



Seventy·Five Years Ago in the West

HERE in the West 75 years ago our great industrial centers of today were barren, unpopulated wastes, our cities were rude pioneer settlements, and much of our vast farm land, which now produces in such bounty, was arid desert stretches.

We believe it is not only interesting, but important for all of us to take an occasional look into this colorful past that we may better judge the future.

To this end, The Prudential Insurance Company of America takes the occasion of its own 75th Anniversary to bring you this booklet containing descriptions of the eleven western states and the Territory of Hawaii as they were 75 years ago—each written by a competent authority. We feel these brief historical sketches provide a quick insight into what free men have accomplished under our American system within the span of a single lifetime.

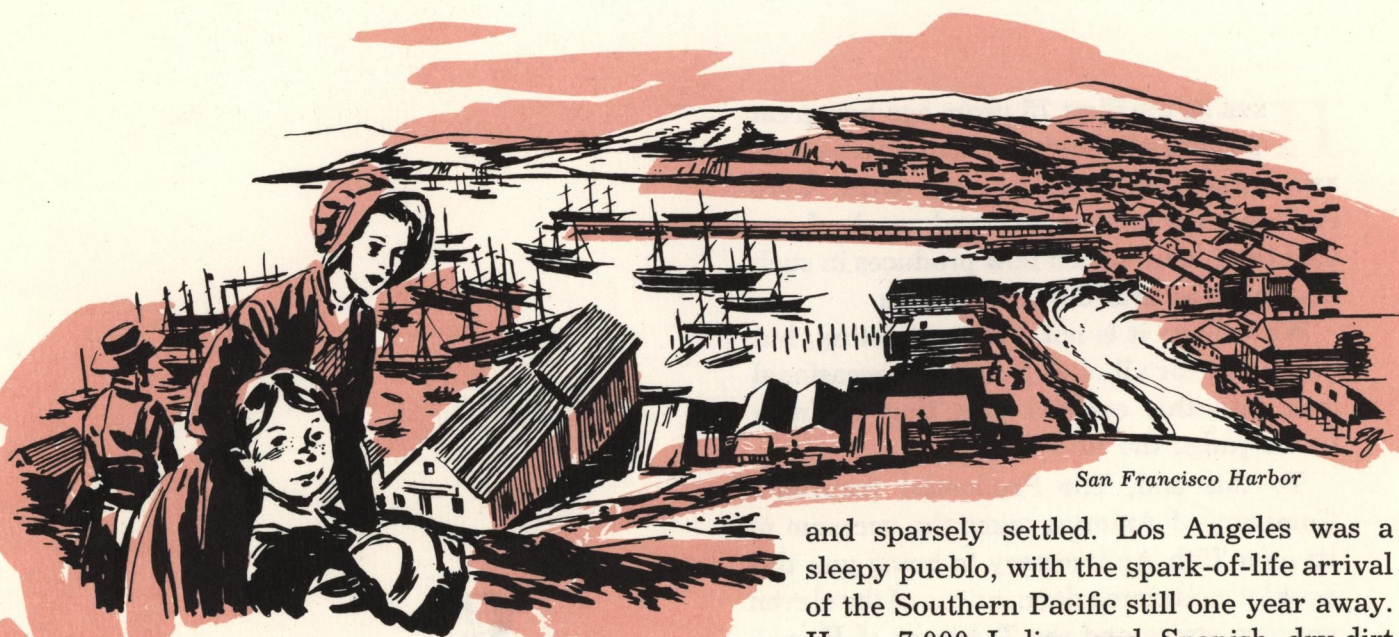


Seventy-Five Years Ago in the West

Read of the West as it was. Compare it with today. Envision the West 75 years hence. We believe that here you will find inspiration for greater personal achievement in the years to come.

Carol M. Shanks
PRESIDENT

Seventy-Five Years Ago in the West



San Francisco Harbor

California

...was turning to agriculture

IN THE YEAR 1875, California was laying the foundation for its great present-day agricultural empire. The wild, blazing spirit of the Gold Rush was over and new farms were springing up on every side.

Central Pacific Railroad, which then had been providing transcontinental transportation for only six years, was feeding a constant stream of get-rich-quick newcomers into San Francisco, the largest city in the West. This roaring seaport metropolis of 225,000 claimed nearly one-third of the total California population of 700,000.

While the North boomed and exported silver, grapes, wine, grain and wool, Southern California was isolated, undeveloped

and sparsely settled. Los Angeles was a sleepy pueblo, with the spark-of-life arrival of the Southern Pacific still one year away. Here, 7,000 Indian and Spanish dry-dirt farmers lived in adobe houses, took their produce to market by buckboard and oxcart. City transportation just had been revolutionized through the installation of the first horse-car line.

With a population of 20,000, Sacramento was the second largest city and the capital of the state. Strategically located midway between San Francisco and Virginia City, Nevada—on the Central Pacific Railroad—it was the gateway to the gold mines of the Mother Lode as well as the agricultural center of the rich Central Valley.

It was in this year that the last of the Spanish Dons served as Governor of the state. Lt. Gov. Romualdo Pacheco became California's chief executive when colorful Governor Newton Booth resigned to accept a seat in the U. S. Senate.

So closely tied were the economy of San Francisco and Virginia City that overnight

a catastrophe in the Nevada mining town threw the Bay City into a state of panic. It was in November that a brisk breeze fanned a Virginia City boarding house fire into a raging holocaust and, in a matter of minutes, that famed Nevada mining camp of 40,000 was a clutter of charred, smoking ruins. San Francisco banking institutions tottered. In less than a month, California's strongest bank collapsed. A few weeks later, however, it was revived. A major catastrophe was averted and the bank went on to become one of California's greatest.

Compare this with the California of today with its more than ten million population, its great businesses, industries and farms,



its hundred thousand miles of improved highways—where in 75 years, a sleepy pueblo of 7,000 has grown to be the fourth largest city in the nation.—By WALTER R. HECOX, Staff Writer, *The Sacramento Bee*.



Virginia City

Nevada

...roared, boomed and burned

WHEN the year 1875 dawned, fabulous Virginia City dominated the Nevada scene. It was jammed with 40,000 gamblers, speculators, Indians, bearded bandits, miners and just plain, hard-working citizens, most of whom nightly swarmed the town's lusty saloons. The highest wages of

the mining world were paid that year in Virginia City as the famed Comstock Lode poured out over \$25,000,000 in gold and silver. The value of life was negligible and the dead wagon on its way to Boot Hill was an everyday occurrence.

Lives of the state's men, women and children were controlled by mining. Unlike many of her neighbors, Nevada was linked by ore-carrying Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads. Her mining camps were served by a network of hundreds of narrow gauge lines. Aurora, Pioche, Winnemucca, Belmont, Reveille, Tybo, Tuscarora and Bristol added their treasures to the Virginia City bonanza to envelop the state in a \$40,784,469 avalanche of gold and silver.

By pack-burro and creaking buckboard, prospectors from all over the globe still explored the length and breadth of the state for new finds.

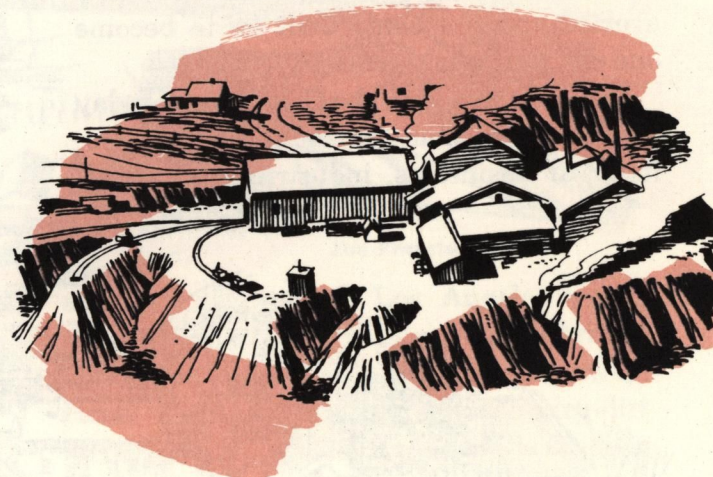
In 1875, Adolph Sutro was engineering the fabulous four mile Sutro Tunnel to drain the water from Virginia City's deepest mines. This year the first machine drill was pressed into service to hasten its completion — still three years away.

Also during this year, the last duel to be fought in Nevada was staged at historic Bowers Mansion. Tom Fitch, a great orator and a candidate for the U. S. Senate, was bitterly attacked in an article published in the *Territorial Enterprise* in Virginia City. The *Enterprise* editor, Joseph Goodman, accepted the challenge. By deliberate aim, Goodman's first shot struck Fitch in the left knee and the duel was halted. The two men left the dueling field the best of friends.

The great fire which leveled Virginia City in 1875 struck a severe blow to the entire

economy of the state. Thousands were unemployed for months. The town itself was rebuilt, but never again was it as prosperous or as boisterous as before.

In the 75 years since these tumultuous days, the rest of Nevada has developed in all directions. Important and colorful cities have been built. Today, Nevada stands as a well-balanced example of a prosperous society. — *By* ROBERT LAXALT, *Reno Bureau, United Press.*

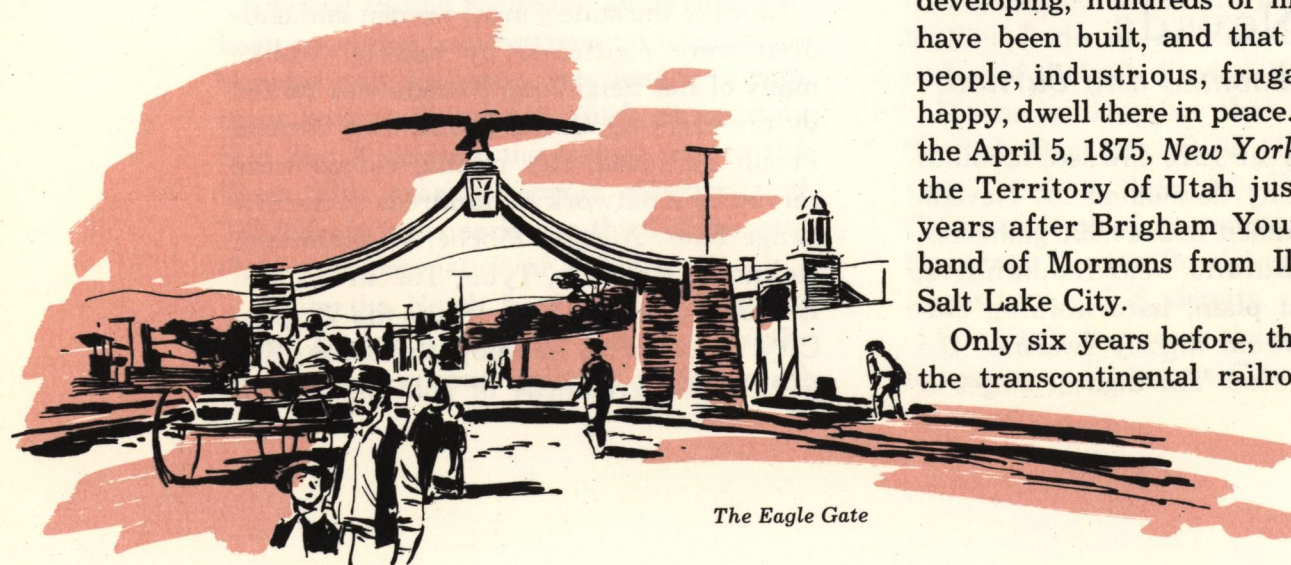


Utah

...citadel in the desert

OBSERVANT TRAVELERS... tell us that a desert on the path to the Pacific has been watered and fertilized by the followers of Brigham Young; that rich mines are developing, hundreds of miles of railroad have been built, and that nearly 200,000 people, industrious, frugal, orderly and happy, dwell there in peace." This report in the April 5, 1875, *New York Post* described the Territory of Utah just twenty-eight years after Brigham Young had led his band of Mormons from Illinois to found Salt Lake City.

Only six years before, the completion of the transcontinental railroad at Promon-



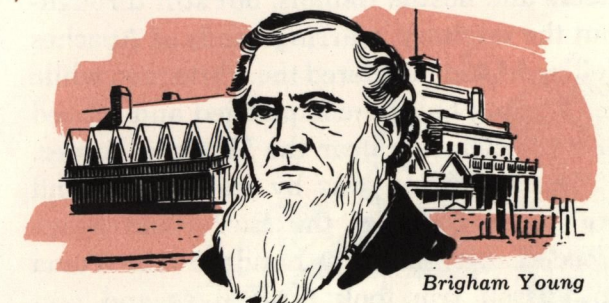
The Eagle Gate

tory, Utah, had begun a new era of industry and trade and had opened the way to mining development in the state. Now, the Union Pacific, Central Pacific and Utah Southern Railroads, in addition to six narrow-gauge lines, were hauling the products of booming farms, factories and mines to markets in the East and West. With a \$5,500,000 haul, Utah was third in the nation in mining activity in 1875 — lagging behind only California and Nevada — while the wool industry, flour milling, tool manufacture and a still-young coal industry combined to earn a \$3,000,000 income. Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo, Logan and St. George were the larger towns.

Salt Lake City was the foremost city and capital of the territory. Life here was more comfortable than in any city in the West. In 1875 the West's first department store was constructed here — Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution, and the impressive \$40,000 First National Bank Building was erected only to be destroyed by fire in October. Another October fire took nine Salt Lake City buildings. These losses, however, were overshadowed by the tragic fire which had wiped out Virginia City. Despite their own heavy fire losses, however, sympathetic Salt Lake citizens held mass meetings to raise money to aid their unfortunate countrymen to the west.



Despite the ardors of carving a new state out of the desert, time was found for the lighter pursuits, and women's fashions were a matter of deep male concern in 1875 — as they had been in 1575 and, no doubt, will be in 2575. In a letter to the editor of a leading newspaper, a deeply perturbed man who signed himself "G. D." demanded where trends in feminine fashion were taking the world and noted desperately that "my wife's



Brigham Young

first silk dress required only 10 yards, for dress and bonnet. With the new fashion, 15 to 25 yards, or even more, are required for the dress, to say nothing of the bonnet."

With the motto of "Industry," the Beehive State has made great progress. While Salt Lake is still the most important city, others have developed to prominence. Industry, business, agriculture and mining have taken on national significance since 1875. — *By* JOHN R. TALMAGE, *Staff Writer, Deseret News.*

Arizona

...trusted in a motto

ONLY small handfuls of courageous mid-westerners had filtered to the twelve-year-old Arizona Territory by 1875. Instead of the fortunes of Nevada's silver mines, Utah's order and tranquility or the verdure of the Washington Territory, the Arizona

pioneer faced the fiery deserts, the gaunt mountain crags and the gaping chasms long empty of water. Vast regions were unexplored and danger lurked on every side. Captain George M. Wheeler and his corps of engineers had only just begun the seven year task of mapping the territory.

General George Crook, Commander of Indian Affairs, and his scattered Army posts, were the bulwark between harassed pioneers and hostile Indians, but still throughout the territory, warring bands of Apaches fell upon and murdered the white men while marauding half-breeds pillaged and robbed their settlements near the Mexican border.

Transportation was by stage coach and freight wagon. On the Butterfield Stage Coach Lines, the three hundred mile Yuma to Tucson trip took three days and cost \$55.00. Today the trip is made by train in five and one-quarter hours, and the fare is \$6.28.

In 1875 agriculture, cattle raising and mining were the main pursuits, but lack of water was an obstacle to each. This year the 8th Legislature, under Governor A. P. K. Safford, passed a bill offering a reward of \$3,000 to anyone sinking an artesian well in Arizona.

The distinction of being the largest settlement and the capital of the territory wavered between Prescott and Tucson. During this period Phoenix, the present capital, was not even in the running. It was a town

of six stores, three flouring mills, a school, and a population of 500.

The best estimates placed the Prescott population at 1,500 and Tucson at 1,000. This year Tucson was declared the capital, an honor which Prescott retrieved the following year.

Business in Tucson was transacted entirely with Mexican currency. The town depended upon cities south of the border for most of its supplies. The only American currency in circulation was brought by soldiers from nearby Army posts. Although less widely used in the rest of the territory, Mexican currency was still honored.

The faith of Arizona's people who years later chose the motto "God Enriches" has



been more than justified. Modern cities have grown, great mines have made the state prosper and thousands of farms supplied with life-giving water through Roosevelt Dam and Boulder Dam produce crops worth \$225,000,000 annually from the dust of what in 1875 was the untamed Arizona territory.—By M. J. FLANIGAN, Staff Writer, Tucson Daily Citizen.

New Mexico

...grows as it goes

AS THEY had for nearly half a century, screeching wagon wheels rolling west on the Santa Fe Trail still supplied New Mexico in 1875. It would be three years



before the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe would struggle over the 8,000-foot Raton Pass in the north and careen onto the plateau of this great cattle country. Until it did, ranchers would continue to drive their stock hundreds of miles overland to stock ranges in Colorado and Wyoming. Then, as now, livestock was a major industry. Sheep were counted in the millions and cattle in the tens of thousands. Mining was also an important venture.

Approximately 100,000 people were scattered throughout the territory, which was still 37 years from statehood. It was the land of the cowboy, the ranch baron and the badman. William H. Bonney, courteous, singing outlaw better known as Billy the Kid, was a boy of sixteen, already familiar with gunplay.

Santa Fe, one of the oldest towns in America, was the capital of the territory and end-point of the Santa Fe Trail from Independence, Missouri. It was the headquarters for minor but far-flung military operations against hostile Indians, trade center and cauldron of intrigue for federal land, grazing and water rights. Its streets were narrow, its houses were adobe and sun-baked. Life centered about the Plaza and numerous surrounding inns, taverns, stores and government buildings.

Albuquerque was a peaceful village geared to farming, grazing and wagon freighting. In five years it would become New Mexico's roaring terminal on the transcontinental railroad.

East of Santa Fe, Las Vegas was a trail town which supplied the burgeoning ranches of the Pecos Valley. Roswell was a village and modern Las Cruces was still Old Mesilla, as Mexican as Old Mexico.

New Mexico Indians were at peace in 1875 except for an occasional raiding party. The Pueblos lived in their river valley vil-

lages. The Mescalero Apaches, the Navajos, the Chiricahuas, the Jicarilla Apaches and the Southern Utes were on reservations scattered over the territory. However, the Chiricahuas and a few of the Mescaleros were to break out into bloody off-reservation warfare in the next few years.



Seeing this violent, heedless land in 1875, how inconceivable would have been the wonders of transformation which 75 years have brought about. Who, then, would have dreamed that a desert spot, lonely and unnamed, would one day be called Alamogordo and would witness man's most startling achievement, the harnessing of the power of the atom? — By DUKE REID, Staff Writer, Albuquerque Journal.

Colorado ...birthday gift to the nation



Central City's opera house

IN 1875, with only 17 years of development behind her, the Colorado Territory was clamoring to join the Union, and was admitted as the 38th state the next year. Orchards, truck gardens, and a \$5,000,000 cattle industry were well established. Sheep-grazing was of growing importance and the mining industry produced more than \$5,000,000 worth of precious metals.

The Colorado Central, the Denver and Rio Grande, the Boulder Valley, and the Denver Pacific railroads were serving the mining towns and embryo industrial centers. In Golden there were plants manufacturing pottery, tile, and firebrick; Pueblo had a woolen mill and Greeley the only buffalo hide tannery in America. Colorado was already a promising candidate for leadership in the West.

President Grant's appointees to political offices in the territory, especially governors,

came and went with such amazing frequency that the *Laramie* (Wyoming) *Sentinel* was prompted to comment, "We don't reckon there was ever a territory or state that required as many governors... as Colorado." The last of these was Governor John L. Routt. He took office on March 30, 1875, and in December convened a 39-member convention to draft a state constitution.

In Boulder City the University of Colorado, a brewery, and the Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company—with 50 red-shirted volunteers—were all founded in 1875. Denver, capital and "Queen City of the West," was a struggling town, its future not yet assured by the great silver strikes that had just been made in Leadville. Lake City, one of the first settlements in western Colorado, was founded, and Colorado Springs was already enjoying a reputation as a summer playground and health resort.

Central City, built on the "richest square mile on earth," was swiftly recovering from the disastrous fire that swept the town the year before. It was one of the quietest of the gold camps, and the home of the famed Central City Opera House and Teller House Hotel.

The year 1875 was almost the beginning of that magnificent era in Colorado history when tremendous fortunes in gold and silver and lead were taken from the mines and transported aboard burros—the legendary "Rocky Mountain canaries"—and the straining, puffing, winding narrow-gauge railroads.

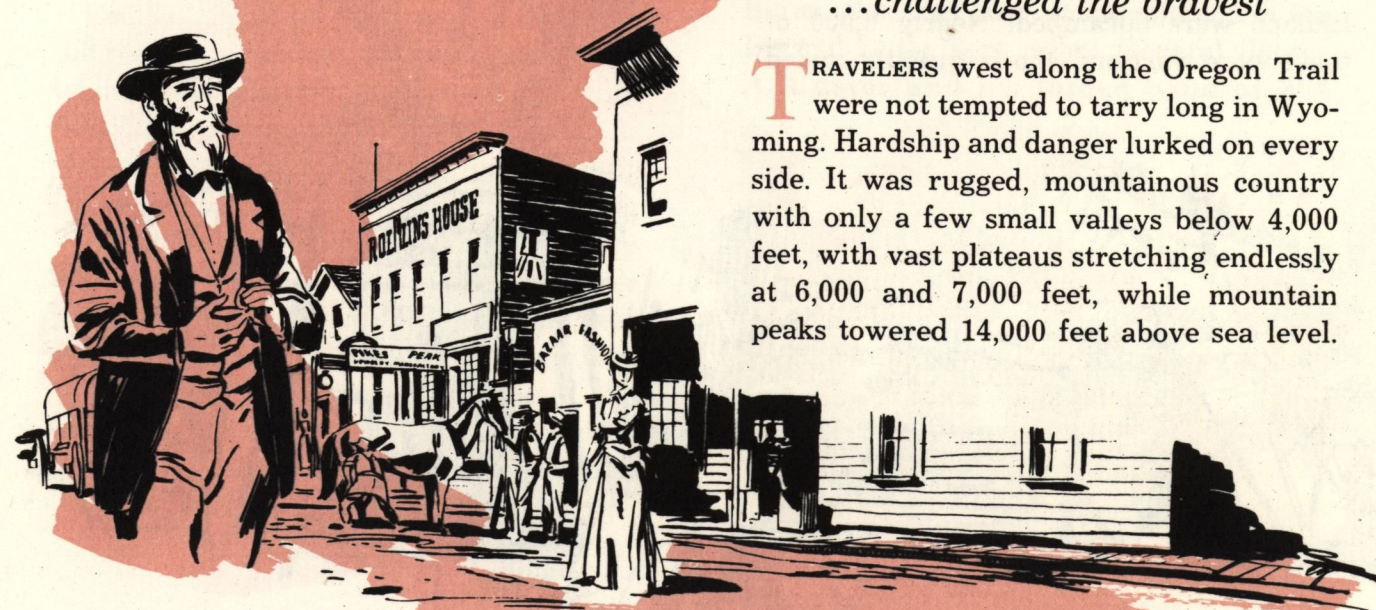
Because she was admitted to the Union on the 100th anniversary of the founding of the nation, Colorado is called the Centennial State. Today, she leads the world in sugar beet production, is a chief producer of minerals, and one of the world's largest sources of uranium. A state of greater



initiative and enterprise could not have been selected to so commemorate our country's birthday.—By ROBERT TWEDELL, Staff Writer, the *Denver Post*.

Wyoming ...challenged the bravest

TRAVELERS west along the Oregon Trail were not tempted to tarry long in Wyoming. Hardship and danger lurked on every side. It was rugged, mountainous country with only a few small valleys below 4,000 feet, with vast plateaus stretching endlessly at 6,000 and 7,000 feet, while mountain peaks towered 14,000 feet above sea level.



It was cold in winter and dry in summer, with some parts receiving as little as six inches of rainfall annually. The Sioux, and other Indians, had declared war on the trappers and military in 1854 and they still pursued that war in 1875.

Under the protection of a string of U. S. Army posts which stretched along the inhabited southern areas of Wyoming, dry-dirt farming had a meager foothold and mining was underway. But the Black Hills (Dakota) mining frenzy was on and settlers streamed daily from Wyoming to the Hills. Cheyenne, just three hundred miles from Deadwood, heart of the Black Hills bonanza, was the chief jumping-off place for the fortune hunters.

Founded in 1867 by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Cheyenne was the largest town in the territory, had small, substantial businesses and, since 1861, had been in telegraphic contact with the Pacific Coast. In 1875 Wild Bill Hickok was assistant town marshal. Entitled to forty-two notches in the handles of his six-guns, he walked the streets unarmed. When necessary, he enforced his authority with a sawed-off billiard cue which he used as a cane.

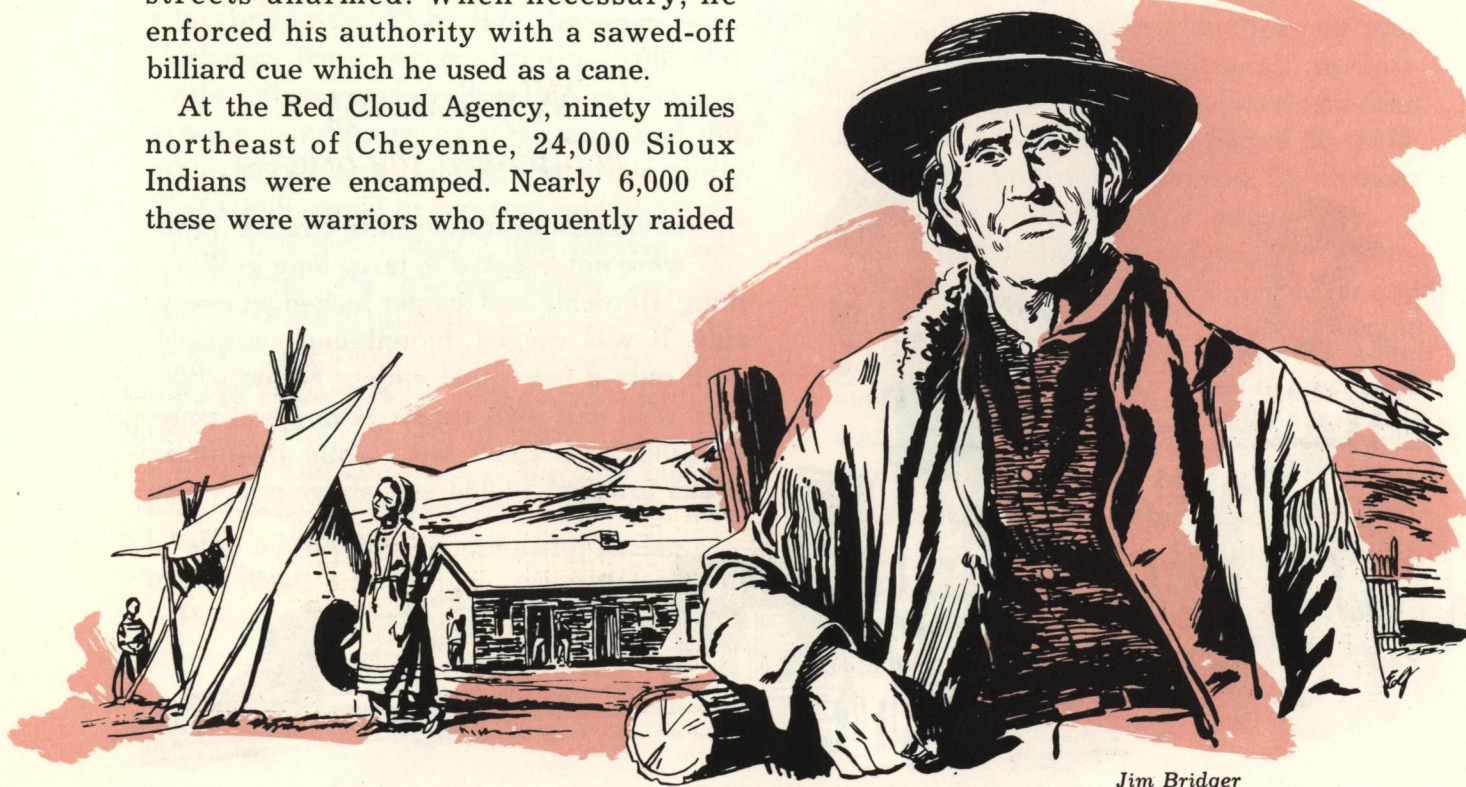
At the Red Cloud Agency, ninety miles northeast of Cheyenne, 24,000 Sioux Indians were encamped. Nearly 6,000 of these were warriors who frequently raided

to within sight of Cheyenne, stealing horses, scalping and killing the settlers.

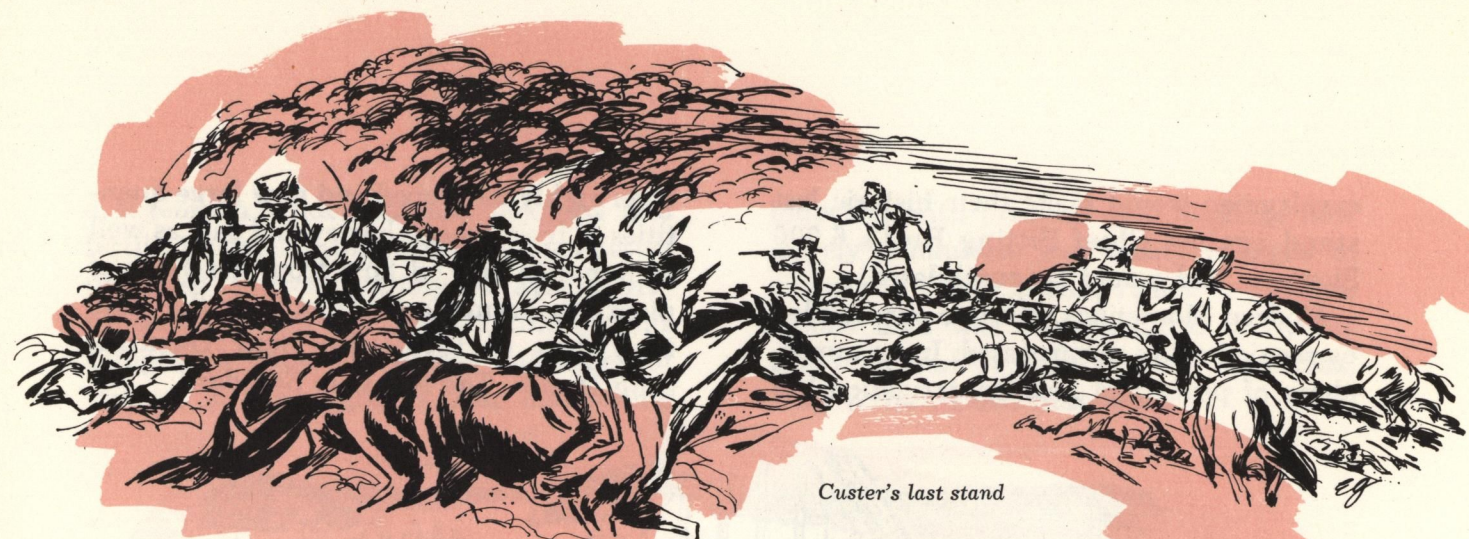
Other settlements were Rock Springs, then — and still — chief coal producer in the territory, Carbon, Rawlins, Baggs, Green River, Atlantic City, South Pass and Fort Bridger — named after the famed character of that day, Jim Bridger.

Wyoming was admitted to the Union in 1890 and was the first state to guarantee equal suffrage to women.

Today, Wyoming produces double the coal of any other state, her known resources being sufficient to supply the world's demands for another thousand years. Her fabulous oil wealth is now beginning to be tapped and the completion of the twenty major dams, reservoirs and power plants of the Missouri River Basin project, which includes over half the state, will double Wyoming's agricultural acreage and production. In Wyoming, the past, present and future are equally exciting. — *By J. C. THOMPSON, Retired Editor, Wyoming State Tribune.*



Jim Bridger



Custer's last stand

Montana

...was for the hardy

ON NEW YEAR'S day the onrush of newcomers began. The day before, December 31, 1874, new gold ledges had been discovered just outside Butte. The Utah & Northern Railroad was still several years distant, so the hundreds came by wagon, by horseback, by mule and on foot. A territory which had already produced \$140,000,000 in gold since the first strike in 1850, sharpened its picks.

In addition to the abundance of gold, thousands of head of cattle and sheep added to this virgin country's wealth. Of Montana's fifty million acres, thirty million were timberland suited to grazing.

By 1875, 28,000 Americans had settled in the mountainous western two-fifths of the territory. Where the land sloped east from the Rocky Mountains to the vast, fertile plains, only an occasional lonely rancher or miner lived.

A bitter fight was waged this year between Virginia City and Helena over which was to be the capital. Each had reasons and supporters, for the territory was aroused. Finally settled by a vote of the people, it was a fight in which much skull-duggery — even to attempted ballot-stuffing — was claimed to have figured. The vote was

announced on April 19: Helena, largest city in the territory (5,000), eleven years old, and geographic center of the populated area, was proclaimed the capital of Montana.

Helena, Virginia City, Butte, Missoula, Deer Lodge, Bozeman and Ft. Benton were the main settlements. Most were mining camps and all had sprung overnight from land which the Blackfoot, Crows, Sioux, Cheyennes and Flatheads had stalked for centuries. Strife between white and red man was inevitable. This year Lt. Col. J. W. Forsyth explored the upper reaches of the Yellowstone River with a show of force which temporarily quelled threatened hostilities. But next year, at the junction of the Big and Little Horn rivers, General George A. Custer and his famed band of 264



cavalrymen would make their historic last stand against Chief Sitting Bull's 6,000 Sioux . . . and would be annihilated.

Modern Montanans still live surrounded by scenic beauty unsurpassed. In an atmosphere of peace and fertility, irrigation has

been highly developed and now large quantities of fruit, wheat, barley and oats as well as minerals and oil flow from her horn of plenty in dramatic contrast with the lean, hard days of 1875. — *By BERT GASKILL, Staff Writer, The Montana Standard.*

for the booming mining towns that surrounded it—Silver City, Rocky Bar, Idaho City and other smaller camps in the nearby mountains. This same year saw the telegraph line to the East link Boise with the outside world. Describing the city in 1875 the *Tri-Weekly Statesman* said: "The streets are wide, and there are nice irrigating ditches running through the streets, watering beautiful forest trees which are set out with great taste. There is a large bank in the city and, of course, many whiskey shops, two bakeries, two breweries, feed and livery stables and corrals. There is also an assay office and U. S. Post, several blacksmith shops and a large sales store kept by Maj. Howlett."

Lewiston was the second most important city, the thriving supply center for mining camps in the North, and until 1864 it had been the capital of the territory.



Other population centers were Warren's Diggings and Salmon City on the Salmon River in central Idaho, Oro Fino and Pierce City—where gold was first discovered—and Hailey and Ketchum in the Sawtooth country.

By 1950 the comparison was dramatic. Thousands of acres of what had once been

a sagebrush wilderness had bloomed into fertile, irrigated farms. The reclaimed desert produced a great variety of agricultural products. From her forests timber was shipped to build the homes and cities of millions of her neighbors. And her mining

industry, with precious gold diggings now largely exhausted, was busily engaged in extracting vastly greater riches in the base metals than was ever dreamed of by the gold miners of '75. — *By HUGH W. ELDRIDGE, Staff Writer, Boise Statesman.*



Washington

...a great, green giant

TWO-THIRDS of the 36,000 frontiersmen who had ventured to the Territory of Washington by 1875 had settled west of the Cascade Mountains in the Puget Sound towns of Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Vancouver and Port Townsend. Statehood was still fourteen years in the future, but Washington strained eagerly for that goal.

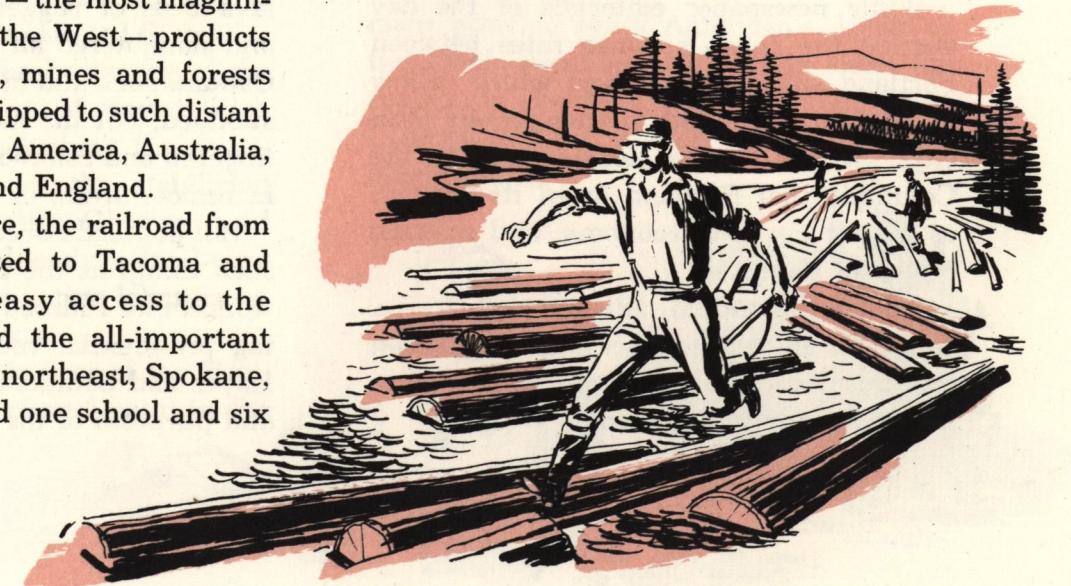
Surrounded by verdant forests of fir, pine, larch, spruce and cedar, seven lumber mills were in operation in 1875 and thousands of men were employed in them. The coal fields in King and Pierce counties rumbled with a daily yield of 500 tons. This year from Puget Sound—the most magnificent harbor system in the West—products of Washington's rivers, mines and forests worth \$759,230 were shipped to such distant places as Hawaii, South America, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and England.

Only two years before, the railroad from Portland had penetrated to Tacoma and brought with it an easy access to the commerce which sailed the all-important Columbia River. In the northeast, Spokane, then Spokane Falls, had one school and six

pupils. Walla Walla, on the old Oregon Trail followed by Lewis and Clark, was the growing and important center of the southeastern agricultural area. Land was bringing \$5 to \$40 per acre. In 1875 the iron horse also penetrated the Inland Empire.

With about 1,200 inhabitants, Seattle was easily the largest town—boasting gas lights and three weekly newspapers. One historian describes a typical day when . . . drunken Indians galloped their cayuses down Pike Street, causing panic to several innocent riders and a milk wagon.

Olympia was the second city of the territory and the capital. From here Governor Elisha P. Ferry agitated for a coat of paint for the University in Seattle, which was



Idaho

...the isolated effort

THINLY settled Idaho, fifteen years from statehood and without the railroads which criss-crossed Utah and Nevada to the south, was dependent upon wagon trains pulled by oxen or mules for her supplies from the outside world. Her great forests of fir, pine and larch stood untouched. Her fertile expanses of plains were virtually untilled. Her thousands of miles of cold, blue rivers and streams drained, unexploited, into the Columbia River.

Gold and silver mining was—directly or indirectly—the main reason for most of the settlers. Cattle raising, farming and lumbering were minor industries which existed primarily to supply the needs of men who dug for the precious metals.

Boise was the capital and trading center



"very dilapidated." The first class was graduated the following year, although records do not show whether degrees were granted "with or without benefit of paint." The *Northwestern Farmer*, published in Olympia, revealed that: 1) the public school was attended by twenty-four girls and nineteen boys, 2) the Ladies' Temperance League met Thursday at 1:00 P.M. to discuss "Women's Rights," 3) a local farmer reported 30 sheep killed by a bear.

Today, Washington's great cities led by Seattle in the west and Spokane in the east are centers through which pass billions in annual production of farm products, fish, cattle, sheep, minerals and timber. As the gateway to Alaska, Washington still feels the vigor and enthusiasm of the frontier and wields the power of the great, green giant which she is.—By MARGARET PITCAIRN STRACHAN, *Feature Writer, The Seattle Times*.

Oregon

...was bursting with energy

ALTHOUGH nearly three times as populated as her northern neighbor in 1875, Oregon with an estimated 125,000 citizens was similar to Washington Territory in industry, temper and terrain.

Stimulated by railroad spur lines radiating in all directions from Portland, mining and agriculture flourished; lumbering was only just beginning. However, each was held back by the lack of a rail connection to the East. Then, as now, the state depended greatly upon the Columbia River for transportation.

While newspaper editorials of the day decried the cheap steamer rates between Portland and San Francisco which "allow all that city's riff-raff to rush to our calm city!" it was to the steamer and to the Columbia that Portland owed its position as largest city and economic and cultural center of the state.

Salem, the capital, Albany and Oregon City were among the other main population centers, although farming and mining communities were widespread.



As recently as 1873, the Modoc Indian tribe, headed by Chief Captain Jack, left its Klamath reservation, pulled back into the lava beds of rugged southeastern Oregon and slaughtered all the settlers in its path. Captain Jack and his band eventually were subdued, but the memory of this outburst lingered and colored Oregon life, especially in remote areas, in 1875.

Hot political issues of the day centered on such things as the immigration of Chinese workers for railroad construction, the shaping presidential race between Rutherford Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden and the aims and purposes of the Greenback party.

In contrast to these beginnings, Oregon today stands a resplendent western monarch. Population has multiplied thirteen-fold. Salmon fisheries at Astoria are the world's largest and 6,600,000,000 board feet



Hawaii

...crossroads of the Pacific

IN 1875 the average American knew little of the islands out in the Pacific called the "Sandwich Islands" by the British and the "Kingdom of Hawaii" by their own people. But they were to learn quickly, for in this year King Kalakaua, the first reigning monarch to do so, visited America to negotiate the long-desired Treaty of Reciprocity. They learned that the "Kanakas," as they were called, were not and had never been cannibals; that they were educated Christians and that they lived in a veritable paradise, and that their languorous islands should be annexed to the United States.

The year 1875 saw the beginning of the complete Americanization of Hawaii with American businessmen pushing the development of agriculture as the stabilizing factor in island economy. Chinese and Portuguese laborers already were being imported to supplement native laborers on booming sugar plantations.

The actual signing this year of the Reciprocity Treaty was the pivotal point in the

of her timber each year help build a greater nation. Forty-nine miles east of Portland, on the Columbia River, is Bonneville Dam, a gigantic power and navigation project. Portland, a great inland seaport, is a thriving port-of-call for the largest of ocean-going ships.—By JAMES STUART, *Staff Writer, The Oregonian*.

relations between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii. It gave American interests commercial superiority in Hawaii. It led to the acquisition of Pearl Harbor as a naval outpost in the Pacific. These close relations eventually led to annexation in 1898 after the American people awakened to the value of the islands as a strategic outpost during the Spanish-American War.

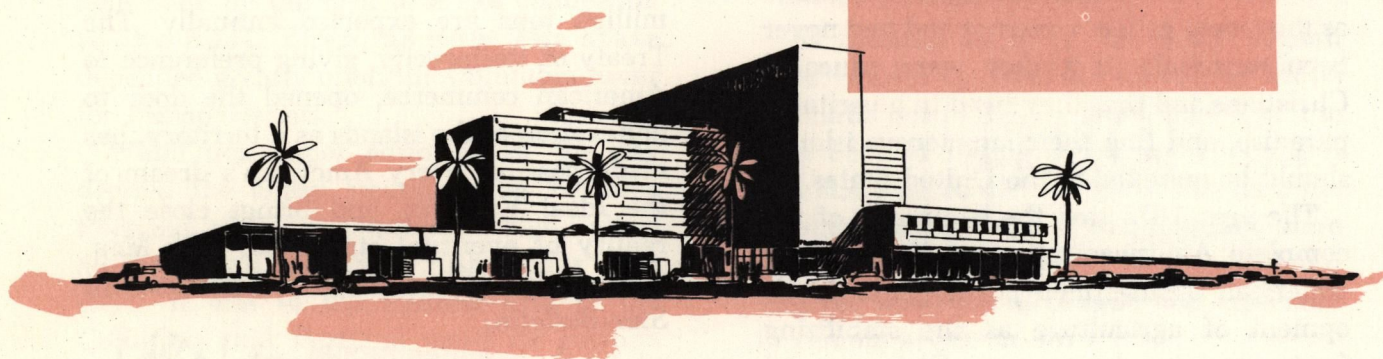
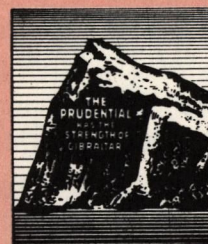
Sugar production of a thousand tons a year in 1875 has grown until today over a million tons are exported annually. The Treaty of Reciprocity, giving preference to American commerce, opened the door to annexation of the islands as a territory, has made possible every American's dream of the Ideal Vacation, and brings close the reality of eventual statehood.—By MRS. CLARICE B. TAYLOR, *Staff Writer, Honolulu Star-Bulletin*.



FOUNDED 75 years ago, on October 13, 1875, The Prudential, too, has had its rugged early pioneer days. Likewise, Prudential has grown and developed with the nation and its people.

Today, the executives of Prudential's Western Home Office who are in charge of the company's business in the West are people who live in the West, and, therefore, have better understanding and appreciation of the problems of our great region.

As we who are associated with the



organization look ahead into the boundless future, we dedicate ourselves to the task of serving the people of the West and assume our full share of responsibility for continued expansion and development.

JOHN W. GALLACHER, MANAGER
SUITE 121 MEDICAL CENTER BLDG.
SOUTH 820 McCLELLAN STREET
SPOKANE 9, WASHINGTON
TELEPHONE MADISON 0127