

THE STORY OF ARLINGTON
(Author unknown - written in the 1940's)

The spirit of the pioneers is so woven into its growth that we bring it to you as a reason for its steady development through the last fifty years.

Arlington was named for the Arlington National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia.

Arlington is located in the upper northwestern part of Snohomish County. The town is at the junction of the north and south forks of the Stillaguamish River. We are eighteen miles northeast from Everett and sixteen miles from Twin Cities - Stanwood and east Stanwood. We are in the great farming and dairying region of Puget Sound.

Some will wonder why these pioneers came here or as the poet questioned, "What sought they thus afar?" Some came because they thought they would get rich. Others came for better opportunities and better homes. Some came saying, "I'm going to get rich quick." These last were fooled. They never thought of the riches that "Mother Nature" had put in and about Arlington if they would work for it. The workers stayed. The get-rich-quick ones wandered off to new places.

The people that wished to farm got their wishes, as Arlington had good fertile land for farming. For those who had followed the logging and the mill work in the east, this part of the northwest caught their minds. In the east, trees were getting scarce, so many people came west to follow their same line of work. Later their families came. Forests of giant trees were in abundance out here, so quite a few logging industries developed around Arlington.

Mr. J.L. (Frank) Kent was the first of these Arlington earliest pioneers. He came here in 1877 and the name Kent's Prairie is a memorial to him. In 1884 he married a sixteen year-old girl and a home was established. Mr. Ben Schloman took a homestead north of the Stillaguamish along with his mother in the year 1881. To that brave woman goes the honor of being the first woman to enter the upper valley.

Mr. Curt Murphy came to make his way in the west in the year 1883. So did Matt McCaulley. They settled homesteads just west of Arlington. At that time, settlers were moving up into the valley. R. Collingwood settled on the north fork in 1884 at the time D.S. Baker took a farm at Trafton and Robert Wheller came to Oso. Loren Mose and his family came from Arkansas with a shingle company to Stanwood by steamboat in 1886. Indians brought them up the Stillaguamish to the Forks by canoe.

The 1880's brought a group of Scandinavians to the Bryant District. Jens Hjort came in 1886. Scandinavians were pushing into the Jordan District in 1887.

A flip of a coin in Texas decided whether another pioneer family would go to a midwest place or to Washington. Washington won, so Walter Higgins and son and daughter came to the coast by covered wagon. Leaving his family in early day Seattle, he came on up the river in 1888 to Hazel. Linnie, his sixteen year-old daughter, now Mrs. James Pierson, and her brother came up later. From the Seattle-Stanwood Landing in Seattle they walked over the rough river trail in two days to their father's cabin 45 miles away. The grim Indians befriended them and the young girl with no white neighbors learned what pioneer life could be.

In the year 1888, Jack Person moved into the Jim Creek District as Thomas Moran settled here. Following them came Mr. and Mrs. P.L. Wallis in 1888. They came from London, Ontario by train to the coast. The Wallis family was one of the group that bought land from Mr. Haller who came in 1888 too. Mr. Haller was a real pioneer who saw opportunities for making money. He was the one who created a real estate boom here. He plotted his farm near the present Haller Bridge into town lots which were sold for one hundred dollars per lot. Mr. and Mrs. P.L. Wallace were one of the earliest buyers. They bought two lots.

The Bronte family had come out from Nebraska to Bellingham but the call of the new settlement along the Stillaguamish beckoned them and with an eye for business Mr. Bronte opened the first butcher shop in the new town. Their son, Theodore, was one of the early day pupils at the Haller School when Mr. C.L. Marsh taught. The same year, 1888, Mr. Ole Eliason came from Windon, Minnesota with his brother because the Minnesota winters were too cold and the summers were too hot. He was impressed with the good climate, the wildlife and the forests so stayed on.

Two doctors made homes for themselves in the upper valley. Dr. Benjamin Fulton homesteaded three miles east of Arlington on the Darrington Trail. He made himself a split cedar house with a dirt floor and no windows. He made a liniment that he sold in the camps along the river. He was a graduate of Harvard. Dr. William F. Oliver came from the University of Illinois to Cicero in 1889. He could be seen night and day on lonesome trails carrying a lantern, umbrella and case.

Now we will take a trip into the 1890's to see who came then. First we have Mr. John Wrage who came as a five year old in 1890 from New Ulm, Minnesota with his mother, sister and Mrs. John Schloman. They came to Seattle by train, then on to Arlington on the first passenger train here. They stayed at Ben Schloman's for some time. Later they staked a claim at the foot of Mt. White Horse.

Dr. Calvin Teager set up his office and first drugstore in Haller City in 1890. The following year, Mr. Calvin Marsh came to Arlington from Pennsborough, West Virginia. He came by the Northern Pacific in a tourist sleeper. He said he came because there was more room and more opportunities here. He chose Arlington as a place to settle because his brother and a friend had a store in Haller City. The same year, Mrs. Edna Verd came from Davies, Minnesota by the Great Northern to Seattle. Her mother was cooking in a logging camp and Mrs. Verd wanted to be near. She attended the first district school near the Wallis home.

Mr. Will Verd came to Bryant in 1892 from Woodinville in King County, Washington. He settled near a logging camp. He was only nineteen years old when he came. His first impression was that the homes were good. That same year, Mr. James Beagle came from Stanton, Michigan on the Northern Pacific to Seattle and then to Haller City to find the better opportunities to get ahead. Another pioneer, Mr. Gray came in 1892 from Illinois over the Northern Pacific. He came from Seattle to Stanwood by boat and then up the river to Haller City. Work in Arlington State Bank for a friend, Mr. C.E. Bingham, brought him here. The first Gray home was where Mr. Giersch's Barber Shop now stands. His first impression was that it was a hard looking settlement.

Dr. John Emory Phillips had settled at Florence before coming to Arlington in 1893. He traveled to his patients by foot, horseback, stage, or canoe. He traveled miles and miles to care for the sick.

Sioux City, Iowa was the home from which Mr. William Fowler came in 1898 by Northern Pacific. He did not follow the Seattle to Stanwood-Stillaguamish River route but came from Seattle on horseback leading a cow. He came because his father was interested in the Stillaguamish timber. They settled on Burke Avenue close to the Haller Bridge. Amsterdam, Holland had a part in settling Arlington. Mr. Bernard Groendyk came in 1898 from Amsterdam to New York, then to Snohomish by train and from Snohomish to Arlington in a horse and buggy. With him came his wife, Katrinka. His first impression of Arlington was not good as he looked at the mud streets and the cows and pigs running all over. It did not make him too happy.

As the movement for settlement had begun they seemed to settle in groups. The people of German descent settled principally west of Arlington, the people from the Middle West, in along the North Fork, while the Scandinavians took homesteads around Bryant and Jordan.

Time has made them all into a loyal Arlington group.

TRANSPORTATION OF ARLINGTON

The United States Army in 1856 cut a trail from Snohomish north across the Stillaguamish River below the Forks.

In 1880, settlers and loggers came north from Marysville and built a rough wagon road that Indian trail blazed out by the United States back in 1856.

The Stillaguamish being a natural water way through great forests provided the early settlers a way to get from the sea at Stanwood to Arlington. Most of the settlers landed at Seattle and came by boat to Stanwood and then made their way by trail or canoe up river until nightfall. They would then stop overnight at one of the cabins along the river.

At the branches of the Stillaguamish a hotel called the White House was built there in 1889. This hotel served as a stopping place for the steamer, "Gleamer", which operated between the White House and Stanwood. Mr. Maurice Haller was eager for and worked to have this steamer on the river so the river could be advertised as a navigable river. The arrival of the Gleamer each week was cause for a celebration for the settlers.

There was a real estate boom and population increased when the Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad came to Arlington in 1890. This railroad helped open up the timber products and carried in passengers and freight, but passenger service was discontinued at the entry of the stages. The station was located at the same place as now.

The Northern Pacific Railroad came to Arlington later. Mr. Busell and later Mr. Johnstone were the first depot agents. This railroad carried both passengers and freight, but passenger service was later discontinued at entry of the stages.

The first roads around Arlington were constructed by the settlers. Many like Mrs. Dolly Kennahan would promise a free meal to anyone who would work on the road near her place.

Arlington and Darrington were first connected by trail in 1889. There were at that time no roads at all east of Arlington. A wagon bridge was built west of the Railroad Bridge in 1893. This opened up the area north of the river. If anyone drove or rode faster than a walk on this bridge, he was fined \$25.

A wagon road was built in 1894 from Arlington to Cicero. This was opened up after a bridge was constructed across the North Fork.

A bicycle path in 1897 connected Stanwood and Arlington along the present Silvana Road.

As the roads round Arlington spread out, so did the settlement. It was not long until the Lincoln Bridge was built across the South Fork to get to and from a saw mill of the same name that stood on the other side of the river.

With improved roads and the coming of the auto, traveling changed around Arlington.

Mr. Fowler in 1896 brought the first automobile into Arlington, a Maxwell made by the Studebaker Company. Mr. Fowler had the gas shipped in by railroad from Seattle in two ten gallon cans.

The first bus line in Arlington was operated by Mr. Johnson and Thomas Heesely. It carried six passengers between Everett, Arlington and Stanwood. Wes Gallagher in 1916 operated a five passenger bus service between Arlington and Everett, which ran three times daily. Barney Devins carried on a bus service in 1916 with a Model T, touring between Arlington and Darrington and sometimes carried as many as sixteen men in and on the car.

Our present bus service between Arlington, Marysville and Everett was started by Everett and followed by Mr. Lee controlling it. Everett now has control of it and is operating a new type of busses. A short time ago, Greyhound opened a Greyhound office here so that tickets for all Greyhound destinations may be bought here in Arlington.

EDUCATION

In 1877 J.L. (Frank) Kent settled on the Cranbury Marsh one half mile south of Arlington. There were few families here as the woodsmen came alone. Mr. Kent began thinking that if a school was established more families could be persuaded to move here.

Plans were made for a school in 1884-1885. Mrs. C.E. Granger, County Superintendent at Snohomish was petitioned to establish a school district here. In 1885, District 16 was at Kent's Prairie. On the School Board there was John Cole, J.F. Smith, Cassius Barreth, and C.J. Murphy was the school clerk.

Mr. C.J. Murphy was so interested in the school that he walked from Arlington to Stanwood, took a boat from there to Utsalady, boarded another boat from there to Seattle and finally from there he took another boat to Snohomish to petition for that district.

The school ground was leased for J.L. Kent and was located across from Mrs. Wallis' home. The building was of split cedar boards, the roof was cedar shakes, split logs for the floor, split cedar boards for seats and desks and a block of wood for the door step. Indians brought the flooring from Stanwood to Gifford's landing by canoe and then dragged them by mules to the school.

There were twelve Indian children and two whites, one of which was the daughter of J.F. Smith, later named Mrs. Hurd. Mr. Condent, a Mormon preacher taught during April, May and June for forty dollars a month.

In 1889, the school had increased to thirty pupils with Mr. Jackson teaching. Some of his students were Ethel Hamley, now Mrs. Will Verd, Miss Morris, now Mrs. George Murphy, Caroline Funk, now Mrs. Thompson, Winnie Preston, now Mrs. Breker, her brothers and sisters and Lawrence Phelps (Mrs. Lamp's brother)

About that time (1887) the school at Trafton opened, which showed more men were bringing or sending for their families.

Haller City organized District No. 50 which ran south to Division Street. School was held in a little store building. The first teacher was Mrs. Calvin Teager and C.J. Murphy was the school clerk. Some of the early pupils were C.H. Tracy, Ted Bronte, and Dr. Elmer Mose. Mr. Lawrence Mose and Mr. C.J. Murphy were on the first School Board. The school terms were five months. (First teacher arranged for, stopped at Florence. The people there advised her to stay in civilization. She failed to show up here.) Mr. C.L. Marsh taught a six month term in 1892 and in 1893 Mr. W.D. Steele taught thirty-eight pupils for a four month term.

In 1894 the Lincoln School was built with only two rooms. The cost was \$1500. It soon became a four room school.

Kent's Prairie School had grown fast.

In 1893, a two room Garfield School was built on French Street, taking the place of the Kent's Prairie School. Two rooms were added and later four more. The first High School classes were held in the Garfield School taught by Grover Hinman in 1904-1905.

Later Mr. Hinman was the Principal and George Lancaster was the Superintendent. Mrs. C.C. Brown and Mr. L.E. Smith were on the School Board.

In 1904 Haller City District No. 50 and Arlington District No. 16 became School District No. 89 when the two cities were incorporated. The directors were Loren Mose, H.L. Huddle, and B.S. Law.

In 1908, \$15,000 was voted for a new High School building. The classes opened September 14, 1908. It was located where the present Washington School Building is now on French Street. The first graduates were Artie Brown, Warren Brown and R. Lee Persun. The school was built to house ninety pupils, but it was so crowded that within a few years it was increased to house 250 or more.

In 1912-1913 the classes that were added were Manual Training, Science, Agriculture and Domestic Science. The auditorium was added in 1921.

The Roosevelt was built in 1921 and had all the grades in town above primary. Miss Myron was the principal of the Garfield and she became the first principal of the new Roosevelt Building. She was followed by Mr. Douglas.

The new High School built on the old Garfield grounds in 1936. It seats 900 pupils. The first High School had three teachers and the Principal was F.E. Ostrander. Mr. George Lancaster was the first Superintendent. The present High School Principal is Mr. Heidenreich and has a faculty of 20 teachers.

The schools now forming Arlington District are Edgecomb, Island, Trafton, Lake Riley, Ebey, Sisco Heights, Halterman, Greenwood, Oso, Cicero, Jordan, Jim Creek, Lower Pilchuck and Loyal Heights. Consolidation began in 1908.

Today, District No. 16 covers 187 square miles. The boundaries of our school district are 8 miles on the north, 7 miles on the south, 14 miles on the east, and 8 miles to the west.

Mr. Lancaster was our first Superintendent in 1908.

Others are Mr. J.A. Jacobson in 1920, Mr. W.F. Martin in 1921, Mr. Bowman in 1927, Mr. David M. Hartz from 1930 to 1940 and Mr. C.E. Henning in 1948 and 1949.

An important addition of our district was Miss Gallagher in 1944. She came to care for the health of our children. Mr. Henning directs the work of Trafton, Bryant, Oso, Arlington schools in the Consolidated School District No. 16.

The present enrollment of the High School is 375 and from the first to the eighth grade there are 844. There are 53 teachers in District 16 at the present time.

CHURCHES

The new settlers of Arlington wanted a church where they could worship and a Sunday School where their children could learn the better things. They felt about the church like they did about a school that it would help bring settlers faster.

The Catholic Church (The Immaculate Conception) from 1886-1890 was a mission church served by the Snohomish pastor, Father N. McCaulley. It stood at the west corner of Third and Dunham. At that time ten percent of Arlington's population were Roman Catholics. The charter members included the following with their families, Mr. C. Murphy, Mr. Pearle, Mr. Callahan, Mr. Krauskaff, and Mr. Dorgan. The present church is at Third and French. It was built in 1919 and has approximately two hundred fifty members with Father J.O. Ogden serving as pastor.

The people of the Protestant faiths had no church home so they banded together and built a frame building for all faiths and it was called "The Community Church." It was built in 1892 where Mr. Murrays Electric Store stands at the present time. Among the charter members were Mr. S.A. Ray, and Mr. Will Verd. In 1896, the Free Methodist Church was organized with Rev. C.L. Reynolds as pastor. The present pastor is Rev. Todd.

By 1893, so many of the settlers were of the Lutheran Faith that a group met in Tvette and Johnson's Store. Later they adopted a Constitution and decided to build a church. Among its charter members were N.K. Tvette, J.R. Heketh, Samuel S. Erdahl, N.S. Vieg, C.H. Berge, H.A. Nordly, Lars Lyd, M. Jorgenson, Art Caustaw, N.H. Johnson, H.O. Lund, O.J. Kerkerudlian, Hans Nederli, and Oli Johnson with Pastor P. Isberg as temporary pastor for Lakewood, Silvana and Arlington. Dr. K.S. Michelsen is the first resident pastor. In 1943 the church was rededicated after changes had been made.

To this group of churches was added The Congregational Church in 1906. The first communion service was held on Easter Sunday at Riley's Hall where services were being held. On March 1913 the ground was broken and stumps removed. Two months later the new church home began to take shape and on June 8th the cornerstone was laid. September 1st the church was in use with Rev. A.D. Kinzer serving as pastor. There were twenty charter members. Some still living are Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Bloss and Mrs. J.B. Riley. Five children were baptized that first year. Rev. Brokaw presides over this group of worshippers.

The people of the Methodist Church met first in the I.O.O.F. Building in 1898. When this burned, the Free Methodist Church shared their church with the Methodist people. That showed a fine spirit.

Then they built a church where the present one stands at the north end of Olympic Avenue in 1927. That building burned and it was rebuilt the next year. The first pastor was Rev. G.L. Cuddy with Rev. B. Robins now serving the congregation. Among the charter members were A.L. and Cynthia Blair, Evelyn Lowell, Lillie Marsh, Robert Maxwell and H. Marsh. That same year Mrs. Emma Aldridge, Mrs. Mary Aldridge and Norman Amens were added.

The Christian Science group was begun here in 1906. On becoming a Christian Science Society in 1912 it held its first meetings in the home of Mrs. Moll. Its charter members were Mrs. Alice Haskins, Mr. Chester W. Haskins, Mrs. Agnes Hovey, Mrs. Mira B. Moll, Mrs. Moa S. Murphy, Miss Stella McLaughlin, Miss Jessie Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Runkel, Francis Schram, Mrs. Mae B. Schram and Mrs. Walcott. The lovely new home church of this group opened at Forth and Dunham this year. Its readers are Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bernier and Ruth Headley.

The Assemblies of God Church counted among its charter members, Mrs. C.L. Marsh and Mrs. Jess Jackson. It was organized and its pastor is Rev. Oss. Its church home is on Division or Olympic Avenue. The young people are organized in a strong group called Christ's Ambassadors.

The people of the Seventh Day Adventist Church were organized as a group in the year 1933. It first met in a building near Mr. Russell's Greenhouse on Burke. There was no resident pastor but Mr. Goodman was district leader in charge. It was the membership in Bible study groups. In 1944 the present building near the Lincoln Bridge was purchased for the Arlington members and another building for the members in the Blue Mountain area. Its charter members were Mrs. Drake, Mr. Beath, Mr. O'Day, Mrs. Virginia O'Day, Mrs. Baird, Mr. Baird. The first resident pastor was Pastor Louis Lyman. Because of the housing shortage, the present one, Pastor Frank Wyman, lives in the Stanwood Church District. He and his wife are under appointment to mission work in Burma and will leave soon. The present membership is thirty-one.

The Faith Mission is independent of any denomination and all are welcome to its services on Olympic Avenue. It was begun in 1936 and is served by Mr. Adamson as pastor.

The Church of the Brethren conducts its services in the church at Third and McLeod.

The last addition to worship groups here is the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints organized last year. Its services for its thirty-five members are held in the American Legion Hall and directed by Pastor Fennell.

Arlington has nine church homes representing that many faiths.

INDUSTRIES

When the first settlers came to the vicinity of what is now Arlington, their first thought was naturally of how to supply food for themselves. Nature provided them with fertile ground, covered with a huge growth of timber, but before crops could be planted the land had to be cleared of these trees. Before 1890 the logs were floated down the river to mills near Stanwood and for this reason logging had to be done near the river.

In 1890, Arlington took its place as a logging community. Dorgan's Mill, just west of the Haller Bridge, was Arlington's first payroll industry. The first and largest logging camp around here was operated at Edgecomb by Jackson and Vicey. Also in 1890, the Verd Cedar Company had a logging camp at Bryant. Other camps were The Sultan Timber and Railroad Logging Camp above Oso operated by Dan and Pete McMartin. McKillohan Bros. Logging Camp and Brown and Trogorson were down on the river.

Mills popped up all over. The first mill was located where the Church of God now stands. Some other mills were: Dorgan's Mill in 1890, the Lincoln Mill located at the Lincoln Bridge, and Brown's Mill in 1890 located down at the river, operated by Hemlock Brown who was called "Hemlock" because he worked with hemlock.

J. L. Kent, who was one of the first pioneers to settle around here, selected a place that was suitable for farming on what was later named after him "Kent's Prairie" in 1877. John Brockhus settled at Silvana in 1875-76. Jasper Sill came up from Silvana to the Arlington area to visit J. L. Kent in 1878 and came back to settle here in 1893. C. J. Murphy packed in everything either by canoe or on his back. In 1881, B.C.W. Schloman and his mother moved in from Stanwood. She was the first white woman to brave the wilds. Mrs. James Pierson (Winnie Higgins) had come in 1888 as a young girl to join her father at Hazel. She now lives in Arlington near the trail she came over by foot on in those early days.

The logging camp now in operation used all of the products of the farms, thus making a paying industry out of farming. Mr. Wrage's Valley Gem Farm was bought from the government in 1885 and consisted of one hundred and sixty acres. Later on it developed into a dairy farm with Guernsey cows supplying the milk. At this time they used horse-drawn rake and plow to cultivate their fields.

Gradually dairying developed around Arlington. The Valley Gem Farm began milk delivery to the town people in 1901. They delivered it by wheelbarrow. Later on they used a horse and buggy for delivering. The milk sold for five cents a quart or one dollar for twenty-five quarts.

In 1916 the first Molene tractor was used in Arlington. It was used by the Valley Gem Farm. The day of the horse-drawn rake and plow had begun to pass. The dairying business was succeeding.

Mr. Burley Preston owned and operated the first daily milk delivery around Arlington. The Ivy Rock Dairy operated by Mr. Duskin, delivered milk when people requested.

In 1900, the Sweet Creamery was established. Mr. Buell was the first manager. The first milk collection was by horse and wagon. Later on they bought a motor truck to collect the milk. It was called a Grabasky. It had the engine under the seat and was cranked from the side. The steering wheel came straight up from the floor. In 1946, the Enselman Dairy took over, which shows the growth of dairy herds in the valley. Since that time, the first cows were brought up the river on a scow in 1878.

In the year 1921, the condensery was built by Mr. Bradner. Mr. Tuttle was the first manager and then Carl Christiansen followed. This condensery was owned by the Dairymen's Association. They got their milk from local dairy farms. At first, they made powdered milk only, but later on they made canned milk.

When settlers first came here they could not supply all of their own needs. When they did start a trading post in the vicinity of Arlington, people welcomed it. In 1888, the first sale of goods took place in an old shack along the river. The goods were brought up the river by canoe.

The first store to carry groceries was a Trading Post near the river, close to where Mr. Sill's barn now stands. In 1891, W. C. McQuestion opened a store along the river in Haller City. Up until 1894 business boomed. In 1890 a saw mill was started there. Several hotels were built to take care of the loggers and the newcomers. The "Walker House" which was built near the present filtering plant was four stories high and was located at Haller and Railroad Avenue. The "White House" which was built in 1889 was a two story frame building located on the North and South Fork junctions of the river and was operated by Lee Rogers. When it was to be torn down, the river rose and did a natural tearing down of it. The "Whole Back", and hotel was built in 1890 by Tom Poe. There was also a General Merchandise Store, a Drug Store owned by Dr. C. Teager who was a doctor, dentist or anything you wanted him to be, and a Shoe Store owned by Chris Duer.

When the depot was located in Arlington at its present site, that marked the forward progress of the town. The river had served its purpose as a great highway of ravel and trade. And so business moved to the new center of travel -- the depot, and from 1892 on Arlington pushed ahead. Several of the stores moved from Haller City up into Arlington.

Some of them were - Chris Duer's Shoe Store; the Teager Drug Store; Charles Bakema's Blacksmith Shop; Murphy's Store; N.K. Tviet; Brouty Meat Market, built in 1891 and the Post Office. In 1891, Thomas Moran, one of Arlington's pioneers, established a hardware store where Gray's Hardware Store now stands. He also started a hotel. In fact, he figured in all things that put Arlington ahead. In 1905, Pete Satra established a livery stable where the Richfield Service now stands.

Before 1890, two men who had the first name of Jack started the "Two Jacks' Restaurant." In 1895, Charles Hudson started the Chop Restaurant near the site of the American Legion Hall.

In 1891 a hotel which had no saloon in connection, named "The St. Paul House" was established, followed by Commercial, Grand Central, Vancouver, Twin City, and the Royal and Evergreen Hotels of today.

The first dry goods and clothing store was started in 1900 by Nels Peterson and the family still carries on the business. Mr. Van Allen started a branch of a New York Store where Kimball's Store now stands. A variety store was started in 1912 by a Mr. Seymour. A Mr. Price from Minneapolis started Price's Five and Dime Store forty or more years ago. L.B. Riley and Mr. Lovely started the Arlington Drug Store, which was the second store of its kind for the town. In 1904, H.L. Huddle started a bakery. Business had come to stay.

An Opera House was erected where Massar Lumber Company now stands. They employed local talent and vaudevilles. Besides this, the Gem, the Scenic and the American theaters all strove to entertain the mounting population. The Dance Pavilion and roller rink, located near the present location of Moll's Funeral Parlor, was started to try and furnish wholesome entertainment for the young people.

Up until 1900 Arlington had to bank elsewhere. In that year the Arlington State Bank was started by C. E. Bingham of Sedro-Woolley, who saw the need for a bank here. Mr. Charles Tracy was its first president. This was followed in 1907 with the opening of The Citizens State Bank by L. C. Palmer.

The first newspaper, "The Stillaguamish Star," was started in 1890 and the first copy was issued August 9, 1890 in a tent in Haller City. In 1891 it was changed to "The Haller City Times" and was operated by George Morrell. In 1894, it was bought by C. L. Marsh and the name was changed to "The Arlington Times."

Communications by telephone and telegraph were necessary as business here grew. These added to Arlington's payroll. They first started using telephones in Arlington in 1889. Mrs. J. A. Gray was the first Central operator for thirty-five subscribers. It was called the "Sunset Telephone."

In the early days, the mail was brought up the river from Stanwood and then it was usually left at the forks in the river. And then anyone that was going up the river would pick up the mail and pass it out as he went up the river. They built the first post office around here in 1888. It was built in Silvana. The first here was run by Mr. Johnson. It was called the "Jewell City" or "Giffords Landing." Up until 1890, this was the nearest post office around here. On November 29, 1890, the Arlington Post Office was established. In 1920, they started the first free mail delivery out of the Arlington Post Office.

So business grew up to meet the peoples' needs. As transportation changed, new business places opened up to supply gas and care of cars.

GOVERNMENT

In the years just before the turn of the century, sharp rivalry flared up between Haller City and the settlement just south called Arlington. The plat for Arlington was filed on March 15, 1890, while Haller City filed its plat one month later, April 28, 1890. The two cities were rivals but when the railroad chose Arlington for the place to have its depot, Arlington rose in importance. It was then that the two cities became incorporated as Arlington. That took place May 15, 1903. The event called for a big celebration. Mr. James Smith was elected Mayor of the new town with a council made up of Neil Brown, Charles Hudson, W. J. Fowler, Dan Baker, J. B. Riley and Adolph Behrens. The clerk was Mr. Charles Tracy. Its attorney was Mr. L. N. Jones. The man elected to keep order was Marshall Noah Berrige.

The needs of the town grew as the population increased. In December 1903, a volunteer fire department was organized with Mr. George Murphy as fire chief. The first means of putting out fires was the bucket brigade, then came the pumping cart, and later came the motorized vehicle. Today there are two trucks with one chief's car. The first fire fighters included Mr. W. Fowler, Mr. Charles Warren, Mr. Moll, Mr. Polo Rie, Mr. Waach, Mr. Verd and others. The fire hall was topped by a band stand at 3rd and McLeod. The present fire chief is Mr. Frank Arnot with Mr. Mickey Ryan, Mr. Warren Perrigo, Mr. Arnold Wangsmo, Mr. Leslie Larson and Mr. Pierson, among the members of the volunteer fire department.

The little town planned to keep order so it had a police department. The first jail was erected by the community raising a fund of \$3000. The jail was called the "Scookum House" and the first Marshalls were Mr. Noah Beerige and Mr. Lemon. Intoxicated culprits were wheeled to the "Scookum House" in a wheelbarrow. The present jail is in the City Hall built in 1924-25 where three prisoners can be jailed by present Marshalls, Mr. Bagley and Mr. Robert Hovik.

The new town had its health problems. Dr. John E. Phelps, a physician and surgeon was the early doctor in this Stillaguamish Valley. He traveled by foot, canoe, horseback and stage to care for the people. He was at Florence but moved here in 1893. Before him, Dr. Benjamin Fuller had settled three miles east of Arlington on the Darrington Road. He made a liniment and sold it in the nearby logging camps. He had to track over mountains just to relieve suffering men in logging camps. Dr. William F. Oliver settled at nearby Cicero in 1896. In 1890, Dr. Calvin Teager had a drug store in Haller City and he had a doctor's office in back of the store.

The first hospital was built by Dr. E. Mohrmaz near the present Gray's Hardware Store on Olympic Avenue.

Then Dr. Harris built the Arlington General Hospital in 1907-1908.

The Water Department of Arlington is very important, as the health of the people depend on it. The early source of getting water and still the same, is wells by the Stillaguamish. The pump the water into the filtering plant after it has passed through beds of sand. After it is piped to the filtering plant it is then piped to the storage tank. The present water system was built by Stone and Webster in 1925 at a cost of \$40,000.

The earliest garbage disposal was done by the individual. It was either buried, or thrown in the river. The present disposal is done by the city and has been made compulsory by the city. It was taken over in 1914.

As the city grew, its needs increased. The town grew up alongside the depot on Railroad and Olympic Avenues. The first paving was done on Olympic Avenue. Railroad Avenue was graveled in 1904 and was paved in 1913.

The little town had to see at night so kerosene street lights were installed. Later, carbide lights were installed by the Arlington Light, Water and Electric Company. The company got its power from a dam on Jim Creek. The company was formed by Thomas Moran, Nels K. Tvete and Neil Brown. On June 13, 1916, the Puget Sound Power and Light Company took over the earlier company. It gets its power from Rock Island Dam.

ORGANIZATIONS

The story of Arlington would not be finished unless something was said of its many organizations. Out of the wars came the Grand Army of the Republic, made up of veterans of the Civil War. It was organized at Haller City in 1891 with Mr. A. L. Blair as commander. The Sons of Veterans also in Haller City came in 1893. The American Legion Post No. 76 was formed after the First World War in the year 1920, followed by the Ladies Auxiliary of American Legion Club. The Veterans of Foreign Wars also has an established group here.

There are a number of Lodges here also.

Community groups have worked for bringing about the best in Arlington. Early in the town's history, the women organized a Women's Christian Temperance Union to strive for temperance in this town that boasted of having thirteen saloons at one time. It was this band of women who donated Arlington's first drinking fountain. It stood in front of the Workman's Block. In 1895, the men were in a group called the Cumtux Literary Club for study and pleasure.

Arlington's first Commercial Club was formed in 1900. Mr. Thomas Moran was president and Dr. W. F. Oliver was secretary. The seventeen members agreed to pay one dollar a month dues. They worked for uniting the Haller and Arlington schools.

The Women's Club of 1914 organized to help in the affairs of the city along with the Arlington Men's Club.

In 1915 the Stillaguamish Pioneer's Association was formed with Dr. Oliver as president. It holds its annual meetings at Pioneer Park on the road outside Arlington.

The Cubs, Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls are all for the youngsters of Arlington.

