland. He was educated across the water and came to the United States in 1888, going directly to Portland, Oregon, where he at once became associated with the Oregon Mortgage Company, L't'd. It was as agent for this well-known corporation that Mr. Ryrie came the following year to Moscow.

Mr. Ryrie was elected to his present office, Mayor of Moscow, on the Citizen's ticket, at the city election in April of the present year. He had held the appointive office of Deputy Assessor of Caitness county, when a resident of his native land.

In 1893, Mayor Ryrie, then a private citizen, led to the altar Miss H. L. Watkins, of this city.

#### **D. RUSSELL MORRIS, J. P.**

**Agent for Wanamaker & Brown.**

It is a good indication of the prosperity of Idaho that its justices of the peace have to follow some other calling than performing their official duties. In the instance of Justice of the Peace D. Russell Morris, the side line, so to speak, is an agency for Wanamaker & Brown, one of the greatest tailoring and gent's furnishing firms on the continent.

Besides ready-made clothing, caps and a full line of gent's furnishing samples, Mr. Morris carries samples of over one thousand different kinds of goods for men's, youths' and boys' suits and ladies' capes and cloaks. He takes measures by the actual measurement system, and guarantees a perfect fit in all instances. It takes only two weeks from the time of selecting the goods and having measure taken until the suit is delivered, and it is a fact worthy of the consideration of all that this firm makes suits and cloaks to order for the same price at which ready-made cloaks and suits are usually sold.

D. Russell Morris was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, in 1874, and was educated at Ashton, S. D. and at the University of Idaho. He came to Moscow in 1890. He was appointed to his present office in June, 1897, by the county commissioners of Latah county, and is the youngest justice of the peace in Idaho.

#### **T. BOYD MCBRYDE, D.D.S.**

It is gratifying to our sentiments of patriotism that the dentists of the United States lead the world in their profession. The American dentists of London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, whose fame has made American dentistry celebrated the world over, have their equals in skill in many American cities, and it is the exception if an American town of a few thousand population does not have a resident dentist equal in skill to the best dentists of the capital cities of Europe. Indeed, it may be doubted if, in the matter of improved instruments and appliances, the office of the average dentist in the United States does not, as a rule, outrank those of the most celebrated dentists of other countries. The reason is not far to seek. America being the mother of dentistry, Americans have been the inventors of nearly all the improved instruments in use the world over.

In view of the above fact it is especially gratifying to state that as a class the dentists of Idaho stand in the front rank of the profession in the Northwest. Moscow is represented in the Idaho State Dental Association by T. Boyd McBryde, D. D. S., who will deliver a clinic before the Association at its next meeting in June, 1898.

Dr. McBryde is a native of the "Keystone" state, but received his professional education at the Tennessee Dental College, at Knoxville, in that state. Immediately following his graduation he became clinical instructor and demonstrator of operative dentistry in the dental department of the Tennessee Medical College, a position which he held two years, and until he resigned to come to the Pacific coast. The doctor came to Moscow in December 1892, soon after beginning the practice of his profession, and

gained immediate and favorable recognition from the profession and in the best circles of town and country alike. His dental parlors, at rooms 4, 5 and 6 Brown block, are fitted up with every convenience and requisite of his profession, and it is not too much to add that Dr. McBryde enjoys the esteem of many friends and the confidence of the public.

It is interesting as showing something of what American dentists have done abroad to reprint the following from a New York paper: "The announcement is made that Dr. Evans, the dentist, whose wealth is variously estimated at from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000, will spend a part of his huge fortune in creating and maintaining educational institutions in different cities of this country one of which will be the greatest dental university of the world, to be established at Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Evans was dentist to Napoleon the Third, and to the Empress Eugene, and made his fortune in Paris."

### MOSCOW BICYCLE WORKS.

G. F. Albright, Proprietor.

The subject of this sketch is at once the popular resort of Moscow for wheelmen and the recognized headquarters for bicycle parts and for everything usually found in a first-class cycle shop. It is not a bicycle agency, but, instead, a place where you can buy any bicycle on the market at Spokane prices, can get any kind of bicycle repaired and can rent wheels.

G. F. Albright is well-known as a skilled mechanic, who devotes his time and attention almost exclusively to the bicycle trade and to repairing. His shop is equipped with a fine lathe and other machine tools used in this class of machine work. There are now so many makes of wheels upon the market competing for popular favor, that Mr. Albright has decided not to handle any one wheel to the exclusion of others; but, instead, to be prepared to furnish any bicycle a patron may wish to purchase.

G. F. Albright is a native of

Minnesota, and came from Minneapolis to Moscow six years ago. He owns and conducts the only bicycle works in Moscow, guarantees all his work, is courteous and obliging to all patrons, and is accordingly very popular with ladies and knights of the wheel.

### THE GOLDEN RULE DEPARTMENT STORE.

A. S. Brake, Proprietor.

The Golden Rule Department Store is one of the number of new business houses established in Moscow since the beginning of the year 1897. This house is to all practical purposes for the customer a duplicate of the great department stores of the east, except as to quantity and variety of goods carried in stock. It is the boast of the great department stores that they carry practically everything wanted for use in the various industries and in the home. The Golden Rule modestly claims only to carry a very complete stock of ladies' furnishings and notions, boots and shoes, clothing for men, youths and boys, mackintoshes and rubber goods, gent's furnishings, tinware and house furnishing goods, and to sell everything at a price to justify the management in asking a fair share of public patronage.

It might go without saying that to sell cheaply the merchant must first have bought his goods in the cheapest market and at the lowest price for which they are sold to the trade. There is conclusive evidence that all goods sold to the Golden Rule are so purchased, in the fact that A. S. Brake, the proprietor, is an old experienced commercial traveler for the very lines of goods he now handles. It may be stated as a commonly accepted fact that drummers are, as a class, among the best informed of all business callings. They learn and know the market value of goods of various lines, even more accurately than manufacturers of any one or two lines or the general merchant. Hence, we repeat it to be a fair inference that, other things being equal, the old experienced drummer who has settled in business for himself has much the advantage

of the average merchant in buying goods either from the jobber or manufacturer.

A. S. Brake is a native of West Virginia. He was educated for a business career, and was for many years on the road as a commercial traveler for Chicago and Kansas City wholesale houses. His frequent visits to the west, together with his wish to leave the road for a settled business decided him to establish a business in Moscow, which he did in June last. It is with pleasure we state that Mr. Brake reports not only a very gratifying condition of trade, but that his sales have been much larger than he had anticipated, and that they are constantly increasing. He has, accordingly, doubled his orders for winter goods, in all lines, and is prepared to offer bargains in prices and satisfaction in quality to all patrons at the Golden Rule, one door from the Moscow Bank corner.

### RED FRONT LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE.

C. H. Childers, Proprietor.

The Red Front Livery, Feed and Sale Stable is not only one of the most popular livery establishments of Moscow, but, as well, the largest and most completely equipped. The building is a mammoth two-story structure, covering an area of 100x100 feet, with ample yard room, and is one of the finest in use for livery purposes in the state. The business was established years ago, and for the past three years has been owned by C. H. Childers.

In point of stock, vehicles and the general paraphernalia which go to make up a first-class livery stable, no expense has been spared, and in point of equipment this stable is not surpassed by any in the state. From fifteen to twenty head of horses are kept for livery purposes, among them fine roadsters for gentlemen's driving, gentle horses for ladies' driving, fine carriage horses and ladies' and gentlemen's riding horses.

As is indicated by the title of this sketch, this is also a feed stable. It has a capacity for housing sixty head of horses and all the vehicles,

harness, etc., for their use. Horses are boarded and stabled by the day, week or month, and private rigs are cared for at reasonable rates.

As a sales stable the Red Front ranks among the first of the state. Mr. Childers, born the son of a farmer and stockman, early in life made the acquaintance of man's equine friend, and years of experience with the noble animal in after life have made him a thorough horseman. It is this knowledge of horses and their respective values, together with the state-wide reputation Mr. Childers has won for honesty and fairness between buyer and seller, that has made the Red Front a popular resort for horsemen, and the one place which is sought in perfect confidence by the buyer and seller alike.

C. H. Childers was born a "Web-foot", having first seen the light in the beautiful valley of the Willamette. He has lived all his life in the Northwest, and several years in the immediate vicinity of Moscow. He came to this city from Pomeroy, in 1892, and was prior to becoming proprietor of the Red Front, well-known as the owner of the O. K. Stable.

### **JAY WOODWORTH,**

**Clerk of District Court and Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder.**

Jay Woodworth, Clerk of the District Court and Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder, first saw the light in the town of Gallatin, Montana, in the year 1867. Leaving his native state, to come to Idaho, when a youth, he may almost be claimed as a native son. He was educated in Lewiston, having attended the city schools of the pioneer city from the time of his enrollment in the grammar grades, in 1882, until 1886.

Mr. Woodworth's first political preferment was in 1887, when, at the age of twenty, he served Nez Perce county (then not divided) as Deputy Recorder. Two years later he came to Moscow and was for some time engaged in the abstract business, as a member of the Latah County Abstract and Title Guarantee Company. In 1894, however, he disposed of his interest in

the business of the above named company, that he might assume the duties of office then recently conferred upon him by a majority vote in the November election, in which Mr. Woodworth had been chosen by his party as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, of which the successful candidate is also ex-officio Auditor and Recorder.

Mr. Woodworth is a striking example of the energetic and enterprising young western man, who causes so frequent remark among eastern people traveling through the western states. As a politician and a business man he has made a career no less commendable than it has been successful, and his character as a citizen and public officer is above reproach.

### **MOSCOW MUSIC HOUSE.**

**Rev. Mark Baskerville, Prop.**

This is the newest among Moscow's new mercantile houses. The amount of goods so far in stock includes pianos and organs from the most celebrated makers, and White sewing machines. The house is agent for Knabe pianos, Emerson pianos, and Mason & Hamlin pianos and organs, and for the celebrated White sewing machine. The house will have a branch agency at Spokane and one at Walla Walla, and will sell pianos, organs and sewing machines all over eastern Washington and Idaho. This house pays cash for all instruments, gets discounts accordingly, and sells below Spokane prices.

The Moscow house will be largely under the direction of Mrs. Mark Baskerville, a lady who by education and culture, and a wide knowledge of musical instruments is well qualified for the position.

Both Rev. Mark Baskerville and Mrs. Baskerville are natives of England. They have, however, been thirteen years in the United States. Rev. Mark Baskerville is a regularly ordained clergyman of the congregational church. He has held pastorates at Sprague and other places on the Pacific coast, and is well and widely known. He has recently, on account of failing health, retired from the pulpit

with the hope of finding restored health under a change of occupation.

Besides the general business of the Moscow Music House and its branches, which will claim most of his attention, Rev. Mark Baskerville will conduct the Fidelity Loan agency, of which he is the originator. This agency negotiates first mortgage real estate loans for ministers, school teachers, ladies and private parties generally, who desire an absolutely safe, just and profitable investment.

It is pertinent to state that this Agency offers an excellent opportunity for farmers to readjust mortgages they are not able to wholly pay up, and make an important saving in interest.

However willingly the MIRROR might commend the Moscow Music House, the Fidelity Loan Agency and Rev. Mark Baskerville, the following references speak more loudly.

#### REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

President S. B. L. Peabody, B. A. D. D., Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.

Rev. H. H. Wycoff, Western Agent Congregational Church Building Society, Oakland, Cal.

Rev. A. J. Bailey, Superintendent Congregational Home Missions, Seattle, Wash.

Rev. E. J. Singer, Agent Congregational S. S. and Publication Society, Spokane, Wash.

Rev. Wm. Davies, Pastor Second Congregational Church, Spokane, Wash.

Fidelity National Bank, Spokane, Wash.

First National Bank, Moscow, Idaho.

First Bank of Tekoa, Tekoa, Wash.

Mount & Merritt, Attorneys, Spokane, Wash.

Elmendorf & Elmendorf, Investors, Spokane, Wash.

Sparks Bros., Investors, Tekoa, Wash.

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS

Of the University of Idaho.

FRANKLIN B. GAULT, M. S., A. M., President. Political Science, Logic and Political Economy. B. S., Cornell College, Iowa, 1877; M. S. 1880. A. M., 1897; Superintendent of Schools, Tama, Iowa, 1877-81; Mason City, Iowa, 1881-83; Pueblo (District 20), Colorado, 1883-88; Tacoma, Washington, 1888-92; President University of Idaho 1892-; Member American Academy of Science; American Academy of Political and Social Science; American Economic Association; American Statistical Association.

CHARLES WILLIAM McCURDY, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry. B. Sc., Michigan State College, 1881; Asst Supt. Michigan School for the Blind, 1882-83; Post Graduate in Biology, Michigan State College, 1883-85; M. Sc., 1885; Supt Schools, Sand Beach, Mich., 1884-88; Instructor in Chemistry and Biology, Winona High School, 1888-93; Post Graduate in Chemistry, Universities of Wisconsin and Wooster, 1889-93; Sc. D., Milton College, 1892; Ph. D., Wooster University, 1896; Member of the American Chemical Society.

WILLARD K. CLEMENT, Ph. D., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages. A. B., Colby University of Michigan, 1892; Student, Universities of Jena and Leipzig, 1884-88; Instructor in Classics, Lake Forest University, 1888-90; Instructor in Latin, University of Michigan, 1890-93.

LOUIS F. HENDERSON, Ph., B., Professor of Botany. Ph. B., Cornell University, 1874; Teacher in the McClure Military Academy, Oakland, Cal., 1874-75; Professor of Language, Albany Collegiate Institute, 1875-76; Teacher of Botany, Latin and French, Portland, Ore., High School, 1877-89; Assistant Commissioner at the World's Fair for the State of Washington. Department of Botany and Forestry, 1892-93.

JOHN M. ALDRICH, M. S., Professor of Zoology. B. S., South Da-

kota Agricultural College, 1888; M. S., 1891; M. S., University of Kansas, 1893; Assistant in Zoology and Entomology, South Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station, 1889-92.

LIEUT. EDWARD R. CHRISMAN, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics; Adjunct Professor of Mathematics. First Lieutenant, U. S. A., United States Military Academy, 1888; Special Course in Electricity and its application to Sub-Marine Mining, Willets Point, New York Harbor, 1891-92.

HARRIETT E. CUSHMAN, A. M., Preceptress. Professor of English, A. B., Oberlin College, 1881; A. M., 1886; Teacher of History and Literature, Chicago Ladies' Seminary, 1881-83; Principal Young Women's Department, and Instructor in Rhetoric, Fisk University, 1883-86; Instructor in Greek and Mathematics, Oahu College, Honolulu, H. I., 1888-91; Assistant Principal of Preparatory Department and Instructor in Greek, Whitman College, 1892-93.

JOHN E. BONEBRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Professor Physics. B. S., Northwestern University, 1893; A. M., Wooster University, 1897.

F. G. FRINK, B. S. Graduated Michigan University in B. S. Course in Civil Engineering, 1886 Assistant Engineer upon "Big 4," on Chicago & Alton, and Chicago & Northwestern. Draughtsman and Computer on Architectural Iron; Vierling & McDowell Iron Mines; Supt. of Construction, Smead & Co. Iron Works. Four years in charge of Architectural Drawing, Chicago Manual Training High School; Principal Drawing Department of Chicago Atheneum.

A. S. MILLER, Ph. D., Graduate Keystone State Normal School, Pennsylvania; A. M. Wichita University, 1890, Ph. D. in 1892. A. B. and A. M. Leland Stanford University, 1895. Ph. D., Heidelberg University, 1895. Chemist, Assayer and Mining Engineer, Auburn, California. Did the practical work in metallurgy, and in the milling of ores in the Nevada Metallurgical Works of San Francisco, 1896, and practical work in Civil and Mining Engineering in the

employ of the School of Engineering, San Francisco, Cal. 1897.

S. ANNETTE BOWMAN, Instructor in Free Hand and Industrial Drawing. Graduate, Illinois State Normal University; Special Student, School of Design, Davenport, Iowa; Studied Wood Carving with Herr Behm of Vienna; Modeling, Johann Gelert, Sculptor; Asst. Principal of Rock Island, Ill., High School; Teacher of Drawing in Ill. State Normal Univ.; Supervisor of Drawing, Tacoma Public Schools, 1890-92.

SARAH E. POF, B. L., Instructor in English. B. L., Wilber College, 1889; Instructor in Portland City Schools.

I. J. COGSWELL, Director of Music, Graduate of Chicago Musical College.

J. J. ANTHONY, Instructor in Woodwork.

FLORENCE M. CORBETT, A. B., Instructor in Latin and English, Graduate University of Idaho, '96.

A. P. ADAIR, C. E., Instructor in Mathematics and Engineering. B. C. E., University of Idaho, 1896; C. E., 1897.

FLORA P. MOORE, B. S. Instructor in German and History. B. S., Northwestern University, '96.

FRED. A. HUNTLEY, B. S. A. Instructor in Agricultural and Horticulture; B. S. A., Iowa Agricultural College, 1884. Colorado Agricultural College; Colorado Experiment Station; Washington Experiment Station.

BLANCHE SCHOFIELD, A. B. English and Physical Culture, A. B. South Dakota University. Graduate of the Sargent School of Physical Training, Cambridge, Mass.

STELLA M. ALLEN, Ph'd. B., Librarian. Graduate University of Idaho, 1896.