

HISTORY of KLICKITAT,
YAKIMA

AND



KITTITAS COUNTIES,

WASHINGTON

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AN
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY
OF
Klickitat, Yakima and Kittitas
Counties

WITH AN OUTLINE OF THE EARLY HISTORY
OF THE
STATE OF WASHINGTON



INTERSTATE PUBLISHING COMPANY

1904

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1904

1714324

**TO THE PIONEERS
OF
Klickitat, Yakima and Kittitas
Counties**

**THOSE WHO HAVE GONE AND THOSE WHO REMAIN,
THIS WORK IS DEDICATED AS A SLIGHT TOKEN
OF APPRECIATION OF THEIR VIRTUES
AND THEIR SACRIFICES.**



PREFATORY.



TO PERSONS without experience, the chronicling of events covering a period of hardly more than four decades and all of which is within the memories of living men may seem an easy task, but let the attempt be made and quickly will the illusion be dispelled. While early pioneer peoples possess remarkably retentive memories and recall events many years past with wonderful vividness and fidelity to truth, Mnemosyne seldom takes notes of initials, dates, the spelling of names and other minutiae essential to the historian's purpose. His chief reliance for these must ever be the printed page. There is no way known to the writer of discovering the full truth in regard to events which happened years ago but to find printed, contemporaneous accounts, and even when this is possible we cannot be sure that we are in possession of absolutely reliable information, for contemporaneous writers often err or view events with eyes partially blinded by prejudice or partisan bias. Where there is a multiplicity of conflicting authorities the task of weighing the relative value to be attached to each and of arriving at the truth or a close approximation thereto is always a delicate one and vexatious enough; but the most trying situation in which the historian finds himself is that which arises when no authorities whatsoever are to be found. Too often no printed accounts of any kind preserve for us the earliest history, and when records do exist their hiding-places cannot always be discovered. The happenings of a county are not chronicled in voluminous official reports as are the larger affairs of state and nation. The public acts of county and city officers are of course matters of record, but of events occurring among the people at large and developments incident to restless private enterprise, we have as a rule no account except such as is furnished by the dauntless pioneer newspaper men or can be gleaned from reminiscences of actual participants. The work of the former is often obliterated and ruined by fire or other destructive forces, while death and human frailty war against the latter source of information. Such being some of the difficulties under which the work herewith presented was prepared, it cannot be hoped that it is altogether free from errors. It is, however, the result of painstaking research, and we hope that it will, in part, at least, meet the expectations of those who have given it the encouragement of their patronage.

In the preparation of this work we have had occasion to interview many of the prominent citizens of Klickitat, Yakima and Kittitas counties, and it is with feelings of gratitude that we testify that these ladies and gentlemen have uniformly treated us with courtesy, freely imparting such information as they were able. It is impossible to acknowledge, except in a general way, all favors received, but the thanks of the company are due especially to the committees of pioneers who have read, or listened to the reading, of manuscript copies of the various county histories, calling attention to such errors and omissions as their intimate personal experiences in the affairs of these counties enabled them to discover. Special acknowledgments are also due to the following newspapers for the use of their files, namely: The Yakima Herald, The Yakima Republic, The Sunnyside Sun, The Goldendale Sentinel, The Klickitat County Agriculturist, The Ellensburg Dawn, The Ellensburg Localizer, The Ellensburg Capital, The Cascade Miner and The Cle-Elum Echo. The thanks of the compilers are likewise extended to Robert A. Turner, personally, for substantial assistance in many ways, to F. Dorsey Schnebly and Mrs. David J. Schnebly for the use of old Localizer files; to Thomas L. Gamble for his valuable diary; to the various county and state officials for numerous courtesies; to the United States Geological Survey for the gift of many valuable publications; to George N. Tuesley, Walter N. Granger, Jay A. Lynch, Alexander E. McCredy, the various photographers of the three counties, especially F. J. Tickner of North Yakima, O. W. Pautzke of Ellensburg, W. P. Flanary of Goldendale, H. B. Carratt of Centerville, and to Kiser Bros., of Portland, for photographs to use in illustrating the work.

THE INTERSTATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

JOHN MACNEIL HENDERSON, *President.*
CHARLES ARTHUR BRANSCOMBE, *Vice-President.*
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ENDORSEMENTS.

The undersigned pioneer citizens of Klickitat county hereby certify that they have, as a committee, read carefully, while still in manuscript form, the history of said county, prepared and to be published by the Interstate Publishing Company, of Spokane; that they have given its compilers the benefit of such knowledge of the subject as has come to them by reason of long residence in the county and active participation in its development and the events which have happened within its borders; also that they have found the said history of Klickitat county accurate, impartial, comprehensive and in every sense reliable: hence are prepared to give it their unqualified endorsement as a standard work.

S. H. JONES.
E. W. PIKE.
GEO. W. MCCREDY.

We, the undersigned, pioneer citizens of Yakima county, Washington, hereby certify:

First.—That we have been for many years active participants in the affairs of said county and are thoroughly familiar with events that have transpired within its borders.

Second.—That we have carefully gone over the history of said county, compiled by William Sidney Shiach and to be published by the Interstate Publishing Company, of Spokane; also, that we have assisted its author in making a thorough final revision of the same.

Third.—That we have found the said history a well-arranged, well-written, truthful, comprehensive and impartial record of events, and we give it our unqualified endorsement as a standard work on the subject.

LEONARD L. THORP.
DAVID LONGMIRE.
J. P. MARKS.

The undersigned hereby certify that they are pioneer citizens of Kittitas county, Washington, and that they have been active participants for many years in the affairs of said county; hence believe themselves familiar with the principal events in its history. They certify further that they have revised the manuscript history of said county, prepared and to be published by the Interstate Publishing Company, of Spokane, calling the attention of its editor to such slight errors and omissions as their knowledge of the facts have enabled them to discover; also that they have found the said history of Kittitas county evidently fair and impartial toward all interests, comprehensive in its scope, logical in arrangement, pleasing in style, accurate and conservative in statement and in all respects an authentic work.

TILLMAN HOUSER.
SAMUEL T. PACKWOOD.
THOMAS L. GAMBLE.

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PART I.

INTRODUCTORY

CHAPTER I.

EXPLORATIONS BY WATER.

The opening of a new century is a fitting time to glance backward and reconstruct to the eye of the present the interesting and heroic events of the past, that by comparison between past and present the trend of progress may be traced and the future in a measure forecasted.

No matter what locality in the Northwest we may treat historically, we are compelled in our search for the beginnings of its story to go back to the old, misty Oregon territory, with its isolation, its pathos, its wild chivalry, its freedom and hospitality. Strange indeed is its earliest history, when, shrouded in uncertainty and misapprehension, it formed the *ignis fatuus* of the explorer, "luring him on with that indescribable fascination which seems always to have drawn men to the ever receding circle of the 'westmost west.'"

Shortly after the time of Columbus, attempts began to be made to reach the western ocean and solve the mystery of the various passages supposed to lead to Asia.

In 1500 Gasper Cortereal conceived the idea of finding a northern strait, to which he gave the name "Anian," and this mythical channel received much attention from these early navigators, some of whom even went so far as to claim that they had passed through it and had reached another ocean. Among the captains making this bold claim was Juan de Fuca. He is said to have been a Greek of Cephalonia whose real name was Apostolos Valerianos, and it is claimed that when he made his discovery he was in the service of the Spanish nation. Michael Lock tells his story in the following language:

"He followed his course, in that voyage, west and northwest in the South sea, all along the coast of Nova Spania and California and the Indies, now called North America (all which voyage he signified to me in a great map, and a sea card of my own, which I laid before him), until he came to the latitude of forty-seven degrees; and that, there finding that the land trended north and northwest, with a broad inlet of sea, between forty-seven and forty-eight degrees of latitude, he entered thereinto, sailing more than twenty days, and found that land still trending northwest, and northeast, and north, and also east and southeastward, and very much broader sea than it was at the said entrance, and that he passed by divers islands in that sailing; and that, at the entrance of said strait, there is, on the northwest coast thereof, a great headland or island, with an exceeding high pinnacle or spired rock, like a pillar, thereupon. Also he said that he went on land in divers places, and that he saw some people on the land clad in beasts' skins; and that the land was very fruitful and rich in gold, silver and pearls and other things, like Nova Spania. Also he said that he, being entered thus far into the said strait, and being come into the North sea already and finding the sea wide enough everywhere, and to be about thirty or forty leagues wide in the mouth of the straits where he entered, he thought he had now well discharged his office; and that not being armed to resist the force of savage people that might happen, he therefore set sail and turned homeward again toward Nova Spania, where he arrived at Acapulco, anno 1592, hoping

to be rewarded by the viceroy for this service done in the said voyage."

The curious thing about this and some of the other legends is the general accuracy of the descriptions given by these old mariners. Professor W. D. Lyman thinks it is not impossible that they had either visited the Pacific coast in person or had seen other pilots who had, and that thus they gathered the material from which they fabricated their Munchausen tales.

Many years passed after the age of myth before there were authentic voyages. During the seventeenth century practically nothing was done in the way of Pacific coast explorations, but in the eighteenth, as by common consent, all the nations of Europe became suddenly infatuated again with the thought that on the western shores of America might be found the gold and silver and gems and furs and precious woods for which they had been striving so desperately upon the eastern coast. English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Russians and Americans entered their bold and hardy sailors into the race for the possession of the land of the occident. The Russians were the first in the field, that gigantic power, which the genius of Peter the Great, like one of the fabled genii, had suddenly transformed from the proportions of a grain of sand to a figure overtopping the whole earth, and which had stretched its arms from the Baltic to the Aleutian archipelago, and had looked southward across the frozen seas of Siberia to the open Pacific as offering another opportunity of expansion. Many years passed, however, before Peter's designs could be executed. It was 1728 when Vitus Behring entered upon his marvelous life of exploration. Not until 1741, however, did he thread the thousand islands of Alaska and gaze upon the glaciated summit of Mount Elias. And it was not until thirty years later that it was known that the Bay of Avatscha in Siberia was connected by open sea with China. In 1771 the first cargo of furs was taken directly from Avatscha, the chief port of eastern Siberia, to Canton. Then first Europe realized the vastness of the Pacific ocean. Then it understood that the same waters which frowned against the frozen bulwarks of Kamchatka washed the tropic islands of the South seas and foamed against the storm-swept rocks of Cape Horn.

Meanwhile, while Russia was thus becoming established upon the shores of Alaska, Spain was getting entire possession of California. These two great nations began to overlap each other, Russians becoming established near San Francisco. To offset this movement of Russia, a group of Spanish explorers, Perez, Martinez, Heceta, Bodega and Maurelle, swarmed up the coast beyond the site of the present Sitka.

England, in alarm at the progress made by Spain and Russia, sent out the Columbus of the eighteenth century, in the person of Captain

James Cook, and he sailed up and down the coast of Alaska and of Washington, but failed to discover either the Columbia river or the Straits of Fuca.

His labors, however, did more to establish true geographical notions than had the combined efforts of all the Spanish navigators who had preceded him. His voyages materially strengthened England's claim to Oregon, and added greatly to the luster of her name. The great captain, while temporarily on shore, was killed by Indians in 1778, and the command devolved upon Captain Clark, who sailed northward, passing through Behring strait to the Arctic ocean. The new commander died before the expedition had proceeded far on its return journey; Lieutenant Gore, a Virginian, assumed control and sailed to Canton, China, arriving late in the year.

The main purposes of this expedition had been the discovery of a northern waterway between the two oceans and the extending of British territory, but, as is so often the case in human affairs, one of the most important results of the voyage was entirely unsuspected by the navigators and practically the outcome of an accident. It so happened that the two vessels of the expedition, the *Revolution* and the *Discovery*, took with them to China a small collection of furs from the northwest coast of America. These were purchased by the Chinese with great avidity, the people exhibiting a willingness to barter commodities of much value for them and endeavoring to secure them at almost any sacrifice. The sailors were not backward in communicating their discoveries of a new and promising market for peltries, and the impetus imparted to the fur trade was almost immeasurable in its ultimate effects. An entirely new regime was inaugurated in Chinese and East Indian commerce. The northwest coast of America assumed a new importance in the eyes of Europeans, and especially of the British. The "struggle for possession" soon began to be foreshadowed.

One of the principal harbors resorted to by fur-trading vessels was Nootka, used as a rendezvous and principal port of departure. This port became the scene of a clash between Spanish authorities and certain British vessels, which greatly strained the friendly relations existing between the two governments represented. In 1779, the viceroy of Mexico sent two ships, the *Princess* and the *San Carlos*, to convey Martinez and De Haro to the vicinity for the purpose of anticipating and preventing the occupancy of Nootka sound by fur traders of other nations, and that the Spanish title to the territory might be maintained and confirmed. Martinez was to base his claim upon the discovery by Perez in 1774. Courtesy was to be extended to foreign vessels, but the establishment of any claim prejudicial to the right of the Spanish crown was to be vigorously resisted.

Upon the arrival of Martinez in the harbor, it was discovered that the American vessel, Columbia, and the Iphigenia, a British vessel, under a Portuguese flag, were lying in the harbor. Martinez at once demanded the papers of both vessels and an explanation of their presence, vigorously asserting the claim of Spain that the port and contiguous territory were hers. The captain of the Iphigenia pleaded stress of weather. On finding that the vessel's papers commanded the capture, under certain conditions, of Russian, Spanish or English vessels, Martinez seized the ship, but on being advised that the orders relating to captures were intended only to apply to the defense of the vessel, the Spaniard released the Iphigenia and her cargo. The Northwest America, another vessel of the same expedition, was, however, seized by Martinez a little later.

It should be remembered that these British vessels had, in the inception of the enterprise, divested themselves of their true national character and donned the insignia of Portugal, their reasons being: First, to defraud the Chinese government, which made special harbor rates to the Portuguese, and, second, to defraud the East India Company, to whom had been granted the right of trading in furs in northwest America to the exclusion of all other British subjects, except such as should obtain the permission of the company. To maintain their Portuguese nationality they had placed the expedition nominally under the control of Juan Cavalho, a Portuguese trader. Prior to the time of the trouble in Nootka, however, Cavalho had become a bankrupt and new arrangements had become necessary. The English traders were compelled to unite their interests with those of King George's Sound Company, a mercantile association operating under license from the South Sea and East India companies, the Portuguese colors had been laid aside, and the true national character of the expedition assumed. Captain Colnutt was placed in command of the enterprise as constituted under the new regime, with instructions, among other things, "to establish a factory to be called Fort Pitt, for the purpose of permanent settlement and as a center of trade around which other stations may be established."

One vessel of the expedition, the Princess Royal, entered Nootka harbor without molestation, but when the Argonaut, under command of Captain Colnutt, arrived, it was thought best by the master not to attempt an entrance to the bay, lest his vessel should meet the same fate which had befallen the Iphigenia and the Northwest America. Later Colnutt called on Martinez and informed the Spanish governor of his intention to take possession of the country in the name of Great Britain and to erect a fort. The governor replied that possession had already been taken in the name of His Catholic Majesty

and that such acts as he (Colnutt) contemplated could not be allowed. An altercation followed and the next day the Argonaut was seized and her captain and crew placed under arrest. The Princess Royal was also seized, though the American vessels in the harbor were in no way molested.

After an extended and at times heated controversy between Spain and Great Britain touching these seizures, the former government consented to make reparation and offered a suitable apology for the indignity to the honor of the flag. The feature of this correspondence of greatest import in the future history of the territory affected is, that throughout the entire controversy and in all the royal messages and debates in parliament no word was spoken asserting a claim of Great Britain to any territorial rights or denying the claim of sovereignty so positively and persistently avowed by Spain, neither was Spanish sovereignty denied nor in any way alienated by the treaty which followed. Certain real property was restored to British subjects, but a transfer of realty under the circumstances could not be considered a transfer of sovereignty.

We pass over the voyage of the illustrious French navigator, La Perouse, as of more importance from a scientific than from a political view-point; neither can we dwell upon the explorations of Captain Berkley, to whom belongs the honor of having ascertained the existence of the strait afterwards denominated Juan de Fuca. Of somewhat greater moment in the later history of the Northwest are the voyages of Meares, who entered and described the above mentioned strait, and who, in 1788, explored the coast at the point where the great Columbia mingles its crystal current with the waters of the sea. In the diplomatic battle of later days it was even claimed that he was the discoverer of that great "River of the West." Howbeit, nothing can be surer than that the existence of such a river was utterly unknown to him at the time. Indeed, his conviction of its non-existence was thus stated in his own account of the voyage: "We can now with safety assert that there is no such river as the St. Roc (of the Spaniard, Heceta) exists as laid down on the Spanish charts," and he gave a further unequivocal expression of his opinion by naming the bay in that vicinity Deception bay and the promontory north of it Cape Disappointment. "Disappointed and deceived," remarks Evans facetiously, "he continued his cruise southward to latitude forty-five degrees north."

It is not without sentiments of patriotic pride that we now turn our attention to a period of discovery in which the vessels of our own nation played a prominent part. The northern mystery, which had been partially resolved by the Spanish, English, French and Portuguese

explorations, was now to be completely robbed of its mystic charm; speculation and myth must now give place to exact knowledge; the game of discovery must hereafter be played principally between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, and Anglo-Saxon energy, thoroughness and zeal are henceforth to characterize operations on the shores of the Pacific Northwest. The United States had but recently won their independence from the British crown and their energies were finding a fit field of activity in the titanic task of national organization. Before the constitution had become the supreme law of the land, however, the alert mind of the American had begun projecting voyages of discovery and trade to the Northwest, and in September, 1788, two vessels with the stars and stripes at their mastheads arrived at Nootka sound. Their presence in the harbor while the events culminating in the Nootka treaty were transpiring has already been alluded to. The vessels were the ship Columbia, Captain John Kendrick, and the sloop Washington, Captain Robert Gray, and the honor of having sent them to our shores belongs to one Joseph Barrel, a prominent merchant of Boston, and a man of high social standing and great influence. While one of the impelling motives of this enterprise had been the desire of commercial profit, the element of patriotism was not wholly lacking, and the vessels were instructed to make whatever explorations and discoveries they might.

After remaining a time on the coast, Captain Kendrick transferred the ship's property to the Washington, with the intention of taking a cruise in that vessel. He placed Captain Gray in command of the Columbia with instructions to return to Boston by way of the Sandwich islands and China. This commission was successfully carried out. The vessel arrived in Boston in September, 1790, was received with great eclat, refitted by her owners and again despatched to the shores of the Pacific with Captain Gray in command. In July, 1791, the Columbia, from Boston, and the Washington, from China, met not far from the spot where they had separated nearly two years before. They were not to remain long in company, for Captain Gray soon started on a cruise southward. On April 29, 1792, Gray met Vancouver just below Cape Flattery and an interesting colloquy took place. Vancouver communicated to the American skipper the fact that he had not yet made any important discoveries, and Gray, with equal frankness, gave the eminent British explorer an account of his past discoveries, "including," says Bancroft, "the fact that he had not sailed through Fuca

strait in the Lady Washington, as had been supposed from Meares' narrative and map." He also informed Captain Vancouver that he had been "off the mouth of a river in latitude forty-six degrees, ten minutes, where the outset, or reflux, was so strong as to prevent his entrance for nine days."

The important information conveyed by Gray seems to have greatly disturbed the equipoise of Vancouver's mind. The entries in his log show that he did not entirely credit the statement of the American, but that he was considerably perturbed is evinced by the fact that he tried to convince himself by argument that Gray's statement could not have been correct. The latitude assigned by the American is that of Cape Disappointment, and the existence of a river mouth there, though affirmed by Heceta, had been denied by Meares; Captain Cook had also failed to find it; besides, had he not himself passed that point two days before and had he not observed that "if any inlet or river should be found it must be a very intricate one and inaccessible to vessels of our burden, owing to the reefs and broken water which then appeared in its neighborhood." With such reasoning, he dismissed the matter from his mind for the time being. He continued his journey northward, passed through the strait of Fuca, and engaged in a thorough and minute exploration of that mighty inland sea, to a portion of which he gave the name of Puget sound.

Meanwhile Gray was proceeding southward "in the track of destiny and glory." On May 7th he entered the harbor which now bears his name, and four days later he passed through the breakers and over the bar, and his vessel's prow plowed the waters of that famous "River of the West," whose existence had been so long suspected. The storied "Oregon" for the first time heard other sound than "its own dashing."

Shortly afterward Vancouver came to Cape Disappointment to explore the Columbia, of which he had heard indirectly from Captain Gray. Lieutenant Broughton, of Vancouver's expedition, sailed over the bar, ascended the river a distance of more than one hundred miles to the site of the present Vancouver, and with a modesty truly remarkable, took "possession of the river and the country in its vicinity in His Britannic Majesty's name, having every reason to believe that the subjects of no other civilized nation or state had ever entered it before." This, too, though he had received a salute of one gun from an American vessel, the Jennie, on his entrance to the bay. The lieutenant's claim was not to remain forever unchallenged, as will appear presently.

CHAPTER II.

EXPLORATIONS BY LAND.

With the exploration of Puget sound and the discovery of the Columbia, history-making maritime adventure practically ceased. But as the fabled strait of Anian had drawn explorers to the Pacific shores in quest of the mythical passage to the treasures of Ind, so likewise did the fairy tales of La Hontan and others stimulate inland exploration. Furthermore, the mystic charm always possessed by a *terra incognita* was becoming irresistible to adventurous spirits, and the possibilities of discovering untold wealth in the vaults of its "Shining mountains" and in the sands of its crystal rivers were exceedingly fascinating to the lover of gain.

The honor of pioneering in overland exploration belongs to one Verendrye, who, under authority of the governor-general of New France, in 1773 set out on an expedition to the Rocky mountains from Canada. This explorer and his brother and sons made many important explorations, but as they failed to find a pass through the Rocky mountains, by which they could come to the Pacific side, their adventures do not fall within the purview of our volume. They are said to have reached the vicinity of the present city of Helena.

If, as seems highly probable, the events chronicled by Le Page in his charming "Histoire de la Louisiane," published in 1758, should be taken as authentic, the first man to scale the Rocky mountains from the east and to make his way overland to the shores of the Pacific was a Yazoo Indian, Moncacht-ape, or Moncachabe, by name. But "the first traveler to lead a party of civilized men through the territory of the Stony mountains to the South sea" was Alexander Mackenzie, who, in 1793, reached the coast at fifty-two degrees, twenty-four minutes, forty-eight seconds north, leaving as a memorial of his visit, inscribed on a rock with vermilion and grease, the words, "Alexander Mackenzie, from Canada by land, July 22, 1793." His field of discovery was also without the scope of our purpose, being too far north to figure prominently in the international complications of later years.

Western exploration by land had, however, elicited the interest of one whose energy and force were sufficient to bring to a successful issue almost any undertaking worth the effort. While the other statesmen and legislators of his time

were fully engaged with the problems of the moment, the great mind of Thomas Jefferson, endowed as it was with a wider range of vision and more comprehensive grasp of the true situation, was projecting exploring expeditions into the Northwest. In 1786, while serving as minister to Paris, he had fallen in with the ardent Ledyard, who was on fire with the idea of opening a large and profitable fur trade in the north Pacific region. To this young man he had suggested the idea of journeying to Kamchatka, then in a Russian vessel to Nootka sound, from which, as a starting point, he should make an exploring expedition eastward to the United States. Ledyard acted on the suggestion, but was arrested as a spy in the spring of 1787 by Russian officials and so severely treated as to cause a failure of his health and a consequent failure of his enterprise.

The next effort of Jefferson was made in 1792, when he proposed to the American Philosophical Society that it should engage a competent scientist "to explore northwest America from the eastward by ascending the Missouri, crossing the Rocky mountains and descending the nearest river to the Pacific ocean." The idea was favorably received. Captain Meriwether Lewis, who afterward distinguished himself as one of the leaders of the Lewis and Clarke expedition, offered his services, but for some reason Andre Michaux, a French botanist, was given the preference. Michaux proceeded as far as Kentucky, but there received an order from the French minister, to whom, it seems, he also owed obedience, that he should relinquish his appointment and engage upon the duties of another commission.

It was not until after the opening of a new century that another opportunity for furthering his favorite project presented itself to Jefferson. An act of congress, under which trading houses had been established for facilitating commerce with the Indians, was about to expire by limitation, and President Jefferson, in recommending its continuance, seized the opportunity to urge upon congress the advisability of fitting out an expedition, the object of which should be "to explore the Missouri river and such principal stream of it as, by its course of communication with the waters of the Pacific ocean, whether the

Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river, may offer the most direct and practical water communication across the continent, for the purpose of commerce."

Congress voted an appropriation for the purpose, and the expedition was placed in charge of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clarke. President Jefferson gave the explorers minute and particular instructions as to investigations to be made by them. They were to inform themselves, should they reach the Pacific ocean, "of the circumstances which may decide whether the furs of those parts may be collected as advantageously at the head of the Missouri (convenient as is supposed to the Colorado and Oregon or Columbia) as at Nootka sound or any other part of that coast; and the trade be constantly conducted through the Missouri and the United States more beneficially than by the circumnavigation now practiced." In addition to the instructions already quoted, these explorers were directed to ascertain if possible on arriving at the seaboard if there were any ports within their reach frequented by the sea vessels of any nation, and to send, if practicable, two of their most trusted people back by sea with copies of their notes. They were also, if they deemed a return by the way they had come imminently hazardous, to ship the entire party and return via Good Hope or Cape Horn, as they might be able.

A few days before the initial steps were taken in discharge of the instruction of President Jefferson, news reached the seat of government of a transaction which added materially to the significance of the enterprise. Negotiations had been successfully consummated for the purchase of Louisiana on April 30, 1803, but the authorities at Washington did not hear of the important transfer until the first of July. Of such transcendent import to the future of our country was this transaction and of such vital moment to the section with which our volume is primarily concerned, that we must here interrupt the trend of our narrative to give the reader an idea of the extent of territory involved, and, if possible, to enable him to appreciate the influence of the purchase. France, by her land explorations and the establishment of trading posts and forts, first acquired title to the territory west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky mountains, though Great Britain claimed the territory in accordance with her doctrine of continuity and contiguity, most of her colonial grants extending in express terms to the Pacific ocean. Spain also claimed the country by grant of Pope Alexander VI. A constant warfare had been waged between France and Great Britain for supremacy in America. The latter was the winner in the contest, and, in 1762, France, apparently discouraged, ceded to Spain the province of Louisiana. By the treaty of February 10, 1763, which gave

Great Britain the Canadas, it was agreed that the western boundary between English and Spanish possessions in America should be the Mississippi river, Great Britain renouncing all claims to the territory west of that boundary. In 1800 Spain retroceded Louisiana to France "with the same extent it has now in the hands of Spain and which it had when France possessed it, and such as it should be according to the treaties subsequently made between Spain and other states."

The order for the formal delivery of the province to France was issued by the Spanish king on October 15, 1802, and, as above stated, the United States succeeded to the title by treaty of April 30, 1803.

Exact boundaries had not been established at the time of the Louisiana purchase, but some idea of the vastness of the territory thereby acquired by the United States may be had when we consider that it extended from the present British line to the Gulf of Mexico and included what are now the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, the territory of Oklahoma, Indian territory, more than three-fourths of Montana and Wyoming, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico.

And so the Lewis and Clarke expedition, which had in its inception for its chief object to promote the commercial interests of the United States, acquired a new purpose, namely, the extending of geographical and scientific knowledge of *our own domain*. Upon its members a further duty devolved, that of informing the natives that obedience was now due to a new great father.

The expedition of Lewis and Clarke excited a peculiar interest at the time of its occurrence, and has since occupied a unique place in our history. The description of this expedition which follows is condensed from the writings upon the subject of Professor W. D. Lyman, of Whitman College, Walla Walla.

To our colonial ancestors, caged between the sea and the domains of hostile natives and rival colonies, afterward absorbed in a death struggle with the mother country, all the vast interior was a sealed book. And when the successful issue of the Revolutionary war permitted them to turn around and see where they were, still more when the great purchase of Louisiana from France enabled them to look toward the tops of the "Shining mountains" with a sense of proprietorship, all the romance and enthusiasm and excitement of exploration, hitherto sternly denied them by their narrow lot, seized and fascinated all classes.

On the 14th day of May, 1804, the Lewis and Clarke party left St. Louis by boat upon the muddy current of the Missouri, to search for the unknown mountains and rivers between that point and the Pacific. Their plan was to ascend the Missouri to its source, cross the divide, strike

the headwaters of the Columbia, and, descending it, reach the sea.

And what manner of men were undertaking this voyage, fraught with both interest and peril? Meriwether Lewis, the leader of the party, was a captain in the United States army, and in Jefferson's judgment was, by reason of endurance, boldness and energy, the fittest man within his knowledge for the responsible duties of commander. His whole life had been one of reckless adventure. It appears that at the tender age of eight he was already illustrious for successful midnight forays upon the festive 'coon and the meditative 'possum. He was lacking in scientific knowledge, but when appointed captain of the expedition had, with characteristic pluck, spent a few spare weeks in study of some of the branches most essential to his new work. William Clarke, second in command, was also a United States officer, and seems to have been equally fitted with Lewis for his work. The party consisted of fourteen United States regulars, nine Kentucky volunteers, two French voyageurs, a hunter, an interpreter and a negro. To each of the common soldiers the government offered the munificent reward of retirement upon full pay with a recommendation for a soldier's grant of land. Special pains were taken to encourage the party to keep complete records of all they saw and heard and did. This was done with a vengeance, inasmuch that seven journals besides those of the leaders were carefully kept, and in them was recorded nearly every event from the most important discoveries down to the ingredients of their meals and doses of medicine. They were abundantly provided with beads, mirrors, knives, etc., wherewith to woo the savage hearts of the natives.

After an interesting and easy journey of five months, they reached the country of the Mandans, and here they determined to winter. The winter having been profitably spent in making the acquaintance of the Indians and in collecting specimens of the natural history of the plains—which they now sent back to the president with great care—they again embarked in a squad of six canoes and two pirogues. June 13th they reached the great falls of the Missouri.

A month was spent within sound of the thunder and in sight of the perpetual mist cloud rising from the abyss, before they could accomplish the difficult portage of eighteen miles, make new canoes, mend their clothes and lay in a new stock of provisions.

The long bright days, the tingling air of the mountains, the pleasant swish of the water as their canoes breasted the swift current, the vast campfires and the nightly buffalo roasts—all these must have made this the pleasantest section of their long journey.

The party seems to have pretty nearly exhausted its supply of names, and after having

made heavy drafts on their own with various permutatory combinations, they were reduced to the extremity of loading innocent creeks with the ponderous names of Wisdom, Philosophy and Philanthropy. Succeeding generations have relieved the unjust pressure in two of these cases with the sounding appellations of Big Hole and Stinking Water.

On the 12th day of August the explorers crossed the great divide, the birthplace of mighty rivers, and descending the sunset slope, found themselves in the land of the Shoshones. They had brought with them a Shoshone woman, rejoicing in the pleasant name of Sacajawea, for the express purpose of becoming acquainted with this tribe, through whom they hoped to get horses and valuable information as to their proper route to the ocean. But four days were consumed in enticing the suspicious savages near enough to hear the words of their own tongue proceeding from the camp of the strangers. When, however, the fair interpreter had been granted a hearing, she speedily won for the party the faithful allegiance of her kinsmen. They innocently accepted the rather general intimation of the explorers that this journey had for its primary object the happiness and prosperity of the Shoshone nation, and to these evidences of benevolence on the part of their newly adopted great father at Washington, they quickly responded by bringing plenty of horses and all the information in their poor power.

It appears that the expedition was at that time on the headwaters of the Salmon river near where Fort Lemhi afterward stood. With twenty-nine horses to carry their abundant burdens, they bade farewell to the friendly Shoshones on the last day of August, and committed themselves to the dreary and desolate solitudes to the westward. They soon became entangled in the ridges and defiles, already spotted with snow, of the Bitter Root mountains.

Having crossed several branches of the great river, named in honor of Captain Clarke, and becoming distressed at the increasing dangers and delay, they turned to the left, and, having punished a brawling creek for its inhospitality by inflicting on it the name Colt Killed, commemorative of their extremity for food, they came upon a wild and beautiful stream. Inquiring the name of this from the Indians, they received the answer "Koskooskie." This in reality meant simply that this was not the stream for which they were searching. But not understanding, they named the river Koskooskie. This was afterward called the Clearwater, and is the most beautiful tributary of the Snake.

The country still frowned on them with the same forbidding rocky heights and snow-storms as before. It began to seem as though famine would ere long stare them in the face, and the shaggy precipices were marked with almost daily

accidents to men and beasts. Their only meat was the flesh of their precious horses.

Under these circumstances Clarke decided to take six of the most active men and push ahead in search of game and a more hospitable country. A hard march of twenty miles rewarded him with a view of a vast open plain in front of the broken mountain chain across which they had been struggling. It was three days, however, before they fairly cleared the edge of the mountain and emerged on the great prairie north and east of where Lewiston now is. They found no game except a stray horse, which they speedily despatched. Here the advance guard waited for the main body to come up, and then altogether they went down to the Clearwater, where a large number of the Nez Perce Indians gathered to see and trade with them. Receiving from these Indians, who, like all that they had met, seemed very amicably disposed, the cheering news that the great river was not very distant, and seeing the Clearwater to be a fine, navigable stream, they determined to abandon the weary land march and make canoes. Five of these having been constructed, they laid in a stock of dog meat and then committed themselves to the sweeping current with which all the tributaries of the Columbia hastened to their destined place. They left their horses with the Nez Percés, and it is worthy of special notice that these were remarkably faithful to their trust. Indeed, it may be safely asserted that the first explorers of this country almost uniformly met with the kindest reception.

On the 10th of October, having traveled sixty miles on the Clearwater, its pellucid current delivered them to the turbid, angry, sullen, lava-banked Snake. This great stream they called Kimooenim, its Indian name. It was in its low season, and it seems from their account that it, as well as all the other streams, must have been uncommonly low that year.

Thus they say that on October 13th they descended a very bad rapid four miles in length, at the lower part of which the whole river was compressed into a channel only twenty-five yards wide. Immediately below they passed a large stream on the right, which they called Drewyer's river, from one of their men. This must have been the Palouse river, and certainly it is very rare that the mighty Snake becomes attenuated at that point to a width of twenty-five yards. Next day as they were descending the worst rapid they had yet seen (probably the Monumental rapid), it repelled their effrontery by upsetting one of the boats. No lives were lost, but the cargo of the boat was badly water-soaked. For the purpose of drying it, they stopped a day, and finding no other timber, they were compelled to use a very appropriate pile which some Indians had stored away and covered with stones. This trifling circumstance is noticed because of

the explorers' speaking in connection with it of their customary scrupulousness in never taking any property of the Indians, and of their determination to repay the owner, if they could find him, on their return. If all explorers had been as particular, much is the distress and loss that would have been avoided.

They found almost continuous rapids from this point to the mouth of the Snake, which they reached on October 16th. Here they were met by a regular procession of nearly two hundred Indians. They had a grand pow-wow, and both parties displayed great affection, the whites bestowing medals, shirts, trinkets, etc., in accordance with the rank of the recipient, and the Indians repaying the kindness with abundant and prolonged visits and accompanying gifts of wood and fish. On the next day they measured the rivers, finding the Columbia to be nine hundred and sixty yards wide and the Snake five hundred and seventy-five. They indulge in no poetic reveries as they stand by the river which has been one principal object of their search, but they seem to see pretty much everything of practical value. In the glimmering haze of the pleasant October morning they notice the vast bare prairie stretching southward until broken by the rounded summits of the Blue mountains. They find the Sohulks, who live at the junction of the rivers, a mild and happy people, the men being content with one wife each, whom they actually assist in family work.

Captain Clarke ascended the Columbia to the mouth of a large river coming from the west, which the Indians called the Tapteal. This was, of course, the Yakima. The people living at its mouth rejoiced in the liquid name of Chinnapum. Here Captain Clarke shot what he called a prairie cock, the first he had seen. It was no doubt a sage hen.

After two days of rest, being well supplied with fish, dog, roots, etc., and at peace with their own consciences and all the world, with satisfaction at the prospect of soon completing their journey, they re-embarked. Sixteen miles below the mouth of the Kimooenim, which they now began to call the Lewis river, they descried, cut clear against the dim horizon line of the southwest, a pyramidal mountain, covered with snow—their first view of Mount Hood.

The next day, being in the vicinity of Umattilla, they saw another snowy peak at a conjectured distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Near here Captain Clarke, having landed, shot a crane and a duck. Some Indians near were almost paralyzed with terror, but at last they recovered enough to make the best possible use of their legs. Following them, Captain Clarke found a little cluster of huts. Pushing aside the mat door of one of them, he entered, and in the bright light of the unroofed hut discovered thirty-two persons, all of whom were in the

greatest terror, some wailing and wringing their hands.

Having by kind looks and gestures soothed their grief, he held up his burning-glass to catch a stray sunbeam with which to light his pipe. Thereat the consternation of the Indians revived, and they refused to be comforted. But when the rest of the party arrived with the two Indian guides who had come with them from the Clear-water, terror gave way to curiosity and pleasure. These Pishquitpaws—such was their name—explained to the guides their fear of Captain Clarke by saying that he came from the sky accompanied by a terrible noise, and they knew there was a bad medicine in it.

Being convinced now that he was a mortal after all, they became very affectionate, and having heard the music of two violins, they became so enamored of the strangers that they stayed up all night with them and collected to the number of two hundred to bid them good-bye in the morning. The principal business of these Indians seemed to be catching and curing salmon, which, in the clear water of the Columbia, the explorers could see swimming about in large numbers. Continuing with no extraordinary occurrence, they passed the river now called the John Day, to which they applied the name Lapage. Mount Hood was now almost constantly in view, and since the Indians told them it was near the great falls of the Columbia, they called it the Timm (this seems to be the Indian word for falls) mountain.

On the next day they reached a large river on the left, which came thundering through a narrow channel into the equally turbulent Columbia. This river, which Captain Lewis judged to contain one-fourth as much water as the Columbia (an enormous over-estimate), answered to the Indian name of Towahnahooks. It afterwards received from the French the name now used, Des Chutes.

They now perceived that they were near the place hinted at by nearly every Indian that they had talked with since crossing the divide—the great falls. And a weird, savage place it proved to be. Here the clenched hands of trachyte and basalt, thrust through the soil from the buried realm of the volcanoes, almost clutch the rushing river. Only here and there between the parted fingers can he make his escape.

After making several portages they reached that extraordinary place (now called The Dalles) where all the waters gathered from half a million square miles of earth are squeezed into a crack forty-five yards wide. The desolation on either side of this frightful chasm is a fitting margin. As one crawls to the edge and peeps over, he sees the waters to be of inky blackness. Streaks of foam gridiron the blackness. There is little noise compared with that made by the shallow rapids above, but rather a dis-

mal sough, as though the rocks below were rubbing their black sides together in a vain effort to close over the escaping river. The river here is "turned on edge." In fact, its depth has not been found to this day. Some suppose that there was once a natural tunnel here through which the river flowed, and that in consequence of a volcanic convulsion the top of the tunnel fell in. If there be any truth in this, the width of the channel is no doubt much greater at the bottom than at the top. Lewis and Clarke, finding that the roughness of the shore made it almost impossible to carry their boats over, and seeing no evidence of rocks in the channel, boldly steered through this "witches' cauldron." Though no doubt hurled along with frightful rapidity and flung like foam flakes on the crest of the boiling surges, they reached the end of the "chute" without accident, to the amazement of the Indians who had collected on the bluff to witness the daring experiment. After two more portages the party safely entered the broad, still flood beginning where the town of The Dalles now stands. Here they paused for two days to hunt and caulk their boats. They here began to see evidences of the white traders below, in blankets, axes, brass kettles, and other articles of civilized manufacture. The Indians, too, were more inclined to be saucy and suspicious.

The Dalles seemed to be a dividing line between the Indian tribes. Those living at the falls, where Celilo now is, called the Eneeshurs, understood and "fellowshipped" with the up-river tribes, but at the narrows and thence to The Dalles was a tribe called the Escheloots. These were alien to the Indians above, but on intimate terms with those below the Cascades. Among the Escheloots the explorers first noticed the peculiar "cluck" in speech common to all down-river tribes. The flattening of the head, which above belonged to females only, was now the common thing.

The place where Lewis and Clarke camped while at The Dalles was just below Mill creek (called by the natives Quenett), on a point of rock near the location of the present car shops.

The next Indian tribe, extending apparently from the vicinity of Crate's point to the Cascades, capped the climax of tongue-twisting names by calling themselves Chilluckitte-quaws.

Nothing of extraordinary character seems to have been encountered between The Dalles and the Cascades. But the explorers had their eyes wide open, and the calm majesty of the river and savage grandeur of its shores received due notice. They observed and named most of the streams on the route, the first of importance being the Cataract river (now the Klickitat), then Labieshe's river (Hood river), Canoe creek (White Salmon) and Crusatte's river. This last must have been Little White Salmon, though they were greatly

deceived as to its size, stating it to be sixty yards wide. In this vicinity they were much struck with the sunken forest, which, at that low stage of the water, was very conspicuous. They correctly inferred that this indicated a damming up of the river at a very recent time. Indeed, they judged that it must have occurred within twenty years. It is well known, however, that submerged trees or piles, as indicated by remains of old Roman wharves in Britain, may remain intact for hundreds of years; but it is nevertheless evident that the closing of the river at the Cascades is a very recent event. It is also evident from the sliding, sinking and grinding constantly seen there now that a similar event is liable to happen at any time.

The Cascades having been reached, more portages were required. Slow and tedious though they were, the explorers seem to have endured them with unflinching patience. They were cheered by the prospect of soon putting all the rapids behind and launching their canoes on the unobstructed vastness of the lower river. This was prosperously accomplished on the 2d of November. They were greatly delighted with the verdure which now robbed the gaunt nakedness of the rocks. The island formed at the lower cascade by Columbia slough also pleased them by its fertility and its dense growth of grass and strawberry vines. From this last circumstance they named it Strawberry island. At the lower part of that cluster of islands, that spired and turreted rock of the old feudal age of the river, when the volcano kings stormed each other's castles with earthquakes and spouts of lava, riveted their attention. They named it Beacon rock, but it is now called Castle rock. They estimated its height at eight hundred feet and its circumference at four hundred yards, the latter being only a fourth of the reality.

The tides were now noticeable. This fact must have struck a new chord of reflection in the minds of these hardy adventurers, this first-felt pulse-beat of the dim vast of waters which grasps half the circumference of the earth. And so, as this mighty heart throb of the ocean, rising and falling in harmony with all nature, celestial and terrestrial, pulsed through a hundred and eighty miles of river, it might have seemed one of the ocean's multiplied fingers outstretched to welcome them, the first organized expedition of the new republic to this "westmost west." It might have betokened to them the harmony and unity of future nations as exemplified in the vast extent, the liberty, the human sympathies, the diversified interests, industries, and purposes of that republic whose motto yet remains "One from many."

The rest of their journey was a calm floating between meadows and islands from whose shallow ponds they obtained ducks and geese in great numbers. They thought the "Quick Sand

river"—Sandy—to be a large and important stream. They noticed the Washongal creek, which from the great number of seals around its mouth they called Seal river. But strange to say, they missed the Willamette entirely on their down trip. The Indians in this part of the river called themselves Skilloots. Dropping rapidly down the calm but misty stream, past a large river called by the Indians the Cowaliske—Cowlitz—to the country of the Wakhkiacs, at last, on the 7th of November, the dense fog with which morning had enshrouded all objects suddenly broke away and they saw the bold, mountainous shores on either side vanish away in front, and through the parted headlands they looked into the infinite expanse of the ocean.

Overjoyed at the successful termination of their journey, they sought the first pleasant camping ground and made haste to land. The rain, which is sometimes even now observed to characterize that part of Oregon, greatly marred the joy of their first night's rest within sound of the Pacific's billows.

Six days passed in moldy and dripping inactivity at a point a little above the present Chinook. They then spent nine much pleasanter days at Chinook point. This, however, not proving what they wanted for a permanent camp, they devoted themselves to explorations with a view to discovering a more suitable location.

The party wintered in a log building at a point named by them Fort Clatsop. On the 23d of March, 1806, they turned their faces homeward, first, however, having given to the chiefs of the Clatsops and Chinooks certificate of hospitable treatment and posted on the fort the following notice: "The object of this last is that, through the medium of some civilized person, who may see the same, it may be made known to the world that the party consisting of the persons whose names are hereunto annexed and who were sent out by the government of the United States to explore the interior of the continent of North America, did penetrate the same by way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, to the discharge of the latter into the Pacific ocean, at which they arrived on the 14th day of November, 1805, and departed on their return to the United States by the same route by which they had come."

Of this notice several copies were left among the Indians, one of which fell into the hands of Captain Hall, of the brig Lydia, and was conveyed to the United States.

The expedition made its way with no little difficulty up the Columbia river. They discovered on their return a large tributary of that river (the Willamette) which had escaped their notice on their outward journey, and made careful inquiry of the Indians concerning it, the

results of which were embodied in their map of the expedition.

At the mouth of the John Day river their canoes were abandoned, their baggage was packed on the backs of a few horses they had purchased from the Indians, and traveling in this manner, they continued their homeward march, arriving at the mouth of the Walla Walla river April 27th. The great chief Yellept was then the leader of the Walla Walla nation, and by him the explorers were received with such generous hospitality that they yielded to the temptation to linger a couple of days before undertaking further journeyings among the mountain fastnesses. Such was the treatment given them by these Indians that the journal of the expedition makes this appreciative notation concerning them: "We may indeed justly affirm that of all the Indians that we have seen since leaving the United States, the Walla Wallas are the most hospitable, honest and sincere."

Of the return journey for the next hundred and fifty miles, that venerable pioneer missionary, the late Dr. H. K. Hines, writes as follows: "Leaving these hospitable people on the 29th of April, the party passed eastward on the great 'Nez Perce trail.' This trail was the great highway of the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Nez Perces to the buffalo ranges, to which they annually resorted for game and supplies. It passed up the valley of the Touchet, called by Lewis and Clarke the 'White Stallion,' thence over the high prairie ridges and down the Alpowa to the crossing of the Snake river, then up the north bank of Clearwater to the village of Twisted Hair, where the exploring party had left their horses on the way down the previous autumn. It was worn deep and broad by the constant rush of the Indian generations from time immemorial, and on many stretches on the open plains and over the smooth hills, twenty horsemen could ride abreast in parallel columns. The writer has often passed over it when it lay exactly as it did when the tribes of Yellept and Twisted Hair traced its sinuous courses, or when Lewis and Clarke and their companions first marked it with the heel of civilization. But the plow has long since obliterated it, and where the monotonous song of the Indian march was droningly chanted for so many barbaric ages, the song of the reaper thrills the clear air as he comes to his garner bringing in the sheaves. A more delightful ride of a hundred and fifty miles than this that the company of Lewis and Clarke made over the swelling prairie upland and along the crystal streams between Walla Walla and the village of Twisted Hair, in the soft May days of 1806, can scarcely be found anywhere on earth."

To trace the journeyings of these explorers further is not within the province of this work, but in order to convey a general idea of the

labors and extent of the voyage, we quote the brief summary made by Captain Lewis himself:

"The road by which we went out by the way of the Missouri to its head is 3,096 miles; thence by land by way of Lewis river over to Clarke's river and down that to the entrance of Travelers' Rest creek, where all the roads from different routes meet; thence across the rugged part of the Rocky mountains to the navigable waters of the Columbia, 398 miles; thence down the river 640 miles to the Pacific ocean—making a total distance of 4,134 miles. On our return in 1806 we came from Travelers' Rest directly to the falls of the Missouri river, which shortens the distance about 579 miles, and is a much better route, reducing the distance from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean to 3,555 miles. Of this distance 2,575 miles is up the Missouri to the falls of that river; thence passing through the plains and across the Rocky mountains to the navigable waters of the Kooskooskie river, a branch of the Columbia, 340 miles, 200 of which is good road, 140 miles over a tremendous mountain, steep and broken, 60 miles of which is covered several feet deep with snow, and which we passed on the last of June; from the navigable part of the Kooskooskie we descended that rapid river 73 miles to its entrance into Lewis river, and down that river 154 miles to the Columbia, and thence 413 miles to its entrance into the Pacific ocean. About 180 miles of this distance is tide land. We passed several 'bad rapids and narrows, and one considerable fall, 286 miles above the entrance of this river, 37 feet 8 inches; the total distance descending the Columbia waters 640 miles—making a total of 3,555 miles, on the most direct route from the Mississippi at the mouth of the Missouri to the Pacific ocean."

The safe return of the explorers to their homes in the United States naturally created a sensation throughout that country and the world. Leaders and men were suitably rewarded, and the fame of the former will live while the rivers to which their names have been given continue to pour their waters into the sea. President Jefferson, the great patron of the expedition, paying a tribute to Captain Lewis in 1813, said: "Never did a similar event excite more joy throughout the United States. The humblest of its citizens have taken a lively interest in the issue of this journey, and looked with impatience for the information it would furnish. Nothing short of the official journals of this extraordinary and interesting journey will exhibit the importance of the service, the courage, devotion, zeal and perseverance under circumstances calculated to discourage, which animated this little band of heroes, throughout the long, dangerous and tedious travel."

CHAPTER III.

THE ASTOR EXPEDITION.

While the limits of this volume render a full treatment of the early Northwest history impossible, it is necessary to write briefly of those mammoth forces of the first ages of the country, the great fur companies, those gigantic commercial organizations, whose plans were so bold, far-reaching and comprehensive, and whose theater of action included such vast areas of the earth's surface.

The profits of the fur trade were such as might well entice daring and avarice to run the gauntlet of icebergs, of starvation, of ferocious savages and of stormy seas. The net returns from a single voyage might liquidate even the enormous cost of the outfit. For instance, Ross, one of the clerks of Astor's company, and located at Okanogan, relates that one morning before breakfast he bought of Indians one hundred and ten beaver skins at the rate of five leaves of tobacco per skin. Afterward a yard of cotton cloth, worth, say, ten cents, purchased twenty-five beaver skins, the value of which in the New York market was five dollars a piece. For four fathoms of blue beads, worth, perhaps, a dollar, Lewis and Clarke obtained a sea otter's skin, the market price of which varied from forty-five to sixty dollars. Ross notes in another place that for one hundred and sixty-five dollars in trinkets, cloth, etc., he purchased peltries valued in the Canton market at eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Indeed, even the ill-fated voyage of Mr. Astor's partners proved that a cargo worth twenty-five thousand dollars in New York might be replaced in two years by one worth a quarter of a million, a profit of a thousand per cent. We can not wonder then at the eager enterprise and fierce, sometimes bloody, competition of the fur traders.

The fur-producing animals of especial value in the old Oregon country were three in number. The first, the beaver, was found in great abundance in all the interior valleys, the Willamette country, as was discovered, being pre-eminent in this respect. The two others, the sea otter and the seal, were found on the coast. The sea otter fur was the most valuable, its velvety smoothness and glossy blackness rendering it first in the markets of the world of all furs from the temperate zone of North America, and inferior only to the ermine and sable, and possibly to the fiery fox of the far north.

Such, then, was the prospect which prompted the formation of the Pacific Fur Company, which shall have the first place in our narrative as being the first to enter the Columbia river basin, though it was long antedated in organization by several other large fur-trading corporations. The sole and prime mover of this enterprise was that famed commercial genius, John Jacob Astor, a native of Heidelberg, who had come to America poor, and had amassed a large fortune in commercial transactions. In 1810 there was conceived in the brain of this man a scheme which for magnitude of design and careful arrangement of detail was truly masterful, and in every sense worthy of the great *entrepreneur*. Even the one grand mistake which wrecked the enterprise was the result of a trait of character which "leaned to virtue's side." Broad-minded and liberal himself, he did not appreciate the danger of entrusting his undertaking to the hands of men whose national prejudices were bitterly anti-American and whose previous connection with a rival company might affect their loyalty to this one. He regarded the enterprise as a purely commercial one, and selected its personnel accordingly, hence the failure of the venture.

Mr. Astor's plan contemplated the prosecution of the fur trade in every unsettled territory of America claimed by the United States, the trade with China and the supply of the Russian settlements with trading stock and provisions, the goods to be paid for in peltries. A vessel was to be despatched at regular intervals from New York, bearing supplies of goods to be traded to the Indians. She was to discharge her cargo at a depot of trade to be established at the mouth of the Columbia river, then trade along the coast with Indians and at the Russian settlements until another cargo had been in part secured, return to the mouth of the river, complete her lading there, sail thence to China, receive a return cargo of Canton silks, nankeen and tea, and back to New York. Two years would pass in completing this vast commercial "rounding up." An important part of the plan was the supply of the Russian posts at New Archangel, the object being twofold—first, to secure the profits accruing therefrom, and, second, to shut off competition in Mr. Astor's own territory, through the semi-partnership with the Russians in furnishing them sup-

plies. Careful arrangements had been made with the Russian government to prevent any possible clash between the vessels of the two companies engaged in the coast trade. "It was," says Brewerton, "a colossal scheme and deserved to succeed; had it done so it would have advanced American settlement and actual occupancy on the northwest coast by at least a quarter of a century, giving employment to thousands, and transferred the enormous profits of the Hudson's Bay and North West British Fur Companies from English to American coffers."

Like a prudent business man, Mr. Astor anticipated that, though the Northwest Company had no trading posts in the region west of the Rocky mountains and south of fifty-two degrees north, its enmity and jealousy would be speedily aroused when a new competitor entered the field. He resolved to soften enmity by frankness, so wrote to the directors of the British company the details of his plan and generously offered them a third interest in the enterprise. This ingenuousness on his part found no response in the characters of the shrewd and unscrupulous men in whom he had so unwisely confided. Nobleness, in this instance, failed to enkindle nobleness. They met candor with duplicity, generosity with perfidy.

Playing for time, they pretended, Cæsar-like, to take the matter under advisement, and at once despatched David Thompson, the astronomer and surveyor of their company, with instructions "to occupy the mouth of the Columbia, to explore the river to its headwaters, and, above all, to watch the progress of Mr. Astor's enterprise." They then declined the proposal.

But Mr. Astor proceeded with his project energetically and skillfully. He associated with himself as partners in the enterprise (and here was his great mistake) Donald Mackenzie, Alexander Mackay, who had accompanied Alexander Mackenzie on his voyage of discovery, hence possessed invaluable experience, and Duncan Macdougall, all late of the Northwest Company, and, though men of great skill and experience, schooled in the prejudices of the association with which they had so long maintained a connection and able to see only through British eyes. To the partners already enumerated were subsequently added Wilson P. Hunt and Robert Maclellan, Americans; David and Robert Stuart and Ramsey Crooks, Scotchmen; John Clarke, a Canadian, and others.

Wilson P. Hunt was given the post of chief agent on the Columbia, his term of office being five years, and when he was obliged to be absent temporarily, a substitute was to be elected by the partners who happened to be present, to act in his place. Each partner obligated himself in the most solemn manner to go where sent and to faithfully execute the objects of the company, but before subscribing to this bond two of the British

perfidiously communicated to the British minister, Mr. Jackson, temporarily in New York, the details of Mr. Astor's plan and inquired of him concerning their status as British subjects trading under the American flag in the event of war. They were given assurance that in case of war they would be protected as English subjects and merchants. Their scruples thus put at rest, they entered into the compact.

The larger part of the expedition was to go via Cape Horn and the Sandwich islands to the mouth of the Columbia, there to await the arrival of the Hunt party, which was sent out by land. To convey them thence the ship *Tonquin*, a vessel of two hundred and ninety tons burden, was fitted up for sea. She was commanded by Captain Thorne, a lieutenant of the United States navy on leave, and had on board Indian trading goods, the frame timbers for a coasting schooner, supplies of all kinds, and in fact, everything essential to comfort.

Before the vessel had left the harbor, Mr. Astor was apprised that a British war vessel was cruising off the coast for the purpose of intercepting the *Tonquin*, and impressing the Canadians and British who were on board. This was a ruse of the Northwest Company to delay the expedition so that their emissary, Thompson, should arrive at the mouth of the Columbia first. But Mr. Astor secured as convoy the now famous United States frigate, *Constitution*, commanded by the equally famous Captain Isaac Hull, and the *Tonquin*, thus protected, proceeded safely on her way. She arrived at her destination March 22, 1811, after a voyage the details of which may be found in Irving's *Astoria*, Franchere's narrative, or in some of the publications based upon the latter work. On the 12th of the following month a part of the crew crossed the river in a launch and established at Fort George a settlement to which the name *Astoria* was given in honor of the projector of the enterprise. They at once addressed themselves to the task of constructing the schooner, the framed materials for which had been brought with them in the *Tonquin*. An expedition also was made by Mr. Mackay to determine the truth or falsity of the rumor that a party of whites were establishing a post at the upper cascades of the river, but when the first rapids were reached the expedition had to be abandoned, the Indian crew positively refusing to proceed further.

On the 1st of June, the ill-fated *Tonquin* started north, Mr. Mackay accompanying. We must now pursue her fortunes to their terrible conclusion. Mr. Franchere, a Frenchman, one of Mr. Astor's clerks, is the chief authority for the story. With his account, Irving seems to have taken some poetic license. According to that graceful writer, with a total force of twenty-three and an Indian of the Chehalis tribe called *Lamaze*, for interpreter, the *Tonquin* entered

the harbor of Neweetee. Franchere calls the Indian Lamanse, and the harbor, he says, the Indians called Newity. We shall probably be safe in following Bancroft, who surmises that the place was Nootka sound, where, in 1803, the ship Boston and all her crew but two had been destroyed.

Captain Thorne had been repeatedly and urgently warned by Mr. Astor against allowing more than four or five Indians on board at once, but the choleric skipper was not of the kind to listen to the voice of caution. When Indians appeared with a fine stock of sea otter skins, and the indications were for a profitable trade, he forgot everything in his eagerness to secure the peltry. But long experience with the whites and the instructions of their wily chief, Maquinna, had rendered these tribes less pliable and innocent than the captain expected. Being unable to strike a bargain with any of them and losing patience, Thorne ordered all to leave the deck. They paid no attention, and the captain, becoming violently enraged, seized their leader by the hair and hurried him toward the ship's ladder, emphasizing his exit by a stroke with a bundle of furs. The other Indians left forthwith.

When Mr. Mackay, who was on shore at the time, returned to the ship, he became indignant at Thorne, and urged that he set sail at once. Lamanse, the Chehalis Indian, seconded him, asserting that all prospects of profitable trade were destroyed and that a longer stay in the harbor was attended with very great danger, but advice and importunity were vain.

Early next morning a number of Indians, demure and peaceable, paddled over to the vessel, holding aloft bundles of fur as an evidence of their wish to trade. Thorne called Mackay's attention to the success of his method of dealing with the red men. "Just show them that you are not afraid," said he, "and they will behave themselves." The Indians exchanged their furs for whatever was offered, making no remonstrances or demands for higher prices.

Other canoe loads of savages came aboard and still others, the self-satisfied Thorne welcoming all in his blandest manner. The more watchful sailors became suspicious and alarmed, but they well knew that remonstrance against the course of Captain Thorne was vain. Soon, however, even he noticed that the Indians had become massed at all the assailable points of the vessel. He was visibly startled by this discovery, but pretending not to be aware that anything was wrong, he ordered his men to get ready for sailing, and the Indians to leave the vessel.

The latter started towards the ladder, but as they did so, they drew from the unsold bundles of furs the weapons therein concealed.

"In an instant the wild war-yell broke the awful silence, and then the peaceful deck of the Tonquin saw a slaughter grim and pitiless.

Lewis, the clerk, and Mackay were almost instantly despatched. Then a crowd, with fiendish triumph, set upon the captain, bent on evening up at once the old score. The brawny frame and iron will of the brave, though foolhardy, old salt made him a dangerous object to attack, and not until half a dozen of his assailants had measured their bleeding lengths on the slippery deck did he succumb. Then he was hacked to pieces with savage glee. Meanwhile four sailors, the only survivors besides the interpreter, Lamanse, by whom the story was told, having gained access to the hold, began firing on the triumphant Indians; and with such effect did they work, that the whole throng left the ship in haste and sought the shore. Lamanse, meanwhile, was spared, but held in captivity for two years. The next day, the four surviving sailors attempted to put to sea in a small boat, but were pursued and probably murdered by the Indians. And then, like a band of buzzards circling around a carcass, the Indian canoes began to cluster around the deserted ship."

But an awful retribution was about to overtake the Indians. Cautiously at first, but with more boldness as they observed the apparent lifelessness of everything on the ship, they began next day to climb aboard, and soon several hundred of them were rifling the storehouses, gloating over the disfigured bodies of their victims, and strutting across the deck, clad in gaudy blankets, and lavishly adorned with beads and tinsels.

Then came a terrible boom, and the luckless Tonquin, with all on board, both quick and dead, was scattered in fragments over the face of the deep. Her powder magazine had exploded, destroying the ship and her enemies in one awful ruin. According to Lamanse, as quoted by Franchere, two hundred Indians were destroyed by this explosion.

Franchere was unable to state what caused the ship to be blown up, but surmises that the four sailors attached a slow train to the magazine before their departure. As Franchere is the only known authority, it seems certain that Irving must have fabricated his account, which is to the effect that Lewis, wounded, remained on the ship after the four sailors had gone, and that he enticed the savages aboard, that he might destroy himself and them in one final retribution.

A report that the Tonquin was destroyed reached Astoria in due time, the news being borne by Indians. At first the story was entirely discredited, but as time passed and no Tonquin appeared, it became more and more evident that there must be some truth in it. No details of the tragedy were known, however, until Lamanse reappeared some two years later.

On July 15, 1811, David Thompson, with eight white men, arrived at Astoria. His expe-

dition had been long delayed on the eastern side of the Rocky mountains, in the search for a pass. Desertions among his crew also impeded his progress, and the final result was that he had to return to the nearest post and remain over winter. In the early spring he hurried forward. The party distributed many small flags among the Indians along the Columbia, built huts at the forks of the river and took formal possession of the country drained by the Columbia and its tributaries in the name of the King of Great Britain, and for the company which sent them out. But the main object of the expedition was not realized. They were unable to occupy the mouth of the Columbia, and the perfidy of the Northwest Company failed of its reward. Hostile though the expedition was, it was received at Astoria with open-handed cordiality, Macdougall furnishing Thompson with supplies for the return journey against the urgent remonstrance of David Stuart. Such generosity to one's commercial enemy is, to say the least, a little unusual, but the magnanimity displayed has for some reason failed to call forth the plaudits of historians.

At the time of Mr. Thompson's arrival, David Stuart was about to start for the Spokane country to establish a post, and he delayed his departure for a short time that his and Mr. Thompson's party might travel together. At the confluence of the Columbia and Okanogan rivers, Mr. Stuart erected Fort Okanogan, the first interior post west of the Rocky mountains within the limits of the present state of Washington.

January 8, 1812, a part of the Hunt expedition reached Astoria in a pitiable condition. The adventures of different members of this party form a sad chapter in the history of the fur trade. Hunt was met by overwhelming obstacles from the very first. In his efforts to get men for his expedition he was harassed in every way possible by persons interested in rival fur companies, and when, at last, owing to his own indomitable perseverance and Astor's unstinted purse, he got a party together, the battle was by no means won. In April, 1811, Hunt set his face toward the Pacific. With him were sixty men, four of whom, Crooks, Mackenzie, Miller and Maclellan, were partners, and one, Reed, was a clerk. The rest were free trappers and Canadian voyageurs, except two English naturalists, Bradbury and Nuttall.

The earlier portions of their journey afforded many interesting and some exciting experiences, but all went fairly well with them until the mountains were entered, when their troubles began. The story of their wanderings, their struggles, hardships and starvation on that terrible winter trip through the interminable labyrinths of the mountains, and on the desolate and forbidding lava plains is heart-rending in the extreme. Detachments under Mackenzie and

Maclellan passed through the mountains to Snake river before winter was fairly upon them, though even they had to endure extreme suffering. It was these who reached Astoria in January as before stated. On the 15th of February the main party under Mr. Hunt also reached the scene. As they drew near Astoria, the whole population of that settlement came pouring down to meet them, the foremost being Mackenzie and Maclellan, who, having abandoned hope that Hunt and his men could survive the famine and the rigors of winter, were the more rejoiced to see them alive. "The Canadians, with French abandon, rushed into each other's arms, crying and hugging like so many school girls, and even the hard-visaged Scotchmen and nonchalant Americans gave themselves up to the unstinted gladness of the occasion." Crooks and John Day, with four Canadians, had been left sick on the banks of the Snake. It was not thought likely that they would ever be seen alive again, but the next summer, Stuart and Maclellan, while journeying from Okanogan to Astoria, found the two leaders, naked and haggard, near the mouth of the Umatilla. Their pitiable plight was speedily relieved, but poor John Day never recovered and soon was numbered among the dead. The Canadians were afterward found alive, though destitute, among the Shoshones.

On the 5th of May, 1812, the Beaver, another of Astor's vessels, reached Astoria. Among those on board was Ross Cox, author of *Adventures on the Columbia River*, a work of great historical value. About this time, also, Robert Stuart, while bearing despatches by land to Mr. Astor, discovered the South Pass through the Rocky mountains, which in later years became the great gateway to the Pacific for immigrant trains.

Pity it is that the historian must record the failure of an enterprise so wisely planned as that of Astor, so generously supported and in the execution of which so much devoted self-abnegation was displayed, so many lives sacrificed. But the clouds were now beginning to darken above the little colony on the shores of the Pacific. On August 4th the Beaver sailed northward for Sitka, with Mr. Hunt aboard. While there an agreement was entered into between that gentleman and the Russian governor, Baranoff, the gist of which was that the Russian and American companies were to forbear interference with each other's territory and to operate as allies in expelling trespassers on the rights of either. The Beaver had been instructed to return to Astoria before sailing to Canton, but instead she sailed direct, so Mr. Hunt was carried to Oahu, there to await a vessel expected from New York, on which he should obtain passage to Astoria. But he did not arrive until too late to avert the calamity which befell the Pacific Fur Company. War was declared between Great Britain and the

United States. Mr. Astor learned that the Northwest Company was preparing a ship mounting twenty guns, the Isaac Todd, wherewith to capture Astoria. He appealed to the United States for aid, but his efforts were unavailing. Discouragements were thickening around the American settlement. Mackenzie was unsuccessful at his post on the Shahapтин river, and had determined to press for a new post. He visited Clarke, and while the two were together, John George MacTavish, of the Northwest Company, paid them a visit and vauntingly informed them of the sailing of the Isaac Todd, and of her mission, the capture or destruction of Astoria. Mackenzie returned at once to his post on the Shahapтин, broke up camp, cached his provisions, and set out in haste for Astoria, at which point he arrived January 16, 1813. Macdougall was agent-in-chief at Astoria in the absence of Hunt. It was resolved by him and Mackenzie that they should abandon Astoria in the spring and recross the mountains. Mackenzie at once set off to recover his cached provisions and to trade them for horses for the journey. He also carried despatches to Messrs. Clarke and David Stuart, advising them of the intention to abandon Astoria and directing them to make preparations accordingly. Mackenzie met a party of the Northwest Company, with MacTavish as one of the leaders, and the parties camped, as Irving says, "mingled together as united by a common interest instead of belonging to rival companies trading under hostile flags."

On reaching his destination, Mackenzie found his cache had been robbed by Indians. He and Clarke and Stuart met at Walla Walla as per arrangement, and together descended the Columbia, reaching Astoria June 12th.

Stuart and Clarke refused to break up their posts and to provide horses or make other preparations for leaving the country. Furthermore, Mackenzie's disappointment in finding his cache broken into and its contents stolen made it necessary that the departure should be delayed beyond July 1st, the date set by Macdougall for dissolution of the company. Treason was to have time and opportunity to do its worst. MacTavish, who was camped at the fort, began negotiations for the purchase of trading goods, and it was proposed by Macdougall to trade him the post on the Spokane for horses to be delivered the next spring, which proposition was eventually accepted. An agreement for the dissolution of the company to take effect the next June was signed by the four partners, Clarke and Stuart yielding to the pressure much against their wills. Hunt, who arrived on the 20th of August, also reluctantly yielded, the discouraging circumstances having been pictured to him by Macdougall, who pretended to be animated by a desire to save Mr. Astor's interests before the place should fall into the hands of the British,

whose war vessels were on their way to effect its capture. Hunt then sailed to secure a vessel to convey the property to the Russian settlements for safe keeping while the war lasted, first arranging that Macdougall should be placed in full charge of the establishment after January 1st should he fail to return.

While en route to advise Messrs. Clarke and Stuart of the new arrangement, Mr. Mackenzie and party met MacTavish and J. Stuart with a company of men descending the river to meet the Phoebe and the Isaac Todd. Clarke had been advised of the situation and was accompanying them to Astoria. Mackenzie decided to return also to the fort, and with Clarke attempted to slip away in the night and so reach Astoria before the members of the Northwest Company arrived, but was discovered and followed by two of MacTavish's canoes. Both MacTavish and Mackenzie reached their objective point on October 7th, and the party of the former camped at the fort. Next day Macdougall, by way of preparation for his final coup, read a letter announcing the sailing of the Phoebe and the Isaac Todd with orders "to take and destroy everything American on the Northwest coast."

"This dramatic scene," says Evans, "was followed by a proposition of MacTavish to purchase the interests, stocks, establishments, etc., of the Pacific Fur Company. Macdougall then assumed sole control and agency because of the non-arrival of Hunt, and after repeated conference with MacTavish, in which the presence of the other partners was ignored, the sale was concluded at certain rates. A few days later J. Stuart arrived with the remainder of the Northwest party. He objected to MacTavish's prices, and lowered the rates materially. Mr. Stuart's offer was accepted by Macdougall and the agreement of transfer was signed October 16th. By it Duncan Macdougall, for and on behalf of himself, Donald Mackenzie, David Stuart and John Clarke, partners of the Pacific Fur Company, dissolved July 1st, pretended to sell to his British *confreeres* and co-conspirators of the Northwest Company 'the whole of the establishments, furs and present stock on hand, on the Columbia and Thompson's rivers.'" Speaking of the transaction in a letter to John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, Mr. Astor himself says:

"Macdougall transferred all of my property to the Northwest Company, who were in possession of it by sale, as he called it, for the sum of fifty-eight thousand dollars, of which he retained fourteen thousand dollars as wages said to be due to some of the men. From the price obtained for the goods, etc., and he having himself become interested in the purchase and made a partner of the Northwest Company, some idea may be formed as to this man's correctness of dealing. He sold to the Northwest Company eighteen thousand one hundred and seventy pounds of beaver

at two dollars, which was at that time selling in Canton at five and six dollars per skin. I estimate the whole property to be worth nearer two hundred thousand dollars than forty thousand dollars, about the sum I received in bills on Montreal."

Charitably disposed persons may suggest that Macdougall's actions were in a measure justifiable; that a British force was actually en route to capture Astoria, and that the post, being without adequate means of defense, must surely fall; that it was better to save a pittance than that all should be lost. Macdougall's conduct subsequent to the transfer of Mr. Astor's property was, however, "in studied and consistent obedience to the interests of the Northwest Company." On his return on February 28, 1814, in the brig Pedler, which he purchased to convey Mr. Astor's property to a place of safety, Mr. Hunt found his old partner, whom he had left in charge of the fort, still presiding over it, but now a dignitary in the camp of the enemy. There was no other course open to him than to digest the venom of his chagrin as best he could, take his diminutive drafts on Montreal, and set sail in the Pedler for New York. Macdougall had been given a full partnership in the Northwest Company. What was the consideration?

It is needless to add that on the arrival of the British vessels, Astoria became a British possession. The formal change of the sovereignty and raising of the union jack took place on December 12th, and as if to obliterate all trace of Mr. Astor's operations, the name of Astoria was changed to Fort George. The arrival of the Isaac Todd the following spring with a cargo of trading goods and supplies enabled the Northwest Company to enter vigorously into the prosecution of its trade in the territory of its wronged and outraged rival.

"Thus disgracefully failed," says Evans, "a magnificent enterprise, which merited success for sagacity displayed in its conception, its details, its objects; for the liberality and munificence of its projector in furnishing means adequate for its thorough execution; for the results

it had aimed to produce. It was inaugurated purely for commercial purposes. Had it not been transferred to its enemies, it would have pioneered the colonization of the northwest coast by citizens of the United States; it would have furnished the natural and peaceful solution of the question of the right to the territory drained by the Columbia and its tributaries.

* * * * *

"The scheme was grand in its aim, magnificent in its breadth of purpose and area of operation. Its results were naturally feasible, not over-anticipated. They were but the logical and necessary sequence of the pursuit of the plan. Mr. Astor made no miscalculation, no omission; neither did he permit a sanguine hope to lead him into any wild or imaginary venture. He was practical, generous, broad. He executed what Sir Alexander Mackenzie urged should be adopted as the policy of British capital and enterprise. That one American citizen should have individually undertaken what two mammoth British companies had not the courage to try was but an additional cause which had intensified national prejudice into embittered jealousy on the part of his British rivals, the Northwest Company."

By the first article of the treaty of Ghent, entered into between Great Britain and the United States, December 14, 1814, it was agreed "that all territory, places and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during or after the war, should be restored." Astoria, therefore, again became the possession of the United States, and in September, 1817, the government sent the sloop-of-war Ontario "to assert the claim of the United States to the sovereignty of the adjacent country, and especially to reoccupy Astoria or Fort George." The formal surrender of the fort is dated October 6, 1818.

Mr. Astor had urged the United States to repossess Astoria, and intended fully to resume operations in the basin of the Columbia, but the Pacific Fur Company was never reorganized, and never again did the great captain of industry engage in trade on the shores of the Pacific.

CHAPTER IV.

THE NORTHWEST AND HUDSON'S BAY COMPANIES.

It is pertinent now to inquire somewhat more particularly into the fortunes and antecedent history of the Northwest and Hudson's Bay Companies, which are each in turn to operate exclusively in the territory with which our volume is concerned. By the Joint-Occupancy treaty of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, it was mutually covenanted "that any country which may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claims which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country; nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or state to any part of said country; the only object of the high contracting parties in this respect being to prevent disputes and differences among themselves."

The Northwest Company, whose members were, of course, British subjects, was, therefore, permitted to operate freely in all disputed territory, and it made good use of its privileges. Its operations extended far and wide in all directions; its emissaries were sent wherever there was a prospect of profitable trade; it respected no rights of territory; it scrupled at no trickery or dissimulation. When it learned of the expedition of Lewis and Clarke it sent Daniel W. Harmon with a party, instructing him to reach the mouth of the Columbia in advance of the Americans. The poor health of the leader prevented this. Of its efforts to circumvent Mr. Astor's occupancy of the mouth of the Columbia we have already spoken.

It showed also its intention to confirm and strengthen British title to all territories adversely claimed, and wherever a post was established the territory contiguous thereto was ceremoniously taken possession of "in the name of the king of Great Britain for the Northwest Company."

Although organized in 1774, the Northwest Company did not attain to high prestige until

the dawn of the nineteenth century. Then, however, it seemed to take on new life, and before the first half decade was passed it had become the successful rival of the Hudson's Bay Company for the fur trade of the interior of North America. The Hudson's Bay Company when originally chartered in 1670 was granted in a general way the right to traffic in Hudson's bay and the territory contiguous thereto, and the Northwest Company began to insist that the grant should be more strictly construed. The boundaries of Prince Rupert's land, as the Hudson's bay territory was named, had never been definitely determined, and there had long been contention in those regions which were claimed by that company, but denied to it by the other fur traders. Beyond the recognized area of the Hudson's bay territory, the old Northwest Company (a French corporation which had fallen at the time of the fall of Canada into the possession of the British) had been a competitor of the Hudson's Bay Company. When this French association went out of existence the contest was kept up by private merchants, but without lasting success. The new Northwest Company, of Montreal, united and cemented into one organization all these individuals for the better discharge of the common purpose. It is interesting to note the theory of trade of this association as contrasted with that of the Hudson's Bay Company.

From established posts as centers of operations, the Montreal association despatched parties in all directions to visit the villages and haunts of the natives and secure furs from every source possible. It went to the natives for their goods, while the rival company so arranged its posts that these were convenient to the whole Indian population, then depended upon the aborigines to bring in their peltry and exchange the same for such articles as might supply their wants or gratify their fancies. Consequently the one company required many employees, the other comparatively few. The clerks or traders of the Montreal association were required to serve an apprenticeship of seven years at small wages. That term successfully completed, the stipend was doubled. Skill and special aptitude in trading brought speedy promotions, and the chance to become a partner in the business was an unfailing incentive to strenuous effort. The

Hudson's Bay Company, on the other hand, had established fixed grades of compensation. Promotion was slow, coming periodically rather than as a reward for specially meritorious service, and though faithfulness to duty was required, no incentive was offered for special endeavor. The Hudson's Bay Company based its territorial title upon a specific grant from the crown, while the rival association sought no other title than such as priority of occupancy and pre-emption afforded. It claimed as its field of operation all unoccupied territory wherever located.

Such, in general, were the methods of the two companies whose bitter rivalry was carried to such an extent that both were brought to the verge of bankruptcy and that civil strife was at one point actually precipitated. In 1811 Lord Selkirk, a Scotch nobleman of wealth, who had become the owner of a controlling interest in the Hudson's Bay Company, attempted a grand colonization scheme. His project was to send out agricultural colonies to the basin of the Red River of the North. The enmity of the Northwest Company was at once aroused. It fully realized that Selkirk's scheme was inimical to its business, especially so because his grant lay directly across its pathway between Montreal and the interior. The effect would be to "cut its communication, interposing a hostile territory between its posts and the center of operations." The company protested that the grant was illegal, that it was corruptly secured, and urged that suit be instituted to test Lord Selkirk's title. But the government favored the project and refused to interfere. A colony was established at Assinaboia. Its governor prohibited the killing of animals within the territory, and the agents of the Northwest Company treated his proclamation with contempt. Matters grew worse and worse until hostilities broke out, which ended in a decisive victory for the Northwest Company in a pitched battle fought June 19, 1816, twenty-two of the colonists being killed. Numerous arrests of Northwesters engaged in the conflict followed, but all were acquitted in the Canadian courts. The British cabinet ordered that the governor-general of Canada should "require the restitution of all captured posts, buildings and trading stations, with the property they contained, to the proper owners, and the removal of any blockade or any interruption to the free passage of all traders and British subjects with their merchandise, furs, provisions and effects, through the lakes, rivers, roads and every route of communication used for the purpose of the fur trade in the interior of North America, and the full and free permission of all persons to pursue their usual and accustomed trade without hindrance or molestation."

But the competition between the companies continued. Both were reduced to the verge of bankruptcy. Something had to be done. The

governor-general of Canada appointed a commission to investigate conditions, and that commission recommended a union of the two companies. Nothing, however, of material benefit resulted. Eventually, in the winter of 1819-20, Lord Bathurst, British secretary of state for the colonies, took up the matter, and through his mediation a union was finally effected. On March 20, 1821, it was mutually agreed that both companies should operate under the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, furnishing equal amounts of capital and sharing equally the profits, the arrangement to continue in force for twenty-one years. By "an act for regulating the fur trade and establishing a criminal and civil jurisdiction in certain parts of North America," passed in the British parliament July 2, 1821, the crown was empowered to issue a license to the combined companies for exclusive trade "as well over the country to the east as beyond the Rocky mountains, and extending to the Pacific ocean, saving the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company over this territory." "That is to say," explains Evans, "in the territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company by their charter, this license does not operate. The company in the Hudson's bay territory already enjoyed exclusive privileges; and this license recognized that territory as a province, excepting it as a British province from the operation of this license."

Agreeably to the provisions of the statute just referred to a license was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company and to William and Simon McGillivray and Edward Ellice, as representatives of the shareholders of the Northwest Company. The license was one of exclusive trade as far as all other British subjects were concerned, and was to be in force for a period of twenty-one years. It was to extend to all "parts of North America to the northward and westward of the lands and territories belonging to the United States or to any European government, state or power, reserving no rent."

Of the grantees a bond was required conditioned upon the due execution of civil process where the matter in controversy exceeded two hundred pounds, and upon the delivery for trial in the Canadian courts of all persons charged with crime. Thus it will be seen that Americans operating in the Oregon territory (which was, by act of the British parliament and the license issued under it, treated as being outside of "any legally defined civil government of the United States") were subject to be taken when accused of crime to Canada for trial. How did that comport with the treaty of 1818, one provision of which was that neither power should assert rights of sovereignty against the other? The fact that the British government required and the company agreed to enforce British law in the "territory westward of the Stony mountains" shows clearly the wish of the ever earth-hungry

British lion to circumvent the treaty of 1818 and make Oregon in fact and verity a British possession.

By 1824 all the rights and interests of the stockholders late of the Northwest Company had passed into the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company. The absorption of the one corporation by the other was complete. The treacherous and perfidious treatment of Mr. Astor and the demoralization of his partners availed the greedy Northwesters but little, for they were soon after conquered and subdued and forever deprived of their identity as a company by their powerful rival and enemy.

The Hudson's Bay Company now became the sole owner and proprietor of the trade west of the Rocky mountains, and of all the rights accruing under the license of trade of December 5, 1821. An extended narration of the methods and rules of this corporation would be very interesting, but, mindful of our assigned limits and province, we must be brief. The company has been aptly characterized by Evans as an "*imperium in imperio*," and such it was, for it was in possession of well-nigh absolute power over its employees and the native races with whom it traded. It was constituted "the true and absolute lords and proprietors of the territories, limits and places, save always the faith, allegiance and sovereign dominion due to us (the crown), our heirs and successors, for the same, to hold as tenants in fee and common socage, and not by knight's service, reserving as a yearly rent, two elk and two black beavers." Power was granted, should occasion arise, to "send ships-of-war, men or ammunition to any fort, post or place for the defense thereof; to raise military companies, and appoint their officers; to make war or conclude peace with any people not Christian, in any of their territories," also "to seize the goods, estate or people of those countries for damage to the company's interests, or for the interruption of trade; to erect and build forts, garrisons, towns, villages; to establish colonies, and to support such establishments by expeditions fitted out in Great Britain; to seize all British subjects not connected with the company or employed by them or in such territory by their license and send them to England." Should one of its factors, traders or other employees "contemn or disobey an order, he was liable to be punished by the president or council, who were authorized to prescribe the manner and measure of punishment. The offender had the right to appeal to the company in England, or he might be turned over for trial by the courts. For the better discovery of abuses and injuries by servants, the governor and company, and their respective president, chief agent or governor in any of the territories, were authorized to examine upon oath all factors, masters, pursers, supercargoes, commanders of castles, forts, fortifications, planta-

tions, or colonies, or other persons, touching or concerning any matter or thing sought to be investigated." To further strengthen the hands of the company the charter concludes with a royal mandate to all "admirals, vice-admirals, justices, mayors, sheriffs, constables, bailiffs, and all and singular other our officers, ministers, liegemen, subjects whatsoever, to aid, favor, help and assist the said governor and company to enjoy, as well on land as on the seas, all the premises in said charter contained, whensoever required."

"Endowed with an empire over which the company exercised absolute dominion, subject only to fealty to the crown, its membership, powerful nobles and citizens of wealth residing near and at the court, jealously guarding its every interest, and securing for it a representation in the government itself, is it to be wondered," asks Evans, "that this *imperium in imperio* triumphantly asserted and firmly established British supremacy in every region in which it operated?"

Something of the *modus operandi* of the company must now be given. The chief factors and chief traders were paid no salaries, but in lieu thereof were given forty per cent. of the profits, divided among them on some basis deemed equitable by the company. The clerks received salaries varying from twenty to one hundred pounds per annum. Below these again were the servants, whose term of enlistment (for such in effect it was) was for five years, and whose pay was seventeen pounds per year without clothing. The servant was bound by indentures to devote his whole time and labor to the company's interests; to yield obedience to superior officers; to defend the company's property; to faithfully obey orders, laws, etc.; to defend officers and agents to the best of his ability; to serve in the capacity of a soldier whenever called upon so to do; to attend military drill; and never to engage or be interested in any trade or occupation except in accordance with the company's orders and for its benefit. In addition to the pittance paid him, the servant was entitled, should he desire to remain in the country after the expiration of his term of enlistment, to fifty acres of land, for which he was to render twenty-eight days' service per annum for seven years. If dismissed before the expiration of his term, the servant, it was agreed, should be transported to his European home free of charge. Desertion or neglect might be punished by the forfeiture of even the wretched pittance he was to receive. It was, furthermore, the policy of the company to encourage marriage with the Indian women, its purpose being to create family ties which should bind the poor slave to the soil. By the time the servant's term of enlistment had expired, there was, therefore, no choice left him but to re-enlist or accept the grant of land. "In

times of peace, laborers and operators were ever on hand at mere nominal wages; in times of outbreak they were at once transformed into soldiers amenable to military usage and discipline."

The system was certainly a fine one, viewed from the standpoint of the company, but while it may command admiration for its ingenuity, it is certainly not to be commended for magnanimity. Its design and purpose was to turn the wealth of the country into the coffers of the English noblemen who owned Hudson's Bay stock, though this should be done at the expense of the manhood, the self-respect and the independence of the poor sons of toil who foolishly or from necessity bound themselves to its service.

The Indian policy of the company was no less politic than its treatment of its employees, but it had much more in it that was truly commendable. Its purpose did not bring its employees into conflict with the Indian nor require his expulsion, neither was there danger of the lands of the savage being appropriated or the graves of his people disturbed. The sale of intoxicants was positively and for the most part successfully prohibited. Conciliation was the wisest policy of the company, and it governed itself accordingly; but when punishment was merited, it was administered with promptness and severity. When depredations were committed the tribe to which the malefactor belonged was pursued by an armed force and compelled to deliver the guilty to his fate. A certain amount of civilization was introduced, and with it came an increase of wants, which wants could be supplied only at the company's forts. Indians were sent on hunting and trapping expeditions in all directions, so that concentration of tribes became difficult, and if attempted, easily perceived in time to prevent trouble. Thus the company secured an influence over the savage and a place in his affections from which it could not easily be dislodged.

In their treatment of missionaries, civil and military officers and others from the United States, the company's factors and agents were uniformly courteous and kind. Their hospitality was in the highest degree commendable, meriting the gratitude of the earliest visitors and settlers. The poor and unfortunate never asked assistance in vain. But woe to the American who attempted to trade with the Indians, to trap, hunt or do anything which brought him into competition with the British corporation! All the resources of a company supplied with an abundance of cheap labor, supported by the friendship and affection of the aboriginal peoples, backed by almost unlimited capital, and fortified by the favor of one of the wealthiest and most powerful nations of the world, were at once turned to crush him. Counter-establishments were formed in his vicinity, and he was hampered in every way possible and pursued

with the relentlessness of an evil fate until compelled to retire from the field.

Such being the conditions, there was not much encouragement for American enterprise in the basin of the Columbia. It is not, however, in the American character to yield a promising prospect without a struggle, and several times efforts were made at competition in the Oregon territory. Of some of these we must speak briefly. The operations of William H. Ashley west of the Rocky mountains did not extend to the Oregon country and are of importance to our purpose only because in one of his expeditions, fitted out in 1826, he brought a six-pounder, drawn by mules, across the Rocky mountains, thereby demonstrating the feasibility of a wagon road. In 1826 Jedediah S. Smith, of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, encouraged by some previous successes in the Snake river district, set out for the country west of the Great Salt Lake. He proceeded so far westward that no recourse was left him but to push onward to the Pacific, his stock of provisions being so reduced and his horses so exhausted as to render an attempt to return unwise. He went south to San Diego for horses and supplies, and experienced no little difficulty on account of the suspicions of the native Californians, who were jealous of all strangers, especially those from the United States. Eventually, however, he was able to proceed northward to the Rogue river, then along the shore to the Umpqua, in which vicinity serious difficulty with Indians was experienced. Fifteen of the nineteen who constituted the party were massacred; indeed, all who happened to be in the camp at the time except one were killed. This man, aided by friendly Indians, reached Fort Vancouver, and told his story to the magnanimous chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Dr. John McLoughlin, who offered the Indians a liberal reward for the safe return of Smith and his two companions. A party of forty men was equipped at once to go to the Umpqua country, but before they got started, Smith and the men arrived. McLoughlin took steps to secure the property stolen from Smith, and so successfully did he manage the affair that peltries to the value of over three thousand dollars were recovered and the murderers were severely punished by other Indians. Smith was conquered by kindness, and at his solicitation the Rocky Mountain Fur Company retired from the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Of various other expeditions by Americans into the Oregon country and of the attempts by American vessels to trade along the coast, we cannot speak. Some reference must, however, be made to the work of Captain B. L. E. Bonneville, who, in 1831, applied for a two years' leave of absence from the United States army that he might "explore the country to the Rocky mountains and beyond, with a view to ascertain the

nature and character of the several tribes of Indians inhabiting those regions; the trade which might profitably be carried on with them; quality of soil, productions, minerals, natural history, climate, geography, topography, as well as geology of the various parts of the country within the limits of the territories of the United States between our frontier and the Pacific." The request was granted. While Bonneville was informed that the government would be to no expense in fitting up the expedition, he was instructed that he must provide himself with suitable instruments and maps, and that he was to "note particularly the number of warriors that may be in each tribe of natives that may be met with, their alliances with other tribes, and their relative position as to a state of peace or war; their manner of making war, mode of subsisting themselves during a state of war and a state of peace; the arms and the effect of them; whether they act on foot or on horseback; in short, every information useful to the government." It would seem that a government which asked such important services ought to have been willing to make some financial return, at least to pay the expenses. But Captain Bonneville had to secure financial aid elsewhere. During the winter an association was formed in New York which furnished the necessary means, and on May 1, 1832, the expedition set out, the party numbering one hundred and ten men. They took with them in wagons a large quantity of trading goods to be used in traffic with the Indians in the basins of the Colorado and Columbia rivers. Bonneville himself went as far west as Fort Walla Walla. Members of his expedition entered the valleys of the Humboldt, Sacramento and Colorado rivers, but they were unable to compete with the experienced Hudson's Bay and Missouri Companies, and the enterprise proved a financial failure. The expedition derives its chief importance from the fact that it forms the basis of one of Irving's most fascinating works, which, "in language more thrilling and varied than romance, has pictured the trapper's life, its dangers, its exciting pleasures, the bitter rivalry of competing traders, the hostility of the savages," presenting a picture of the fur trade which will preserve to latest posterity something of the charm and fascination of that wild, weird traffic.

Captain Nathaniel J. Wyeth, of Massachusetts, projected in 1832 an enterprise of curious interest and some historical importance. His plan was to establish salmon fisheries on the Columbia river, to be operated as an adjunct to and in connection with the fur and Indian trade. He crossed overland to Oregon, despatching a vessel with trading goods via Cape Horn, but his vessel was never again heard from, so the enterprise met defeat. The next year Captain Wyeth returned to Boston, leaving, however, most of his party in the country. Many of the men settled in the

Willamette valley, and one of them found employment as an Indian teacher for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Not to be discouraged by one failure, Captain Wyeth, in 1834, fitted out another land expedition and despatched to the Columbia another vessel, the May Dacre, laden with trading goods. On reaching the confluence of the Snake and Port Neuf rivers, Wyeth erected a trading post, to which he gave the name of Fort Hall. Having sent out his hunting and trapping parties, and made arrangements for the season's operations, he proceeded to Fort Vancouver, where, about the same time, the May Dacre arrived. He established a trading house and salmon fishery on Wapato (now Sanvie's) island, which became known as Fort William. The fishery proved a failure, and the trading and trapping industry could not stand the competition and harassing tactics of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the constant hostility of the Indians. George B. Roberts, who came to Oregon in 1831 as an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, is quoted as having accounted for the trouble with the red men in this way. He said: "The island was thickly inhabited by Indians until 1830, when they were nearly exterminated by congestive chills and fever. There were at the time three villages on the island. So fatal were the effects of the disease, that Dr. McLoughlin sent a party to rescue and bring away the few that were left, and to burn the villages. The Indians attributed the introduction of the fever and ague to an American vessel that had visited the river a year or two previously. It is not therefore a matter of surprise to any who understand Indian character and their views as to death resulting from such diseases, that Wyeth's attempted establishment on Wapato island was subject to continued hostility. He was of a race to whom they attributed the cause of the destruction of their people; and his employees were but the lawful compensation according to their code for the affliction they had suffered."

Wyeth eventually returned to Massachusetts disheartened. Fort Hall ultimately passed into the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company, and with its acquisition by them, practically ended American fur trade west of the Rocky mountains. But though Wyeth's enterprise failed so signally, his account of it, published by order of congress, attracted the attention of Americans to Oregon, and did much to stimulate its settlement.

It will readily be seen then that whatever advantage the establishment of fur-trading enterprises might give in the final settlement of the Oregon question was with the British. We shall attempt a brief and succinct account of the "struggle for possession" in a later chapter, but it will here be our task to determine in some measure what the political mission of the Hud-

son's Bay Company might be and what part that association was playing in international affairs. In 1837 the company applied to the home government for a new license, granting enlarged privileges. In enforcing its request, it pointed forcibly to its efficient services in successfully crushing out American enterprise and strengthening British title to the territory, contrary to the spirit and letter of the Joint-Occupancy treaties of 1818 and 1827.

In presenting the petition, the company's chief representative in England, Sir John Henry Pelly, called the attention of the lords to the service rendered in securing to the mother country a branch of trade wrested from subjects of Russia and the United States of America; to the six permanent establishments it had on the coast, and the sixteen in the interior, besides the migratory and hunting parties; to its marine of six armed vessels; to its large pasture and grain farms, affording every species of agricultural produce and maintaining large herds of stock. He further averred that it was the intention of the company to still further extend and increase its farms, and to establish an export trade in wool, hides, tallow and other produce of the herd and the cultivated field, also to encourage the settlement of its retired servants and other emigrants under its protection. Referring to the soil, climate and other circumstances of the country, he said they were such as to make it "as much adapted to agricultural pursuits as any other spot in America; and," said he, "with care and protection, the British dominion may not only be preserved in this country, which it has been so much the wish of Russia and America to occupy to the exclusion of British subjects, but British interest and British influence may be maintained as paramount in this interesting part of the coast of the Pacific."

Sir George Simpson, who was in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's affairs in America, in making his plea for the renewal of the license, referred to the international import of the company's operations in this language: "The possession of that country to Great Britain may be an object of very great importance; and we are strengthening that claim to it (independent of the claims of prior discovery and occupation for the purpose of Indian trade) by forming the nucleus of a colony through the establishment of farms, and the settlement of some of our retired officers and servants as agriculturists."

One might almost expect that Great Britain might utter some word of reproof to a company which could have the audacity to boast of violating her treaty compacts with a friendly power. Not so, however. She was a party to the breach of faith. Instead of administering merited reproof, she rewards the wrongdoers by the prompt issuing of a new license to extend and be

in force for a period of twenty-one years. This renewed license, the date of which is May 31, 1838, granted to the company "the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians in all such parts of North America, to the northward and westward of the islands and territories belonging to the United States of America, as shall not form part of any of our (British) provinces in North America or any lands or territories belonging to the said United States of America, or to any European government, state, or power. Without rent for the first five years, and afterward the yearly rent of five shillings, payable on the first of June."

The company was again required to furnish a bond conditioned on their executing, by their authority over the persons in their employ, "all civil and criminal process by the officers or persons usually empowered to execute such process within all territories included in the grant, and for the producing or delivering into custody, for the purpose of trial, all persons in their employ or acting under their authority within the said territories, who shall be charged with any criminal offences."

The license, however, prohibited the company "from claiming or exercising any trade with the Indians on the northwest coast of America westward of the Rocky mountains to the prejudice or exclusion of any of the subjects of any foreign state, who, under or by force of any convention for the time being between Great Britain and such foreign states may be entitled to and shall be engaged in such trade." But no provision could be framed, nor was it the wish of the grantors to frame any, which should prevent the Hudson's Bay Company from driving out by harassing tactics and fierce competition any American who might enter the Oregon territory as a trader.

One of the strangest ruses of this wonderfully shrewd and resourceful company must now receive notice. It was not in the power of the British government to convey lands in the Oregon country, neither could the Hudson's Bay Company in any way acquire legal title to realty. It therefore determined upon a bold artifice. A co-partnership was formed on the joint stock principle, the personnel of the company consisting largely of Hudson's Bay Company stockholders. The name adopted for it was the Puget Sound Agricultural Company. The idea of this association was to acquire a possessory right to large tracts of rich tillable and grazing lands, use these for agricultural purposes and pasturage until the Oregon controversy was settled, then, should the British be successful in that controversy, apply at once for articles of incorporation and a grant. It was, of course, the purpose of the promoters, from motives of self-interest as well as of patriotism, to strengthen the claim of the mother country in every possible way. Great

Britain never acquired title to the lands in question; the Puget Sound Agricultural Company never gained a corporate existence; it never had anything more than a bare possessory right to any lands, a right terminating on the death or withdrawal from the company of the person seized therewith. Logically, then, we should expect the absolute failure of the scheme. But it did not fail. So forceful was this legal figment and the Hudson's Bay Company behind it, that they had the power to demand as one of the conditions upon which peace might be maintained between the two governments chiefly concerned in the Oregon controversy, that "the farms, lands and other property of every description belonging to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said company. In case, however, the situation of those lands and farms should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or a part thereof, the property so required shall be trans-

ferred to the government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties."

The Puget Sound Company laid claim under the treaty to two tracts—the tract of the Nisqually, containing two hundred and sixty-one square miles, and the Cowlitz farm, containing three thousand five hundred and seventy-two acres. When the matter came up for settlement, the company asked five millions of dollars in liquidation of its claims. So the United States was forced, in the interests of peace and humanity, into an illogical agreement to purchase lands, the claim to which was established in open violation of the Joint-Occupancy treaties of 1818 and 1827. She was forced by a provision of the treaty of 1846 to obligate herself to purchase lands which the same treaty conceded as belonging to her. More humiliating still, she was compelled to reward a company for its acts of hostility to her interests in keeping out her citizens and breaking up their establishments. But the sacrifice was made in the interests of peace and civilization, and who shall say that in conserving these it lacked an abundant justification?

CHAPTER V.

PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT.

Already, it is hoped, there has been conveyed to the mind of the reader as clear an impression as the limits of this volume will permit of the first faint knockings of civilization's standard-bearers upon our western shores, of some of the expeditions by which the land so long a *terra incognita* was robbed of its mystery and the overland route to it discovered, and of the regime of the trapper and fur trader. It remains to treat of missionary occupancy, of the advent of the pioneer settler, of the diplomatic struggle for the possession of the country and of that second struggle for possession which cost so much hardship and sacrifice on the part of both the white and the red race and left so tragic a stain on our earlier annals.

With Wyeth's overland expedition, previously mentioned, were Dr. Nuttall, a naturalist, and J. K. Townsend, an ornithologist, both sent out by a Boston scientific society; also Rev. Jason Lee and his nephew, Rev. Daniel Lee, Cyrus Shepherd, Courtney M. Walker and P. L. Edwards, a missionary party sent out by the

Methodist Missionary Board of the United States. This body of unpretentious evangelists of gospel truth were destined to exert an influence of which they little dreamed upon the imperial Hudson's Bay Company and the struggle for sovereignty in Oregon. The scientific men and the missionaries left Wyeth, who was delayed in the construction of Fort Hall, and were guided the remainder of the way by A. R. McLeod and Thomas McKay, Hudson's Bay men, to old Fort Walla Walla, which they reached September 1st. The journey from that point to Vancouver was accomplished in two weeks. Little did these devoted servants of the British fur monopoly realize that the unassuming missionary party they so kindly piloted from Fort Hall to Vancouver would prove so potential in antagonizing their interests, and those of the imperial power whose patronage they enjoyed. The missionary party, it has been said, "was but another Trojan horse within whose apparently guileless interior was confined a hostile force, which would, within a decade of years, throw wide open the gates of

exclusive privilege and introduce within the jealously guarded walls a host of foes, to the utter destruction of entrenched monopoly and the final overthrow of British dominion and pretention on the Pacific coast! Well might Governor McLoughlin, the autocrat of the Pacific Northwest, when he welcomed this modest party of meek Methodists, and assigned them land near Salem, have recalled the misgivings of the Trojan prophetess: *'Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes'*—"I distrust the Greeks, though they offer gifts." The American missionary was an advance agent of Yankee invasion."

About the time Wyeth's main party arrived at Vancouver came also the ship on which were his goods for the fur trade, and the furniture and supplies of the missionary party. On October 6th the goods of the missionaries were landed at Wheatland, as they named the place where the mission was to be established. By November 3d a log house was advanced sufficiently for occupation, but before the roof was on Indian children had been admitted as pupils, and by December 14th twenty-one persons, of whom seventeen were children, were baptized by Jason Lee at Vancouver.

Wyeth's enterprise, as well as all previous efforts of a like character inaugurated by Americans, was met by crushing and ruinous opposition from the autocratic British monopoly, but the missionaries were assisted and encouraged in every way. Bonneville, Wyeth and other American adventurers and traders had come to Oregon to compete with the British traders or to colonize against the interests of their fatherland. Lee and his party were there to Christianize the pagan inhabitants, to instruct the ignorant, to minister to the sick and the dying, and to set a godly example to the irreligious, the reckless and semi-barbarous employees and ex-servants of the corporation. Hence the difference in their reception. The Hudson's Bay Company, shrewd and vigilant though it was, did not and could not foresee that the attempt to convert the Indian would fail, owing to causes over which the missionaries had no control, and that the mission people would form a settlement of their own, around which would naturally cluster all the elements of society independent of the British corporation; that a social and political force would spring up hostile to the commercial interests and political ambitions of the company, potential to destroy its autocratic sway in the land and forceful to effect the final wresting of the country entirely from its control. The coming of the missionaries has been well styled the entrance of the wedge of American occupancy.

The event which prompted the outfitting of this missionary enterprise is one of the strangest and most romantic character. It shows how affairs apparently the most trivial will deeply influence and sometimes greatly change the cur-

rent of human history. In one of the former historical works, in the compilation of which the writer has had a part, the story is told by Colonel William Parsons, of Pendleton, Oregon, substantially as follows:

"Far up in the mountains of Montana, in one of the many valleys which sparkle like emeralds on the western slope of the Stony range, a handful of natives, whom the whites call by the now inappropriate name of 'Flatheads,' met to ponder over the unique tale repeated by some passing mountaineer of a magic book possessed by the white man, which assured its owners of peace and comfort in this life and eternal bliss in the world beyond the grave. The Flatheads were a weak and unwarlike people; they were sorely beset by the fierce Blackfeet, their hereditary foes, through whose terrible incursions the Flatheads had been reduced in numbers and harassed so continuously that their state was most pitiable. To this remnant of a once proud race the trapper's story was a rainbow of promise; the chiefs resolved to seek this book, and possess themselves of the white man's treasure. They chose an embassy of four of their wisest and bravest men, and sent them trustfully on the tribe's errand. The quest of 'three kings of the orient,' who, two thousand years ago, started on their holy pilgrimage to the manger of the lowly babe of Bethlehem, was not more weird, nor was the search of the knights of King Arthur's round table for the Holy Grail more picturesque and seemingly more hopeless. Though they knew that there were men of the pale-face race on the lower waters of the Columbia, and one of these doubtless had told them of the book, they knew that these uncouth trappers, hunters and fishers were ungodly men in the main and not custodians of the precious volume for which their souls so earnestly longed. These were not like the fishers of old by the sea of Galilee, who received the gospel gladly, and, following the footsteps of the Master, themselves became fishers of men, but were scoffers, swearers and contemners of holy things. So the Indians, like the ancient wise men, turned their faces towards the east.

"They threaded their toilsome way by stealth through the dreaded Blackfoot country, scaled the perilous Stony mountains, descending the eastern slope, followed the tributaries of the Missouri through the dreaded country of the Dakotahs, and then pursued the windings of the Missouri till they struck the Father of Waters, arriving at St. Louis in the summer of 1832. Indians were no rarity in this outpost of civilization, and the friendless and forlorn Flatheads soon discovered that the white trappers, hunters, flatboat men, traders, teamsters, and riff-raff of a bustling young city were about the last people in the world to supply Indians who had no furs to sell with either spiritual or material solace. The embassy was not only without money, but

its members could not even speak the language of the pale-faces. Nor was anyone found who could serve as interpreter. It would have been easy enough to have obtained a Bible, if they could have met with a stray colporteur, but none was in evidence, and the average denizen of St. Louis was better provided with cartridge belts and guns than with literature of any sort. In despair they applied to Governor Clarke, the official head of the territory, whose headquarters were in the town—the same William Clarke who, with Captain Meriwether Lewis, had led the expedition to the mouth of the Columbia nearly thirty years before. It is possible that they may have heard of Clarke by reason of his travels through their country a generation previous. By means of signs and such few words of jargon as they could muster they attempted to explain to Governor Clarke the purpose of their visit but it is evident that they succeeded none too well. In response to their prayer for spiritual food, he bestowed on them blankets, beads and tobacco—the routine gifts to importunate redskins—and the discouraged Flatheads abandoned their illusive quest for the magic book. Before leaving for home, the Indians made a farewell call on Governor Clarke, during which they, or one of them, made a speech. Just what the speaker said, or tried to say, may be a matter of doubt, but the report made of it and given to the press is a marvel of simple eloquence. It is as follows:

"We came to you over a trail of many moons from the setting sun. You were the friend of our fathers, who have all gone the long road. We came with our eyes partly opened for more light for our people who sit in darkness. We go back with our eyes closed. How can we go back blind to our blind people? We made our way to you with strong arms, through many enemies and strange lands, that we might carry back much to them. We go back with both arms broken and empty. The two fathers who came with us—the braves of many winters and wars—we leave here asleep by your great water and wigwams. They were tired with their journey of many moons and their moccasins were worn out.

"Our people sent us to get the white man's Book of Heaven. You took us where they worship the Great Spirit with candles, but the Book was not there. You showed us the images of good spirits, and pictures of the good land beyond, but the Book was not among them to tell us the way. You made our feet heavy with burdens of gifts, and our moccasins will grow old with carrying them, but the Book is not among them. We are going back the long, sad trail to our people. When we tell them, after one more snow, in the big council, that we did not bring the Book, no word will be spoken by our old men nor by our young braves. One by one they will rise up and go out in silence. Our people will die in darkness, and they will go on the long path to the other hunting grounds. No white man will go with them, and no Book of Heaven to make the way plain. We have no more words.

"The story of the Flathead embassy and their unique quest subsequently reached George Catlin through the medium of Governor Clarke. Catlin was an artist who had made a special study of Indian types and dress, and had painted with

great ability and fidelity many portraits of noted chiefs. In the national museum at Washington, D. C., may be seen a very extensive collection of his Indian paintings, supplemented with almost innumerable recent photographs, among which are those of Chief Joseph, the great Nez Perce warrior, and the Umatilla reservation chieftains—Homeli, Peo and Paul; Showeway. Mr. Catlin was not only a portrait painter, but a gifted writer. He converted the plain, unvarnished tale of Governor Clarke concerning the Flatheads into an epic poem of thrilling interest, and gave it to the press. Its publication in the religious journals created a great sensation, and steps were immediately taken to answer the Macedonian cry of the Flatheads. The sending of Jason Lee and his party to Oregon was a result.

"The quest of the Flatheads, the sad deaths of all their ambassadors save one on the journey, and the temporary failure of their project seemed a hopeless defeat, but they 'buidled wiser than they knew,' for the very fact of their mission stirred mightily the hearts of the church people, and through that instrumentality the attention of Americans was sharply directed to the enormous value of the Pacific Northwest. The interest thus excited was timely—another decade of supine lethargy and the entire Pacific coast from Mexico to the Russian possessions would have passed irretrievably under British control.

"The Flatheads' search for the magic book was to all appearance an ignominious failure, but their plaintive cry, feeble though it was, stirred the mountain heights, and precipitated an irresistible avalanche of American enterprise into the valley of the Columbia, overwhelming the Hudson's Bay Company with its swelling volume of American immigration.

"In a lesser way, also, their mission succeeded, though success was long on the road. The western movement of white population engulfed the hated Blackfeet, thinned their numbers till they were no longer formidable, even to the Flatheads, confined them within the narrow limits of a reservation in northern Montana, where they were ordered about by a consequential Indian agent, and collared and thrust into the agency jail for every trifling misdemeanor, by the agency police; while the one time harassed and outraged Flathead roams unvexed through his emerald vales, pursues without fear to its uttermost retreat in the Rockies the lordly elk or the elusive deer, tempts the wily trout from the dark pool of the sequestered mountain torrent with the seductive fly, or lazily floats on the surface of some placid lake, which mirrors the evergreen slopes of the environing hills, peacefully withdrawing, now and again, the appetizing salmon trout from its cool, transparent depths, to be transferred presently, in exchange for gleaming silver, to some thrifty pale-face

housewife or some unctuous Chinese cook for a tenderfoot tourist's dinner—forgetful all and fearless of Blackfoot ambush or deadly foray. Of a verity, the childlike quest for the magic book was not without its compensation to the posterity of the Flathead ambassadors!"

Of those Americans who came to Oregon with the early expeditions, three in 1832 and twenty-two in 1834 became permanent settlers. The names of these are preserved by W. H. Gray in his history of Oregon as follows: "From Captain Wyeth's party of 1832, there remained S. H. Smith, Sergeant, and Tibbets, a stonecutter; and from his party of 1834, James O'Neil and T. J. Hubbard. From the wreck of the William and Ann, a survivor named Felix Hathaway remained. With Ewing Young from California in 1834, a party came who remained in Oregon, consisting of Joseph Gale, who died in Union county, that state, in 1882; John McCarty, Carmichael, John Hauxhurst, John Howard, Kilborn, Brandywine, and a colored man named George Winslow. An English sailor named Richard McCary reached the Willamette from the Rocky mountains that year, as did also Captain J. H. Crouch, G. W. LeBreton, John McCaddan and William Johnson from the brig Maryland. This made (with the missionaries heretofore named) twenty-five residents at the close of 1834, who were not in any way connected with the Hudson's Bay Company, all of whom were here for other than transient purposes. There were no arrivals in 1835."

However, the year 1836 was, as may be gleaned from previous pages, an important one for Oregon. While, as Gray states, there were no permanent residences established in Oregon in 1835, that was the year in which Rev. Samuel Parker and Dr. Marcus Whitman were sent out by the American Board to explore the country and report upon it as a field for missionary labors. These gentlemen were met at the trappers' rendezvous on Green river by the noted Chief Lawyer, by whom they were persuaded into the plan of establishing their proposed mission among his people, the Nez Percés. When this conclusion was reached, Dr. Whitman started back to the east accompanied by two Nez Perce boys, Mr. Parker continuing his journey westward to the shores of the Pacific. It was agreed that Parker should seek out a suitable location among the Nez Percés for the mission, while Dr. Whitman should make arrangements for the westward journey of a sufficient force and for the establishment and outfitting of the post. The results of Mr. Parker's journeyings are embodied in a work of great historic value from his own pen, entitled "Parker's Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains." From information conveyed by this volume, Gilbert summarizes the conditions in Oregon in 1835 as follows:

"Fort Vancouver on the Columbia, under

charge of Dr. John McLoughlin, was established in 1824, and consisted of an enclosure by stockade, thirty-seven rods long by eighteen wide, that faced the south. About one hundred persons were employed at the place, and some three hundred Indians lived in the immediate vicinity. There were eight substantial buildings within the stockade, and a large number of small ones on the outside. There were 459 cattle, 100 horses, 200 sheep, 40 goats and 300 hogs belonging to the company at this place; and during the season of 1835 the crops produced in that vicinity amounted to 5,000 bushels of wheat, 1,300 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 bushels of barley, 1,000 bushels of oats, 2,000 bushels of peas, and garden vegetables in proportion. The garden, containing five acres, besides its vegetable products, included apples, peaches, grapes and strawberries. A grist mill with machinery propelled by oxen was kept in constant use, while some six miles up the Columbia was a saw mill containing several saws, which supplied lumber for the Hudson's Bay Company. Within the fort was a bakery employing three men, also shops for blacksmiths, joiners, carpenters and a tinner.

"Fort Williams, erected by N. J. Wyeth at the mouth of the Willamette, was nearly deserted, Mr. Townsend, the ornithologist, being about the only occupant at the time. Wyeth had gone to his Fort Hall in the interior. Of Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, but two log houses and a garden remained, where two white men dragged out a dull existence, to maintain possession of the historic ground. Its ancient, romantic grandeur had departed from its walls, when dismantled to assist in the construction and defenses of its rival, Fort Vancouver. Up the Willamette river was the Methodist mission, in the condition already noted, while between it and the present site of Oregon City were the Hudson's Bay Company's French settlements of Gervais and McKay, containing some twenty families, whose children were being taught by young Americans. In one of these settlements a grist mill had just been completed. East of the Cascade mountains Fort Walla Walla was situated at the mouth of a river by that name. It was 'built of logs and was internally arranged to answer the purposes of trade and domestic comfort, and externally for defense, having two bastions, and was surrounded by a stockade.' It was accidentally burned in 1841 and rebuilt of adobe within a year. At this point the company had 'horses, cows, hogs, fowls, and they cultivated corn, potatoes and a variety of garden vegetables.' This fort was used for a trading post, where goods were stored for traffic with the Indians. Fort Colville, on the Columbia, a little above Kettle Falls, near the present line of Washington territory, a strongly stockaded post, was occupied by a half dozen men with Indian families, and Mr. McDonald was in

charge. Fort Okanogan, at the mouth of the river of that name, established by David Stuart in 1811, was, in the absence of Mr. Ogden, in charge of a single white man. Concerning Fort Hall, nothing is said; but it fell into the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1836. It was then a stockaded fort, but was rebuilt with adobe in 1838. Mr. Parker is also silent in regard to Fort Boise, which was constructed on Snake river from poles in 1834 as a rival establishment to Fort Hall, was occupied in 1835 by the Hudson's Bay Company, and later was more substantially constructed from adobe. If there were other establishments in 1835, west of the Rocky mountains, between the forty-second and forty-ninth parallels, the writer has failed to obtain evidences of them."

Meanwhile, Whitman was working in the east with characteristic energy, and he succeeded in raising funds and securing associates for two missions in Oregon territory. The population of Oregon was accordingly increased in the year 1836 by five persons, namely, Dr. Marcus Whitman, Narcissa (Prentiss) Whitman, Rev. H. H. Spalding and wife, and W. H. Gray. The ladies mentioned gained the distinction of having been the first white women whose feet pressed the soil of old Oregon, and whose blue and dark eyes looked into the dusky, mystic orbs of the daughters of the Columbia basin. A few months later the Methodist mission was also blessed by the purifying presence of noble womanhood, but the laurels of pioneerhood have ever rested upon the worthy brows of Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spalding, and so far as we know, no fair hand has ever been raised to pluck them thence. The missionary party brought with them eight mules, twelve horses and sixteen cows, also three wagons laden with farming utensils, blacksmiths' and carpenters' tools, clothing, seeds, etc., to make it possible for them to support themselves without an entire dependence upon the Hudson's Bay Company for supplies. Two of the wagons were abandoned at Fort Laramie, and heavy pressure was brought upon Dr. Whitman to leave the third at the rendezvous on Green river, but he refused to do so. He succeeded in getting it to Fort Hall intact, then reduced it to a two-wheeled cart, which he brought on to Fort Boise, thus demonstrating the feasibility of a wagon road over the Rocky mountains.

Although a reinforcement for the Methodist mission sailed from Boston in July, 1836, it failed to reach its destination on the Willamette until May of the following year, so that the American population at the close of 1836 numbered not to exceed thirty persons, including the two ladies.

Until 1836 there were no cattle in the country except those owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, and those brought from the east

by the Whitman party. The Hudson's Bay Company wished to continue this condition as long as possible, well knowing that the introduction of cattle or any other means of wealth production among the American population would necessarily render the people that much more nearly independent. When, therefore, it was proposed by Ewing Young and Jason Lee that a party should be sent to California for stock, the idea was antagonized by the autocratic Columbia river monopoly. Thanks largely to the assistance of William A. Slacum, of the United States navy, by whom money was advanced and a free passage to California furnished to the people's emissaries, the projectors of the enterprise were rendered independent of the Hudson's Bay Company. Ewing Young was captain of the expedition; P. L. Edwards, of the Willamette mission, was also one of its leading spirits. The men purchased seven hundred head of cattle at three dollars per head and set out upon their return journey. They succeeded in getting about six hundred head to the Willamette country, notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Indians. Gilbert quotes from the diary of P. L. Edwards, which he says was shown him by the latter's daughter in California, to prove that the trouble with the Indians was caused by the wanton and cold-blooded murder by members of the party of a friendly Indian who was following the band. The Indian hostilities were not incited by the Hudson's Bay Company, as some have stated, but may properly be laid at the doors of the men who committed this barbarous outrage in revenge for wrongs suffered by a party to which they belonged two years before.

The arrival of neat cattle in the Willamette country provided practically the first means of acquiring wealth independent of the Hudson's Bay Company. "This success in opposition to that interest," says Gilbert, "was a discovery by the settlers, both Americans and ex-employees, that they possessed the strength to rend the bars that held them captives under a species of peonage. With this one blow, directed by missionaries, and dealt by ex-American hunters, an independent maintenance in Oregon had been rendered possible for immigrants."

As before stated, the reinforcements for the Methodist mission arrived in May, 1837. By it the American population was increased eight persons, namely, Elijah White and wife, Alanson Beers and wife, W. H. Wilson, the Misses Annie M. Pitman, Susan Downing and Elvina Johnson. In the fall came another reinforcement, the personnel of which was Rev. David Leslie, wife and three daughters, the Rev. W. H. K. Perkins and Miss Margaret Smith. Add to these Dr. J. Bailey, an English physician, George Gay and John Turner, who also arrived this year, and the thirty or thirty-one persons who settled previously, and we have the population of Oregon

independent of the Hudson's Bay Company's direct or indirect control in the year 1837.

In January of that year, W. H. Gray, of the American Board's mission, set out overland to the east for reinforcements to the missionary force of which he was a member. His journey was not an uneventful one as will appear from the following narrative, clothed in his own words, which casts so vivid a light upon transcontinental travel during the early days that we feel constrained to quote it:

Our sketches, perhaps, would not lose in interest by giving a short account of a fight which our Flathead Indians had at this place with a war party of the Blackfeet. It occurred near the present location of Helena, in Montana. As was the custom with the Flathead Indians in traveling in the buffalo country, their hunters and warriors were in advance of the main camp. A party of twenty-five Blackfeet warriors was discovered by some twelve of our Flatheads. To see each other was to fight, especially parties prowling about in this manner, and at it they went. The first fire of the Flatheads brought five of the Blackfeet to the ground and wounded five more. This was more than they expected, and the Blackfeet made little effort to recover their dead, which were duly scalped and their bodies left for food for the wolves, and the scalps borne in triumph to the camp. There were but two of the Flatheads wounded: one had a flesh wound in the thigh, and the other had his right arm broken by a Blackfoot ball.

The victory was complete, and the rejoicing in camp corresponded to the number of scalps taken. Five days and nights the usual scalp dance was performed. At the appointed time the big war drum was sounded, when the warriors and braves made their appearance at the appointed place in the open air, painted as warriors. Those who had taken the scalps from the heads of their enemies bore them in their hands upon the ramrods of their guns.

They entered the circle, and the war song, drums, rattles and noises all commenced. The scalp-bearers stood for a moment (as if to catch the time), and then commenced hopping, jumping and yelling in concert with the music. This continued for a time, when some old painted woman took the scalps and continued to dance. The performance was gone through with as many nights as there were scalps taken.

Seven days after the scalps were taken, a messenger arrived bearing a white flag, and a proposition to make peace for the purpose of trade. After the preliminaries had all been completed, in which the Hudson's Bay Company trader had the principal part to perform, the time was fixed for a meeting of the two tribes. The Flatheads, however, were all careful to dig their warpits, make their corrals and breastworks, and, in short, fortify their camp as much as if they expected a fight instead of peace. Ermatinger, the company's leader, remarked that he would sooner take his chances of a fight off-hand than endure the anxiety and suspense of the two days we waited for the Blackfeet to arrive. Our scouts and warriors were all ready and on the watch for peace or war, the latter of which from the recent fight they had had was expected most. At length the Blackfeet arrived, bearing a red flag with "H. B. C." in white letters upon it, and advancing to within a short distance of the camp, were met by Ermatinger and a few Flathead chiefs, shook hands and were conducted to the trader's lodge—the largest one in the camp—and the principal chiefs of both tribes, seated upon buffalo and bear skins, all went through with the ceremony of smoking a big pipe, having a long handle or stem trimmed with horse hair and porcupine quills. The pipe was filled with the traders' tobacco and the Indians' killikinick. The war chiefs of each tribe took a puff of the pipe, then passed it each to his right-hand man, and so around till all the circle had smoked the big medicine pipe, or pipe of peace,

which on this occasion was made by the Indians from a soft stone which they find in abundance in their country, having no extra ornamental work upon it. The principal chief in command, or great medicine man, went through the ceremony, puffed four times, blowing his smoke in four directions. This was considered a sign of peace to all around him, which doubtless included all he knew anything about. The Blackfeet, as a tribe, are a tall, well formed, slim built and active people. They travel principally on foot, and are considered very treacherous.

The peace made with so much formality was broken two days afterward by killing two of the Flatheads when caught not far from the main camp.

It was from this Flathead tribe that the first Indian delegation was sent to ask for teachers. Three of their number volunteered to go with Gray to the States in 1837 to urge their claim for teachers to come among them. The party reached Ash Hollow, where they were attacked by about three hundred Sioux warriors, and, after fighting for three hours, killed some fifteen of them, when the Sioux, by means of a French trader then among them, obtained a parley with Gray and his traveling companions—two young men who had started to go to the United States with him. While the Frenchman was in conversation with Gray, the treacherous Sioux made a rush upon the three Flatheads, one Snake and one Iroquois Indian belonging to the party, and killed them. The Frenchman then turned to Gray and told him and his companions they were prisoners, and must go to the Sioux camp, first attempting to get possession of their guns. Gray informed them at once: "You have killed our Indians in a cowardly manner, and you shall not have our guns," at the same time telling the young men to watch the first motion of the Indians to take their lives, and if we must die to take as many Indians with us as we could. The Sioux had found in the contest thus far that, notwithstanding they had conquered and killed five, they had lost fifteen, among them one of their war chiefs, besides several severely wounded. The party was not further molested till they reached the camp, containing between one and two hundred lodges. A full explanation was had of the whole affair. Gray had two horses killed under him and two balls passed through his hat, both inflicting slight wounds. The party were feasted, and smoked the pipe of peace over the dead body of the chief's son. Next day they were allowed to proceed with nine of their horses; the balance, with the property of the Indians, the Sioux claimed as part pay for their losses, doubtless calculating to waylay and take the balance of the horses. Be that as it may, Gray and his young men reached Council Bluffs in twenty-one days, traveling nights and during storms to avoid the Indians on the plains.

Gray proceeded east, and with the energy and courage which ever characterized him, set about the task of securing the needed reinforcements. He succeeded in enlisting Rev. Cushing Eells, Rev. E. Walker and Rev. A. B. Smith, with their wives, also a young man named Cornelius Rogers. He also succeeded in inducing a young woman to become his own bride and to share with him the dangers and tedium of a transcontinental journey and whatever of weal or woe the new land might have in store for them. Mention should likewise be made of the noted John A. Sutter, an ex-captain of the Swiss guard, who accompanied this expedition and who afterward became an important character in the early history of California.

Two priests, Rev. F. N. Blanchet and Modest Demers, also came during this year, so the seeds of sectarian strife, which did so much to neutralize the efforts and work of the Protestant mis-

sionaries, then began to be sown. The population of Oregon, independent of the Hudson's Bay Company, must have been about sixty at the close of the year 1838.

In the fall of 1839 came Rev. J. S. Griffin and Mr. Munger, with their wives, Ben Wright, Lawson, Keiser and Deiger, also T. H. Farnham, author of "Early Days in California," Sidney Smith, Blair and Robert Shortess. W. H. Gray, in his history of Oregon, estimates the population as follows: "Protestant missionaries, 10; Roman priests, 2; physicians, 2; laymen, 6; women, 13; children, 10; settlers, 20; settlers under Hudson's Bay control with American tendencies, 10; total, 83."

In 1838 Jason Lee made a journey overland to the states for the purpose of procuring a force wherewith to greatly extend his missionary operations. His wife died during his absence and the sad news was forwarded to him by Dr. McLoughlin, Dr. Whitman and a man hired by Gray. In June, 1840, Lee returned with a party of forty-eight, of whom eight were clergymen, one was a physician, fifteen were children and nineteen were ladies, five of them unmarried. Their names are included in Gray's list of arrivals for 1840, which is as follows:

"In 1840 Mrs. Lee, second wife of Rev. Jason Lee; Rev. J. H. Frost and wife; Rev. A. F. Waller, wife and two children; Rev. W. W. Kone and wife; Rev. G. Hines, wife and sister; Rev. L. H. Judson, wife and two children; Rev. J. L. Parish, wife and three children; Rev. G. P. Richards, wife and three children; Rev. A. P. Olley and wife. Laymen: Mr. George Abernethy, wife and two children; Mr. H. Campbell, wife and one child; Mr. W. W. Raymond and wife; Mr. H. B. Brewer and wife; Dr. J. L. Babcock, wife and one child; Rev. Mrs. Daniel Lee, Mrs. David Carter, Mrs. Joseph Holman and Mrs. E. Phillips. Methodist Episcopal Protestant mission: Robert Moore, James Cook and James Fletcher, settlers. Jesuit priest: P. J. De Smet, Flathead mission. Rocky mountain men with native wives: William Craig, Robert or Dr. Newell, J. L. Meek, George Ebbetts, William M. Dougherty, John Larison, George Wilkinson, a Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Algear, and William Johnson, author of 'Leni Leoti; or, The Prairie Flower.'" Mr. Gray estimates the population of all the Oregon territory, not including Hudson's Bay operatives, at about two hundred.

In 1841 eight young men built and equipped a vessel, named the Star of Oregon, in which they made a trip to San Francisco. Joseph Gale served as captain of the doughty little craft, of which Felix Hathaway had been master builder. The vessel was exchanged at Yerba Buena (San Francisco) for three hundred and fifty cows. Gale remained in the Golden State through the winter, then set out overland to Oregon with a party of forty-two immigrants, who brought with

them, as J. W. Nesmith informs us, one thousand two hundred and fifty head of cattle, six hundred head of mares, colts, horses and mules, and three thousand sheep. The incident forms the theme of one of Mrs. Eva E. Dye's most charming descriptions, but its strategic importance in helping to Americanize Oregon and break up the cattle monopoly seems to have been overlooked by many other writers.

The Joseph Gale who figured so prominently in this undertaking was afterward a member of the first triumvirate executive committee of the provisional government. He is affectionately remembered in eastern Oregon, where he passed the closing years of his eventful life.

By the close of the year 1841 the independent population of Oregon had reached two hundred and fifty-three, thirty-five of whom are classed as settlers. In 1842 came an immigration of one hundred and eleven persons, two of whom, A. L. Lovejoy and A. M. Hastings, were lawyers. In this year, also, came the Red river immigration of English and Scotch and of French-Canadian half-breeds to the Puget sound country. This immigration was inspired by the Hudson's Bay Company, which designed it as an offset to the growing American power in the Oregon country. It had, however, very little political effect, as many of its members drifted southward into the Willamette country and became members of the provisional government. The year 1842 is also memorable for the famous winter ride of Dr. Whitman.

In 1843 came the largest immigration the Oregon country had yet known, piloted across the plains and over the mountains by Whitman himself. Its eight hundred and seventy-five persons, with their wagons and thirteen hundred head of cattle, settled forever the question of the national character of Oregon. J. W. Nesmith has preserved for us the names of all the male members of this expedition over sixteen years of age, as also of those remaining from the immigrations of the year previous. In 1844 came eight hundred more Americans, and in 1845 a much larger number, estimated by some at three thousand. The year 1846 added another thousand to Oregon's American population. In it the ownership of the country was definitely settled by treaty with Great Britain, and the famous world problem was solved.

It is impossible here to adequately treat of life and conditions in the Northwest during those early days of American occupation. Some idea of the inner life of the first settlers of Oregon may be gained from the following excerpt from a lecture by Colonel J. W. Nesmith, delivered before the Oregon Pioneer Association:

The business of the country was conducted entirely by barter. The Hudson's Bay Company imported and sold many articles of prime necessity to those who were able to purchase. Wheat or beaver skins would buy anything the

company had for sale. But poor, wayworn emigrants, just arriving in the country, were as destitute of wheat and beaver as they were of coin. The skins purchased by the company were annually shipped in their own vessels to London, while the wheat was shipped to the Russian possessions on the north and to California, to fill a contract that the Hudson's Bay Company had with the Russian Fur Company. A small trade in lumber, salt, salmon, shingles and hoop-poles gradually grew up with the Sandwich islands, and brought in return a limited supply of black and dirty sugar in grass sacks, together with some salt and coffee.

There being no duty collected upon importations into Oregon previous to 1840, foreign goods were comparatively cheap, though the supply was always limited; nor had the people means to purchase beyond the pure necessities. Iron, steel, salt, sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, powder and lead, and a little ready-made clothing and some sewing and domestics, were the principal articles purchased by the settlers. The Hudson's Bay Company, in their long intercourse with the Indians, had, from prudential motives, adopted the plan in their trade of passing articles called for out through a hole in the wall or partition. Persons were not allowed inside among the goods to make selections, and the purchaser had to be content with what was passed out to him through the aperture. Thus in buying a suit of clothes, there was often an odd medley of color and size. The settlers used to say that Dr. McLaughlin, who was a very large man, had sent his measure to London, and all the clothing was made to fit him. The hickory shirts we used to buy came down to our heels and the wrist-bands protruded a foot beyond the hands; and as Sancho Panza said of sleep, "they covered one all over like a mantle." They were no such "teatsy sark" affairs of "Pansley ham" as befuddled Tam O'Shanter saw when peeping in upon the dancing warlocks of "Alloway's auld haunted kirk." A small sized settler, purchasing one, could, by reasonable curtailment of the extremities, have sufficient material to clothe one of the children.

* * * * *

The pioneer home was a log cabin with a puncheon floor and mud chimney, all constructed without sawed lumber, glass or nails, the boards being secured upon the roof by heavy-weight poles. Sugar, coffee, tea and even salt were not every-day luxuries, and in many cabins were entirely unknown. Moccasins made of deer and elk skins and soled with rawhide made a substitute for shoes, and were worn by both sexes. Buckskin was the material from which the greater portion of the male attire was manufactured, while the cheapest kind of coarse cotton goods furnished the remainder. A white or boiled shirt was rarely seen and was a sure indication of great wealth and aristocratic pretension. Meat was obtained in some quantities from the wild game of the forests or the wild fowl with which the country abounded at certain seasons, until such time as cattle or swine became sufficiently numerous to be slaughtered for food. The hides of both wild and domestic animals were utilized in many ways. Clothing, moccasins, saddles and their rigging, bridles, ropes, harness and other necessary articles were made from them. A pair of buckskin pants, moccasins, a hickory shirt and some sort of cheaply extemporized hat, rendered a man comfortable as well as presentable in the best society, the whole outfit not costing one-tenth part of the price of the essential gewgaws that some of our exquisite sons now sport at the ends of their watch chains, on their shirt-fronts or dainty fingers. Buckskin clothing answered wonderfully well for rough-and-tumble wear, particularly in dry weather, but I have known them after exposure to a hard day's rain to contract in a single night by a warm fire a foot in longitude, and after being subjected to a webfoot winter or two, and a succeeding dry summer, they would assume grotesque and unfashionable shapes, generally leaving from six inches to a foot of nude and arid skin between the top of the moccasins and the lower end of the breeches; the knees protruded in front, while the rear started off in the opposite direction, so that

when the wearer stood up the breeches were in a constant struggle to sit down and *vice versa*.

The pioneers brought garden seeds with them, and much attention was paid to the production of vegetables, which, with milk, game and fish, went a long way toward the support of the family. Reaping machines, threshers, headers, mowing machines, pleasure carriages, silks, satins, laces, kid gloves, plug hats, high-heeled boots, crinolines, bustles, false hair, hair dye, jewelry, patent medicines, railroad tickets, postage stamps, telegrams, pianos and organs, together with a thousand and one other articles to purchase which the country is now drained of millions of dollars annually, were then unknown and consequently not wanted. A higher civilization has introduced us to all these modern improvements, and apparently made them necessary, together with the rum mill, the jail, the insane asylum, the poor-house, the penitentiary and the galleys.

Of the people who lived in Oregon during this period, Judge Bennett, in his book entitled "Recollections of an Old Pioneer," says:

"Among the men who came to Oregon the year I did, some were idle, worthless young men, too lazy to work at home and too gentle to steal, while some were gamblers, and others reputed thieves. But when we arrived in Oregon, they were compelled to work or starve. It was a bare necessity. There was no able relative or indulgent friend upon whom the idle could quarter themselves, and there was little or nothing for the rogues to steal. There was no ready way by which they could escape into another country, and they could not conceal themselves in Oregon. I never knew so fine a population, as a whole community, as I saw in Oregon most of the time I was there. They were all honest because there was nothing to steal; they were all sober because there was no liquor to drink; there were no misers because there was nothing to hoard; they were all industrious because it was work or starve."

Such was the general character of the early pioneer as depicted by men who knew whereof they spoke. Another characteristic strongly appeals to the mind of the historian—his political capabilities. His environment and isolation from the rest of the world compelled him to work out for himself many novel and intricate economic problems; the uncertainty as to the ownership of the Oregon territory and the diverse national prejudices and sympathies of its settlers made the formation of a government reasonably satisfactory to the whole population an exceedingly difficult task. There were, however, men in the new community determined to make the effort, and the reader will be able to judge from what follows how well they succeeded.

As early as 1838 some of the functions of government were exercised by members of the Methodist mission. Persons were chosen by that body to officiate as magistrates and judges, and their findings were generally acquiesced in by persons independent of the Hudson's Bay Company because of the unorganized condition of the community, though there was doubtless a strong

sentiment among the independent settlers in favor of trusting to the general morality and disposition to do right rather than to any political organization. The most important act of the mission officers was the trial of T. J. Hubbard for the killing of a man who attempted to enter his house at night with criminal intent. Rev. David Leslie presided as judge during this noteworthy judicial proceeding, which resulted in the acquittal of the defendant on the ground that his act was excusable.

As early as 1840 efforts began to be made to induce the United States government to extend to the people of the Northwest its jurisdiction and laws, although to do this was an impossibility except by abrogation of the Joint-Occupancy treaty of 1827 and the satisfactory settlement of the title—all which would require at least a year's time. A petition was, nevertheless, drafted, signed by David Leslie and a number of others and forwarded to congress. It was not entirely free from misstatements and inaccuracies, but is considered, nevertheless, an able and important state paper. Inasmuch as the population of Oregon, including children, did not exceed two hundred at this time, the prayer of the petitioners, it need hardly be said, was not granted. But it must not be supposed that the document was therefore without effect. It did its part toward opening the eyes of the people of the east and of congress to the importance and value of Oregon, and toward directing public attention to the domain west of the Rocky mountains.

Notwithstanding the paucity of the white people of Oregon, the various motives that impelled them thither had divided them into four classes—the Hudson's Bay Company, the Catholic clergy and their following, the Methodist missions and the settlers. The Catholics and the company were practically a unit politically. The settlers favored the missions only in so far as they served the purpose of helping to settle the country, caring little about their religious influence and opposing their ambitions.

The would-be organizers of a government found their opportunity in the conditions presented by the death of Ewing Young. This audacious pioneer left considerable property and no legal representatives, and the question was, what should be done with his belongings? Had he been a Hudson's Bay man or a Catholic, the company or the church would have taken care of the property. Had he been a missionary, his coadjutors might have administered, but being a plain American citizen, there was no functionary possessed of even a colorable right to exercise jurisdiction over his estate. In the face of this emergency, the occasion of Young's funeral, which occurred February 17, 1841, was seized upon for attempting the organization of some kind of a government. At an impromptu meeting, it was

decided that a committee should perform the legislative functions and that the other officers of the new government should be a governor, a supreme judge with probate jurisdiction, three justices of the peace, three constables, three road commissioners, an attorney-general, a clerk of the court and public recorder, a treasurer and two overseers of the poor. Nominations were made for all these offices, and the meeting adjourned until next day, when, it was hoped, a large representation of the citizens of the valley would assemble at the mission house.

The time specified saw the various factions in full force at the place of meeting. A legislative committee was appointed as follows: Revs. F. N. Blanchet, Jason Lee, Gustavus Hines and Josiah L. Parish; also Messrs. D. Donpierre, M. Charlevo, Robert Moore, E. Lucier and William Johnson. No governor was chosen; the Methodists secured the judgeship, and the Catholics the clerk and recorder. Had the friends of the organization been more fortunate in their choice of a chairman of the legislative committee, the result of the movement might have been different, but Rev. Blanchet never called a meeting of his committee, and the people who assembled on June 1st to hear and vote upon proposed laws, found their congregating had been in vain. Blanchet resigned; Dr. Bailey was chosen to fill the vacancy, and the meeting adjourned until October. First, however, it ordered the committee to confer with Commodore Wilkes, of the American squadron, and John McLoughlin, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, with regard to forming a constitution and code of laws.

Wilkes discouraged the movement, considering it unnecessary and impolitic to organize a government at the time. He assigned the following reasons:

"First—On account of their want of right, as those wishing for laws were, in fact, a small minority of the settlers.

"Second—That these were not yet necessary, even by their own account.

"Third—That any laws they might establish would be but a poor substitute for the moral code they all now followed, and that evil-doers would not be disposed to settle near a community entirely opposed to their practices.

"Fourth—The great difficulty they would have in enforcing any laws and defining the limits over which they had control, and the discord this might occasion in their small community.

"Fifth—They not being the majority and the larger portion of the population Catholics, the latter would elect officers of their party, and they would thus place themselves entirely under the control of others.

"Sixth—The unfavorable impression it would produce at home, from the belief that the missionaries had admitted that in a community

brought together by themselves, they had not enough of moral force to control it and prevent crime, and therefore must have recourse to a criminal code."

The friends of the movement could not deny the cogency of this reasoning, and, it appears, concluded to let the matter drop. The October meeting was never held, and thus the first attempt at forming a government ended. However, the judge elected made a satisfactory disposition of the Young estate.

But the question of forming an independent or provisional government continued to agitate the public mind. During the winter of 1842-3 a lyceum was organized at Willamette Falls, now Oregon City, at which the propriety of taking steps in that direction was warmly debated. On one evening the subject for discussion was: "*Resolved*, That it is expedient for the settlers on this coast to establish an independent government." McLoughlin favored the resolution and it carried. Mr. Abernethy, defeated in this debate, skillfully saved the day by introducing as the topic of the next discussion: "*Resolved*, That if the United States extends its jurisdiction over this country within four years, it will not be expedient to form an independent government." This resolution was also carried after a spirited discussion, destroying the effect of the first resolution.

Meanwhile, the settlers in the vicinity of the Oregon Institute were skillfully working out a plan whereby a provisional government might be formed. They knew the sentiment of their *confreers* at the Falls, the result of the deliberations at that place having been reported to them by Mr. Le Breton; they knew also that their designs would meet with opposition from both the Hudson's Bay Company and the mission people. The problem to be solved was how to accomplish their ends without stirring up opposition which would overwhelm them at the very outset. Their solution of this problem is a lasting testimony to their astuteness and finesse.

As a result of the formation of the Willamette Cattle Company and its success in importing stock from California, almost every settler was the owner of at least a few head, and, of course, the Hudson's Bay Company and the missions also had their herds. The fact that wolves, bears and panthers were destructive to the cattle of all alike furnished one bond of common interest uniting the diverse population of Oregon, and this conference furnished the conspirators their opportunity. Their idea was that having got an object before the people on which all could unite, they might advance from the ostensible object, protection for domestic animals, to the more important, though hidden object, "preservation for both property and person." The "wolf meeting," as it is called, convened on the 2d of February, 1843, and was fully attended. It was

feared that Dr. I. L. Babcock, the chairman, might suspect the main object, but in this instance he was less astute than some others. The utmost harmony prevailed. It was moved that a committee of six should be appointed by the chair to devise a plan and report at a future meeting, to convene, it was decided, on the first Monday in March next at ten o'clock a. m.

After the meeting pursuant to adjournment had completed its business by organizing a campaign against wolves, bears and panthers, and adopting rules and regulations for the government of all in their united warfare upon pests, one gentleman arose and addressed the assembly, complimenting it upon the justice and propriety of the action taken for the protection of domestic animals, but "How is it, fellow-citizens," said he, "with you and me and our children and wives? Have we any organization upon which we can rely for mutual protection? Is there any power or influence in the country sufficient to protect us and all we hold dear on earth from the worse than wild beasts that threaten and occasionally destroy our cattle? Who in our midst is authorized at this moment to protect our own and the lives of our families? True, the alarm may be given as in a recent case, and we may run who feel alarmed, and shoot off our guns, while our enemy may be robbing our property, ravishing our wives and burning the houses over our defenseless families. Common sense, prudence and justice to ourselves demand that we act in consistency with the principles we commenced. We have mutually and unitedly agreed to defend and protect our cattle and domestic animals; now, fellow-citizens, I submit and move the adoption of the two following resolutions, that we may have protection for our persons and lives, as well as our cattle and herds:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of taking measures for the civil and military protection of this colony.

"*Resolved*, That said committee consist of twelve persons."

If an oratorical effort is to be judged by the effect produced upon the audience, this one deserves place among the world's masterpieces. The resolutions carried unanimously. The committee appointed consisted of I. L. Babcock, Elijah White, James A. O'Neil, Robert Shortess, Robert Newell, Etienne Lucier, Joseph Gervais, Thomas Hubbard, C. McRoy, W. H. Gray, Sidney Smith and George Gay. Its first meeting was held before a month had elapsed, the place being Willamette Falls. Jason Lee and George Abernethy appeared and argued vehemently against the movement as premature. When the office of governor was stricken from the list, the committee unanimously decided to call another meeting for the ensuing 2d of May.

W. H. Gray, in his history of Oregon, describes this decisive occasion thus:

"The 2d of May, the day fixed by the committee of twelve to organize a settlers' government, was close at hand. The Indians had all learned that the 'Bostons' were going to have a big meeting, and they also knew that the English and French were going to meet with them to oppose what the 'Bostons' were going to do. The Hudson's Bay Company had drilled and trained their voters for the occasion, under the Rev. F. N. Blanchet and his priests, and they were promptly on the ground in an open field near a small house, and, to the amusement of every American present, trained to vote 'No' to every motion put; no matter if to carry their point they should have voted 'Yes,' it was 'No.' Le Breton had informed the committee, and the Americans generally, that this would be the course pursued, according to instructions, hence our motions were made to test their knowledge of what they were doing, and we found just what we expected was the case. The priest was not prepared for our manner of meeting him, and, as the record shows, 'considerable confusion was existing in consequence.' By this time we had counted votes. Says Le Breton, 'We can risk it; let us divide and count.' 'I second the motion,' says Gray. 'Who's for a divide?' sang out old Joe Meek, as he stepped out. 'All for the report of the committee and an organization, follow me.' This was so sudden and unexpected that the priest and his voters did not know what to do, but every American was soon in line. Le Breton and Gray passed the line and counted fifty-two Americans and but fifty French and Hudson's Bay men. They announced the count — 'Fifty-two for and fifty against.' 'Three cheers for our side!' sang out old Joe Meek. Not one of those old veteran mountain voices was lacking in that shout for *liberty*. They were given with a will, and in a few seconds the chairman, Judge I. L. Babcock, called the meeting to order, and the priest and his band slunk away into the corners of the fences and in a short time mounted their horses and left."

After the withdrawal of the opponents of this measure, the meeting became harmonious, of course. Its minutes show that A. E. Wilson was chosen supreme judge; G. W. Le Breton, clerk of the court and recorder; J. L. Meek, sheriff; W. H. Willson, treasurer; Messrs. Hill, Shortess, Newell, Beers, Hubbard, Gray, O'Neil, Moore and Dougherty, legislative committee; and that constables, a major and captains were also chosen. The salary of the legislative committee was fixed at \$1.25 per diem each member, and it was instructed to prepare a code of laws to be submitted to the people at Champoeg on the 5th day of July.

On the day preceding this date, the anniversary of America's birth was duly celebrated, Rev. Gustavus Hines delivering the oration.

Quite a number who had opposed organization at the previous meeting were present on the 5th and announced their determination to acquiesce in the action of the majority and to yield obedience to any government which might be formed, but representatives of the Hudson's Bay Company even went so far in their opposition as to address a letter to the leaders of the movement asserting their ability to defend both themselves and their political rights.

A review of the "Organic laws" adopted at this meeting would be interesting, but such is beyond the scope of our volume. Suffice it to say that they were so liberal and just, so complete and comprehensive, that it has been a source of surprise to students ever since that untrained mountaineers and settlers, without experience in legislative halls, could conceive a system so well adapted to the needs and conditions of the country. The preamble runs: "We, the people of Oregon territory, for the purposes of mutual protection, and to secure peace and prosperity among ourselves, agree to adopt the following laws and regulations, until such time as the United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us." The two weaknesses, which were soonest felt, were the result of the opposition to the creation of the office of governor and to the levying of taxes. The former difficulty was overcome by substituting, in 1844, a gubernatorial executive for the triumvirate which had theretofore discharged the executive functions, and the latter by raising the necessary funds by popular subscription. In 1844, also, a legislature was substituted for the legislative committee.

Inasmuch as the first election resulted favorably to some who owed allegiance to the British government as well as to others who were citizens of the United States, the oath of office was indited as follows: "I do solemnly swear that I will support the organic laws of the provisional government of Oregon, so far as the said organic laws are consistent with my duties as a citizen of the United States, or a subject of Great Britain, and faithfully demean myself in office. So help me God."

Notwithstanding the opposition to the provisional government, the diverse peoples over whom it exercised authority, and the weaknesses in it resulting from the spirit of compromise of its authors, it continued to exist and discharge all the necessary functions of sovereignty until, on August 14, 1848, in answer to the numerous memorials and petitions, and the urgent appeals of Messrs. Thornton and Meek, congress at last decided to give to Oregon a territorial form of government with all the rights and privileges usually accorded to territories of the United States. Joseph Lane, of Indiana, whose subsequent career presents so many brilliant and so many sad chapters, was appointed territorial governor.

CHAPTER VI.

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THE OREGON CONTROVERSY.

The reader is now in possession of such facts as will enable him to approach intelligently the contemplation of the great diplomatic war of the century, the Oregon controversy. It may be safely asserted that never before in the history of nations did diplomacy triumph over such wide differences of opinion and sentiment and effect a peaceable adjustment of such divergent international interests. Twice actual conflict of arms seemed imminent, but the spirit of compromise and mutual forbearance ultimately won, a fact which shows that the leaven of civilization was working on both sides of the Atlantic, and gives reason to hope that the day when the swords of the nations shall be beaten into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks may not be as far in the future as some suppose.

We need not attempt to trace all the conflicting claims which were at any time set up by different nations to parts or the whole of the old Oregon territory, nor to go into the controversy in all its multiform complications, but will confine our inquiry mainly to the negotiations after Great Britain and the United States became the sole claimants. France early established some right to what was denominated "the western part of Louisiana," which, in 1762, she conveyed to Spain. This was retroceded to France some thirty-eight years later, and in 1803 was by that nation conveyed with the rest of Louisiana to the United States. So France was left out of the contest. In 1819, by the treaty of Florida, Spain ceded to the United States all right and title whatsoever which she might have to the territory on the Pacific, north of the forty-second parallel.

What then were the claims of the United States to this vast domain? Naturally, they were of a three-fold character. Our government claimed first in its own right. The Columbia river was discovered by a citizen of the United States and named by him. The river had been subsequently explored from its sources to its mouth by a government expedition under Lewis and Clarke. This had been followed and its effects strengthened by American settlements upon the banks of the river. While Astoria, the American settlement, had been captured in the war of 1812-15, it had been restored in accordance with the treaty of Ghent, one provision of

which was that "all territory, places and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, shall be restored without delay."

It was a well established and universally recognized principle of international law that the discovery of a river followed within a reasonable time by acts of occupancy, conveyed the right to the territory drained by the river and its tributary streams. This, it was contended, would make the territory between forty-two degrees and fifty-one degrees north latitude the rightful possession of the United States.

The Americans claimed secondly as the successors of France. By the treaty of Utrecht, the date whereof was 1713, the north line of the Louisiana territory was established as a dividing line between the Hudson's bay territory and the French provinces in Canada. For centuries it had been a recognized principle of international law that "continuity" was a strong element of territorial claim. All European powers, when colonizing the Atlantic seaboard, construed their colonial grants to extend, whether expressly so stated or otherwise, entirely across the continent to the Pacific ocean, and most of these grants conveyed in express terms a strip of territory bounded north and south by stated parallels of latitude, and east and west by the oceans. Great Britain herself had stoutly maintained this principle, even going so far as to wage with France for its integrity the war which was ended by the treaty of 1763. By that England acquired Canada and renounced to France all territory west of the Mississippi river. It was therefore contended on the part of the United States that England's claim by continuity passed to France and from France by assignment to this nation. This claim, of course, was subject to any rights which might prove to belong to Spain.

Thirdly, the United States claimed as the successor of Spain all the rights which that nation might have acquired by prior discovery or otherwise having accrued to the United States by the treaty of Florida.

In the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States which terminated in the Joint-Occupancy treaty of 1818, the latter nation pressed the former for a final quit-claim to all

territory west of the Rocky mountains. In so doing it asserted its intention "to be without reference or prejudice to the claims of any other power," but it was contended on the part of the American negotiators, Gallatin and Rush, that the discovery of the Columbia by Gray, its exploration by Lewis and Clarke, and the American settlement at Astoria, rendered the claim of the United States "at least good against Great Britain to the country through which such river flowed, though they did not assert that the United States had a perfect right to the country."

When, however, the United States succeeded to Spain, it was thought that all clouds upon its title were completely dispelled, and thereafter it was the contention of this government that its right to sole occupancy was perfect and indisputable. Great Britain, however, did not claim that her title amounted to one of sovereignty or exclusive possession, but simply that it was at least as good as any other. Her theory was that she had a right of occupancy in conjunction with other claimants, which by settlement and otherwise might be so strengthened in a part or the whole of the territory as to ultimately secure for her the right to be clothed with sovereignty.

In the discussion of the issue, the earliest explorations had to be largely left out of the case, as they were attended with too much vagueness and uncertainty to bear any great weight. The second epoch of exploration was, therefore, lifted to a position of prominence it could not otherwise have enjoyed. Perez and Heceta, for the Spaniards, the former in 1774, the latter a year later, had explored the northwest coast to the fifty-fifth parallel and beyond, Heceta discovering the mouth of the Columbia river. To offset whatever rights might accrue from these explorations, England had only the more thorough but less extensive survey of Captain James Cook, made in 1778. The advantage in point of prior discovery would, therefore, seem to be with the United States as assignee of Spain.

After the Joint-Occupancy treaty of 1818 had been signed, negotiations on the subject were not reopened until 1824. In that year, obedient to the masterly instructions addressed to him on July 22, 1823, by John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, Richard Rush, minister to England, entered into negotiations with the British ministers, Canning and Huskisson, for the adjustment of the boundary. Mr. Rush was instructed to offer the forty-ninth parallel to the sea, "should it be earnestly insisted upon by Great Britain." He endeavored with great persistency to fulfil his mission, but his propositions were rejected. The British negotiators offered the forty-ninth parallel to the Columbia, then the middle of that river to the sea, with perpetual right to both nations of navigating the harbor at the mouth of the river. This proposal Mr. Rush rejected, so

nothing was accomplished. By treaty concluded in February, 1825, an agreement was entered into between Great Britain and Russia, whereby the line of fifty-four degrees, forty minutes, was fixed as the boundary between the territorial claims of the two nations, a fact which explains the cry of "Fifty-four, forty or fight" that in later days became the slogan of the Democratic party.

In 1826-7 another attempt was made to settle the question at issue between Great Britain and the United States. Albert Gallatin then represented this country, receiving his instructions from Henry Clay, secretary of state, who said: "It is not thought necessary to add much to the argument advanced on this point in the instructions given to Mr. Rush and that which was employed by him in the course of the negotiations to support our title as derived from prior discovery and settlement at the mouth of the Columbia river, and from the treaty which Spain concluded on the 22d of February, 1819. That argument is believed to have conclusively established our title on both grounds. Nor is it conceived that Great Britain has or can make out even a colorless title to any portion of the northern coast." Referring to the offer of the forty-ninth parallel in a despatch dated February 24, 1827, Mr. Clay said: "It is conceived in a genuine spirit of concession and conciliation, and it is our ultimatum and you may so announce it." In order to save the case of his country from being prejudiced in future negotiations by the liberality of offers made and rejected, Mr. Clay instructed Gallatin to declare "that the American government does not hold itself bound hereafter, in consequence of any proposal which it has heretofore made, to agree to a line which has been so proposed and rejected, but will consider itself at liberty to contend for the full measure of our just claims; which declaration you must have recorded in the protocol of one of your conferences; and to give it more weight, *have it stated that it has been done by the express direction of the president.*"

Mr. Gallatin sustained the claim of the United States in this negotiation so powerfully that the British plenipotentiaries, Huskisson, Grant and Addington, were forced to the position that Great Britain did not assert any *title* to the country. They contented themselves with the contention that her claim was sufficiently well founded to give her the right to occupy the country in common with other nations, such concessions having been made to her by the Nootka treaty. The British negotiators complained of the recommendation of President Monroe in his message of December 7, 1824, to establish a military post at the mouth of the Columbia river, and of the passage of a bill in the house providing for the occupancy of the Oregon river. To this the American replied by calling attention to the act of the British parlia-

ment of 1821, entitled "An act for regulating the fur trade and establishing a criminal and civil jurisdiction in certain parts of North America." He contended with great ability and force that the recommendation and bill complained of did not interfere with the treaty of 1818 and that neither a territorial government nor a fort at the mouth of the river could be rightly complained of by a government which had granted such wide privileges and comprehensive powers to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Before the conclusion of these negotiations, Mr. Gallatin had offered not alone the forty-ninth parallel, but that "the navigation of the Columbia river shall be perpetually free to subjects of Great Britain in common with citizens of the United States, provided that the said line should strike the northeasternmost or any other branch of that river at a point at which it was navigable for boats." The British, on their part, again offered the Columbia river, together with a large tract of land between Admiralty inlet and the coast, protesting that this concession was made in the spirit of sacrifice for conciliation and not as one of right. The proposition was rejected and the negotiations ended in the treaty of August 6, 1827, which continued the Joint-Occupancy treaty of 1818 indefinitely, with the proviso that it might be abrogated by either party on giving the other a year's notice.

"There can be no doubt," says Evans, "that, during the continuance of these two treaties, British foothold was strengthened and the difficulty of the adjustment of boundaries materially enhanced. Nor does this reflect in the slightest degree upon those great publicists who managed the claim of the United States in those negotiations. Matchless ability and earnest patriotism, firm defense of the United States' claim, and withal a disposition to compromise to avoid rupture with any other nation, mark these negotiations in every line. The language and intention of these treaties are clear and unmistakable. Neither government was to attempt any act in derogation of the other's claim; nor could any advantage inure to either; during their continuance the territory should be free and open to citizens and subjects of both nations. Such is their plain purport; such the only construction which their language will warrant. Yet it cannot be controverted that the United States had thereby precluded itself from the sole enjoyment of the territory which it claimed in sovereignty; nor that Great Britain acquired a peaceable, recognized and uninterrupted tenancy-in-common in regions where her title was so imperfect that she herself admitted that she could not successfully maintain, nor did she even assert it. She could well afford to wait. Hers was indeed the policy later in the controversy styled masterly inactivity: 'Leave the title in abeyance, the settlement of the country will ultimately settle the

sovereignty.' In no event could her colorless title lose color; while an immediate adjustment of the boundary would have abridged the area of territory in which, through her subjects, she already exercised exclusive possession, and had secured the entire enjoyment of its wealth and resources. The Hudson's Bay Company, by virtue of its license of trade excluding all other British subjects from the territory, was Great Britain's trustee in possession—an empire company, omnipotent to supplant enterprises projected by citizens of the United States. Indeed, the territory had been appropriated by a wealthy, all-powerful monopoly, with whom it was ruinous to attempt to compete. Such is a true exhibit of the then condition of Oregon, produced by causes extrinsic to the treaty, which the United States government could neither counteract nor avoid. The United States had saved the right for its citizens to enter the territory, had protested likewise that no act or omission on the part of the government or its citizens, or any act of commission or omission by the British government or her subjects during such Joint-Occupancy treaties, should affect in any way the United States' claim to the territory.

* * * * *

"The treaties of 1818 and 1827 have passed into history as conventions for joint occupancy. Practically they operated as *grants* of possession to Great Britain, or rather to her representative, the Hudson's Bay Company, who, after the merger with the Northwest Company, had become sole occupant of the territory. The situation may be briefly summed up: The United States claimed title to the territory. Great Britain, through its empire-trading company, occupied it—enjoyed all the wealth and resources derivable from it."

But while joint occupation was in reality non-occupation by any but the British, it must not be supposed that the case of the United States was allowed to go entirely by default during the regime of the so-called joint occupancy. In congress the advisability of occupying Oregon was frequently and vehemently discussed. Ignorance and misconception with regard to the real nature of Oregon, its climate, soil, products and healthfulness, were being dispelled. The representations of the Hudson's Bay Company that it was a "miasmatic wilderness, uninhabitable except by wild beasts and more savage men," were being found to be false. In 1821 Dr. John Floyd, a representative in congress from Virginia, and Senator Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, had interviews at Washington with Ramsey Crooks and Russell Farnham, who had belonged to Astor's party. From these gentlemen they learned something of the value of Oregon, its features of interest, and its commercial and strategic importance. This information Dr. Floyd made public in 1822, in a speech in sup-

port of a bill "to authorize the occupation of the Columbia river, and to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians therein." On December 29, 1823, a committee was appointed to inquire as to the wisdom of occupying the mouth of the Columbia, and the committee's report, submitted on April 15th of the following year, embodied a communication from General Thomas S. Jesup, which asserted that the military occupancy of the Columbia was a necessity for protecting trade and securing the frontier. It recommended the despatch of a force of two hundred men across the continent to establish a fort at the mouth of the Columbia river; that at the same time two vessels with arms, ordnance and supplies be sent thither by sea. He further proposed the establishment of a line of posts across the continent to afford protection to our traders; and on the expiration of the privilege granted to British subjects to trade on the waters of the Columbia, to enable us to remove them from our territory, and secure the whole to our citizens. Those posts would also assure the preservation of peace among the Indians in the event of a foreign war and command their neutrality or assistance as we might think advisable. The letter exposed Great Britain's reasons for her policy of masterly inactivity, and urged that some action be taken by the United States to balance or offset the accretion of British title and for preserving and protecting its own. "History," says Evans, "will generously award credit to the sagacious Jesup for indicating in 1823 the unerring way to preserve the American title to Oregon territory. Nor will it fail to commend the earnest devotion of that little Oregon party in congress for placing on record why the government should assert exclusive jurisdiction within its own territory." In the next congress the subject was again discussed with energy and ability. In 1831 formal negotiations with Great Britain were resumed.

All this discussion had a tendency to dispel the idea, promulgated as we have seen by the Hudson's Bay Company, that the territory was worthless and uninhabitable, also to excite interest in the mystic region beyond the mountains.

The United States claimed theoretically that it was the possessor of a vested right to absolute sovereignty over the entire Oregon territory, and in all the negotiations after the signing of the treaty of Florida, its ambassadors claimed that the title of their country was clearly established. The fact, however, that joint occupancy was agreed to at all after 1828 could hardly be construed in any other light than as a confession of weakness in our title, notwithstanding the unequivocal stipulations that neither party should attempt anything in derogation of the other's claims, and that the controversy should be determined upon its merits as they existed prior to 1818. If the United States came into possession of an absolute title in 1819, why should it after-

ward permit occupation by British subjects and the enforcement of British law in its domain?

The United States' title, as before stated, rested upon three foundation stones—its own discoveries and explorations, the discoveries and explorations of the Spaniards, and the purchase of Louisiana. While it was not contended that any of these conveyed exclusive right, the position of our country was that each supplemented the other; that, though while vested in different nations they were antagonistic, when held by the same nation, they, taken together, amounted to a complete title. The title was therefore cumulative in its nature and had in it the weakness which is inherent under such conditions. It was impossible to determine with definiteness how many partial titles, the value of each being a matter of uncertainty, would cumulatively amount to one complete title. And however clear the right of the United States might seem to its own statesmen, it is evident that the conviction must be produced in the minds of the British also if war was to be avoided.

These facts early came to be appreciated by a clear-visioned, well-informed and determined little band in congress. The debates in that body, as well as numerous publications sent out among the people, stimulated a few daring spirits to brave the dangers of Rocky mountain travel and to see for themselves the truth with regard to Oregon. Reports from these reacted upon congress, enabling it to reason and judge from premises more nearly in accordance with facts. Gradually interest in Oregon became intensified and the determination to hold it for the United States deepened. While the country never receded from its conviction of the existence of an absolute right of sovereignty in itself, the people resolved to establish a title which even the British could not question, to win Oregon from Great Britain even in accordance with the tenets of her own theory. They determined to settle and Americanize the territory. In 1834, and again in 1836, an element of civilization was introduced of a vastly higher nature than any which accompanied the inroads of the Hudson's Bay Company employes and of trappers and traders. We refer to the American missionaries spoken of in former chapters. The part which these had in stimulating this resolution of the American people have been and will be sufficiently treated elsewhere. The results of Whittman's midwinter ride and labors and of the numerous other forces at work among the people were crystallized into action in 1843, when a great, swelling tide of humanity, pulsating with the restless energy and native daring so characteristic of the American, pushed across the desert plains of the continent, through the fastnesses of the Rocky mountains, and into the heart of the disputed territory. Other immigrations followed, and there was introduced into the Oregon

question a new feature, the vital force and import of which could not be denied by the adverse claimant. At the same time the American government was placed under an increased obligation to maintain its right to the valley of the Columbia.

But we must return now to the diplomatic history of the controversy, resuming the same with the negotiations of 1831. Martin Van Buren was then minister at London. He received instructions relative to the controversy from Edward Livingston, secretary of state, the tenor of which indicated that the United States was not averse to the presence of the British in the territory. While they asserted confidence in the American title to the entire Oregon territory, they said: "This subject, then, is open for discussion, and, until the rights of the parties can be settled by negotiations, ours can suffer nothing by delay." Under these rather lukewarm instructions, naturally nothing was accomplished.

In 1842 efforts to adjust the boundary west of the Rocky mountains were again resumed, this time on motion of Great Britain. That power requested on October 18th of the year mentioned that the United States minister at London should be furnished with instructions and authority to renew negotiations, giving assurance of its willingness to proceed to the consideration of the boundary subject "in a perfect spirit of fairness, and to adjust it on a basis of equitable compromise." On November 25th Daniel Webster, then secretary of state, replied "that the president concurred entirely in the expediency of making the question respecting the Oregon territory a subject of immediate attention and negotiation between the two governments. He had already formed the purpose of expressing this opinion in his message to congress, and, at no distant day, a communication will be made to the minister of the United States in London."

Negotiations were not, however, renewed until October, 1843, when Secretary Upshur sent instructions to Edward Everett, American minister to London, again offering the forty-ninth parallel, together with the right of navigating the Columbia river upon equitable terms. In February of the ensuing year, Hon. Richard Packenham, British plenipotentiary, came to the American capital with instructions to negotiate concerning the Oregon territory. No sooner had the discussion fairly begun than a melancholy event happened, Secretary Upshur being killed on the United States vessel Princeton by the explosion of a gun. A few months later his successor, John C. Calhoun, continued the negotiations. The arguments were in a large measure a repetition of those already advanced, but a greater aggressiveness on the part of the British and persistency in denying the claims of the United States were noticeable. As in former negotiations, the privilege accorded by the

Nootka convention were greatly relied upon by Great Britain, as proving that no absolute title was retained by Spain after the signing of the treaty, hence none could be assigned. One striking statement in Lord Packenham's correspondence was to the effect that "he did not feel authorized to enter into discussion respecting the territory north of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, which was understood by the British government to form the basis of negotiations on the side of the United States, as the line of the Columbia formed that of Great Britain." He thus showed all too plainly the animus of his government to take advantage of the spirit of compromise which prompted the offer of that line and to construe such offer as an abandonment of the United States' claim to an absolute title to all the Oregon territory. It is hard to harmonize her action in this matter with the "perfect spirit of fairness" professed in the note of Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Webster asking for a renewal of negotiations. No agreement was reached.

During the sessions of congress of 1843-4 memorials, resolutions and petitions from all parts of the union came in in a perfect flood. The people were thoroughly aroused. In the presidential election which occurred at that time the Oregon question was a leading issue. "Fifty-four, forty or fight" became the rallying cry of the Democratic party. The platform framed in the Democratic national convention declared: "Our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable. No portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power; and the reoccupation of Oregon at the earliest practical period is a great American measure." The position of the Whig party was milder and less arrogant, but equally emphatic in its assertion of belief in the validity of the United States' title. The fact that the Democrats carried in the election, despite the warlike tone of their platform and campaign, is conclusive evidence that the people were determined to hold their territory on the Pacific coast regardless of cost. "Never was a government more signally advised by the voice of a united people. The popular pulse had been felt, and it beat strongly in favor of prompt and decisive measures to secure the immediate reoccupation of Oregon. It equally proclaimed that 'no portion thereof ought to be ceded to Great Britain.' In January, 1845, Sir Richard Packenham, the British minister, proposed that the matter in dispute be left to arbitration, which proposal was respectfully declined. So the administration of President Tyler terminated without adjustment of the Oregon difficulty.

Notwithstanding the unequivocal voice of the people in demand of the whole of Oregon, James Buchanan, secretary of state under President Polk, in a communication to Sir Richard Packen-

ham, dated July 12, 1845, again offered the forty-ninth parallel, explaining at the same time that he could not have consented to do so had he not found himself embarrassed, if not committed, by the acts of his predecessors. Packenham rejected the offer. Buchanan informed him that he was "instructed by the president to say that he owes it to his country, and a just appreciation of her title to the Oregon territory, to withdraw the proposition to the British government which has been made under his direction; and it is hereby accordingly withdrawn." This formal withdrawal of the previous offers of compromise on the forty-ninth parallel, justified as it was by Great Britain's repeated rejections, left the Polk administration free and untrammelled. Appearances indicated that it was now ready to give execution to the popular verdict of 1844. The message of the president recommended that the year's notice, required by the treaty of 1827, be immediately given, that measures be adopted for maintaining the rights of the United States to the whole of Oregon, and that such legislation be enacted as would afford security and protection to American settlers.

In harmony with these recommendations, a resolution was adopted April 27th, 1846, authorizing the president "at his discretion to give to the government of Great Britain the notice required by the second article of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, for the abrogation of the same."

Acting in accordance with the resolution, President Polk the next day sent notice of the determination of the United States "that, at the end of twelve months from and after the delivery of these presents by the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at London, to her Britannic Majesty, or to her Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, the said convention shall be entirely annulled and abrogated."

On the 27th of December, 1845, Sir Richard Packenham had submitted another proposal to arbitrate the matter at issue between the two governments. The proposal was declined on the ground that to submit the proposition in the form stated would preclude the United States from making a claim to the whole of the territory. On January 17th of the following year, a modified proposal was made to refer "the question of title in either government to the whole territory to be decided; and if neither were found to possess a complete title to the whole, it was to be divided between them according to a just appreciation of the claims of each." The answer of Mr. Buchanan was clear and its language calculated to preclude any more arbitration proposals. He said: "If the government should consent to an arbitration upon such terms, this would be construed into an intimation, if not a direct invitation to the arbitrator to divide the

territory between the two parties. Were it possible for this government, under any circumstances, to refer the question to arbitration, the title and the title alone, detached from every other consideration, ought to be the only question submitted. The title of the United States, which the president regards clear and unquestionable, can never be placed in jeopardy by referring it to the decision of any individual, whether sovereign, citizen or subject. Nor does he believe the territorial rights of this nation are a proper subject of arbitration."

But the British government seems now to have become determined that the question should be settled without further delay. The rejected arbitration proposal was followed on the 6th day of June, 1846, by a draft of a proposed treaty submitted by Sir Richard Packenham to Secretary of State Buchanan. The provisions of this were to the effect that the boundary should be continued along the forty-ninth parallel "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver island; and thence southerly through the middle of said channel and of Fuca's strait to the Pacific ocean." It stipulated that the navigation of the Columbia river should remain free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company and to all British subjects trading with the same; that the possessory right of that company and of all British subjects south of the forty-ninth parallel should be respected, and that "the farms, lands and other properties of every description belonging to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company shall be confirmed to said company. In case, however, the situation of these farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public importance, and the United States government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole, or any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties."

Upon receipt of the important communication embodying this draft, the president asked in advance the advice of the senate, a very unusual, though not an unprecedented procedure. Though the request of the president was dated June 10th, and the consideration of the resolution to accept the British proposal was not begun until June 12th, on June 13th it was "resolved (two-thirds of the senators present consenting), that the president of the United States be, and is hereby, advised to accept the proposal of the British government, accompanying his message to the senate, dated June 10, 1846, for a convention to settle the boundaries, etc., between the United States and Great Britain, west of the Rocky or Stony mountains." The advice was, however, "given under the conviction that, by the true construction of the second article of the project, the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company to navigate the Columbia would expire with the

termination of their present license of trade with the Indians, etc., on the northwest coast of America, on the 30th day of May, 1859."

The wonderful alacrity with which this advice was given and with which five degrees, forty minutes of territory were surrendered to Great Britain, is accounted for by some historians (and no doubt they are correct) by supposing that the "cession" was made in the interests of slavery. The friends of that institution were unwilling to risk a war with Great Britain which would interfere with the war with Mexico and the annexation of Texas. Their plan was to acquire as much territory from which slave states could be formed as possible, and they were not overscrupulous about sacrificing territory which must ultimately develop into free states. But for unfortunate diplomacy, "it is quite probable that British Columbia would be to-day, what many would deem desirable in view of its growing importance, a part of the United States."

Notwithstanding the great sacrifice made by the United States for the sake of peace, it was not long until war clouds were again darkening our national skies. The determining of the line after it reached the Pacific ocean soon became a matter of dispute. Hardly had the ratifications been exchanged when Captain Prevost, for the British government, set up the claim that Rosario was the channel intended in the treaty. The claim was, of course, denied by Mr. Campbell, who was representing the United States in making the survey line. It was contended by him that the Canal de Haro was the channel mentioned in the treaty. Lord Russell, conscious no doubt of the weakness of his case, proposed as a compromise President's channel, between Rosario and De Haro straits. The generosity of this proposal is obvious when we remember that San Juan island, the principal bone of contention, would be on the British side of this line. Indeed, Lord Lyons, the British diplomatic representative in the United States, was expressly instructed that no line should be accepted which did not give San Juan to the British. The position of the United States was stated by Secretary of State Lewis Cass, with equal clearness and decisiveness. Efforts to settle the matter geographically proved unavailing and diplomacy again had to undergo a severe test.

For a number of years the matter remained in abeyance. Then the pioneer resolved to try the plan he had before resorted to in the settlement of the main question. He pushed into the country with wife and family. The Hudson's Bay Company's representatives were already there, and the danger of a clash of arms between the subjects of the queen and the citizens of the United States, resident in the disputed territory, soon became imminent. Such a collision would undoubtedly involve the two countries in war.

In the session of the Oregon territorial legislature of 1852-3, the archipelago to which San Juan island belongs was organized into a county. Taxes were in due time imposed on Hudson's Bay Company property, and when payment was refused, the sheriff promptly sold sheep enough to satisfy the levy. Recriminations followed as a matter of course and local excitement ran high. General Harney, commander of the department of the Pacific, inaugurated somewhat summary proceedings. He landed over four hundred and fifty troops on the island, and instructed Captain Pickett to protect American citizens there at all cost. English naval forces of considerable power gathered about the island. Their commander protested against military occupancy. Pickett replied that he could not, under his orders, permit any joint occupancy. General Harney, however, had acted without instructions from the seat of government, and the president did not approve his measures officially, though it was plainly evident that the administration was not averse to having the matter forced to an issue.

At this juncture, the noted General Scott was sent to the scene of the difficulty, under instructions to permit joint occupancy until the matter in dispute could be settled. Harney was withdrawn from command entirely. Finally, an agreement was reached between General Scott and the British governor at Vancouver that each party should police the territory with one hundred armed men.

Diplomacy was again tried. Great Britain proposed that the question at issue be submitted to arbitration, and she suggested as arbiter the president of the Swiss council or the king of Sweden and Norway or the king of the Netherlands. The proposition was declined by the United States. For ten years longer the dispute remained unsettled. Eventually, on May 8th, 1871, it was mutually agreed to submit the question, without appeal, to the arbitrament of Emperor William, of Germany. George Bancroft, the well-known historian, was chosen to present the case of the United States, and it is said that "his memorial of one hundred and twenty octavo pages is one of the most finished and unanswerable diplomatic arguments ever produced." The British also presented a memorial. These were interchanged and replies were prepared by each contestant. The emperor gave the matter careful and deliberate attention, calling to his assistance three eminent jurists. His award was as follows: "Most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded on the 15th of June, 1846, between the governments of her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, is the claim of the government of the United States, that the boundary line between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Haro channel. Authenticated by

our autograph signature and the impression of the Imperial Great Seal. Given at Berlin, October 21, 1872." This brief and unequivocal decree ended forever the vexatious controversy

which for so many years had disturbed friendly feelings and endangered the peace of two great Anglo-Saxon peoples. No shot was fired; no blood was shed; diplomacy had triumphed.

CHAPTER VII.

THE CAYUSE WAR.

Long before the settlement of the Oregon question, signs of another struggle for ownership of the country had become distinctly visible. The Indian had begun to perceive what must have been fully apparent to the tutored mind of the more enlightened race, that when the sturdy American began following the course of empire to westward, that harsh, inexorable law of life, the survival of the fittest, would be brought home to the red man. He had begun to feel the approach of his own sad fate and was casting about for the means to avert the coming calamity or, if that could not be, to delay the evil hour as long as possible.

Although no large immigration had entered the Oregon country prior to 1843, that of the preceding year numbering only one hundred and eleven, the few settlers of Oregon had already become apprehensive for the safety of their brethren en route to the west, and Sub-Indian Agent White had sent a message to meet the immigrants of 1843 at Fort Hall, warning them to travel in companies of not less than fifty and to keep close watch upon their property. The reason for the latter injunction became apparent to the travelers in due time, for the Indians, especially those who had become accustomed to white people by reason of their residence near the mission, were not slow to help themselves to clothing, household goods, cattle or horses, when an opportunity was offered. However, the fact that none of the immigrants settled near the mission had a quieting effect upon the Indians of that neighborhood.

In 1844 an Indian named Cockstock, with a small following, made hostile demonstrations in Oregon City. Failing to provoke a quarrel with the white residents, he retired to an Indian village across the river and endeavored to incite its occupants to acts of hostility. In this he failed. It appears that formerly Cockstock had visited the home of Dr. White, purposing to kill him for a real or fancied wrong, but, his intended victim

being absent, he had not been able to do greater damage than to break the windows of the sub-agent's house. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to arrest him for this offense, and he was now bent on calling the Americans to account for their audacity in pursuing him with such intent. With an interpreter he returned to the Oregon City side. He was met at the landing by a number of whites, who doubtless meant to arrest him. In the excitement firearms were discharged on both sides and George W. Le Breton, who had served as clerk of the first legislative committee of Oregon, was wounded. The other Indians withdrew to a position on the bluffs above town and began shooting at the whites, who returned their fire with such effectiveness as soon to dislodge them. In the latter part of the fight two more Americans were wounded, one of whom died, as did also Le Breton, from the effects of poison from the arrow points. The Indian loss was Cockstock killed and one warrior wounded. Aside from this, there was no serious trouble with Indians in the Willamette valley during the earlier years, though frequently the Indian agent was called upon to settle disputes caused by the appropriation by Indians of cattle belonging to white men.

Prior to 1842, a number of indignities had been offered to Dr. Whitman at his mission station at Waiilatpu, near where Walla Walla now is. These he had borne with Christian forbearance. During the winter of 1842 he went east. Some of the Indians supposed that he intended to bring enough of his people to punish them for these offenses. He did bring with him in the summer of 1843 nearly nine hundred people, none of whom, however, were equipped for Indian warfare or of a militant spirit. As no offense was offered the Indians and not an acre of their lands was appropriated by these whites, the quiet of the upper country was not disturbed. But the mission was thereafter practically a failure as far as its primary purpose was concerned,

as was also that of Rev. H. H. Spalding in the Nez Perce country.

After the return of Whitman, an event happened which boded no good to the white people. About forty Indians, mostly of the Cayuse and Walla Walla tribes, having decided to embark extensively in the cattle business, formed a company to visit California for the purpose of securing stock by trading with the Spaniards. Peo-peo-mox-mox, head chief of the Walla Wallas, was the leader of the enterprise. The company reached California in safety, had good success for a while in accomplishing their ends, but eventually fell into difficulty through their unwillingness to be governed by the laws of the land. While on a hunting expedition, they met and conquered a band of robbers, recovering a number of head of horses, stolen from Americans and Spaniards. Some of them were claimed by their former owners, in accordance with the law that property of this kind belonged to the original possessors until sold and marked with a transfer mark. An incident of the dispute was the killing by an American (in cold blood if the Indian account be true) of Elijah, son of Peo-peo-mox-mox. This unfortunate event had its effect in deepening the hatred of the Indians for the American people. Peo-peo-mox-mox and his band were eventually expelled from California by the Spanish authorities, being pursued with such vigor that they had to leave their cattle behind. They returned home in the spring of 1845. Dr. Whitman was deeply disturbed by the incident, fearing that the Indians would take their revenge upon his mission, and sent a hasty message to the sub-Indian agent, so stating. White was visited about the same time by an Indian chief, Ellis, who wished advice as to what to do in the matter. White states that he was apprehensive of difficulty in adjusting it, "particularly as they lay much stress upon the restless, disaffected scamps late from Willamette to California, loading them with the vile epithets of 'dogs, thieves,' etc., from which they believed or affected to that the slanderous reports of our citizens caused all their loss and disasters, and therefore held us responsible."

"According to Ellis," writes Mrs. Victor, "the Walla Wallas, Cayuses, Nez Percés, Spokanes, Pend d'Oreilles and Snakes were on terms of amity and alliance; and a portion of them were for raising two thousand warriors and marching at once to California to take reprisals by capture and plunder, enriching themselves by the spoils of the enemy. Another part were more cautious, wishing first to take advice and to learn whether the white people in Oregon would remain neutral. A third party were for holding the Oregon colony responsible, because Elijah had been killed by an American.

"There was business, indeed, for an Indian agent with no government at his back, and no

money to carry on either war or diplomacy. But Dr. White was equal to it. He arranged a cordial reception for the chief among the colonists; planned to have Dr. McLoughlin divert his mind by referring to the tragic death of his own son by treachery, which enabled him to sympathize with the father and relatives of Elijah; and on his own part took him to visit the schools and his own library, and in every way treated the chief as though he were the first gentleman in the land. Still further to establish social equality, he put on his farmer's garb and began working in his plantation, in which labor Ellis soon joined him, and the two discussed the benefits already enjoyed by the native population as the result of intelligent labor.

"Nothing, however, is so convincing to an Indian as a present, and here it would seem Dr. White must have failed, but not so. In the autumn of 1844, thinking to prevent trouble with the immigration by enabling the chiefs in the upper country to obtain cattle without violating the laws, he had given them some ten-dollar treasury drafts to be exchanged with the emigrants for young stock, which drafts the emigrants refused to accept, not knowing where they should get them cashed. To heal the wound caused by this disappointment, White now sent word by Ellis to these chiefs to come down in the autumn with Dr. Whitman and Mr. Spalding to hold a council over the California affair, and to bring with them their ten-dollar drafts to exchange with him for a cow and a calf each, out of his own herds. He also promised them that if they would postpone their visit to California until the spring of 1847, and each chief assist him to the amount of two beaver skins, he would establish a manual training and literary school for their children, besides using every means in his power to have the trouble with the Californians adjusted, and would give them from his private funds five hundred dollars with which to purchase young cows in California."

By this means White succeeded in averting an impending calamity, though he was unable to fulfill all his pledges. Peo-peo-mox-mox did, however, return to California in 1846 with forty warriors to demand satisfaction for the murder of his son. Not a little excitement resulted, and a company was sent by the California authorities to protect frontier settlements. The Indians, seeing that both Americans and Spaniards were prepared to defend themselves, made no hostile movement, but gave their attention to trading and other peaceful pursuits.

For a few years prior to the settlement of the Oregon question in 1846, there was another cause of alarm among the colonists, namely, the possibility of war with Great Britain and consequent hostilities between the settlers and the Hudson's Bay Company. It was very certain that in the event of war the Indians would side

with the British company, and the condition of the colonists would become truly deplorable. Happily, this contingency was averted by the triumph of diplomacy.

But even after the question of sovereignty had been settled by the treaty of peace, war clouds still hung over the Northwest. In his message to the provisional legislature of Oregon, sent in December 8, 1847, Governor Abernethy referred to the Indian situation in this language:

"Our relations with the Indians become every year more embarrassing. They see the white man occupying their land, rapidly filling up the country, and they put in a claim for pay. They have been told that a chief would come out from the United States and treat with them for their land; they have been told this so often that they begin to doubt it; 'at all events,' they say, 'he will not come till we are all dead, and then what good will blankets do us? We want something now.' This leads to trouble between the settler and the Indians about him. Some plan should be devised by which a fund can be raised and presents made to the Indians to keep them quiet until an agent arrives from the United States. A number of robberies have been committed by the Indians in the upper country upon emigrants as they were passing through their territory. This should not be allowed to pass. An appropriation should be made by you sufficient to enable the superintendent of Indian affairs to take a small party in the spring and demand restitution of the property, or its equivalent in horses."

As heretofore stated, this message reached the legislature December 8, 1847. The same day another was sent with communications from William McBean and Sir James Douglas, of the Hudson's Bay Company, giving details of a horrible massacre in the upper country. The calamity so long expected had come at last. With savage whoops and fiendish yells, the Cayuse Indians had fallen upon the helpless inhabitants of the Waiilatpu mission, enacting the most awful tragedy which has stained the pages of northwest history, a history presenting many dark and dreadful chapters, written in the blood of the Argonauts who bore the stars and stripes o'er plain and mountain and through the trackless forest to a resting-place on the Pacific shore.

There were several causes in addition to the general ones heretofore recited which impelled the Indians to strike their first blow when and where they did. A short time before the fatal 29th of November, Bishop A. M. A. Blanchet, of the Catholic Society of Jesus, Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, and other priests, made their appearance in the vicinity of the Whitman mission. Whitman met Blanchet at Fort Walla Walla and told him frankly that he was not pleased at his coming and would do nothing to help him establish his mission. The priests, however, eventually took up their abode in the house of an Indian

named Tautowe, on the Umatilla river, having failed to secure a site near Whitman from Tiloukaikt. The later intercourse between Whitman and Blanchet seems to have been more friendly than their first interview, and there is no evidence of any bitter sectarian quarrel between them. But there is little doubt that the priests encouraged the Indians in the belief that the Americans would eventually take all their lands. Many of the earlier Protestant writers accused the priests, or the Hudson's Bay Company, or both, of having incited the Indian murderers to their devilish deeds, but most of the historians of later date refuse to accept any such theory.

Perhaps one of the boldest of the early sectarian writers was W. H. Gray, whose history of Oregon is so palpably and bitterly partisan and shows such a disposition to magnify "trifles light as air" that it fails to carry conviction to the mind of the unprejudiced reader.

The proximate cause of the massacre, assigned by the Indians themselves, was a belief that Dr. Whitman was administering poison instead of wholesome medicines to such of their number as were sick and required his professional services. The large immigration of 1847 had been the victim of a terrible pestilence, and by the time it reached the vicinity of Whitman's station was suffering from measles in a form so virulent as to cause the death of many. Of course, the disease was communicated to the Indians, who hung about the wagons parleying or pilfering. The condition of the diseased Indians became pitiful. "It was most distressing," said Spalding, "to go into a lodge of some ten or twenty fires, and count twenty or twenty-five, some in the midst of measles, others in the last stage of dysentery, in the midst of every kind of filth, of itself sufficient to cause sickness, with no suitable means to alleviate their inconceivable sufferings, with perhaps one well person to look after the wants of two sick ones. They were dying every day, one, two, and sometimes five in a day, with the dysentery which generally followed the measles. Everywhere the sick and dying were pointed to Jesus and the well were urged to prepare for death."

Six were sick with measles in the doctor's household, and furthermore, Mrs. Osborn was weakly from a recent confinement and her baby was in ill-health. Dr. Whitman had the care of all these, and besides was acting as physician to the entire white and Indian population of the surrounding country. He was unremitting in his attentions to those who needed him, but no skill could avail to stay the ravages of the dread scourge.

This terrible condition of things furnished an opportunity to Whitman's two principal enemies—Joe Lewis, a half-breed, of his own household, and Chief Tiloukaikt—both of whom had been many times the beneficiaries of his benevolence.

The cause of Lewis' spite is not known, but "with the iniquity which seemed inherent in his detestable nature," he began circulating the report that Whitman was poisoning the Indians, for the purpose of securing their lands and horses. He even went so far as to state that he (Lewis) had heard Dr. and Mrs. Whitman and Mr. Spalding discussing the matter among themselves.

"The mission buildings," says Gray, "occupied a triangular space of ground fronting the north in a straight line, about four hundred feet in length. The doctor's house, standing on the west end and fronting west, was eighteen by sixty-two feet, adobe walls; library and bedroom on south end; dining and sitting-room in the middle, eighteen by twenty-four; Indian room on north end, eighteen by twenty-six; kitchen on east side of the house, eighteen by twenty-six; fireplace in the middle and bedroom in the rear; school-room joining on the east of the kitchen, eighteen by thirty; blacksmith shop, one hundred and fifty feet east; the house called the mansion on the east end of the angle, thirty-two by forty feet, one and one-half stories; the mill made of wood, standing upon the old site, about four hundred feet from either house. The east and south space of ground was protected by the mill pond and Walla Walla creek—north front by a ditch that discharged the waste water from the mill, and served to irrigate the farm in front of the doctor's house, which overlooked the whole. To the north and east is a high knoll, less than one-fourth of a mile distant and directly to the north, three-fourths of a mile distant is Mill creek."

Referring to the disposition of different persons about these premises at the time of the outbreak, the same writer says:

"Joseph Stanfield had brought in an ox from the plains, and it had been shot by Francis Sager, Messrs. Kimball, Canfield and Hoffman were dressing it between the two houses; Mr. Sanders was in the school, which had just called in for the afternoon; Mr. Marsh was grinding at the mill; Mr. Gillan was on his tailor's bench in the large adobe house, a short distance from the doctor's; Mr. Hall was at work laying a floor to a room adjoining the doctor's house; Mr. Rogers was in the garden; Mr. Osborn and family were in the Indian room adjoining the doctor's sitting-room; young Mr. Sales was lying sick in the family of Mr. Canfield, who was living in the blacksmith shop; young Mr. Bewley was sick in the doctor's house; John Sager was sitting in the kitchen but partially recovered from the measles; the doctor and Mrs. Whitman, with three sick children, and Mrs. Osborn and her sick child were in the dining or sitting-room."

Dr. Whitman had attended an Indian funeral on the morning of the fatal 29th of November. After his return he remained about the house,

and is said to have been reading in his Bible when some one called him to the kitchen, where John Sager was. His voice was heard in conversation with an Indian, and soon after the work of slaughter began. Whitman was tomahawked and shot. John Sager was overpowered, cut and gashed with knives; his throat cut and his body pierced with several balls from short Hudson's Bay muskets. Mrs. Whitman, who was in the dining-room, hearing the tumult, began wringing her hands in anguish and exclaiming, "O, the Indians! the Indians!" The Osborn family hid themselves under the floor of the Indian room. Having done their dreadful work in the kitchen, the Indians engaged in it joined others in the work of despatching such of the American men and boys as they could find on the outside. Mrs. Whitman ran to the assistance of her husband in the kitchen. Women from the mansion house came to her aid, as did also Mr. Rogers, who had been twice wounded, but the noble doctor, though still breathing, was past all human assistance. Mr. Kimball, with a broken arm, came into the house, and all engaged in fastening the doors and removing the sick children up-stairs.

Without all was din and turmoil and fury. Retreating women and children screaming in dreadful anguish, the groans of the dying, the roar of musketry, the unearthly yells of frenzied savages, maddened with a diabolical thirst for human blood, the furious riding of naked, dusky horsemen, insane with excitement, the cries of despair and the fierce, exultant shouts of infuriated fiends mingled together to create a scene which for terror and despair on the one side and devilish atrocity on the other has few parallels in human history. No pen has power to describe it adequately and no imagination is equal to its full reconstruction.

Having killed all the male representatives of the hated American race to be found without, the Indians turned again to the doctor's house. Mrs. Whitman, venturing too near a window, was shot through the breast. The doors were battered down and the window smashed. By the time the Indians had gained an entrance to the building, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Hays, Miss Bewley, Catherine Sager and Messrs. Kimball and Rogers and the three sick children had taken refuge in an up-stairs room, whence Mrs. Whitman and Mr. Rogers were soon summoned by the Indians. As they did not comply with the request to come down, Tamsucky placed up-stairs after them, but seeing a gun so placed (by Miss Bewley) as to command the stairway, he became frightened and advanced no further. He, however, urged Mrs. Whitman to come down, assuring her that she would not be hurt. On learning that she had been shot, he expressed great sorrow, and upon being assured that there were no Americans in the room waiting to kill him, Tamsucky at last went up-stairs and engaged in conversation with

the people there, in the course of which he reiterated expressions of sorrow for what had happened and desired the white men and women to retire to the mansion house, as the building they then occupied might soon be destroyed by fire. Eventually, Mrs. Whitman started down, assisted by Mr. Rogers and Mrs. Hays. Her wound, or the sight of her mangled and dying husband, or both, caused a faintness to come over her, and she was laid on the settee. As this was borne out of the door, a volley was fired into it and those who bore it, killing or fatally wounding Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Whitman and Francis Sager, the last-named, according to Gray, being shot by Joe Lewis.

Not content with destroying the lives of their victims, the Indians gave vent to their savage spleen by heaping upon the dead and dying such indignities as they could. The noble face of the good doctor, a face that had expressed no sentiments but those of kindness toward the dusky savages, was hacked beyond recognition, while the doctor still breathed, by the tomahawk of Tiloukaikt; the matronly features of Mrs. Whitman were lashed unmercifully with whips, and her body was rolled contemptuously in the mud; John Sager was terribly gashed with knives, and the remains of other victims were treated with similar indignities.

Joe Lewis, the darkest demon of the tragedy, went to the school-room, sought out the innocent children, who, terrified, had hidden themselves in the loft above, and brought them down to the kitchen to be shot. For a time they stood huddled together, guns pointed at them from almost every direction, expecting the order to be given at any moment which should occasion their death. Eliza, daughter of Rev. H. H. Spalding, was among them. Being acquainted with the Indian language, she understood every word that was said regarding the fate of herself and the other children, and her feelings, as she heard the Indians beseeching their chief to give the order to shoot, may be imagined. That order was never given, thanks, it is claimed, to the interposition of Joseph Stanfield, and the children were led away by two friendly Walla Wallas to a place of seclusion and temporary safety.

When night closed down upon this scene of savage cruelty and destruction, the Indians withdrew to the lodge of Tiloukaikt to review the day's proceedings and consult as to future operations. The killed on this first day of the massacre were Dr. and Mrs. Whitman, Mr. Rogers, John and Francis Sager, Messrs. Gilliland (Gray calls him Gillan), Marsh, Sanders and Hoffman. Mr. Osborn and family had taken refuge under the floor of the Indian room at the first outbreak. There they remained until night, when they stole out and sought safety in the brush. Eventually, after enduring terrible hardships, they reached Fort Walla Walla, where McBean, yielding to

their importunity, reluctantly furnished them a blanket or two and enough victuals to sustain life. Mr. Canfield, wounded, fled to the blacksmith shop, thence to the mansion house, where he secreted himself until the coming of darkness, when he stole away to Lapwai. Mr. Hall escaped by snatching a gun which had missed fire from an Indian and protecting himself with it till he reached the cover of the brush, whence he escaped to Fort Walla Walla. He was put across the Columbia river by Mr. McBean, and started for the Willamette valley, but was never afterward heard of. Mr. Kimball and the four sick children, who remained in the attic which Mrs. Whitman and Mr. Rogers were induced by the treachery of Tamsucky to leave, were forgotten by the Indians in their excitement and were left unharmed the first day. Crocket Bewley and Amos Sales, both sick, were spared for reasons unknown until Tuesday, December 7th, when they were cruelly butchered in their beds.

The morning of November 30th, Mr. Kimball, induced by the suffering of himself and the sick children to seek water, was discovered and shot. The same fate overtook James Young, who, ignorant of the massacre, had come from the saw-mill with a load of lumber. On this day, also, two sons of Donald Munson, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who were attending school at the station, also a Spanish half-breed boy, whom Dr. Whitman had raised, were sent to Fort Walla Walla, for the Indians had no quarrel with any but Americans.

Wednesday, December 1st, Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, one of the Catholic priests before mentioned, arrived at the scene of desolation. He assisted Joseph Stanfield in the work of preparing the dead for burial. In his "Authentic Account of the Murder of Dr. Whitman," this priest makes this statement concerning his visit:

"After having finished baptizing the infants and dying adults of my mission, I left Tuesday, the 30th of November, late in the afternoon, for Tiloukaikt's camp, where I arrived between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. It is impossible to conceive my surprise and consternation when upon my arrival I learned that the Indians the day before had massacred the doctor and his wife, with the greater part of the Americans at the mission. I passed the night without scarcely closing my eyes. Early the next morning I baptized three sick children, two of whom died soon after, and then hastened to the scene of death to offer to the widows and orphans all the assistance in my power. I found five or six women and over thirty children in a condition deplorable beyond description. Some had just lost their husbands, and the others their fathers, whom they had seen massacred before their eyes, and were expecting every minute to share the same fate. The sight of these persons caused me to shed tears, which, however, I was obliged

to conceal, for I was the greater part of the day in the presence of the murderers, and closely watched by them, and if I had shown too marked an interest in behalf of the sufferers, it would have endangered their lives and mine; these, therefore, entreated me to be on my guard. After the first few words that could be exchanged under those circumstances, I inquired after the victims, and was told that they were yet unburied. Joseph Stanfield, a Frenchman, who was in the service of Dr. Whitman, and had been spared by the Indians, was engaged in washing the corpses, but being alone, was unable to bury them. I resolved to go and assist him, so as to render to those unfortunate victims the last service in my power to offer them. What a sight did I then behold! Ten dead bodies lying here and there covered with blood and bearing the marks of the most atrocious cruelty, some pierced with balls, others more or less gashed by the hatchet."

It is a well-known fact that the lives of the women and children of the mission were more than once in jeopardy. How near they came to being sacrificed at one time appears from the following language of Brouillet, who was writing in defense of Joseph Stanfield:

It was on the morning of the day that followed the massacre. There were several Indians scattered in the neighborhood of the mission buildings, but especially a crowd of Indian women was standing near the door of the house in which all the white women and children were living. Stanfield, being then at a short distance from the house, Tiloukaikt, the chief of the place, came up and asked him if he had something in the house. "Yes," said Stanfield, "I have all my things there." "Take them away," said the Indian to him. "Why should I take them away? They are well there." "Take them off," he insisted, a second time. "But I have not only my things there; I have also my wife and children." "Yes," replied Tiloukaikt, who appeared a little surprised; "you, have a wife and children in the house! Will you take them off?" "No," replied Stanfield, "I will not take them away, and I will go and stay myself in the house. I see that you have bad designs; you intend to kill the women and children; well, you will kill me with them. Are you not ashamed? Are you not satisfied with what you have done? Do you want still to kill poor, innocent children that have never done you any harm?" "I am ashamed," replied Tiloukaikt, after a moment's hesitation. "It is true, those women and children do not deserve death; they did not harm us; they shall not die." And, turning to the Indian women who were standing near the door of the house waiting with a visible impatience for the order to enter and slaughter the people inside, he ordered them to go off. The Indian women then became enraged, and, showing the knives that they took from beneath their blankets, they insulted him in many different ways, calling him a coward, a woman who would consent to be governed by a Frenchman; and they retired, apparently in great anger for not having been allowed to imbrue their hands in the blood of new victims. The above circumstance was related at Fort Walla Walla to Mr. Ogden, by Stanfield himself, under great emotion, and in presence of the widows, none of whom contradicted him.

But though the lives of all the women of the mission except Mrs. Whitman were spared, some of these unfortunates were overtaken by a fate

worse than death. The excitement of the massacre kept the minds of the Indians distracted from thoughts of other crimes until Saturday following the outbreak, when Tamsucky seized upon one of the girls and compelled her to be subject unto him. The fifteen-year-old daughter of Joseph Smith, from the saw-mill, was appropriated by the two sons of Tiloukaikt, her father, it is said, being so terrified by the danger he was in as to yield consent; and Susan Kimball was taken to the lodge of Tintinmitsi, or Frank Escaloom, the Indian who had killed her father. It is said that by claiming Mrs. Hays as his wife, Joseph Stanfield saved her from violation. The names of other possible victims of this reign of terror have never come to light, though it has been stated that even little girls were subjected to outrage. In order to involve Five Crows in their guilt and so secure his assistance in case of war, he was offered his choice of the American girls for a wife. He picked on Miss Bewley; sent a horse and an escort for her and had her brought to his home on the Umatilla. The bishop and his priests there have been severely criticized for refusing her protection from the embraces of Five Crows, and their failure to shield her has been made to argue their complicity in the massacre. It is likely, however, that fear for their lives overcame their better natures. The same charity which condoned in a measure at least the cowardice of Smith in consenting to the violation of his own daughter, and of other captives in assenting to the slanderous reports about Dr. Whitman's poisoning the Indians, should be extended to these priests also.

At the time of the massacre, Rev. H. H. Spalding was in the country of the Cayuses. He took supper with Brouillet on the evening of the fatal 29th. The next day was spent by him in concluding his visits to the sick of the neighborhood, and on Wednesday, December 1st, he set out on horseback for Whitman's station. When near Wailatpu, he met Brouillet returning after having assisted Stanfield in burying the dead; also his interpreter and Edward Tiloukaikt. Speaking of their interview, Brouillet says:

Fortunately, a few minutes after crossing the river (Walla Walla), the interpreter asked Tiloukaikt's son for a smoke. They proposed the calumet, but when the moment came for lighting it, there was nothing to make a fire. "You have a pistol," said the interpreter; "fire it and we will light." Accordingly, without stopping, he fired his pistol, reloaded it and fired again. He then commenced smoking with the interpreter without thinking of reloading his pistol. A few minutes after, while they were thus engaged in smoking, I saw Mr. Spalding come galloping towards me. In a moment he was at my side, taking me by the hand, and asking for news. "Have you been to the doctor's?" he inquired. "Yes," I replied. "What news?" "Sad news." "Is any person dead?" "Yes, sir." "Who is dead? Is it one of the doctor's children?" (He had left two of them very sick.) "No," I replied. "Who then is dead?" I hesitated to tell him. "Wait a moment," said I, "I cannot tell you now." While Mr. Spalding was asking me these different questions, I had spoken to my inter-

preter, telling him to entreat the Indians in my name not to kill Mr. Spalding, which I begged of him as a special favor, and hoped that he would not refuse me. I was waiting for his answer, and did not wish to relate the disaster to Mr. Spalding before getting it, for fear that he might, by his manner, discover to the Indian what I had told him, for the least motion like flight would have cost him his life, and probably exposed mine also. The son of Tlhoukaikt, after hesitating some moments, replied that he could not take it upon himself to save Mr. Spalding, but that he would go back and consult with the other Indians; and so he started back immediately to his camp. I then availed myself of his absence to satisfy the anxiety of Mr. Spalding.

The news completely paralyzed Mr. Spalding for a moment. "Is it possible? Is it possible?" he exclaimed. "They will certainly kill me." "I felt the world all go out at once," he told Mrs. Victor in referring to the incident eighteen years later, "and sat on my horse as rigid as a stone, not knowing or feeling anything." Brouillet urged him to arouse himself and decide quickly what to do. He determined to seek safety in flight, and receiving a little food from the priest, started post-haste for Lapwai. Traveling most of the way on foot, his horse having been lost, he reached the home of Colonel William Craig about a week later. There he found Mrs. Spalding, who, receiving from Mr. Canfield word of the massacre, of her daughter's captivity and of the probable death of her husband, had removed from the mission to Craig's home.

Spalding encouraged the Nez Perces to remain neutral, for Cayuse emissaries were already seeking their friendship and support. He wrote a letter to the priests informing them of his safe arrival, expressing a wish for peace and promising to endeavor to secure it. This was conveyed by two Nez Perces—Inimilip and Tipialanahkeit—to the Catholic mission, the Indian couriers encouraged the Cayuses to sue for peace, and the bishop advised a meeting of the chiefs to decide upon some course of action. Accordingly, on the 20th of December, Tlhoukaikt, Five Crows, Camaspele and a number of others met in council at the mission, Bishop Blanchet and Revs. Brouillet, Rosseau and Le Claire being also present.

The result of their deliberations was the following manifesto, dictated to the bishop:

The principal chiefs of the Cayuses in council assembled state: That a young Indian who understands English and who slept in Dr. Whitman's room, heard the doctor, his wife and Mr. Spalding express their desire of possessing the lands and animals of the Indians; that he stated also that Mr. Spalding said to the doctor: "Hurry giving medicines to the Indians that they may soon die," that the same Indian told the Cayuses: "If you do not kill the doctor soon, you will all be dead before spring;" that they buried six Cayuses on Sunday, November 25th, and three the next day; that the schoolmaster, Mr. Rogers, stated to them before he died that the doctor, his wife and Mr. Spalding poisoned the Indians; that for several years past they had to deplore the death of their children; and that according to these reports, they were led to believe that

the whites had undertaken to kill them all; and that these were the motives which led them to kill the Americans. The same chiefs ask at present:

First, that the Americans may not go to war with the Cayuses.

Second, that they may forget the lately committed murders as the Cayuses will forget the murder of the son of the great chief of the Walla Wallas, committed in California.

Third, that two or three great men may come up to conclude peace.

Fourth, that as soon as these great men have arrived and concluded peace, they may take with them all the women and children.

Fifth, they give assurance that they will not harm the Americans before the arrival of these two or three great men.

Sixth, they ask that Americans may not travel any more through their country, as their young men might do them harm.

Place of Taitowe, Youmatilla, 20th December, 1837.

Signed:

TILOUKAIKT,
CAMASPELO,
TAITOWE,
ACHERAIA.

Meanwhile, forces were at work for the relief of the captive men, women and children. Peter Skeen Ogden, of the Hudson's Bay Company, had heard of the massacre and had set out from Fort Vancouver for the purpose of ransoming the helpless Americans. He arrived at Fort Walla Walla on the evening of the 19th of December, and by the 23d had arranged a council, which was attended by Chiefs Taitowe and Tlhoukaikt, with a number of the young Cayuses, also by Blanchet and Brouillet. Ogden's speech on this occasion is a marvel of mingled boldness and diplomacy. He said:

I regret to observe that all the chiefs whom I asked for are not present—two being absent. I expect the words I am about to address to you to be repeated to them and your young men on your return to your camps. It is now thirty years since we have been among you. During this long period we have never had any instance of blood being spilt, until the inhuman massacre, which has so recently taken place. We are traders and a different nation from the Americans. But recollect, we supply you with ammunition not to kill the Americans. They are of the same color as ourselves, speak the same language, are children of the same God, and humanity makes our hearts bleed when we behold you using them so cruelly. Besides this revolting butchery, have not the Indians pillaged, ill-treated the Americans, and insulted their women, when peacefully making their way to the Willamette? As chiefs, ought you to have connived at such conduct on the part of your young men? You tell me your young men committed the deeds without your knowledge. Why do we make you chiefs, if you have no control over your young men? You are a set of hermaphrodites, and unworthy of the appellation of men as chiefs. You young hot-headed men, I know that you pride yourselves upon your bravery, and think no one can match you. Do not deceive yourselves. If you get the Americans to commence once, you will repent it, and war will not end until every one of you is cut off from the face of the earth. I am aware that a good many of your friends and relatives have died through sickness. The Indians of other places have shared the same fate. It is not Dr. Whitman that poisoned them, but God has commanded that they should die. We are weak mortals and must submit, and I trust you will avail yourself of the opportunity to make some reparation. By so doing it may be advantageous to you, but at

the same time remember that you alone will be responsible for the consequences. It is merely advice that I give you. We have nothing to do with it. I have not come here to make promises or hold out assistance. We have nothing to do with your quarrels; we remain neutral. On my return, if you wish it, I shall do all I can for you, but I do not promise you to prevent war.

If you deliver me up all the prisoners, I shall pay you for them on their being delivered, but let it not be said among you afterward that I deceived you. I and Mr. Douglas represent the company, but I tell you once more we promise you nothing. We sympathize with these poor people and wish to return them to their friends and relations by paying you for them. My request in behalf of the families concerns you; so decide for the best.

By this happily worded speech the Indians were placed in a trap. They must yield to Ogden's wishes or forfeit the regard of the Hudson's Bay Company, while at the same time Ogden made no promises which would embarrass the Americans in their future dealings with the tribe or the murderers.

To this speech the Indians made reply as follows:

Tautow: "I rise to thank you for your words. You white chiefs command obedience with those that have to do with you. It is not so with us. Our young men are strong-headed and foolish. Formerly we had experienced, good chiefs. These are laid in the dust. The descendants of my father were the only good chiefs. Though we made war with the other tribes, yet we always looked and ever will look upon the whites as our brothers. Our blood is mixed with yours. My heart bleeds for so many good chiefs I had known. For the demand made by you, the old chief, Tiloukaikt, is here. Speak to him. As regards myself, I am willing to give up the families."

Tiloukaikt: "I have listened to your words. Young men do not forget them. As for war, we have seen little of it. We know the whites to be our best friends, who have all along prevented us from killing each other. That is the reason why we avoid getting into war with them, and why we do not wish to be separated from them. Besides the tie of blood, the whites have shown us a convincing proof of their attachment to us by burying their dead 'longside with ours. Chief, your words are weighty. Your hairs are gray. We have known you a long time. You have had an unpleasant trip to this place. I can not, therefore, keep these families back. I make them over to you, which I would not do to another younger than yourself."

Peo-peo-mox-mox: "I have nothing to say. I know the Americans to be changeable; still I am of the opinion as the Young Chief. The whites are our friends, and we follow your advice. I consent to your taking the families."

Mr. Ogden then addressed two Nez Perce chiefs at length, in behalf of the Rev. H. H. Spalding and party, promising he would pay for their safe delivery to him. The result was that

both chiefs, James and Itimimipelp, promised to bring them, provided they were willing to come, and immediately started to Clearwater with that purpose, bearing a letter from Chief Factor Ogden to Mr. Spalding. The result of that conference was the delivery, on the 29th of December, to Mr. Ogden (for which he paid the Cayuse Indians five blankets, fifty shirts, ten fathoms of tobacco, ten handkerchiefs, ten guns and one hundred rounds of ammunition) of the following captives:

Missionary children adopted by Dr. Whitman—Miss Mary A. Bridger; Catherine Sager, aged thirteen years; Elizabeth Sager, ten; Martha J. Sager, eight; Henrietta N. Sager, four; Hanna L. Sager, Helen M. Meek.

From Du Page county, Illinois—Joseph Smith, Mrs. Hannah Smith; Mary Smith, aged fifteen years; Edwin Smith, thirteen; Charles Smith, eleven; Nelson Smith, six; Mortimer Smith, four.

From Fulton county, Illinois—Mrs. Eliza Hall; Jane Hall, aged ten years; Mary C. Hall, eight; Ann E. Hall, six; Rebecca Hall, three; Rachel M. Hall, one.

From Osage county, Mississippi—Elan Young, Mrs. Irene Young; Daniel Young, aged twenty-one years; John Young, nineteen.

From La Porte county, Indiana—Mrs. Harriet Kimball; Susan M. Kimball, aged sixteen years; Nathan M. Kimball, thirteen; Byron M. Kimball, eight; Sarah S. Kimball, six; Mince A. Kimball, one.

From Iowa—Mrs. Mary Sanders; Helen M. Sanders, aged fourteen years; Phoebe L. Sanders, ten; Alfred W. Sanders, six; Nancy L. Sanders, four; Mary A. Sanders, two; Mrs. Sally A. Canfield; Ellen Canfield, sixteen; Oscar Canfield, nine; Clarissa Canfield, seven; Sylvia A. Canfield, five; Albert Canfield, three.

From Illinois—Mrs. Rebecca Hays; Henry C. Hays, aged four years. Eliza Spalding, Nancy E. Marsh and Lorrinda Bewley were also among the captives.

On New Year's day, 1848, Rev. H. H. Spalding, with ten others, being all the Americans from his mission, arrived at Walla Walla fort under escort of fifty Nez Perce Indians, to whom Mr. Ogden paid for their safe delivery twelve blankets, twelve shirts, twelve handkerchiefs, five fathoms of tobacco, two guns, two hundred rounds of ammunition and some knives.

Three days later Mr. Ogden started to Fort Vancouver with the captives in boats. Shortly after he had left the fort at Walla Walla, fifty Cayuse warriors dashed up to the place and demanded the surrender of Mr. Spalding, to be killed, as word had reached them of the arrival of American volunteers at The Dalles, to make war upon them, and they held him responsible for that fact.

The ransomed captives from Wailatpu and

the missionaries from Lapwai reached the Willamette valley in safety. Concerning the experiences of the people of the Tchimakain mission, Professor W. D. Lyman says:

"Few things more thrilling ever came under the observation of the writer than the narration, by Fathers Eells and Walker, of the council of the Spokanes at Tchimakain, to decide whether or not to join the Cayuses. The lives of the missionaries hung on the decision. Imagine their emotions as they waited with bated breath in their mission house to know the result. After hours of excited discussion with the Cayuse emissaries, the Spokanes announced their decision: 'Go tell the Cayuses that the missionaries are our friends and we will defend them with our lives.'" This being the decision of the Indians, the Tchimakain missionaries, Revs. Eells and Walker, remained at their post of duty until the volunteers began active operations against the Cayuses, when they retired to Fort Colville. They were escorted thence, at the close of the war, by a detachment of Americans under command of Major Magone.

The massacre put the people of Oregon and their provisional government to a severe trial. That they both nobly stood the test speaks volumes for the patriotism of the one and the inherent strength of the other. Truly, every son of Oregon and the Northwest has cause for pride in the sterling qualities of the men and women who planted the seed of American civilization and American institutions in the soil of the north Pacific states.

"While the hearts of the legislators were bursting," says Mrs. Victor, "with pain and indignation for the crime they were called upon to mourn, and perhaps to avenge, there was something almost farcical in the situation. Funds! Funds to prosecute a possible war! There was in the treasury of Oregon the sum of forty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, with an outstanding indebtedness of four thousand and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-four cents. Money! Money, indeed! Where was money to come from in Oregon? The governor's first thought had been the Hudson's Bay Company. It was always the company the colonists thought of first when they were in trouble. But there might be some difficulty about a loan from that source. Had not the board of London managers warned the Oregon officers to 'stick to their beaver skins'? And had not Dr. McLoughlin resigned from his position as head of the company in Oregon because the London board reproved him for assisting immigrants, and thereby encouraging the American occupation of the country? And now there was an Indian war impending, with only these gentlemen who had been ordered to 'stick to their beaver skins' to turn to. There were the merchants of Oregon City, to be sure; a few hundred might be raised among them. And

there was the Methodist mission—the governor had not mentioned that; but—well, they could try it!"

The colonial legislature does not seem to have wasted much time in bewailing its helpless condition. It acted. No sooner were read the brief message of the governor relative to the massacre and its accompanying documents, than a resolution was offered that the governor be instructed to raise, arm and equip a company of fifty riflemen to proceed forthwith to the mission station at The Dalles and hold the same. That day, December 8th, the company was enlisted. Next day it was officered, presented with a flag by the ladies of Oregon City and sent by boats to its destination.

December 10th a bill was passed authorizing and requiring the governor to raise a regiment of riflemen by volunteer enlistment, not to exceed five hundred men; this regiment was to "rendezvous at Oregon City on the 25th of December, A. D. 1847, and proceed thence with all possible despatch to the Walla Walla valley for the purpose of punishing the Indians, to what tribe or tribes soever they may belong, who may have aided or abetted the massacre of Dr. Whitman and his wife, and others at Waiilatpu." The bill also provided that "Jesse Applegate, A. L. Lovejoy and George L. Curry be and are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate a loan not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act; and that said commissioners be and are authorized to pledge the faith of the territory for the payment of such sum as may be negotiated for by the said commissioners, on the most practicable terms, payable within three years from date of said loan, unless sooner discharged by the government of the United States."

The governor and the loan commissioners set out, as soon as the bill became a law, for Vancouver, to negotiate, if possible, a loan from the Hudson's Bay Company. Formal application was made to Sir James Douglas, December 11th, the commissioners pledging the faith and means of the provisional government for the reimbursement of the company, and stating that they did not consider this pledge the only security their creditors would have. "Without claiming," said they, "any special authority from the government of the United States to contract a debt to be liquidated by that power, yet from all precedents of like character in the history of our country, the undersigned feel confident that the United States government will regard the murder of the late Dr. Whitman and his lady as a national wrong, and will fully justify the people of Oregon in taking active measures to obtain redress for that outrage and for their protection from further aggression."

As was expected, the chief factor declined to grant the loan, for the reason already outlined.

Governor Abernethy, Jesse Applegate and A. L. Lovejoy pledged their personal credit for the supplies needful to equip the company of riflemen already en route to The Dalles, and the immediate necessities of the government were thus relieved.

Returning to Oregon City, the committee addressed a circular to the merchants and citizens of Oregon, asking loans from all such as were able to contribute, either money or supplies. Its closing paragraphs are here quoted as showing the necessity for prompt action then existing or supposed to exist:

Though the Indians of the Columbia have committed a great outrage upon our fellow-citizens passing through their country, and residing among them, and their punishment for these murders may, and ought to be, a prime object with every citizen of Oregon, yet, as that duty more particularly devolves upon the government of the United States, and admits of delay, we do not make this the strongest ground upon which to found our earnest appeal to you for pecuniary assistance. It is a fact well known to every person acquainted with Indian character, that, by passing silently over their repeated thefts, robberies, and murders of our fellow-citizens, they have been emboldened to the commission of the appalling massacre at Waiilatpu. They call us "women," destitute of the hearts and courage of men, and if we allow this wholesale murder to pass by, as former aggressions, who can tell how long either life or property will be secure in any part of this country, or at what moment the Willamette will be the scene of blood and carnage?

The officers of our provisional government have nobly performed their duty. None can doubt the readiness of the patriotic sons of the west to offer their personal services in defense of a cause so righteous. So it rests with you, gentlemen, to say whether our rights and our firesides shall be defended or not. Hoping that none will be found to falter in so high and so sacred a duty, we beg leave, gentlemen, to subscribe ourselves your servants and fellow-citizens.

A specific letter to the Oregon mission was likewise prepared and sent. The result of the labors of the committee was such that on December 14th they were able to report, besides the loan of nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars, negotiated on the personal credit of two of the commissioners, with the governor, a loan of one thousand dollars subscribed at a citizens' meeting in Oregon City; sixteen hundred dollars from the merchants of Oregon City, and the probability that a loan of one thousand dollars would be secured from the mission.

The first committee then resigned, and on December 20th another was appointed consisting of A. L. Lovejoy, Hugh Burns and W. H. Willson. These gentlemen continued in office until the close of the war, engaged in the expensive and vexatious task of negotiating small loans of wheat, provisions, clothing, leather and all articles of use to the men in the field.

Of the regiment to be called into existence by the governor in accordance with legislative enactment, Cornelius Gilliam was elected colonel; James Waters, lieutenant-colonel; H. A. G. Lee, major, and Joel Palmer, commissary-gen-

eral. The purpose of this military organization was to secure for punishment the Whitman murderers and all those who had taken an important part in the massacre. It was not intended that aggressive warfare should be waged against the Cayuse tribe as a whole, or, *a fortiori*, against any other tribe, as a matter of retribution, but it was intended that the murderers should be procured at all cost and that war should be waged against all who harbored them, until the desired end was achieved. Accordingly, a peace commission was sent along with the army, the personnel of which was Joel Palmer, Robert Newell and H. A. G. Lee, that the olive branch might be offered before resort to the sword should be had. Joseph L. Meek, who had been appointed to carry a memorial to congress, also purposed to accompany the army.

A base of supplies was established during the last days of December at the upper cascades of the Columbia. A few rude structures were erected and denominated Fort Gilliam, though they were more frequently referred to as "The Cabins."

"The history of this little post in the heart of the great Oregon Sierras became a most interesting one," says Mrs. Victor. "It was here that the hardest struggle of the war was carried on—not in fighting Indians, but in keeping the men in the field that had undertaken to do the fighting. In point of fact, the commissary department was charged with the principal burden of the war, and the title of 'General,' which Palmer acquired through being at the head of this department, might well have been bestowed upon him for his services in sustaining the organization of the army under conditions such as existed in Oregon in 1847-8. Without arms, without roads, without transportation other than small boats and pack horses, without comfortable winter clothing and with scanty food, the war was to be carried on at a distance of nearly three hundred miles from the settlements. And if the volunteer soldiers were called upon to endure these hardships, which General Palmer was doing his best to overcome, the commissioned officers were no less embarrassed by the want of the most ordinary appliances of their rank or position—even to the want of a proper field-glass."

Early in January, 1848, Colonel Gilliam started up the river from the rendezvous at Portland, arriving at Vancouver the first day. He did not do as he was said to have threatened, attempt to levy on the Hudson's Bay Company's goods to supply his troops. On the contrary, he purchased such supplies as he stood in urgent necessity of, pledging his own credit and that of Commissary-General Palmer, who accompanied him, for the payment. Having reached the cascades, he left there one company to construct a road from the lower to the upper portage, himself and the balance of his command proceeding to Fort Gilliam, where he received a dispatch

from Major Lee, at The Dalles. By this he was informed that the major had had a fight with Indians, January 8th, brought on by an attempt of the latter to round up and drive away stock left at the mission by immigrants. The skirmish lasted two hours and resulted in a loss to the enemy of three killed and one injured, while the white loss was one man wounded. The Indians, however, secured three hundred head of beef cattle. The next day sixty horses belonging to the hostiles were captured.

The receipt of this information determined Gilliam to push on with all speed to The Dalles. As soon as the governor heard of the fight he directed the colonel to select some of his best men and scour the Des Chutes river country, being careful to distinguish between friendly and hostile Indians, but vigorous in his treatment of the latter.

About the last of January, Colonel Gilliam set out with one hundred and thirty men for the Des Chutes river. Arrived there, he sent Major Lee to the supposed position of the hostiles on the east side of the river. He struck the Indians in full retreat towards the mountains and killed one of their number, but while returning to camp was attacked in a ravine by a considerable force. His command were compelled to dismount and seek the shelter of rocks and bushes, where they remained, annoyed but uninjured by the enemy, until night. Next day the Indians were attacked with vigor and driven to their village, then out of it again, leaving it at the mercy of the whites. It was destroyed, as was also much cached property which could not be carried away.

Returning to Fort Lee at The Dalles, the officers held there a council on the 11th of February with the peace commissioners, who had arrived in the meantime, to formulate a plan of action. It was agreed that the commissioners should precede the army, and the date fixed for them to start was the 14th, but word having been received on the 13th that a combination of hostile tribes had been effected, Gilliam decided to march at once with three hundred men. The commissioners were displeased but had to acquiesce, so the forces of war and the bearers of the olive branch journeyed together toward the scene of the massacre.

On the 23d an understanding was effected with the Des Chutes Indians and the next day two messengers arrived from the Yakima country stating that the Yakimas had taken the advice of the peace commissioners and decided not to join the Cayuses in a war against the Americans. A letter brought by one of them read as follows:

CAMP OF CIAIES, February 16, 1848.

M. Commander:

The Yakima chiefs, Ciaies and Skloom, have just presented me a letter signed by Messrs. Joel Palmer, Robert Newell and H. A. G. Lee, which I have read, and a young Indian, son of one of the chiefs, translated it to them in Yakima language. The chiefs above mentioned charged

me to say to you in their name, in those of Carnaireum and of Chananate, that they accept, with acknowledgments, the tobacco and the banner which you sent them. They have resolved to follow your counsel, and not unite themselves with the Cayuses, but to remain at rest upon their lands. On my arrival at the camp of Ciaies, that chief assured me that he would not join the Cayuses. I could but see, with the greatest of pleasure, dispositions which will prevent the spilling of blood and which will facilitate the means of instructing those Indians.

Your humble servant,

G. BLANCHET.

During the forenoon of the 24th the march was resumed, the peace commissioners in front with a white flag. Their friendly advances to the Indians were repelled and at noon a large number of hostiles were seen on the hill signaling for a fight. They collected quickly in the path of the advancing army and soon their desire for battle was gratified. The battle of Sand Hollows, as it is called, began on a plain where depressions in the sand formed natural rifle pits. The baggage train, protected by the company of Captain Laurence Hall, formed the center of the white forces. The left flank, consisting of the companies of Captain Philip F. Thompson and Captain H. J. G. Maxon, were on the north side of the road, and the companies of Levi N. English and Thomas McKay constituted the right of the command.

The principal leaders of the Indians were Five Crows and War Eagle, both Cayuses. They had assured their followers that they were both "big medicine" men, invulnerable to bullets; indeed, War Eagle went so far as to claim that he could swallow all the bullets the whites could shoot at him. They attempted to prove their prowess by riding up close to the white lines and acting in an insolent manner. The whites had been ordered to hold fire in order to give the peace commissioners a fair chance, but Captain McKay, angered by their insults, shot War Eagle, killing him instantly. Five Crows was seriously wounded by a shot from another soldier, so seriously that he had to resign his command of the Indian forces. Several severe attacks were made on the soldiers during the day, but the Indians were everywhere beaten and eventually fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. It is stated that the Indian loss was thirteen killed and wounded, and the American five men wounded.

The volunteers passed the ensuing night at a place where neither wood nor water could be obtained. Next day they were asked to meet some of the Cayuses in council, but refused to halt until they reached a place where their thirst could be slaked. The night of the 25th was passed on the banks of the Umatilla, which was crossed next day. After the army had encamped, Sticcas and other Cayuses made overtures for peace and were told to meet the commissioners at Wailatapu. The reluctance of the whites to treat arose out of the fact that they had not heard

from William McBean, at Fort Walla Walla, as they expected. The truth was that their communications to him had been intercepted by Taitowé, who, however, delivered the letters, but destroyed McBean's reply. Were it not for this an arrangement might have been effected on the Umatilla by which the murderers would be delivered up and the war terminated, but the delay proved fatal to such a consummation.

February 28th the troops reached Walla Walla, where the foregoing facts were ascertained by them in personal conference with McBean. Moving to the site of the Whitman mission, the troops busied themselves on the 3d of March in reinterring the bodies of the dead, which had been exhumed and partly devoured by coyotes. The sight of the numerous evidences of savage malevolence aroused the military spirit of commander and men, and the commissioners saw that the ardor of both for fight might embarrass them in their efforts to conclude a peace. A fortification was commenced at once and its construction continued on the 4th and 5th, though the latter date fell on Sunday. On the 6th two hundred and fifty friendly Nez Percés and Cayuses came into camp and held a council with the volunteers, expressing themselves as disposed to maintain peaceful relations with their white brethren.

In this council, "Gilliam could not avoid acting his part; but as commander of the army he was ill at ease. He saw the Cayuses passing by unharmed, going to the Nez Percé country in the hope of inducing their relatives and former allies to join them against the Americans, while just enough of them lingered behind to pick up the news about camp and act as go-betweens. Still, the influence of the superintendent (Palmer) was such that on the 8th the Nez Percé chiefs were encouraged to go to the Cayuse camp, then twenty-five miles distant, to endeavor to persuade the nation to give up the murderers, the army to follow on the next day, two of the commissioners accompanying it."

The army did move in that direction on the 9th, but had scarcely started when Sticcas came, bringing in some property stolen from the mission and asking for a talk. Gilliam reluctantly called a halt. Sticcas announced the refusal of the Cayuses to surrender Taitowé or Tamsucky, and Gilliam made a most remarkable proposal to withdraw demands for five of the murderers if Joe Lewis should be surrendered, a proposition to which the other commissioners would not agree.

After this council, Palmer, Lee and Newell, with Captain McKay, who was in bad health, left for the Willamette, and Gilliam, with a hundred and fifty-eight men, proceeded toward Snake river. The first day out he was met by three Indians who reported that Sticcas had captured Joe Lewis, but that the prisoner had been rescued.

On the 13th he received a message from

Taitowé asserting the friendship of that chief and stating that Tamsucky had gone to the camp of Red Wolf, on Snake river, while Tiloukaikt was proceeding down the Tucanon, bound for the Palouse country. Gilliam made a night march to the camp of Tiloukaikt and surprised it, but suffered himself to be outwitted by this wily Cayuse. The latter sent out an aged Indian, who assured the colonel that he was mistaken, that this was not Tiloukaikt's, but Peo-peo-mox-mox's camp, and that Tiloukaikt had gone, leaving his cattle on the hills beyond. Completely deluded, Gilliam refrained from attacking the camp, but crossed the river and climbed up the precipitous farther bank, arriving in time to see the last of the cattle swimming the Snake. The volunteers, who might have won a decisive victory, collected a large band of Indian horses and set out on the return to the Touchet. They were attacked in the rear by the Palouses, who annoyed them exceedingly that day and the next night, compelling them to turn loose the captured animals. The following morning, after two sleepless nights, they started on again and were again attacked. In the battle which followed, a sort of a running fight, the volunteers gained the victory, inflicting a loss on the Indians of four killed and fourteen wounded. "Their yells and battle cries were changed to wailing; the sharp war rattle and crack and ping of musketry were followed by the nerve-thrilling death song."

Arriving at Fort Waters (Wailatpu) on the 16th, a council of officers was held there two days later, at which it was decided that half the force should proceed to The Dalles to escort a supply train, Gilliam himself accompanying. They started on this mission the 20th. That night, while in camp beyond the Umatilla, a melancholy accident occurred. While Colonel Gilliam was drawing a rope from the wagon with which to tether his horse, a gun in the vehicle was discharged, causing his immediate death. "Thus," says Evans, "by an ignoble accident, was sacrificed the life of the idol of the Oregon troops, a zealous, impetuous soldier, a natural born leader, a brave and thorough patriot, a generous friend, a good citizen." There was, however, evidence that the volunteers were divided in their allegiance to the colonel.

Captain Maxon took command and proceeded to The Dalles, where he found a reinforcement of one company under Joseph M. Garrison awaiting him. His report to the adjutant-general gave a melancholy picture of conditions at Wailatpu, stating that Fort Waters was nothing but an adobe enclosure, that it was defended by only one hundred and fifty men, and that these were almost destitute of clothing and ammunition and wholly without bread. Fortunately, the men discovered caches of wheat and peas a little later, but their good fortune was not then known to Maxon.

The publication of these accounts of destitution and of stirring appeals for help did not go unheeded. A "Christian commission" on a small scale was organized at Oregon City to provide clothing and comforts for the soldiers. An address accompanying one shipment of goods is here reproduced as vividly reflecting the temper of the pioneer women of the Northwest:

OREGON CITY, April 12, 1848.

The volunteers of the first regiment of Oregon riflemen will please accept from the ladies of Oregon City and vicinity the articles herewith forwarded to them. The intelligence which convinces us of your many hardships, excessive fatigues, and your chivalrous bearing also satisfies us of your urgent wants.

These articles are not tendered for acceptance as a compensation for your services rendered; we know that a soldier's heart would spurn with contempt any boon tendered by us with such an object; accept them as a brother does, and may, accept a sister's tribute of remembrance—as a token, an evidence, that our best wishes have gone to, and will remain with, you in your privations, your marches, your battles and your victories.

Your fathers and ours, as soldiers, have endured privations and sufferings, and poured out their blood as water, to establish undisturbed freedom east of the Rocky mountains; your and our mothers evinced the purity of their love of country, upon those occasions, by efforts to mitigate the horrors of war, in making and providing clothing for the soldiers. Accept this trifling present as an indorsement of an approval of the justice of the cause in which you have volunteered, and of your bearing in the service of our common country as manly, brave and patriotic.

The war which you have generously volunteered to wage was challenged by acts the most ungrateful, bloody, barbarous and brutal.

Perhaps the kindness which the natives have received at the hands of American citizens on their way hither, has, to some extent, induced belief on the part of the natives, that all the Americans are "women" and dare not resent an outrage, however shameful, bloody or wicked. Your unflinching bravery has struck this foolish error from the minds of your enemies, and impressed them with terror, and it is for you, and a brotherhood who will join you, to follow up the victories so gloriously commenced until a succession of victories shall compel an honorable peace, and insure respect for the American arms and name.

We have not forgotten that the soul-sickening massacres and the enormities at Wailatpu were committed in part upon our sex. We know that your hardships and privations are great; but may we not hope that through you these wrongs shall not only be amply avenged, but also that you will inscribe upon the hearts of our savage enemies a conviction never to be erased that the virtue and lives of American women will be protected, defended and avenged by American men.

The cause which you have espoused is a holy cause. We believe that the God of battles will so direct the destinies of this infant settlement, that she will come out of this contest clothed in honor, and her brave volunteers covered with glory.

* * * * *

The younger ladies of Oregon also showed their sympathy with the war and its objects by preparing the following:

"RESPONSE BY YOUNG LADIES TO THE CALL OF CAPTAIN MAXON FOR YOUNG MEN IN THE ARMY.

"We have read with much interest the late report from the army, and feel ourselves under obligation to reply to the appeal made to us in that report. We are asked to evince our influ-

ence for our country's good by withholding our hand from any young man who refuses to turn out in defense of our honor and our country's right.

"In reply, we hereby, one and all, of our own free good-will, solemnly pledge ourselves to comply with that request, and to evince on all suitable occasions our detestation and contempt for any and all young men who can, but will not, take up arms and march at once to the seat of war, to punish the Indians who have not only murdered our friends, but have grossly insulted our sex. We never can, and never will, bestow our confidence upon a man who has neither patriotism nor courage enough to defend his country and the girls—such a one would never have sufficient sense of obligation to defend and protect a wife.

"Do not be uneasy about your claims and your rights in the valley; while you are defending the rights of your country, she is watching yours. You must not be discouraged. Fight on, be brave, obey your officers, and never quit your posts till the enemy is conquered; and when you return in triumph to the valley, you shall find us as ready to rejoice with you as we now are to sympathize with you in your sufferings and dangers."

(Signed by fifteen young ladies.)

The same report impelled the government to issue the following proclamation:

Recent accounts from the seat of war show that the Indians are in pretty strong force, and determined to fight. Many of the tribes have expressed a desire to remain peaceful, but there can be no question that the slightest defeat on our part will encourage portions of them to unite against us, and if they should unfortunately succeed in cutting off or crippling our army, it would be a signal for a general union among them; fear is the only thing that will restrain them. It is necessary at the present moment to keep a strong force in the field to keep those friendly that have manifested a desire for peace, and to keep the hostile Indians busy in their own country, for the war must now either be carried on there, or in our valley. The question is not now a matter of dollars and cents only; but whether exertions will be made on the part of citizens of the territory to reinforce and sustain the army in the upper country, and keep down the Indians (which our men are able and willing to do if supported) or disband the army and fight them in the valley. One of the two must be done. If the army is disbanded, before two months roll around we will hear of depredations on our frontiers, families will be cut off, and the murderers on their fleet horses out of our reach in some mountain pass before we hear of the massacre.

Many young men are willing to enlist and proceed to the seat of war, but are unable to furnish an outfit; let their neighbors assist them, fit them out well and send them on. As a people we must assist and carry on the war. I hope sincerely that the government of the United States will speedily extend its protecting care over us, but in the meantime we must protect ourselves, and now is the time. I therefore call on all citizens of this territory to furnish three hundred men in addition to the number now in the field. Three new companies will be organized and attached to the regiment commanded by Colonel H. A. G. Lee; each company to consist of eighty-five men, rank and file; the remainder will be distributed among the companies already organized; the enlistments to be for six

months, unless sooner discharged by proclamation or relieved by the troops of the United States. Each man will furnish his own horse, arms, clothing and blankets. The companies will bring all the ammunition, percussion caps and camp equipments they can, for which they will receive a receipt from the commissary-general.

All citizens willing to enlist will form themselves into detachments in their several counties and be ready to march to Portland, so as to arrive there on the 18th day of April, on which day Colonel Lee will be there to organize the new companies; after which the line of march will be taken up for Waillatpu. If a sufficient number of men to form a foot company appear on the ground, they will be received as one of the above companies.

In witness whereof I have signed my name and affixed the seal of the territory.

Done at Oregon City this first day of April, 1848.

An appeal was also made in vigorous language by one of the officers, supposed to be Lee, designed to stimulate enlistment. The heart of old Oregon was not steeled against such appeals, and though she had drawn heavily upon her resources in raising, arming and equipping, without help from any power outside herself, the men already in the field, she now made still greater exertions that the campaign might be prosecuted with even greater vigor. Polk and Clackamas counties came forward with one company, Linn with one, Yamhill and Tualatin with one, and Clatsop with a few volunteers, numbering in all about two hundred and fifty men.

The amount of exertion this required can hardly be realized at this date. "Popular as was the war," writes Mrs. Victor, "it was a difficult matter putting another battalion in the field. The commissariat had at no time been maintained without great exertion on the part of its officers, and often great sacrifice on the part of the people. The commissary-general's sworn and bonded agents in every county had from the beginning strained every nerve to collect arms, ammunition and clothing, for which they paid in government bonds or loan commissioner's scrip. As there was very little cash in circulation, and as the common currency of Oregon had been wheat, it had come to pass that 'wheat notes' had been received in place of cash as contributions to the war fund. The wheat thus collected could be sold for cash or its equivalent at Vancouver, and thus, after passing through the circumlocution office, this awkward currency, which had to be gathered up, stored in warehouses, hauled to boat landings, set adrift upon the Willamette, hauled around the falls at Oregon City, and there reloaded for Vancouver, was there at length exchanged for real money or goods. The collection of provisions for the consumption of the army was another matter, and not less burdensome. The agents could refuse no lot of provisions because it was small or miscellaneous, nor reject any articles of use to soldiers because they were not of the best. Lead was purchased in any quantities from one to several pounds, and was hard to find, all that was in the country

being that which was brought across the plains by the immigrants for use upon the road. Powder and percussion caps were obtained in the same way, or purchased with wheat notes at Vancouver."

H. A. G. Lee was appointed colonel, vice Cornelius Gilliam, deceased. His appointment was unsatisfactory to some, as Captain Waters was the man to whom, in the natural order of promotion, the honor belonged. Accordingly, there were some resignations of inferior officers, causing annoyance and delay to the new commander, who had also been entrusted with the duties of Indian superintendent, Joel Palmer having resigned. But these difficulties were in due time overcome, and on May 3d Lee set out for Fort Waters. He had learned from Maxon at The Dalles that the Yakimas were friendly. Some of the chiefs had visited the major and expressed themselves in this language:

"We do not want to fight the Americans nor the French; neither do the Spokanes, a neighboring tribe to us. Last fall the Cayuses told us they were about to kill the whites at Dr. Whitman's. We told them that was wrong, which made them mad at us, and when they killed them they came to us and wished us to fight the whites, which we refused. We love the whites; but they say, 'If you do not help us to fight the whites, when we have killed them we will come and kill you.' This made us cry, but we told them we would not fight, but if they desired to kill us they might. We should feel happy to know that we died innocently."

Upon arriving in the Cayuse country, Lee, in his capacity as superintendent, held a council of Nez Percés and others, on request of the Indians. Peo-peo-mox-mox, whose friendship had been alienated by the act of the legislature withholding ammunition from all Indians, again took a friendly attitude toward the whites, and it was evident that reinforcements from the Willamette and the expectation that a regiment of mounted riflemen would soon arrive from the United States were bringing the Indians to a humble and peaceable frame of mind. The red men in council were informed that the whites were determined to hold the country until the murderers were punished and the stolen property returned.

When Lee reached Waillatpu, about the 9th of May, he reviewed the situation and determined that it were best he should resign the colonelcy in favor of Lieutenant-Colonel Waters. "I have great confidence in him," he wrote, "and doubt not the troops will find him competent to the task before him. To prevent any discord or rupture in the regiment, at the request of the officers and men, I have consented to act as lieutenant-colonel during the approaching campaign." This act of self-abnegation and patriotism at a critical juncture restored harmony in

the ranks and put the volunteers in condition for a vigorous campaign.

On the 17th of May more than four hundred men started for the Nez Perce country, whither, it was reported, the murderers had gone. At the Coppei river the forces divided, one hundred and twenty-one men under Lee going to Red Wolf's camp to prevent the fugitives escaping to the mountains; the remainder of the volunteers going to the mouth of the Palouse to cut off their retreat down the Columbia. Lee learned, on reaching Red Wolf's camp, that Tiloukaikt's band, two days before, had escaped from the country with everything they owned except some stock at Lapwai. There he went, arriving on the 21st and taking charge of the abandoned cattle. By aid of the friendly Nez Percés, he was enabled to drive back to Waters' camp one hundred and eighteen head of horses and forty head of cattle.

The main command, under Colonel Waters, had succeeded, after considerable delay, in crossing the Snake river, and had also pushed on toward Lapwai. On the 22d a letter was received from Rev. Cushing Eells stating that the Spokanes were divided in their sentiments toward the Americans and the war, though all condemned the massacre. The messengers who brought the letter volunteered to bring in a number of Tiloukaikt's cattle and succeeded in doing so, bringing in also two Nez Percés, who informed the colonel that the main band was near Snake river. They also stated that Tiloukaikt himself had fled to the mountains. Major Magone, with a hundred men, was sent to bring in the stock belonging to the hostiles and to capture any Indians suspected of acting with the fugitives. The stock was brought in, according to orders, but the only suspect encountered was run down and killed, contrary to orders.

It became evident that nothing could be accomplished by a regiment in the Nez Perce country, as the Cayuses had fled. Even the capture and confiscation of property was unsatisfactory, as it was sure to be claimed by some professedly friendly Indian, and the volunteers could hardly choose but return it. The governor and military officers, therefore, determined to close the campaign, notwithstanding the murderers had not been captured. A detachment of fifty-five men under Major Magone went to Fort Colville to give Missionaries Eells and Walker, who had sought protection there when the war broke out, safe conduct to The Dalles. The remainder of the command returned to Waii-

latpu. There a council of war was held to determine whether to abandon or to hold Fort Waters. The majority favored abandonment, but Lee was determined that the advantages gained by the war should not be lost by a complete withdrawal from the country. By interesting some responsible men in a scheme of colonization, and promising to secure them as far as was in his power against treaty stipulations prejudicial to their interests, he succeeded in inducing fifty-five volunteers to remain in the fort with Captain William Martin until September, when, it was expected, Captain Thompson would return with a colony of intending settlers. The immigrant road was thus kept in a condition of comparative safety, so that the immigration of 1848, numbering about eight hundred souls, experienced no trouble with Indians.

The results of the war may be summed up briefly. While the murderers were not captured and hanged, they were severely punished by being despoiled of their property and made wanderers and vagabonds on the face of the earth. The power and prestige of the Cayuse tribe were broken forever. The other tribes of the interior, who had been led by the non-resistance and reluctance to fight displayed by immigrants passing through their country with families and herds to consider the Americans a race of cowards, were effectually taught their error, and while the race struggle was not ended, it was delayed until the whites were much better able to contest successfully against the savages arrayed in the pathway of progress.

Negotiations were kept up constantly with the tribes of the interior for the peaceful surrender of the murderers after the provisional government was eventually superseded by a territorial form. The Cayuses, though war was no longer waged against them, saw that their case was becoming more and more hopeless by reason of the fact that the United States government had at last extended protecting arms to Oregon and the American power in the west was rapidly increasing. At last, despairing of their ability to longer protect the murderers, they compelled or induced five of them to surrender for trial. These were Tiloukaikt, Tamahas, Klokamas, Isaiachalakis and Kiamasumpkin. They were given a fair trial, convicted, and on the 3d of June, 1850, executed, all of them, at Oregon City. Thus ignobly perished probably the last of those immediately concerned in the massacre, though the fate of Joe Lewis and others may not be certainly known.

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY DAYS IN WASHINGTON.

The territory north of the Columbia river did not share in the benefits derived from the earliest immigrations into the Northwest. In the diplomatic contest for the country, it had been steadfastly claimed by Great Britain, whose proposal, several times reiterated, was that the Columbia should form the boundary. Perhaps on account of the industrious inculcation on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company of the belief that northern Oregon would be conceded to Great Britain, the benefits of the provisional government were not expressly extended to the territory now forming Washington state, and for several years after the Americanization of the Willamette valley began, the fur company held undisputed sway over the trans-Columbia region. In order to further strengthen the hands of the British government in its territorial claims that company had organized the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, through which considerable progress was made in farming and stock-raising, as is shown by the following description of the Cowlitz and Nisqually tracts, written in 1841 by the pen of Sir George Simpson:

"Between the Cowlitz river and Puget sound, a distance of about sixty miles, the country, which is watered by many streams and lakes, consists of an alternation of plains and belts of wood. It is well adapted both for tillage and pasturage, possessing a genial climate, good soil, excellent timber, water power, natural clearings and a seaport, and that, too, within reach of more than one advantageous market. When this tract was explored, a few years ago, the Hudson's Bay Company established two farms upon it, which were subsequently transferred to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, formed under the company's auspices, with the view of producing wheat, wool, hides, and tallow for exportation. On the Cowlitz farm there were already about a thousand acres of land under the plow, besides a large dairy, and an extensive park for horses and stock; and the crop this season amounted to eight or nine thousand bushels of wheat, four thousand of oats, with a due proportion of barley, potatoes, etc. The other farm was on the shores of Puget sound (Nisqually plains), and, as its soil was found to be better fitted for pasturage than tillage, it had been appropriated almost exclusively to the flocks and

herds. So that now, with only two hundred acres of cultivated land, it possessed six thousand sheep, twelve hundred cattle, besides horses, pigs, etc. In addition to these two farms, there was a Catholic mission, with about one hundred and sixty acres under the plow. There were also a few Canadian settlers, retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, and it was to the same neighborhood that the emigrants from Red river were wending their way."

To still further strengthen British claim to northern Oregon, as the country was then called, the Hudson's Bay Company undertook the task of settling the still unoccupied lands, or some of them, with British subjects from the Red river country of Canada. As an inducement to such to make the tedious journey over the many weary leagues which intervened between the Red River of the North and Puget sound, the company offered to each head of a family, upon arrival, the use and increase of fifteen cows, fifteen ewes, all needful work oxen or horses and the use of house and barns. In answer to this call, an emigration left the vicinity of Fort Garry on the 15th of June, 1841. They were overtaken by the party of Sir George Simpson, who described them as consisting of agriculturists and others, principally natives of Red river settlement. "There were twenty-three families," says he, "the heads being young and active, though a few of them were advanced in life, more particularly one poor woman, upwards of seventy-five years of age, who was following after her son to his new home. As a contrast to this superannuated daughter of the Saskatchewan, the band contained several young travelers, who had, in fact, made their appearance in this world since the commencement of the journey. Beyond the inevitable detention, which seldom exceeded a few hours, these interesting events had never interfered with the progress of the brigade; and both mother and child used to jog on, as if jogging on were the condition of human existence. Each family had two or three carts, together with bands of horses, cattle and dogs. The men and lads traveled in the saddle, while the vehicles, which were covered with awnings against the sun and rain, carried the women and young children. As they marched in single file, their cavalcade extended above a mile in length; and

we increased the length of the column by marching in company. The emigrants were all healthy and happy, living in the greatest abundance and enjoying the journey with the highest relish. Before coming up to these people, we had seen evidence of the comfortable state of their commissariat in the shape of two or three still warm buffaloes, from which only the tongue and a few other choice bits had been taken."

The company crossed the Rocky mountains early in August, reached Fort Walla Walla on the 4th of October, assisted in removing valuables from that fort, which burned that night or the next morning, and finally arrived, after the loss of two or three members who changed their destination while en route, in the Sound country. Some of the families remained at the Cowlitz farm over winter and some at Fort Nisqually. It was claimed by them that the company acted in bad faith in the matter of fulfilling its pledges. Whether or not this be true, not many of the families located permanently in the country, and the colonization scheme may be considered a failure.

The honor of having made the initial attempt to colonize northern Oregon in American interests is universally conceded to one Michael T. Simmons, the "Daniel Boone of Washington." Simmons is described as a stalwart Kentuckian, endowed with the splendid physique and indomitable courage for which the sons of that state are famous. Arriving at Vancouver in 1844, he spent most of the winter there, and doubtless learned from the chance expressions of Hudson's Bay men something of the value of the country to the northward. At any rate, he gave up his former intentions of going to southern Oregon, as the company wished him to do, and determined to explore the forests of the north, as the company very much opposed his doing. He is credited with having patriotic as well as personal motives for undertaking this spying-out of the land. He started on his exploring expedition with five companions during the winter of 1844-5, purposing to find or make a pathway to Puget sound. But the inclemencies of the season necessitated his temporary abandonment of the enterprise, and having ascended the Cowlitz river about fifty miles, he returned to Vancouver. In July he set out again with eight companions. Reaching the sound in due season, he made some explorations of its shores in canoes and informed himself of its resources and value. He chose as a site for his colony a picturesque spot near the falls of the Des Chutes river, made a return trip to Vancouver, and soon was back on the sound with James McAllister, Gabriel Jones, David Kindred and George W. Bush and their families, also S. B. Crockett and Jesse Ferguson. Such is the personnel of the first American colony in Washington.

"Not one entering the region at the present

time," wrote the late H. K. Hines, "can form any idea of the difficulty attending the enterprise of these people. The forests of the country were almost impenetrable, and they covered nearly all its space. To open a trail from the Cowlitz river northward was the hard work of weeks, and then to make such an inroad upon the forest as to give any hope of future support for their families was a task that only brave and manly men would dare to undertake. But empire and destiny were in these men's hands and hearts, and they were equal to the work they had undertaken. But as we now think of it, after fifty years, we wonder how these seven men, isolated one hundred and fifty miles from any who could aid them, and surrounded by the savages of Puget sound, who were watching with evil eye the inroads of the whites, succeeded in establishing themselves and their families in this then most inhospitable region. That they did marks them as heroes."

The next year, 1846, added a very few more to the American population of Washington, among them Edward Sylvester, upon whose land claim Olympia was afterward built, and the well-known men, A. B. Robbeson and S. S. Ford. A small number settled in 1847, but these few "were of the same sterling stuff as those who had preceded them and added much to the moral and intellectual fiber of the infant settlement."

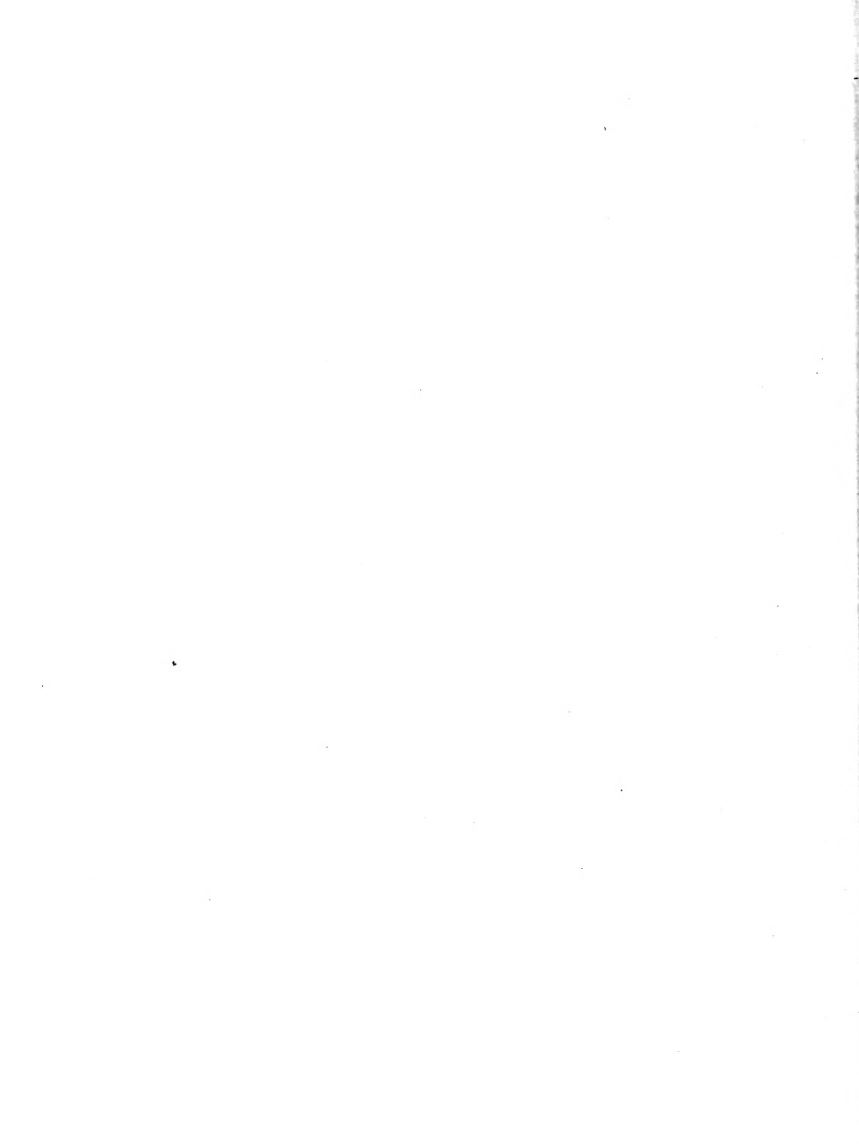
"This year was also signalized," says Hines, "by the erection of a saw-mill at the falls of the Des Chutes, since called Tumwater, on the land claim of M. T. Simmons. A small flouring mill had before been erected at the same place, with buhrs hewn out of some granite rock found on the beach of Budd's inlet, which afforded some unbolted flour as a change from boiled wheat for bread."

A somewhat larger settlement was effected during 1848, many of the new-comers taking claims along the Cowlitz river. One man, Thomas W. Glasgow, attempted settlement on Whidby's island. A few others started to establish homes in his vicinity during the summer, but all were compelled to withdraw, the Indians at a council called by Patkanin, chief of the Snoqualmies, having decided not to allow them to remain on the island. The next two years were years of apparent retrogression rather than progress, for the adult male population was induced away by the discovery of gold in California, leaving none but women and boys to sow and reap, or plan and execute new enterprises. Later, however, the spray from the tidal wave of population attracted to the Golden State by the discovery of the precious metal, spread over Puget sound, bringing activity and progress.

Mr. Simmons, the advance agent of American occupancy, gained further distinction in 1850 by giving inception to American commerce on the



GOVERNOR ISAAC INGALLS STEVENS
(First Governor of Washington Territory).



sound. A brig had reached these waters during the year, having been purchased by several of the sound residents from certain gold seekers from Maine. Simmons bought her, loaded her with piles, and taking these to San Francisco, exchanged them for general merchandise. The goods were exposed for sale in a small building in Smithfield, the town which later became known as Olympia.

"This initial stake of business having been thus successfully set at Olympia," says Hines, "the lines of settlement began to extend from it in every direction. Steilacoom, occupying a point on the sound below Olympia and abreast of the Nisqually plains, was settled and a large business house erected there. Port Townsend was settled by H. C. Wilson. I. N. Ebey, late in the fall of 1850, occupied the claim on Whidby's island, from which Glasgow had been driven by the hostilities of Patkanim, and R. H. Lansdale took a claim at the head of Penn's cove. These were among the first, if not the first, who established themselves above the lower portions of the sound, but they were soon followed by Pettygrove and Hastings. A town was laid out on the west side of Port Townsend bay, called after the bay itself, Port Townsend, and so the year 1850 closed, having registered a somewhat substantial advancement in the country of Puget sound. Still, the settlements were only a frayed and fretted fringe of white on the edge of the dark forests, and darker humanity, of the vast region encompassing the waters of the great inland sea. But the time had come for a more appreciable advance."

The year 1851 brought not a few immigrants who wished to seek their fortunes on the shores of the sound. Of these, some were ambitious to build homes for themselves wherever the agricultural possibilities of the country were greatest and most easily developed; others to find a spot which must eventually become a trade center and become rich through "unearned increment" in the value of their holdings. Among the latter class were C. C. Terry, A. A. and D. T. Denny, W. N. Bell, C. T. Boren, John C. Holgate and John Low, who selected claims on Elliott bay and became prominent in the founding and building of Seattle. It is stated that in four years this town had a population of three hundred.

Contemporaneous with, or within a year or two after the settlement already adverted to, was the settlement of Whidby's island, New Dungeness, Bellingham bay, the north bank of the Columbia river from the Cascade mountains to its mouth, Baker's bay, Shoalwater bay, Gray's harbor and other places. The coal and timber resources of the country began attracting attention at this time, resulting in the building up of immense milling enterprises at different points on the sound.

The ambition of these pioneers to become the founders of a new commonwealth, to add a new star to the American constellation, had co-operated with the natural advantages of the country from the first to induce them into and hold them in the sound basin. That ambition began its struggle for accomplishment as early as the 4th of July, 1851, when J. B. Chapman addressed all those who met in Olympia to celebrate the nation's birthday, upon the subject, "The Future State of Columbia." So great were his enthusiasm and eloquence that they inspired the people to immediate activity. They held a meeting forthwith and decided that a convention should be held at Cowlitz landing, said convention to be composed of delegates from all the election districts north of the Columbia. Its purpose was "to take into careful consideration the peculiar position of the northern portion of the territory, its wants, the best methods of supplying those wants, and the propriety of an early appeal to congress for a division of the territory."

On the day appointed the convention met. It adopted a memorial to congress praying for the division of the territory; for a territorial road from Puget sound over the Cascades to Walla Walla; for a plank road from the mouth of the Cowlitz river to the sound, and that the provisions of the Oregon Land Law should be continued, provided the division prayed for should be granted.

No action was had by congress on the memorial, and enthusiasm for segregation for a time waned. However, it was not suffered to die out entirely, for a paper named the Columbian was established at Olympia with the keeping alive of the new territory project as its main purpose. The first issue of this pioneer publication appeared September 11, 1852.

This journal was successful in compassing the convention of another body of men on organization bent. They met at Monticello, near the mouth of the Cowlitz, and prepared a memorial to congress pleading most eloquently the cause of segregation from Oregon. The efforts of this convention were supplemented by the legislature of Oregon territory, a few members of which, however, favored a project to make the Cascade range the boundary between the territory of Oregon and the territory of Columbia. The scheme of these contemplated the bounding of Oregon, north, south and west, by the British line, the California line and the ocean respectively, and east by Columbia territory, the Cascade range being the boundary line.

But the majority of the representatives and the majority of the people both north and south of the Columbia, favored that river as the line of division. General Lee, Oregon's delegate, brought the matter before congress. That body could not turn a deaf ear to the almost unanimous voice of the people directly affected by the proposed

legislation, and on March 2d, 1853, the territory was organized as prayed for, the name "Washington" being substituted for "Columbia," however. A full quota of officers was appointed for the new territory, namely: Governor, Isaac Ingall Stevens; secretary, C. H. Mason; chief justice, Edward Lander; associate justices, John R. Miller and Victor Monroe; district attorney, J. S. Clendenin; United States marshal, J. Patton Anderson. Miller refused the appointment and O. B. McFadden, of Oregon, became associate justice in his stead. While all of these officers were capable and efficient, the choice for governor was especially felicitous, Stevens being just the man to guide the newly-built ship of state through the stormy seas it was so soon to sail.

Governor Stevens began bestowing blessings upon the new territory long before he reached its borders, for ere he left Washington he obtained charge of the survey of the northern route for the proposed trans-continental railway—one of the first grand schemes of the American government for the subjugation and development of its vast territorial possessions. This circumstance gave to the northern route a zealous, able and well-informed advocate. There can be no doubt that the full and accurate reports of Governor Stevens and his zeal for the route which he believed the most expedient, did more than anything else to fix the general location of the Northern Pacific railroad, and to give to the young commonwealth over which Stevens presided that most potential factor in its subsequent development.

Having arrived at length in the young commonwealth of which he had been called to assume executive control, Governor Stevens at once addressed himself to the mastery of the difficult problems presenting themselves. He found a field of labor presenting a splendid opportunity for the exercise of his extraordinary abilities. Of the conditions as he found them, his son, Hazard, in his excellent life of Washington's first governor, thus writes:

"It was indeed a wild country, untouched by civilization, and a scanty white population, sparsely sprinkled over the immense area, that were awaiting the arrival of Governor Stevens to organize civil government, and shape the destinies of the future. A mere handful of settlers, three thousand nine hundred and sixty-five all told, were widely scattered over western Washington, between the lower Columbia and the straits of Fuca. A small hamlet clustered around the military post at Vancouver. A few settlers were spread widely apart along the Columbia, among whom were Columbia Lancaster, on Lewis river; Seth Catlin, Dr. Nathaniel Ostrander and the Huntingtons about the mouth of the Cowlitz; Alexander S. Abernethy at Oak Point and Judge William Strong at Cathlamet.

Some oystermen in Shoalwater bay were taking shellfish for the San Francisco market. At Cowlitz landing, thirty miles up that river, were extensive prairies, where farms had been cultivated by the Hudson Bay Company, under the name of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, for fifteen years; and here were a few Americans, a number of Scotch and Canadians, former employees of that company, and now looking forward to becoming American citizens and settling down upon their own claims under the Donation Act, which gave three hundred and twenty acres to every settler and as much more to his wife. A score of hardy pioneers had settled upon the scattered prairies between the Cowlitz farms and the sound; among them were John R. Jackson, typical English yeoman, on his prairie ten miles from the Cowlitz; S. S. Saunders, on Saunders bottom, where now stands the town of Chehalis; George Washington, a colored man, on the next prairie, the site of Centralia; Judge Sidney S. Ford, on his prairie on the Chehalis river below the mouth of Skookumchuck creek; W. B. Goodell, B. L. Henness and Stephen Hodgdon on Grand Mound prairie; A. B. Robbeson and W. W. Plumb, on Mound prairie. A number of settlers had taken up the prairies about Olympia, the principal of whom were W. O. Bush, Gabriel Jones, William Rutledge and David Kendrick on Bush prairie; J. N. Low, Andrew J. Chambers, Nathan Eaton, Stephen D. Ruddell and Urban E. Hicks on Chambers' prairie; David J. Chambers on the prairie of his name. James McAlister and William Packwood were on the Nisqually bottom, at the mouth of the river just north of which, on the verge of the Nisqually plains, was situated the Hudson Bay Company post, Fort Nisqually, a parallelogram of log buildings and stockade under charge of Dr. W. F. Tolmie, a warm-hearted and true Scot. Great herds of Spanish cattle, the property of the company, roamed over the Nisqually plains, little cared for and more than half wild, and, it is to be feared, occasionally fell prey to the rifles of hungry American emigrants. Two miles below Olympia, on the east side of the bay, was located a Catholic mission under Fathers Richard and Blanchet, where were a large building, an orchard and a garden. They had made a number of converts among the Indians.

"Towns, each as yet little more than a claim and a name, but each in the hope and firm belief of its founders destined to future greatness, were just started at Steilacoom, by Lafayette Balch; at Seattle, by Dr. E. S. Maynard, H. L. Yesler and the Denny's; at Port Townsend, by F. W. Pettygrove and L. B. Hastings, and at Bellingham bay, by Henry Roder and Edward Eldridge.

"Save the muddy track from the Cowlitz to the Olympia and thence to Steilacoom, and a few local trails, roads there were none. Communi-

cation was chiefly by water, almost wholly in canoes manned by Indians. The monthly steamer from San Francisco and a little river steambot plying daily between Vancouver and Portland alone vexed with their keels the mighty Columbia; while it was not until the next year that reckless, harum-scarum Captain Jack Scranton ran the Major Tompkins, a small black steamer, once a week around the sound, and had no rival. Here was this great wooded country without roads, the unrivaled waterways without steamers, the adventurous, vigorous, white population without laws, numerous tribes of Indians without treaties, and the Hudson's Bay Company's rights and possessions without settlement. To add to the difficulties and confusion of the situation, congress, by the Donation acts, held out a standing invitation to the American settlers to seize and settle upon any land, surveyed or unsurveyed, without waiting to extinguish the Indian title or define the lands guaranteed by solemn treaty to the foreign company, and already the Indians and the Hudson's Bay Company were growing more and more restless and indignant at the encroachments of the pushing settlers upon their choice spots. Truly, a situation fraught with difficulties and dangers, where everything was to be done and nothing yet begun.

"It is a great but common mistake to suppose that the early American settlers of Washington were a set of lawless, rough and ignorant borderers. In fact they compare favorably with the early settlers of any of the states. As a rule they were men of more than average force of character, vigorous, honest, intelligent, law-abiding and patriotic—men who had brought their families to carve out homes in the wilderness, and many of them men of education and of standing in their former abodes. Among them could be found the best blood of New England, the sturdy and kindly yeomanry of Virginia and Kentucky, and men from all the states of the middle west from Ohio to Arkansas. Most of them had slowly wended their way across the great plains, overcoming every obstacle and suffering untold privation; others had come by sea around Cape Horn, or across the isthmus. They were all true Americans, patriotic and brave, and filled with sanguine hope of, and firm faith in, the future growth and greatness of the new country which they had come to make blossom like the rose."

Governor Stevens, in the proclamation by which he gave inception to the work of organizing the territory, designated January 30, 1854, as the day for electing a delegate to congress and a local legislature. Columbia Lancaster was the choice of the people for the difficult task of representing the young commonwealth in Washington. The legislature chosen at the same time convened, pursuant to the governor's proclamation, on the

27th of February ensuing, and proceeded to transact such business and enact such laws as were necessary to put the territory on fairly sound footing. The message of the governor was an able and statesmanlike paper. It gave a glowing description of the undeveloped resources and commercial importance of the territory; referred to the unfortunate status of the public lands, arising out of the fact that Indian titles had not yet been extinguished, and advised the memorializing of congress concerning the construction of needed public highways, the surveying of lands, certain amendments to the land law, the early settlement of the San Juan dispute and the extinguishment of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies' titles to certain lands claimed by them under the Treaty of Limits. The message also called the attention of the legislature to the necessity of providing a public school system and an efficient militia organization.

Soon after the adjournment of the legislature, which acted in harmony with the foregoing suggestions from the executive, Governor Stevens set out for Washington city that he might report in person on the survey of the northern route and press upon the attention of congress certain matters relating to Indian affairs, the northern boundary and the quieting of the government title to lands. He, with the help of Lancaster and Delegate Lane, of Oregon, secured "an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for the construction of what was known as the Mullan road from the Great Falls of the Missouri via Coeur d'Alene lake to Walla Walla; of twenty-five thousand dollars for the construction of a military road from the dalles of the Columbia to Fort Vancouver; of thirty thousand dollars for a road from Fort Vancouver to Fort Steilacoom; and eighty-nine thousand dollars for lighthouses at various points on the coast. Liberal provision was made for the Indian service, in which was included the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to enable Governor Stevens to treat with the Blackfeet and other tribes in the north and east portions of the territory."

Governor Stevens lost no time after his return to Washington territory, in using the funds and authority bestowed on him for the purpose of accomplishing one of the main features of his Indian policy—the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands. Without pausing to narrate the story of his negotiations with the Sound tribes, let us follow him in his trips to the Walla Walla valley, undertaken for the purpose of inducing, if possible, the vigorous and independent tribes of the interior to treat. He had sent runners to these various bands, apprising them of the intended council and inviting all to be present. At the suggestion of Kamiakin, head chief of the Yakimas, a spot in the Walla Walla valley, which had been used by the Indians as a council ground

from time immemorial, was chosen as the site of this conference also.

Early in May the governor set out for the appointed rendezvous. At The Dalles he found General Joel Palmer, who was to represent Oregon in the negotiations, awaiting him. The general was faithless of a successful issue of the undertaking. "So doubtful," wrote Governor Stevens, in his diary, "did General Palmer consider the whole matter of the council, that it was only the circumstance of a military force being despatched which determined him to send to the treaty ground presents to the Indians. He stated to me that he had concluded to send up no goods; but, the escort having been ordered, he would send up his goods. At this time the Oregon officers expected little from the council, and evidently believed that the whole thing was premature and ill-advised."

The escort referred to was sent by Major G. J. Rains, and consisted of a detachment of forty soldiers under Lieutenant Archibald Gracie. With the command was Lawrence Kip, whose diary presents an interesting account of the external and some of the internal happenings of this strange convention in the wilderness.

Stevens reached the council grounds May 21st. Two days later came Lieutenant Gracie with his soldiers. At that time no Indians were in sight, but the next day came the Nez Perces, rushing to the rendezvous with impetuous speed, decked out in gorgeous attire and riding ponies painted and caparisoned in accord with their savage notions of style. Upon their arrival and appearance, Kip thus comments in his diary:

Thursday, May 24th. This has been an exceedingly interesting day, as about twenty-five hundred of the Nez Perce tribe have arrived. It was our first specimen of this prairie chivalry, and it certainly realized all our conceptions of these wild warriors of the plains. Their coming was announced about ten o'clock, and going out on the plains to where a flagstaff had been erected, we saw them approaching on horseback in one long line. They were almost entirely naked, gaudily painted and decorated with their wild trappings. Their plumes fluttered about them, while below, skins and trinkets of all kinds of fantastic embellishments flaunted in the sunshine. Trained from early childhood, almost to live upon horseback, they sat upon their fine animals as if they were centaurs. Their horses, too, were arrayed in the most glaring finery. They were painted with such colors as formed the greatest contrast; the white being smeared with crimson in fantastic figures, and the dark colored streaked with white clay. Beads and fringes of gaudy colors were hanging from the bridles, while the plumes of eagle feathers interwoven with the mane and tail, fluttered as the breeze swept over them, and completed their wild and fantastic appearance.

When about a mile distant they halted, and half a dozen chiefs rode forward and were introduced to Governor Stevens and General Palmer, in order of their rank. Then on came the rest of the wild horsemen in single file, clashing their shields, singing and beating their drums as they marched past us. Then they formed a circle and dashed around us, while our little group stood there, the center of their wild evolutions. They would gallop up as if about to make a charge, then wheel round and round,

sounding their loud whoops until they had apparently worked themselves up into an intense excitement. Then some score or two dismounted, and forming a ring, danced for about twenty minutes, while those surrounding them beat time on their drums. After these performances, more than twenty of the chiefs went over to the tent of Governor Stevens, where they sat for some time, smoking the pipe of peace, in token of good fellowship, and then returned to their camping ground.

Saturday, May 26th, came the Cayuses, about three hundred in number, according to Kip. "They came in whooping and singing in the Indian fashion, and after circling round the camp of the Nez Perces two or three times, they retired to form their own at some little distance." Next day being Sunday, a religious meeting was held by the Nez Perces, Timothy preaching. Stevens attended. "Timothy," observed he, "has a natural and graceful delivery, and his words were repeated by a prompter. The Nez Perces have evidently profited much from the labors of Mr. Spalding, who was with them ten years, and their whole deportment throughout the service was devout."

Monday, March 28th, the governor sent A. J. Bolon to meet the Yakimas, and from this emissary, who soon returned, he learned that Peo-peo-mox-mox was professedly friendly. That chief, together with Kamiakin and two sub-chiefs of the Yakimas, with a following of their men, soon came up and shook hands cordially with the commissioners, refusing, however, to receive tobacco from the whites.

At two o'clock on the following afternoon the council opened, but nothing was done further than to organize and swear in the interpreters. The council convened again on the 30th at one p. m. "It was a striking scene," wrote Kip. "Directly in front of Governor Stevens' tent, a small arbor had been erected, in which, at a table, sat several of his party taking notes of everything said. In front of the arbor on a bench sat Governor Stevens and General Palmer, and before them, in the open air, in concentric semi-circles were arranged the Indians, the chiefs in the front ranks in the order of their dignity, while the background was filled with women and children. The Indians sat on the ground (in their own words), 'reposing on the bosom of their great mother.' There were probably one thousand present at a time. After smoking for half an hour (a ceremony which with them precedes all business), the council was opened by a short address by General Palmer. Governor Stevens then rose and made a long speech, setting forth the object of the council and what was desired of them. As he finished each sentence, the interpreter repeated it to two of the Indians who announced it in a loud voice to the rest—one in the Nez Perce and the other in the Walla Walla language. This process necessarily caused business to move slowly."

In such tedious manner the patient and painstaking Stevens explained the treaties he wished the Indians to sign, clause by clause and item by item. At this stage of the negotiations the commissioners contemplated two reservations—one in the Nez Perce country for the Nez Percés, Walla Wallas, Cayuses, Umatillas and Spokanes; one on Yakima river for the Yakimas, Palouses, Klickitans and other bands. Two days were consumed by the long speeches of the commissioners upon the various provisions of the treaty and the price offered by the government. The third (Friday) was at the request of Young Chief, given up for a holiday, but the Indians who theretofore had indulged freely, every evening after adjournment of the council in sports of all kinds, remained quiet all that day, no doubt deliberating upon the proposals of the commissioners, and in the case of the Cayuses at least, planning mischief.

The next day they met as usual. After some further talk upon the treaties, the commissioners urged the Indians to speak their minds freely, and some short speeches were made in opposition to parting with the lands. The speech of Peop-mox-mox was especially noteworthy as a sarcastic arraignment of the whites, a delicate intimation of his distrust of the commissioners and an expression of reluctance to accept goods in payment for the earth.

That evening, Lawyer, head chief of the Nez Percés, came to Governor Stevens with information of a vile plot and a suggestion as to how it should be averted. Having become suspicious that mischief was brewing in the camp of the Cayuses, he sent a spy to discover their plot, and by this means found that for several nights the Cayuses had been considering the advisability of falling upon and massacring all the whites on the council ground. They had, on the day Young Chief had secured for a holiday, definitely determined to strike as soon as the consent of the Yakimas and Walla Wallas could be obtained. The massacre was to form the initial blow of a war of extermination against the white race, the second act of hostility planned being the surprise and capture of the post at The Dalles. "I will come with my family," said Lawyer, "and pitch my lodge in the midst of your camp, that those Cayuses may see that you and your party are under the protection of the head chief of the Nez Percés." By so doing, Lawyer averted the danger to Stevens, his party and guard, for the treacherous plotters were well aware that an attack on the whites could hardly be made without the killing of one or more of the Nez Perce defenders, and a consequent war with that numerous and powerful tribe. Having quietly caused the arms of the whites to be put in readiness against a possible attack, Governor Stevens proceeded with his council. Monday, June 30th, was consumed for

the most part in Indian speech-making, but during the next two days the commissioners were again the principal orators. Steachus, the friendly Cayuse, in a short speech, declared his unwillingness to be removed wholly from his own country, and stated that his heart was in one of three places—the Grand Ronde, the Touchet and the Tucanon.

As affording a glimpse of the inner workings of the council, Kip's report of the proceedings of Thursday, June 7th, is here reproduced:

Thursday, June 7th. Mr. McKay took breakfast with us. He is the son of the old Indian hunter so often mentioned in Irving's "Astoria," and whose name is identified with pioneer life in this region. The council met to-day at twelve, and I went into the arbor, and taking my seat at the reporter's table, wrote some of the speeches delivered. There is, of course, in those of the Indians, too much repetition to give them fully, but a few extracts may show the manner in which those wearisome meetings were conducted day after day.

Governor Stevens.—"My brothers, we expect to have your hearts to-day. Let us have your hearts straight out."

Lawyer, the old Nez Perce chief.—"The first part of his speech was historical, relating to the discovery of this country by the Spaniards, which is a favorite topic with the Indian orators. In course of it he thus narrates the story of Columbus and the egg, which he had heard from some of the missionaries:

"One of the head of the court said, 'I knew there was such a country.' Columbus, who had discovered it, said, 'Can you make an egg stand on its end?' He tried to make the egg stand, but could not do it. He did not understand how. It fell over. Columbus then showed them all that he could make it stand. He sat it down and it stood. He knew how, and after they saw it done, they could do it."

He thus described the manner in which the tribes of the east receded at the approach of the whites:

"The red man traveled away farther, and from that time they kept traveling away further, as the white people came up with them. And this man's people (pointing to a Delaware Indian who was one of the interpreters) are from that people. They have come on from the Great Lake, where the sun rises, until they are near us now at the setting sun. And from that country, somewhere from the center, came Lewis and Clarke, and that is the way the white people traveled, and came on here to my forefathers. They passed through our country, they became acquainted with our country and all our streams, and our forefathers used them well, as well as they could, and from the time of Columbus, from the time of Lewis and Clarke, we have known you, my friends; we poor people have known you as brothers."

He concluded by expressing his approval of the treaty, only urging that the whites should act toward them in good faith.

Governor Stevens.—"We have now the hearts of the Nez Percés through their chief. Their hearts and our hearts are one. We want the hearts of the other tribes through their chiefs."

Young Chief, of the Cayuses.—(He was evidently opposed to the treaty, but grounded his objections on two arguments. The first was, they had no right to sell the ground which God had given for their support unless for some good reason.) "I wonder if the ground has anything to say. I wonder if the ground is listening to what is said. I wonder if the ground would come alive and what is on it. Though I hear what the ground says. The ground says, 'It is the Great Spirit that placed me here. The Great Spirit tells me to take care of the Indians, to feed them aright. The Great Spirit appointed the roots to feed the Indians on.' The water says the same thing. 'The Great Spirit directs me. Feed the Indians well.' The grass

says the same thing. 'Feed the horses and cattle.' The ground, water and grass say. 'The Great Spirit has given us our names. We have these names and hold these names. Neither the Indians nor whites have a right to change these names.' The ground says, 'The Great Spirit has placed me here to produce all that grows on me, trees and fruit.' The same way the ground says, 'It was from me man was made.' The Great Spirit, in placing men on the earth, desired them to take good care of the ground and to do each other no harm. The Great Spirit said, 'You Indians who take care of certain portions of the country should not trade it off except you get a fair price.' "

The other argument was that he could not understand clearly what they were to receive.

"The Indians are blind. This is the reason we do not see the country well. Lawyer sees clear. This is the reason why I don't know anything about this country. I do not see the offer you have made to us yet. If I had the money in my hand I should see. I am, as it were, blind. I am blind and ignorant. I have a heart, but cannot say much. This is the reason why the chiefs do not understand each other right and stand apart. Although I see your offer before me, I do not understand it and I do not yet take it. I walk as it were in the dark, and cannot therefore take hold of what I do not see. Lawyer sees and he takes hold. When I come to understand your propositions I will take hold. I do not know when. This is all I have to say."

Five Crows, of the Walla Wallas.—"I will speak a few words. My heart is the same as Young Chief's."

General Palmer.—"We know no chief among the Walla Wallas but Peo-peo-mox-mox. If he has anything to say we will be pleased to hear it."

Peo-peo-mox-mox.—"I do not know what is straight. I do not see the offer you have made to the Indians. I never saw these things which are offered by my great father. My heart cried when you first spoke to me. I felt as if I was blown away like a feather. Let your heart be, to separate as we are and appoint some other time. We shall have no bad minds. Stop the whites from coming up here until we have this talk. Let them not bring their axes through our country, we will have nothing to say to them, provided they do not build houses on our lands. Now I wish to speak about Lawyer. I think he has given his lands. That is what I think from his words. I request another meeting. It is not in one meeting only that we can come to a decision. If you come again with a friendly message from our great father, I shall see you again at this place. To-morrow I shall see you again, and to-morrow evening I shall go home. This is all I have to say."

General Palmer.—"I want to say a few words to these people, but before I do, if Kamiakin wants to speak, I would be glad to hear him."

Kamiakin, Yakima chief.—"I have nothing to say."

General Palmer.—"I would inquire whether Peo-peo-mox-mox or Young Chief has spoken for the Umatillas. I wish to know further, whether the Umatillas are of the same heart."

Owhi, Umatilla chief.—"We are together and the Great Spirit hears all that we say to-day. The Great Spirit gave us the land and measured the land to us this is the reason I am afraid to say anything about the land. I am afraid of the laws of the Great Spirit. This is the reason of my heart being sad. This is the reason I cannot give you an answer. I am afraid of the Great Spirit. Shall I steal this land and sell it or what shall I do? This is the reason why my heart is sad. The Great Spirit made our friends, but the Great Spirit made our bodies from the earth, as if they were different from the whites. What shall I do? Shall I give the land which is a part of my body and leave myself poor and destitute? Shall I say I will give you my lands? I cannot say so. I am afraid of the Great Spirit. I love my life. The reason why I do not give my land away is, I am afraid I will be sent to hell. I love my friends. I love my life. This is the reason why I do not give my land away. I have one word

more to say. My people are far away. They do not know your words. This is the reason I cannot give you an answer. I show you my heart. This is all I have to say."

Governor Stevens.—"How will Kamiakin of Schoom speak?"

Kamiakin.—"What have I to be talking about?"

General Palmer.—"We have listened and heard our chiefs speak. The hearts of the Nez Perces and ours are one. The Cayuses, the Walla Wallas and the other tribes say they do not understand us. We were in hopes we should have but one heart. Why should we have more than one heart? Young Chief says he does not know what we propose to him. Peo-peo-mox-mox says the same. Can we bring these saw-mills and these grist-mills on our backs to show these people? Can we bring these blacksmith shops, these wagons and tents on our backs to show them at this time? Can we cause fields of wheat and corn to spring up in a day that we may see them? Can we build these schoolhouses and these dwellings in a day? Can we bring all the money that these things will cost, that they may see it? It would be more than all the horses of any one of these tribes could carry. It takes time to do these things. We come first to see you and make a bargain. We brought but few goods with us. But whatever we promise to give you, you will get."

"How long will these people remain blind? We come to try to open their eyes. They refuse the light. I have a wife and children. My brother here has the same. I have a good house, fields of wheat, potatoes and peas. Why should I wish to leave them and come so far to see you? It was to try to do you good, but you throw it away. Why is it that you do so? We all sometimes do wrong. Sometimes because our hearts are bad, and sometimes because we have had counsel. Your people have sometimes done wrong. Our hearts have cried. Our hearts still cry. But if you will try to do right, we will try to forget it. How long will you listen to this bad counsel and refuse to receive the light? I, too, like the ground where I was born. I left it because it was for my good. I have come a long way. We ask you to go but a short distance. We do not come to steal your land. We pay you more than it is worth. There is the Umatilla valley, that affords a little good land between two streams and all around it is a parched up plain. What is it worth to you? What is it worth to us? Not half what we have offered you for it. Why do we offer so much? Because our great father told us to take care of this red people. We come to you with his message to try to do you good," etc., etc.

These extracts will give a specimen of the kind of "talk" which went on day after day. All but the Nez Perces were evidently disinclined to the treaty, and it was melancholy to see their reluctance to abandon the old hunting grounds of their fathers and their impotent struggle against the overpowering influences of the whites. The meeting closed to-day with an affecting speech by Governor Stevens, addressed to the chiefs who had argued against the treaty. I give it in part:

"I must say a few words. My brother and I have talked straight. Have all of you talked straight? Lawyer has and his people have, and their business will be finished to-morrow. Young Chief says he is blind and does not understand. What is it that he wants? Steachus says his heart is in one of these places—the Grand Ronde, the Touchet and the Tucanon. Where is the heart of Young Chief? Peo-peo-mox-mox cannot be wafed off like a feather. Does he prefer the Yakima to the Nez Perce reservation? We have asked him before. We ask him now. Where is his heart? Kamiakin, the great chief of the Yakimas, has not spoken at all; his people have no voice here to-day. He is not ashamed to speak? He is not afraid to speak? Then speak out. Owhi is afraid to, lest God be angry at his selling his land. Owhi, my brother, I do not think God will be angry with you if you do your best for yourself and your children. Ask yourself this question to-night: Will not God be angry with me if I neglect this opportunity to do them good? But Owhi

says his people are not here. Why, then, did he tell us, come hear our talk? I do not want to be ashamed of him. Owhi has the heart of his people. We expect him to speak out. We expect to hear from Kamiakin and from Schoom. The treaty will have to be drawn up to-night. You can see it to-morrow. The Nez Perces must not be put off any longer. This business must be despatched. I hope that all the other hearts and our hearts will agree. They have asked us to speak straight. We have spoken straight. We have asked you to speak straight; but we have yet to hear from you."

The council then adjourned till six o'clock. In the evening I rode over as usual to the Nez Perces camp and found many of them playing cards in their lodges. They are the most inveterate gamblers, and a warrior will sometimes stake on successive games, his arms and horses and even his wives, so that in a single night he is reduced to a state of primitive poverty and obliged to trust to charity to be remounted for a hunt. In the other camps everything seemed to be in violent confusion. The Cayuse and other tribes were very much incensed against the Nez Perces for agreeing to the terms of the treaty, but fortunately for them, and probably for us, the Nez Perces are as numerous as the others united.

Perceiving that the only hope of overcoming the opposition of the recusant Indians lay in acting upon the suggestion of Steachus, the commissioners decided to offer a third reservation for the Cayuses, Umatillas and Walla Wallas in their own country. The offer was made in council Friday, June 8th, and explained in a lengthy speech by General Palmer. Some other concessions of less moment were also made to the Indians, and the result was quite satisfactory. All the chiefs gave their assent to the treaties as modified, except Kamiakin, who had maintained an attitude of sullen silence throughout the entire council and still obstinately refused to give the commissioners the slightest encouragement.

Just at the moment when the hopes of Stevens and Palmer were at their height and a successful termination of the business in hand seemed visible in the near prospect, a new element of difficulty was brought into the negotiations. A small party was seen approaching with much pomp and circumstance, painted, armed, singing a war song and flourishing at the end of a pole a horrible trophy of a recent combat. The leader was found to be none other than Looking Glass, war chief of the Nez Perces, who had long been absent in the buffalo country. He was not effusive in his greeting of the friends that gathered round him, and soon manifested his anger at their doings in a fierce little speech delivered from the saddle. "My people," said he, "what have you done? While I was gone you have sold my country. I have come home and there is not left for me a place on which to pitch my lodge. Go home to your lodges. I will talk with you."

Next day in council, the evil influence of this pettish old man was keenly felt. After Stevens had again explained the proposed treaties for his especial benefit, he made a violent speech against the sale of the lands. The Cayuses, ready to withdraw their assent, strongly supported him.

So emphatic were their and his assertions that he (Looking Glass) was head chief of the Nez Perces, that Lawyer, apparently angry, abruptly left the council and retired to his lodge.

After adjournment the Nez Perces convened in their camp and held a council among themselves. The Cayuses did likewise. An exciting debate was indulged in in the former camp, and their council waxed warm, but in its outcome Lawyer was confirmed as head chief and Looking Glass was declared to be second in authority. A paper was prepared and sent to General Stevens affirming that the faith of the Nez Perces had been pledged and the treaty must be signed.

Peo-peo-mox-mox and Kamiakin had signed their respective treaties at the close of the council session of June 9th. Stevens states that the latter was no doubt influenced by the former to do so, but subsequent events go to show that both signed the treaty as an act of treachery, their purpose being to create in the breasts of the whites a feeling of security, while they were perfecting their Indian confederacy for a fell swoop upon the hated race. Little remained to be done except to secure the signatures of the Cayuses and Nez Perces, and when council convened on Monday, June 11th, Governor Stevens said simply: "We meet for the last time. Your words are pledged to sign the treaty. The tribes have spoken through their head chiefs, Joseph, Red Wolf, the Eagle, Ipsemaleecon, all declaring Lawyer was the head chief. I call upon Lawyer to sign first." Lawyer did so, then Looking Glass, then Joseph and finally the signatures were obtained of all the subchiefs and principal men of both tribes, after which presents were made to the different bands.

"Thus ended in a most satisfactory manner," says Governor Stevens' journal, "this great council, prolonged through so many days—a council which, in the number of Indians assembled and the different tribes, old difficulties and troubles between them and the whites, a deep-seated dislike to and determination against giving up their lands and the great importance, nay, absolute necessity, of opening this land by treaty to occupation by the whites, that bloodshed and the enormous expense of Indian wars might be avoided, and in its general issuance and difficulty, has never been equalled by any council held with the Indian tribes of the United States.

"It was so considered by all present, and a final relief from the intense anxiety and vexation of the last month was especially grateful to all concerned."

The treaties negotiated as the result of the great Walla Walla council of 1855 provided for the surrender by the Yakimas of an area some twenty-nine thousand square miles in extent, being substantially that embraced in Chelan, Yakima, Kittitas, Franklin and Adams, with

large portions of Douglas and Klickitat counties. From it, however, was to be excepted and reserved the princely domain known as the Yakima reservation. The Nez Perces relinquished the territory out of which were formed in large part the counties of Whitman, Garfield, Columbia and Asotin, in Washington; Union and Wallowa, in Oregon, and Washington, Nez Perces and Idaho, in Idaho, retaining therefrom a very large reservation. This included not only the Nez Perce reserve as it was prior to its opening a few years ago, but in addition large tracts between the Alpowa and Snake rivers and the Wallowa valley. That the Wallowa was originally included in the reservation was due to old Chief Joseph, and the surrender of it in 1863, against the wishes and advice of Chief Joseph, Jr., was one of the principal causes of the Nez Perce war in 1877. The Umatillas, Cayuses and Walla Walla, by their treaty, gave up the territory embraced substantially in Walla Walla county, in Washington; Umatilla and Morrow counties, Oregon, also parts of Union and Gilliam counties in the latter state. Their original reservation was but little larger than that now known as the Umatilla reserve.

For the whole vast area ceded, the Indians were to receive about six hundred and fifty

thousand dollars, of which two hundred thousand dollars were to be paid the Yakimas in the form of annuities, with salaries for the head chiefs of five hundred dollars per annum for twenty years, and some special concessions in the way of houses, implements, tools, etc. The compensation of the Nez Perces was the same. The Umatillas, Cayuses and Walla Wallas were to receive one hundred thousand dollars; each of the head chiefs to have an annuity of five hundred dollars for twenty years, and special compensation in the form of houses, tools, etc. Peo-peo-mox-mox, who was wily enough to drive a hard bargain, was granted the privilege of drawing his salary at once without waiting for the treaties to be formally ratified, and was given special concessions in the form of a yearly salary of one hundred dollars with a house and five acres of land for his son; also three yoke of oxen, three yokes and chains, one wagon, two plows, twelve hoes, twelve axes, two shovels, a saddle and bridle, a set of wagon harness and a set of plow harness. Thus for a mere pittance, in comparison with its present value, was secured from the Indians their possessory right to a large portion of eastern Oregon and Washington and northern Idaho, a region rich in wealth already acquired and still richer in its possibilities.

CHAPTER IX.

THE YAKIMA WAR.

The Walla Walla council successfully terminated, Governor Stevens passed on to the north and east to continue the same kind of negotiations. He had not long departed before the great Yakima war burst suddenly over the Columbia plains; and to regions as far remote as Puget sound, Walla Walla and Rogue river, the horrors of war were simultaneously brought. The country was face to face with a widespread conspiracy to overthrow white occupancy and re-establish the uninterrupted reign of Indian barbarism over the entire Northwest.

This was the primary cause and purpose of that widespread and pervading outbreak. "While," says Evans, "many causes might be suggested as affecting the Indian mind and provoking hostility to American occupancy of the country; while it was precipitated by the perfidy of Indians who just before had joined in

treaties to allure the white race into a belief in their security; while those very Indians went to that council to begin war there by the murder of the commissioners—yet that war, so far as the Indians were concerned, was made on their part, not because of any personal outrages committed by the whites, not because of any injustice sought to be inflicted by virtue of those treaties, not because the terms of the treaties were unsatisfactory, but solely because it was the Indian purpose to exterminate the white settlement, to force the white race to abandon the territory. That war on the part of the Indians is perhaps sanctioned by what may be called patriotism. If merit it had, then is that merit obliterated by the perfidious cruelty which marked its declaration and commencement by them. On the part of the people and authorities of the territory, the Oregon-Washington Indian war resulted from

repeated and unprovoked outrages which were committed by savages upon unoffending and defenseless white men, women and children.

* * * * * In no respect were any citizens of those territories the aggressors. No act of their citizens nor of their officials provoked hostilities. There was no cause of complaint by the Indians, nor were they afforded a shadow of justification for that outbreak of perfidy and hate during the summer and fall of 1855. The only offense of the Oregon-Washington pioneers in the Indian estimation was that as American citizens they were in the country. That presence, lawful in itself, was to the Indians a standing menace that others of that race would follow them. The war was initiated by the native population to discourage immigration or American occupancy. Forced upon our people, it was prosecuted by them solely to hold the country for our race, to protect the settlements, and to effect a peace which would be lasting and enable the white population then in the country, and those who should come thereafter, to remain in safety. This conflict, so unexpected to the American settlers and for which they were so ill prepared, may have been hastened by the negotiating of the treaties and the events which so quickly followed—events which could not have been anticipated by any, either Indian or white, who participated in these negotiations. In no sense, however, were these treaties the cause of those hostile feelings which brought about the war."

The argumentative tone of the foregoing quotation was inspired by the persistent efforts of the United States army officials, with Major-General Wool, chief in command of the Department of the Pacific, at their head, to make Governor Stevens and the citizens of Oregon and Washington in some way responsible for the war. General Wool lost no opportunity to slander the people of the two territories and it has been stated that in the prosecution of the war, he proved himself a more bitter enemy of Oregon and Washington than any of the Indian savages in arms. The enmity between the general and Governor Stevens is unsurpassed for venom in the annals of the Northwest.

Just prior to the outbreak of the war an event occurred which brought joy to many hearts. A discovery of gold was reported to have been made in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Colville and not a little excitement had been aroused in consequence. It was hoped that this would cause the long-looked-for large immigration of people into the territory and its more complete settlement and subjugation. Instead, it furnished the immediate occasion for the melancholy war, which did so much to retard development and delay settlement. The young commonwealth was fated to pass through a period of trials, dissimilar in many respects to that experienced by Oregon in the dark days of the Cayuse

war, yet similar in that it stirred the hearts of the people to their most profound depths and tried their metal as with fire.

So great was the feeling of security engendered by the successful negotiation of the treaties at Walla Walla—treaties which incorporated as one of their provisions pledges of good will on the part of the Indians toward the white race—that persons traveling from Puget sound to the Colville gold fields hesitated not to pass through the Indian country singly or in small squads, ill equipped to repel attack. Soon rumors reached the settlements that many such had been murdered by Indians, and that the Yakimas had taken an attitude of hostility toward white men. The rumors in the cases of Mattice, Jamison, Walker, Eaton, Cummings, Huffman, Fanjoy and others being partially confirmed, Sub-agent Andrew J. Bolon, then en route to the Spokane country to meet Governor Stevens, turned aside into the Yakima country to ascertain from Kamiakin himself the truth or falsity of the statements. He never returned to tell the story of his adventures, and as no white man accompanied him, only Indian evidence could be obtained as to what transpired. According to this the chief received Bolon in a haughty and insolent manner, whereupon the sub-agent made some threats. Kamiakin must have been deeply angered, for it is said he directed that Bolon should be killed. At any rate the sub-agent was murdered in a perfidious and brutal manner, by a son of Owhi, half brother of Kamiakin. Bolon's horse was also killed and the bodies of both were burned.

When the news of this melancholy event became known to the whites, Acting-Governor Mason, of Washington territory, made a requisition upon the military for a force to protect the route of the returning Colville miners. Major Rains, in charge at Vancouver, ordered Brevet-Major G. O. Haller, with one hundred men and a howitzer, to proceed from The Dalles into the Yakima country, there to co-operate with fifty men under Lieutenant W. A. Slaughter, for the purpose of inquiring into the difficulties. The Indians were abundantly prepared to meet him, not in council but on the battle-field. Ever since the signing of the Walla Walla treaty, the Yakimas had thought of nothing but war. The organizers of the hostile confederacy had steadily pointed out to those inclined to be peaceable that for fifteen years the whites had been pouring through their country into the Willamette; that their purpose not only to hold the country but to keep open the routes of travel for more to follow was plainly manifest; that a settlement in the Colville country and an open road thereto was an entering wedge by which the whites would gain possession of the interior, and that if anything was to be done to prevent white supremacy and the total subjugation of the

Indian race, it must be done quickly. In confirmation of their statements that the whites were determined to keep open the route by which should come uncounted hordes of their race, they pointed to the fact that but recently United States troops had passed through their country going to the Snake river with intent to protect the immigrant road from Fort Hall westward. A horrible massacre had taken place there during August, 1854, in which all the members of an immigrant train, except one boy, were murdered and outraged in the most brutal manner, one woman being compelled to witness the torturing of her children over a slow fire. To prevent the recurrence of such acts, Major Haller had gone in May, 1855, to the scene of the carnival of slaughter. This natural and praiseworthy act had furnished the Indian demagogues with an effective argument in their philippics against the white race. And indeed, though he succeeded in his expedition, capturing and hanging many of the perpetrators of this horrible crime, the Indian orators did not hesitate to publish assiduously a rumor to the effect that he had been cut off by the Snakes and his men all killed. By such false reports and appeals to their jealousy and prejudices, the Yakimas were wrought up to the fighting point and made ready to bear their part in the general outbreak. Similar arguments were used to inspire other Indians from California's northern boundary to the British line with similar passions, and a like eagerness to engage in acts of hostility.

Thus it came to pass that Haller with his handful of men met a determined foe, well equipped for battle. Leaving The Dalles on October 3, 1855, he fell in with the enemy three days later. The Indians were defeated in the first engagement, but on Sunday, the 7th, completely turned the tables upon the whites, who were surrounded by a large and constantly increasing force of Indians. These were kept off by bayonet charges until nightfall, when a retreat back to The Dalles was decided upon. A running fight was maintained during the next day, but that night the Indians suffered a repulse, after which the whites were permitted to complete their journey without further molestation. The fighting on the retreat was all done by the advance guard, the rear guard having taken another trail, by which it reached The Dalles in safety. The loss on the expedition was five killed and seventeen wounded, though much property had to be abandoned or destroyed. Lieutenant Slaughter, as soon as he became aware of the defeat of Haller, prudently recrossed the Cascades to the White river country.

Under date of October 12th, 1855, United States Indian Agent Olney wrote from Walla Walla to Governor Curry, of Oregon, as follows:

"I beg to draw your attention to the fact that all the Indians north and south of the Columbia,

this side of the Nez Perces and Spokanes, have either commenced open hostilities upon the whites, or are concentrating their forces for that purpose. I just arrived at this place this morning from The Dalles, and find the most alarming state of affairs as to the friendly relations heretofore existing between the Americans and the Walla Wallas, Palouses, Umatillas and Cayuses. I am doing all in my power to check the gathering storm; but I fear nothing but a large military force will do any good towards keeping them in check. The regular force now in the country I do not consider sufficient for the protection of the settlers and the chastisement of the Indians. One thousand volunteers should be raised immediately and sent into this part of Oregon and Washington territories. Delay is ruinous. Decisive steps must be immediately taken. They must be humbled; and in all conscience send a force that can do it effectually and without delay. These Indians must be taught our power. The winter is the very time to do it."

It would seem that Major Rains took the same view of the emergency and of the inadequacy of the regular force to meet it as did Mr. Olney, for he called upon Acting-Governor Mason, of Washington territory, for two companies of volunteers, and upon Governor Curry, of Oregon, for four. Both the Washington companies, when organized, were mustered into the service of the United States, though it was understood that one of them should be sent upon the mission for which it was raised, namely, the relief of Governor Stevens. The Oregon governor refused to have the men who volunteered in response to his call mustered into the regular service, so the identity of the Oregon volunteers was maintained throughout the war, though their leaders at all times expressed a willingness to act in harmony with the United States troops for the vigorous prosecution of aggressive warfare.

October 30th Major Rains set out from The Dalles with a force of three hundred and fifty regulars. November 1st Colonel Nesmith followed with a force which a few days later was increased to five hundred and fifty-three men. The experiences of both regulars and volunteers up to November 12th, when both were in camp at the Ahtanum mission, were summarized thus in a despatch of that date from Major Rains to Governor Mason:

"Here we are without a battle, except a skirmish four days since with some forty Indians who defied us as we approached the Yakima river. We thought it was the prelude to the big battle with the whole of their force, and forded the stream to an island with our mounted troops, eighteen dragoons and eight prisoners. Here we commenced the action, firing on the enemy, and ordering up our artillery and infantry to ford the stream. Our troops made a rush into the

water, but, being on foot, tried again and again to cross the river, but failed, the rapid current sweeping away two of our best men, who were thus drowned; whereupon I sent back to Colonel Nesmith for two companies of volunteers, who, with our dragoons, drove headlong into the foaming current, and reaching the opposite shore, charged the enemy, who fled away over the hills, one of their balls striking, but fortunately not wounding, Colonel Nesmith's horse.

"Late in the afternoon, after recalling all our forces to the south bank of the Yakima river, we heard, some distance on the plain, the reports of small arms (indication of a fight), and, taking two companies, we proceeded in that direction until some time after night, when, the firing having ceased, we returned to the edge of the timber and bivouacked for the night. Next day we found a number of Indians around us on swift horses, who were driven off by our mounted volunteer companies. As we approached the mountain gorge, we found the Indians, about three hundred in number, on the hilltops beating their drums and shouting defiance. These were soon driven from their position and scattered by discharges from our howitzers. We cut off some of them by a proper disposition of our troops; and two or more were killed. We continued our march to this place, sweeping the plains with our cavalry, dispersing, killing and wounding all the enemy we saw, and found the mission abandoned. Captain Maloney not having arrived in conjunction with Colonel Nesmith (who himself went in command), we despatched one hundred and sixty-eight volunteers and regulars, on our best horses, to proceed in the direction of the Naches pass, and ascertain his whereabouts. We are awaiting their report; for we cannot tell where the large body of the enemy is, unless they have gone that way to attack Captain Maloney's command."

The same incidents and those immediately following them are narrated in greater detail in an article in the Portland Daily Standard of the time:

In the engagement at the Yakima river (mentioned in Major Rains' despatch), Captain Bennett's company (Company F) and part of the Clackamas company (Company C) took part and were the first to cross the river and charge the enemy, who fled with great rapidity, so much so that the disabled state of the horses of the volunteers rendered pursuit unsuccessful. Captain Cornelius' company (Company D) having become separated from the main body of the volunteers in the engagement at the river, encountered a superior force of Indians and fought them nearly a half day. He kept them at bay and succeeded in taking some cattle and driving them into camp that night. Two of his men were severely wounded. The damage inflicted upon the Indians was not known. In the attack the next day at the mountain gorge spoken of by Major Rains, otherwise called the Two Buttes, the number of Indians was not less than five hundred. About one hundred, and fifty were counted upon the top of the hill, and the remainder were in the brush. By some misunderstanding of the orders given to surround them, a gap was left open; and those

made their escape. Two only were killed. Pursuit was of no avail.

The regulars and volunteers encamped near the mission, which, having been abandoned, it was conjectured that the main force of the Indians had either gone to the Naches pass to attack Captain Maloney, or up the Columbia to Priests' rapids. Colonel Nesmith, with a command of two hundred and fifty men, proceeded toward the pass, and after an absence of three days returned without having seen the enemy. He found the snow so deep as to prevent the forage of his animals, and was compelled to return. He found caches of Indian provisions, which he destroyed, and several Indian mares and colts, which were killed, as they would be of no service to the volunteers. Some wild Indian cattle were also found and killed, which furnished subsistence for the troops. In and about the mission were found vegetables and a variety of useful articles.

On Colonel Nesmith's return, a council of officers was held, by which it was deemed inexpedient to proceed to Walla Walla, owing to the scarcity of forage, the weak condition of the animals, and the difficulty of crossing the Columbia with the sick and wounded. It was decided to return to The Dalles and recruit. After burning the mission and a house owned by Kamiakin, the whole force, regulars and volunteers, took up their line of march for The Dalles. On their way they met Captain Wilson's command (Company A) with the pack train of supplies, which train had suffered great loss of animals and supplies by reason of the snows in the mountains, which in some places were four or five feet in depth. The expedition reached the Klickitat river, about twenty-five miles distant from The Dalles, on the 17th, and there encamped. The most cordial co-operation had existed between the regular and volunteer officers. All seemed animated with a common interest in accomplishing the ends and objects of the campaign.

Mention should be made of the fact that while Major Rains was at the Ahtanum mission he received a letter from Kamiakin, head chief of the Yakimas, making overtures of peace and friendship on certain terms. The reply of Rains was certainly vigorous enough and gave the chief an unequivocal statement of his position and intentions. It read as follows:

HEADQUARTERS YAKIMA EXPEDITION,
ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION, NOVEMBER 13, 1855.
KAMIAKIN, HYAS TYEE OF THE YAKIMA INDIANS:

Your talk by Padre Pandoy is just received. You know me and I know you. You came across the white people and to my house at The Dalles with Padre Pandoy and gave me a horse, which I did not take, as Panawok had given Lieutenant Wood another horse for him. You came in peace—we come in war. And why? Because your land has drunk the blood of the white man, and the Great Spirit requires it at your hand.

You make the sign of the cross, and pray to the God of truth for mercy, and yet you lie when you say you "were very quiet, the Americans were our friends; our hearts were not for war," until Governor Stevens changed your feelings; for long before the treaty, which you agreed to, you proposed to the Walla Walla chief, Peo-peo-mox-mox, to go to war, and kill off all the whites. He told us so. You have been preparing for this purpose a very long time; and your people agreed with the Cayuses, at the Walla Walla council, before the treaty was made, to murder all the whites there, which was only prevented by the Nez Percés disagreeing.

You know that you murdered white men going to the mines who had done you no injury, and you murdered all persons, though no white man had trespassed upon your lands. You sent me a delegation to stop Hamilton and Pierce from settling in your country. I wrote them a

letter and they left. You murdered your agent Bolon for telling you the truth—that the troops would come upon you for these murders. Has his death prevented their coming? I sent a handful of soldiers into your country to inquire into the facts. It was not expected that they should fight you, and they did right to return back. Your foul deeds were seen by the eye of the Great Spirit, who saw Cain when he killed his brother, Abel, and cursed him for it. Fugitives and vagabonds shall you also be, all that remain of you, upon the face of the earth, as well as all who aid or assist you, until you are gone.

You say now, "If we will be quiet and make friendship, you will not war with us, but give a piece of land to all the tribes." We will not be quiet, but war forever, until not a Yakima breathes in the land he calls his own. The river only will we let retain this name to show to all people that here the Yakimas once lived.

You say that you will fight us with thousands, and if vanquished, those of you that remain will kill all your women and children, and then the country will be ours. The country is ours already, as you must see from our assembled army; for we intend to occupy it, and make it too hot to hold you. We are braves, and no brave makes war with women and children. You may kill them as you say, but we will not; yet we are thirsting for your blood, and want your warriors to meet us, and the warriors of all tribes wishing to help you, at once to come. The snow is on the ground, and the crows are hungry for food. Your men we have killed; your horses and your cattle do not afford them enough to eat. Your people shall not catch salmon hereafter for you, for I will send soldiers to occupy your fisheries, and fire upon you. Your cattle and your horses, which you got from the white man, we will hunt up, and kill and take them from you. The earth, which drank the blood of the white man, shed by your hands, shall grow no more wheat nor roots for you, for we will destroy it. When the cloth that makes your clothing, your guns and your powder are gone, the white man will make you no more. We will not you as our children and tried to do you good. We would not have cheated you. The treaty which you complain of, though signed by you, gave you too much for your lands, which are most all worthless to the white man; but we are not sorry, for we are able to give, and it would have benefited you. After you signed the treaty with Governor Stevens and General Palmer, had you told us that you did not wish to abide by it, it would have been listened to. We wanted to instruct you in all our learning; to make axes, plows and hoes to cultivate the ground; blankets to keep you from the cold; steamboats and steam wagons which fly along swifter than the birds fly, and to use the lightning which makes the thunder in heavens to carry talk and serve as a servant. William Chinook, at The Dalles; Lawyer, chief of the Nez Percés; Steachus, and Weattinatimime, hysa tye of the Cayuses, and many others of their people, can tell you what I say is true. You, a few people, we can see with our glasses a long way off, while the whites are as the stars in the heavens, or leaves of the trees in summer time. Our warriors in the field are many, as you must see; but if not enough, a thousand for every one more will be sent to hunt you, and to kill you; and my advice to you, as you will see, is to scatter yourselves among the Indian tribes more peaceable, and there forget you ever were Yakimas.

(Signed) G. J. RAINS.

Major U. S. A., Brigadier-General W. T., Commanding Troops in the Field.

While these events were transpiring in the Yakima country, a movement had been made by Major Mark A. Chinn, who, with Company B, Oregon volunteers, proceeded to the mouth of the Des Chutes, where Company H, under command of Captain Taylor, was encamped. Proceeding toward the Walla Walla country with both companies, he arrived at Wells Springs on

the 17th of November. Here he was met by a messenger from Narcisse Raymond, a French settler in Walla Walla valley, with the following communication addressed to the commander in charge of the forces en route to Walla Walla:

November 14, 1855.

Sir: However urgent and important the news I have to communicate, I almost despaired to despatch any from want of hands who were willing to risk life at this critical time; but Mr. McBean came to my assistance and offered the services of his son, John, who, in company with another man, will be the bearer of this. The news is gloomy and very different from what I had reason to expect when I left The Dalles on my way hither. Serpent Jaune (Pee-peo-mox-mox) has shown his colors, and is a declared foe to the Americans. He has taken possession of the fort and pillaged it, government as well as Hudson's Bay Company's property; has placed himself on the south side of the Walla Walla river, on the hills, guarding the road with a force, it is said, of a thousand.

The young men on the Umatilla river are disposed for war, and John Whitford and Tolman instigate them to it. The chiefs of that place, at least the majority of them, are on the balance, and have not yet decided; but Stockalah and Walatlekt, with their people, have joined the Cayuses, and are doing all in their power to have them join against the Americans. The chiefs of this valley have remained firm and will not join the unfriendly Indians. Their conduct since Mr. Olney's departure has been praiseworthy, and they did all they could to prevent Mr. Brooks' house from being burned and pillaged, but in vain. The chief, Howlish Wampool, did it at the risk of his life.

Two Nez Percé chiefs now here, Joseph and Red Wolf, desire me to tell you that all their tribe is for peace; that they will suffer no hostile Indians to remain among them. In justice to Pierre (Walla Walla chief), I beg to say that he stuck to his charge until forced away by Serpent Jaune and his people, but not until they had robbed three different times out of the fort. He was alone, and, of course, could not prevent them. As affairs stand, it is my humble opinion that it might not be prudent to make your way hither with the force at your command of one hundred and fifty men. I have requested the bearers of this despatch to proceed to The Dalles with the letters to the respective addresses of Messrs. Olney and Noble; and placed as we are, a mere handful of men, destitute of ammunition, the sooner assistance is tendered to us the better, for Serpent Jaune daily threatens to burn our houses and to kill us, and he is not the only enemy we have to dread.

In haste, I remain, sir,

Respectfully, your obedient humble servant,

NARCISSE RAYMOND.

The Commander-in-charge coming to Fort Walla Walla.

Mr. Raymond and all the other settlers of the Walla Walla and Umatilla valleys had been directed by Indian Agent Nathan Olney to withdraw from the country as soon as a sufficient escort should arrive for them, and it was with intent to furnish this escort that Major Chinn was marching when he received the startling intelligence contained in the letter just quoted. This information determined him to delay his march until he had received reinforcements and artillery, so he moved next day to the Umatilla and established there a station which became known as Fort Henrietta. It was situated where plenty of water and timber could be obtained, as well as sufficient grass for horses, and it consisted of a tract one hundred feet

square, picketed in with large, split timber, with bastions of round logs in two of the angles, also two corrals for horses and cattle. Major Chinn sent at once to Colonel Nesmith for the requisite reinforcements and artillery. On the 19th and 20th of November, the colonel sent forward three companies consisting of one hundred and seventy men. He endeavored to procure the howitzers from the regular army, but General Wool had just arrived on the scene and his advent brought to an abrupt termination all hope of further cooperation between regulars and volunteers. The howitzers were, of course, refused.

"The arrival of General Wool," says Evans, "defeated every project which looked to a winter campaign against the Indians. He even suggested that the combination of the commands of Rains and Nesmith, in the Yakima country, had been injurious to the service because the Indians were so overawed by such a force, seven hundred men, that they fled upon the approach of the troops. General Wool ordered the regulars from Fort Dalles to Fort Vancouver, except a small garrison. He censured Major Rains for calling for volunteers, and also for going into the Yakima country to make war against the hostiles. He accused the territorial authorities of sinister and dishonest motives. While not accusing the whites in Washington territory of murdering Indians, as he did charge the whites with in the Rogue river country, yet he maintained that the war should only be carried on upon the defensive. To any proposition of the territorial authorities to chastise the Indians for past misdeeds, he was opposed, and should use his efforts to defeat them. In fact, he was so bitterly prejudiced against the two territories, their official authorities, their volunteers and their people, that his sympathies were entirely with that savage race which it was his highest duty to keep in subjection. For the people who had the right to rely upon him for protection, he had no word of encouragement, no disposition to assist. At that time he was a greater marplot to the regaining of peace, and a more bitter foe to the Oregon and Washington people, than any hostile chief bearing arms against them."

However, such succor as was in the power of Nesmith was, as before stated, promptly despatched to Fort Henrietta. The three companies joined Major Chinn on the 29th of November, but the command was at once assumed by Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, who accompanied the reinforcements. December 2d, Kelly took the field with about three hundred and fifty men, designing to make a swift march to Fort Walla Walla and surprise the Indians who were supposed to be in possession of it. Kelly found "it had been pillaged by Indians, the buildings much defaced and the furniture destroyed." Of his subsequent movements Colonel Kelly thus writes in his official report:

On the morning of the 5th, I despatched Second Major Chinn, with one hundred and fifty men, to escort the baggage and pack trains to the mouth of the Touchet, there to await my return with the remainder of the forces under my command. On the same morning I marched with about two hundred men to a point on the Touchet river about twelve miles from its mouth, with the view of attacking the Walla Walla Indians, who were supposed to be encamped there. When I was near to and making towards the village, Peo-peo-mox-mox, the chief of the tribe, with five other Indians, made their appearance under a flag of truce. He stated that he did not wish to fight; that his people did not wish to fight; that on the following day he would come and have a talk and make a treaty of peace. On consultation with Hon. Nathan Olney, Indian Agent, we concluded that this was simply a ruse to gain time for removing his village and preparing for battle. I stated to him that we had come to chastise him for the wrongs he had done to our people, and that we would not defer making an attack on his people unless he and his five followers would consent to accompany and remain with us until all difficulties were settled. I told him that he might go away under his flag of truce if he chose; but, if he did so, we would forthwith attack his village. The alternative was distinctly made known to him; and, to save his people, he chose to remain with us as a hostage for the fulfillment of his promise, as did also those who accompanied him. He at the same time said that on the following day he would accompany us to his village; that he would then assemble his people and make them deliver up all their arms and ammunition, restore the property which had been taken from the white settlers, or pay the full value of that which could not be restored; and that he would furnish fresh horses to remount my command, and cattle to supply them with provisions, to enable us to wage war against other hostile tribes who were leagued with them. Having made these promises, we refrained from making the attack, thinking we had him in our power, and that on the next day his promises would be fulfilled. I also permitted him to send one of the men who accompanied him to his village to apprise the tribes of the terms of the expected treaty, so that they might be prepared to fulfill it.

On the 6th, we marched to the village and found it entirely deserted, but saw the Indians in considerable force on the distant hills, and watching our movements. I sent out a messenger to induce them to come in, but could not do so. And I will here observe that I have since learned, from a Nez Perce boy, who was taken at the same time with Peo-peo-mox-mox, that, instead of sending word to his people to make a treaty of peace, he sent an order for them to remove their women and children and prepare for battle. From all I have since learned, I am well persuaded that he was acting with duplicity, and that he expected to entrap situated, and make his escape from us. We remained at the deserted village until about one o'clock in the afternoon; and, seeing no hope of coming to any terms, we proceeded to the mouth of the Touchet with a view of going from thence to some spot near Whitman's station, where I had intended to form a permanent camp for the winter.

On the morning of the 7th, the command set out early for Whitman's station, Peo-peo-mox-mox and the other Indian hostages being still with the white men. Soon after a crossing of the Touchet had been effected, the battle began. There is difference of opinion as to who fired the first shot. Kelly's report states that the Indians did, but Gilbert quotes A. P. Woodward as asserting that to his knowledge one Joint, of Company B, committed the first hostile act. The question is of importance only as it bears upon the larger one of whether or not Peo-peo-

mox-mox and his people were acting in good faith in negotiating for peace. At any rate the firing soon became general, and all the companies except A and F, which were ordered to remain with the baggage, began chasing the Indians eagerly. "A running fight was the consequence, the force of the Indians increasing every mile. Several of the enemy were killed in the chase before reaching the farm of LaRocque, which is about twelve miles from the mouth of the Touchet. At this point they made a stand, their left resting on the river covered with trees and underbrush, their center occupying the flat at this place, covered with clumps of sage brush and small sand knolls, their right on the high ridge of hills which skirt the river bottom."

The few white men who outran their companions and reached this vicinity first were compelled by the murderous fire from savage guns to fall back, but soon rallied and made a charge upon the Indians in the brush, in which charge Lieutenant Burrows, of Company H, was killed, and Captain Munson, Sergeant-Major Isaac Miller and Private G. W. Smith were wounded. Reinforcements of whites arriving, the Indians were compelled to fall back two miles to a farmhouse, in attempting to carry which Captain Bennett, of Company F, and Private Kelso, of Company A, were killed.

Continuing the narrative of the engagement, Colonel Kelly says in his report: "Howitzer found at Fort Walla Walla, under charge of Captain Wilson, by this time was brought to bear upon the enemy. Four rounds were fired when the piece burst, wounding Captain Wilson. The Indians then gave way at all points; and the house and fence were seized and held by the volunteers, and bodies of our men were recovered. These positions were held by us until nightfall, when the volunteers fell slowly back and returned unmolested to camp."

During the first day's engagement, at about the hottest part of the action, an event occurred which, though not mentioned in Kelly's official report, has been the theme of much discussion. Peo-peo-mox-mox and his companions in captivity were, with one exception, killed by the guards and volunteers surrounding them, and whether this action was justifiable from the fact that the prisoners attempted to escape, or was wholly unwarranted, will never be ascertained with certainty. The eye witnesses of the affair are not in accord as to the facts. Indeed, it is quite probable that no one of them is able to give an absolutely correct and detailed statement of all that transpired, such was the confusion and excitement prevailing at the time. Of this affair, Gilbert says:

"The following is an account of it as given to the writer by Lewis McMorris, who was present at the time and saw what he narrated. The hospital supplies were packed on mules in charge

of McMorris, and had just reached the LaRocque cabin, where the first engagement had taken place. The surgeon in charge had decided to use it as a hospital in which to place those wounded in the battle and McMorris was unpacking the mules. Near it the unfortunate J. M. Burrows lay dead, and several wounded were being attended to. The combatants had passed on up the valley, and the distant detonations of their guns could be heard. The flag of truce prisoners were there under guard and every one seemed electrified with suppressed excitement. A wounded man came in with a shattered arm dangling at his side and reported Captain Bennett killed at the front. This added to the excitement, and the attention of all was more or less attracted to the wounded man, when some one said: 'Look out, or the Indians will get away!' At this seemingly everyone yelled, 'Shoot 'em! Shoot 'em!' and on the instant there was a rattle of musketry on all sides.

"What followed was so quick, and there were so many acting, that McMorris could not see it in detail, though all was transpiring within a few yards of and around him. It was over in a minute, and three of the five prisoners were dead, another was wounded, knocked senseless and supposed to be dead, who afterwards recovered consciousness, and was shot to put him out of misery, while the fifth was spared because he was a Nez Perce. McMorris remembers some of the events that marked the tragedy, however, such as an impression on his mind of an attempt by the prisoners to escape, that started the shooting; that everybody was firing because they were excited, and the target was an Indian; that he saw no evidence of an attempt to escape, except from being murdered; that they were killed while surrounded by and mingled among the whites; and that but one Indian offered to defend his life. The prisoner offering resistance was a powerful Willamette Indian called 'Jim' or 'Wolf Skin,' who, having a knife secreted upon his person, drew it and fought desperately. 'I could hear that knife whistling in the air,' said McMorris, 'as he brandished it, or struck at the soldier with whom he was struggling.' It lasted but a moment, when another soldier, approaching from behind, dealt him a blow on the head with a gun that broke his skull and stretched him apparently lifeless upon the ground. All were scalped in a few minutes, and later the body of Yellow Bird, the great Walla Walla chief, was mutilated in a way that should entitle those who did it to a prominent niche in the ghoulish temple erected to commemorate the infamous acts of soulless men."

Gilbert also states that McMorris' account was confirmed by G. W. Miller and William Nixon, both of whom were present.

A. P. Woodward, now living at Athena, and who was near by when the chief was killed, tells

us that the facts, briefly stated, were these: When asked what should be done with the prisoners, Colonel Kelly had told the guard he "didn't care a damn." The prisoners were neither tied nor in any way confined, but were mingled with the volunteers. When the firing became warm, and several wounded had been brought back to where the guard and prisoners were, some of the troops became badly excited and called out, "Shoot the damned Indians and kill them!" Several shots were fired and two or three of the Indians fell, though they were not attempting to escape. Then Peo-peo-mox sprang off his horse, and walking towards those who were firing, said: "You don't need to kill me—I am not Jesus Christ!" and with these words he fell. The biting sarcasm of the dying words of Peo-peo-mox, if these were his words, can only be appreciated when we remember that they were uttered by a savage who could not be made to understand why the white men had, according to their own account, killed their own God. It should be stated, however, that in answer to a direct question as to whether any such language was used, Samuel Warfield, the slayer of Peo-peo-mox, stated that the only foundation for the story was something that occurred on the evening previous. Wolf Skin, he says, attempted to escape. He was immediately recaptured and while being tied to prevent a repetition of this attempt, said: "That is as much as could be expected of you. Christ died for his people, and I can die for mine," whereupon one of the volunteers rejoined, "Christ did not run," raising a general laugh.

It is but fair to add the account of the killing given by Mr. Warfield, the man who actually took the life of the Walla Walla chieftain. At the request of the writer, he furnished the following statement:

"Amos Underwood and I were guards over the six Indian prisoners, Peo-peo-mox-mox, Klickitat Jimmy, or Wolf Skin, Nez Perce Billy and three others. About four o'clock in the evening there were a number of soldiers around the guard and prisoners. Word was sent two or three times for those soldiers to come to the front; but they did not go. Finally, Colonel Kelly came and ordered them to the front. I said to the Colonel, 'I want to go to the front. What will we do with these prisoners?' He replied, 'Tie them and put them in the house, if they will submit to you; if not, put them in anyhow.' Major Miller was there present among the wounded, having been shot in the arm. Just at that time Wolf Skin pulled his knife from his legging and struck at Major Miller, cutting his arm as it was thrown up to ward off the blow. In an instant some one broke a musket over the Indian's head, killing him. Then the fight began. Five of the Indian prisoners were killed, either being shot or struck over the head with

the guns, Peo-peo-mox-mox being the last one. I showed him how to cross his hands so that I could tie him and put him in the house as the colonel had told us, when he grabbed my gun and tried to wrench it around so as to shoot me. I jumped back and grabbed him by the collar and threw him down, still keeping hold of my gun. I also shot at him, but missed, he being too close. He caught me by the breeches leg and tried to regain his feet. I again jumped back from him as he tried to get up, struck him over the head with my gun, settling him for all time."

This account of Mr. Warfield is probably substantially correct as far as it goes, but it leaves open the question as to what incited Wolf Skin to draw his knife. One of the volunteers confessed that he became so excited by the fact that the whites at the front were being hard pressed and that some of them were killed and wounded that he completely lost his head and rushed back, shouting, "Shoot the Indians and kill them!" This and the attempted tying of their hands inspired the Indians with a belief that they would certainly be murdered, causing them to offer resistance, with the melancholy results heretofore given. If this surmise is correct, neither the Indians nor their guards could be very much blamed, the real cause of the tragedy being the hare-brained man whose wild shoutings alarmed the Indian prisoners. It is hard to understand how the officers could justify their conduct in retaining the Indians at all any longer than they wished to stay. They came under flag of truce, and if Colonel Kelly's report is true, remained voluntarily as hostages, and when they were no longer willing to stay they should have been set at liberty. Nathan Olney, the Indian agent, is quoted as having said: "If you let Peo-peo-mox-mox escape, our hides will not hold shucks." Whether this was true or not, the whites were not justified in retaining any advantage gained by disrespect of a flag of truce and the honors of war, and the officers cannot therefore escape censure as being ultimately responsible for the massacre of the Indians.

Next day the battle was renewed. No better narration of its subsequent events can be given than that furnished by Kelly's report, which is therefore reproduced *in extenso*.

Early on the morning of the 8th the Indians appeared with increased forces, amounting to fully six hundred warriors. They were posted as usual in the thick brush by the river—among the sage bushes and sand knolls and on the surrounding hills. This day Lieutenant Pillow, with Company A, and Lieutenant Hannon, with Company H, were ordered to take and hold the brush skirting the river and the sage bushes on the plain. Lieutenant Fellows, with Company F, was directed to take and keep possession of the point at the foot of the hill. Lieutenant Jeffries, with Company B, Lieutenant Hand, with Company I, and Captain Cornoyer, with Company K, were posted on three several points on the hills, with orders to maintain them and to assail the enemy on other points of

the same hills. As usual, the Indians were driven from their position, although they fought with skill and bravery.

On the 6th they did not make their appearance until about ten o'clock in the morning, and then in somewhat diminished numbers. As I had sent to Fort Henrietta for Companies D and E and expected them on the 10th, I thought it best to act on the defensive and hold our positions, which were the same as on the 8th, until we could get an accession to our forces sufficient to enable us to assail their rear and cut off their retreat. An attack was made during the day on Companies A and H, in the brush-wood, and upon B on the hill, both of which were repulsed with great gallantry by those companies with considerable loss to the enemy. Companies F, I and K also did great honor to themselves in repelling all approaches to their positions, although in doing so one man in Company F and one in Company I were severely wounded. Darkness as usual closed the combat by the enemy withdrawing from the field. Owing to the inclemency of the night, the companies on the hill were withdrawn from their several positions, Company B abandoning its rifle pits which were made by the men of that company for its protection. At early dawn of the next day the Indians were observed from our camp to be in possession of all points held by us on the preceding day. Upon seeing them, Lieutenant McAniff, of Company B, gallantly observed that his company had dug those holes, and after breakfast they would have them again; and well was his declaration fulfilled, for in less than an hour the enemy was driven from the pits and fled to an adjoining hill which they had occupied the day before. This position was at once assailed, Captain Cornoyer, with Company K and a portion of Company I, being mounted, gallantly charged the enemy on his right flank, while Lieutenant McAniff, with Company B, dismounted, rushed up the hill in the face of a heavy fire and scattered them in all directions. They at once fled, to return to this battle-field no more, and thus ended our long contested fight.

The winter following the battle of the Walla Walla was an exceedingly severe one, and the suffering of the soldiers was sometimes extreme. The late W. C. Painter, of Walla Walla, was wont to describe his experience of trying to sleep with scant shelter and scantier covering and the thermometer at twenty below zero. Mrs. Victor quotes one of the volunteers, whose name she does not reveal, as having said:

"On the night of December 21st the snow fell from six to eight inches deep, and the mercury stood about twenty degrees below zero. Next morning it fell to my lot to go on guard. My raiment consisted of an old slouch hat, an old coat, a flannel shirt, a threadbare pair of pants, and an old pair of shoes without socks. I had run through my shoes during the battle, but found an old pair in a cache which answered the purpose. I donned my raiment, tied a string around my pants to keep them from slipping above my knees, and at six o'clock was ready for duty. My beat being one mile from camp, I trudged along through the snow until I reached my station, and then passed off the time as best I could. * * * When I examined my feet, strange to say, they were not very badly frozen, only the tops and sides were raised up in blisters. Several of the boys who had no shoes took rawhide and sewed it up in shape something like a moccasin. This beat bare feet to wade through

the snow with. But the boys seemed to be content. Our tents were small and thin; our blankets were smaller and thinner. I had two of those long, narrow, thin blankets, one blue and one green, that were not long enough to reach from my nose down to my feet, and a saddle blanket; this constituted my bed."

But it is now time to return to Governor Stevens, who, as hitherto stated, had set out for the Blackfoot country upon completing his negotiations at the Walla Walla council. Having succeeded in inducing the dreaded Blackfeet to treat for the sale of their lands and started upon his return to Olympia, he had reached Hellgate in the present Montana, when a detachment of Nez Perces met him and gave him information of the war and his own isolated and imperiled position. It would require all the tact, ingenuity and daring of this eminent man to run the gauntlet of these multiplied dangers in safety, but the doughty governor was equal to the task. How he acted under these trying circumstances may best be told in his own language:

The result of our conference (with the Nez Perces) was most satisfactory. The whole party, numbering fourteen men, among whom were Spotted Eagle, Looking Glass and Three Feathers, principal chiefs among the Nez Perces, expressed their determination to accompany me and share any danger to be encountered. They expressed a desire that after crossing the mountains, I should go to their country, where a large force of their young men would accompany me to The Dalles and protect us with their lives against any enemy.

Having replenished my train with all the animals to be had, on November 14th we pushed forward, crossed the Bitter Root mountains the 20th, in snow two and a half to three feet deep, and reached the Coeur d'Alene mission the 25th, taking the Coeur d'Alenes entirely by surprise. They had not thought it possible that we could cross the mountains so late in the season.

With the Coeur d'Alenes I held a council, and found them much excited, on a balance for peace or war, and a chance word might turn them either way. Rumors of all kinds met us here: that the troops had fought a battle with the Yakimas and drove them across the Columbia towards the Spokanes, and that the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas were in arms, and that they had been joined by a party of Nez Perces. The accounts were of so contradictory a nature that nothing certain could be ascertained from them, excepting that the several tribes below were in arms, blocking up our road, and had threatened to cut off my party in any event. However, I determined to push on to the Spokanes.

The Spokanes were even more surprised than the Coeur d'Alenes on seeing us. Three hours before my arrival they had heard that I was going to the settlements by way of New York. I immediately called a council; sent to Fort Colville for Mr. McDonald, in charge of that post of the Hudson's Bay Company; sent also for the Jesuit fathers at that point. They arrived. A council was held, at which the whole Spokane nation was represented. The Coeur d'Alenes and Colville Indians also were present.

The Spokanes and Colville Indians evinced extreme hostility of feeling; spoke of the war below; wanted it stopped; said the whites were wrong. The belief was current that Peo-pee-mox-mox would cut off my party as he had repeatedly threatened. They had not joined in the war, but yet would make no promise to remain neutral. If the Indians now at war were driven into their country, they would not answer for the consequences; probably many of the Spokanes would join them. After a stormy council of

several days, the Spokanes, Coeur d'Alenes and Colvilles were entirely conciliated and promised they would reject all overtures of the hostile Indians and continue the firm friends of the whites.

Having added to my party and organized, etc., we thence made a forced march to the Nez Perce country. Mr. Craig had received letters which informed me that the whole Walla Walla valley was blocked up with hostile Indians, and the Nez Percés said it would be impossible to go through.

I called a council and proposed to them that one hundred and fifty of their young men should accompany me to The Dalles. Without hesitation, they agreed to go. Whilst in the council making arrangements for our movements, news came that a force of gallant Oregon volunteers, four hundred strong, had met the Indians in the Walla Walla valley, and after four days' hard fighting, having a number of officers and men killed and wounded, had completely routed the enemy, driving them across Snake river and toward the Nez Perce country. The next day I pushed forward, accompanied by sixty-nine Nez Percés, well armed, and reached Walla Walla without encountering any hostile Indians. They had all been driven across Snake river below us by the Oregon troops.

It is now proper to inquire what would have been the condition of my party had not the Oregon troops vigorously pushed into the field and gallantly defeated the enemy.

The country between the Blue mountains and the Columbia was overrun with Indians, numbering one thousand to twelve hundred warriors, including the force at Priests' rapids under Kamiakin, who had sworn to cut me off; it was completely blocked up. One effect of the campaign of the regulars and volunteers in the Yakima country under Brigadier-General Rains was to drive Kamiakin and his people on our side of the Columbia river, and thus endanger our movement from the Spokane to the Nez Perce country. Thus we had been hemmed in by a body of hostile Indians through whom we could have only forced our way with extreme difficulty and at great loss of life. We might all have been sacrificed in the attempt. For the opening of the way to my party I am solely indebted to the Oregon volunteers. Peo-peo-mox-mox, the celebrated chief of the Walla Wallas, entertained an extreme hostility toward myself and party, owing to imaginary wrongs he supposed to have been inflicted upon him in the treaty concluded with the Cayuses and Walla Wallas last June, and had been known repeatedly to threaten that I never should reach The Dalles. He was the first to commence hostilities by plundering Fort Walla Walla and destroying a large amount of property belonging to the United States Indian department.

* * * * *

At Walla Walla I found some twenty-five settlers—the remainder having fled to The Dalles for protection. With these were one hundred friendly Indians. Special Indian Agent B. F. Shaw, colonel in the Washington territory militia, was on the ground, and I at once organized the district, placed him in command and directed him, if necessary, to fortify, at all events to maintain his ground should the Oregon troops be disbanded before another force should take the field. The Nez Perce auxiliaries were disbanded and returned home.

Thus we had reached a place of safety unaided, excepting by the fortunate movements of the Oregon troops. Not a single man had been pushed forward to meet us, and though it was well known we should cross the mountains about a certain time, and arrive at Walla Walla about the time we did, why was this? Arrangements had been made with Major Rains by Acting-Governor Mason to push forward a force under Colonel Shaw to meet me at Spokane about the time of my arrival there. A company had been enlisted, organized and marched to Fort Vancouver to obtain equipments, rations and transportation, which Major Rains had promised both Governor Mason and Colonel Shaw should be promptly furnished them. Some little delay ensued, and in the meantime Major-

General Wool arrived, who immediately declined equipping the company, as promised by Major Rains, and stated that he could not in any manner recognize volunteers or furnish them equipments or transportation, and declined to supply their places with regular troops, of whom, at Vancouver alone, were some three hundred and fifty men.

The report then goes on to make grave accusations against General Wool. "All history," says Professor Lyman, "abounds in instances of intense personal feuds and disagreements, but our Pacific coast history seems to have been especially fruitful of them. That between General Wool, with some of the officers who echoed his opinions, the regulars, in short, on one side and Governor Stevens, supported by the volunteers and the nearly united people of the territory on the other, was particularly acrimonious." The following is an extract from Stevens' report showing the ground of his complaint against Wool:

"When remonstrated with by Captain William McKay, in command of the company to push forward to my assistance, when informed of the object for which the company was enlisted, and that if it was not pressed forward at once, or if some other force was not sent, Governor Stevens and his party would be in the most imminent danger, the general replied that in his opinion the danger was greatly exaggerated. That probably Governor Stevens would be able to protect himself, but if he could not, then Governor Stevens could obtain an escort from General Harney.

"What a reply was that! A moiety of the Indians now in arms had defeated a detachment of one hundred United States regulars; Major Rains had placed on record his opinion that an insufficient force would be defeated by these Indians, and my party was supposed to number no more than twenty-five men. Yet Major-General Wool very coolly says, 'Governor Stevens can take care of himself.' So, too, in the remark that I could obtain aid from General Harney. Did General Wool know that the distance from Fort Benton to the supposed position of General Harney was greater than the distance from Fort Benton to The Dalles, and that to obtain aid from him would require not less than six months, and that an express to reach him must pass through the entire breadth of the Sioux? Such ignorance shows great incapacity and is inexusable.

"Mr. Secretary, Major-General Wool, commanding the Pacific Division, neglected and refused to send a force to the relief of myself and party when known to be in imminent danger, and believed by those who were less capable of judging to be coming on to certain death, and this, when he had at his command an efficient force of regular troops. He refused to sanction the agreement made between Governor Mason and Major Rains for troops to be sent to my

assistance and ordered them to disband. It was reserved for the Oregon troops to rescue us.

"The only demonstration made by Major Rains resulted in showing his utter incapacity to command in the field. As has heretofore been said, his expedition against the Yakimas effected nothing but driving the Indians into the very country through which I must pass to reach the settlements.

"I therefore prefer charges against General Wool. I accuse him of utter and signal incapacity, of criminal neglect of my safety. I ask for an investigation into the matter and for his removal from command."

In January, 1856, Governor Stevens reached his capital at Olympia and found that the storm of war was raging on the west as on the east side of the Cascade range. A full history of operations in the sound country need not here be attempted, but a brief outline is essential to the complete narration of the second great struggle for the possession of Washington territory. In October, 1855, the Indian situation became threatening, so much so that Acting-Governor Mason called for the organization of four additional companies, to be considered as a reserve force, their members a species of minute men, ready for immediate action in case of necessity. Blockhouses were erected by the settlers and other defensive measures adopted. The war was given inception in the manner usual to savages, namely, by the indiscriminate massacre of defenseless settlers. In a letter dated November 5th, Christopher C. Hewitt thus describes the dire results of the outbreak to the unoffending people of White river, upon whom the first blow fell.

"We started Monday morning (October 29th) for the scene of action. After two days' hard work we made the house of Mr. Cox, which we found robbed. We next went to Mr. Jones', whose house had been burnt to the ground; and Mr. Jones, being sick at the time, was burnt in it. The body of Mrs. Jones was found some thirty yards from the house, shot through the lower part of the lungs, her face and jaws horribly broken and mutilated, apparently with the head of an axe. The bones of Mr. Jones were found, the flesh having been roasted and eaten off by hogs. Mr. Cooper, who lived with Mr. Jones, was found about one hundred and fifty yards from the house, shot through the lungs. After burying the bodies, we proceeded to the house of W. H. Brown, a mile distant. Mrs. Brown and her infant, apparently ten months old, we found in the well, the mother stabbed in the back and head and also in the lower part of the left breast, the child not dressed but no marks of violence noticeable upon it. Mr. Brown was found in the house, literally cut to pieces. We next went to the house of Mr. King, or to the site of it, for it had been burnt to the

ground. Mr. King and the two little children were burnt in the house, and the body of Mr. King, after being roasted, had been almost eaten up by hogs. Mrs. King was some thirty yards from the house. She had been shot through the heart and was horribly mutilated. Three children were saved, one the son of Mr. King and two of Mr. Jones."

On hearing of the outbreak, General Wool sent additional troops and the regulars and volunteers carried on such warfare with the wily Indians as the nature of the country would permit. But the winter season, which is very rainy on the sound, and the dense primeval forest that covered the land, rendered campaigning against an elusive enemy exceedingly difficult and unsatisfactory. In the desultory fighting which followed the outbreak, a number of regulars lost their lives, among them the gallant and manly Lieutenant William A. Slaughter, and, though losses were also inflicted upon the Indians, little was accomplished toward the winning of a permanent peace.

Upon his arrival, Governor Stevens, with his usual vigor and resourcefulness, set about the onerous task of placing the territory on a satisfactory war footing. He contended that the volunteers who had been mustered into the service of the United States had been treated badly, so that it was proper that volunteers thereafter enlisted should be under the direction of the territorial authorities alone. As the term of enlistment of those volunteers called out by Acting-Governor Mason was about to expire, he issued a proclamation calling for six companies, reciting as the occasion for his so doing that "during the past three months a band of hostile Indians had been spreading alarm amongst the settlers residing on Puget sound, murdering the families, destroying property, causing claims to be abandoned, and preventing the usual avocations of the farmer, whereby a large portion of the territory had become deserted; and positive want, if not starvation, stares us in the face during the coming year."

Three days after this proclamation was issued, an event happened which effectually proved that the call of the executive was not unwarranted. It had been impossible for the hostile Indians to secure the co-operation and support of all their race residing upon the sound, but many remained friendly to the whites. In order to win over to hostility these friendly and neutral tribes, a bold move was determined upon by the red men in arms, one "utterly inexplicable, considering their usual mode of warfare." At 8:30 o'clock in the morning an attack was made on the town of Seattle, notwithstanding the fact that an American armed vessel was lying at anchor in the harbor. All day long the firing continued. Two white men were killed and a number of Indians, just how many could not be

ascertained, though a shell from the United States ship (the Decatur) is said to have killed five. The Indians were not successful in their attempt to seize the town. Had they been, "thereby would have been settled the question by the great number of Indians upon the reservations who yet doubted as to which party should have their allegiance."

The defeat on White river of the hostile chief, Leschi, by a force of friendly Indians under Patkanim on February 15th, brought the war practically to a close in the vicinity of Seattle and the White, Green and Snoqualmie rivers. Thereafter the scene of hostilities shifted to the Nisqually country, where Quiemuth and Stehi were in command of the Indian enemy. Colonel Casey, of the regulars, was opposed to them and Major G. Hays, with a battalion of volunteers, was ordered to the scene to co-operate with him. March 10th the volunteers had a battle with the red men on Connell's prairie, the details of which were reported by Hays as follows:

At about eight o'clock this morning, Captain White with his company was ordered to the White river to build a blockhouse and ferry, supported by Captain Swindal and ten privates. He had not proceeded more than half a mile from the camp when he was attacked by a large Indian force, supposed to be at least one hundred and fifty warriors and a large number of squaws. I immediately ordered Captain Hennes to his support with twenty men. Captain Hennes moved with great rapidity, a tremendous volley of guns announcing his arrival. I became satisfied that an additional force was necessary, and despatched Lieutenant Martin, of Company B, with fifteen additional men. The Indians by this time were seen extending their flank to the left with great rapidity. I then ordered Lieutenant Van Oele, Company E, with fifteen men to check their flank movement, but before he could gain a position they had so extended their line as to make it necessary to send another party of twelve men under command of Captain Rabbeson, who succeeded in checking them. The fight by this time extended the whole length of our line, and one continuous volley could be heard from the Indian guns on the hill and those of our men in the bottom. This firing continued some two hours. I saw the advantage which the Indians had in position, and determined to charge them. I ordered Captain Swindal to charge them from his position, which was central, and Captain Rabbeson to make a simultaneous move against their extreme left, while Captain Hennes and Captain White were ordered to hold the position which they occupied.

This order was promptly obeyed and the charge made in the most gallant style by Captain Swindal against their center, and Captain Rabbeson against their left, through a deep slough, driving the enemy from their position and pursuing them some distance in their flight. Captain Rabbeson returned to camp, while Captain Swindal occupied a high ridge in the rear of the main body of the Indians. I ordered Captain Rabbeson to join Captains Hennes and White, and directed Captain Hennes to charge the Indians if he deemed it advisable. The Indians in front of Captains White and Hennes were in strong position behind logs and trees and upon an elevation. It was deemed too dangerous to charge them in front. Captain Rabbeson was ordered to join Captain Swindal, make a flank movement to the right, and charge the enemy in their rear. This order was gallantly obeyed. Simultaneously with this movement, Captains Hennes and White charged them in front. The Indians were routed and were pursued for a mile or more along a trail covered with blood. It is believed that not less than twenty-five

or thirty were killed and as many wounded. They had been seen carrying off their wounded and dead from the time the fight commenced until it terminated. Withes and ropes were found on the ground they occupied, which had been used in dragging off their dead into the brush. Hats, blankets and shirts were picked up with bullet holes in them stained with blood. They were forced to give up their drum, which they abandoned in their retreat. But two Indians were found dead on the field, one of whom was recognized as Chehalis John. The other was placed under a log, and has not yet been examined. The Indians had together their whole force. They picked their own ground. They brought on the attack without being seen by our troops. I regard the victory of this day as complete—a grand triumph. They exceeded us in numbers nearly if not quite two to one, and we whipped and drove them before us. We had four men wounded, all of whom will soon get well.

After this battle the Indians were never again brought to a general engagement, though there was some desultory fighting. On the 22d of May, Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Shaw, who was then in command of the volunteers, called a council of his officers to consider the advisability of withdrawing from the sound, leaving the regulars to maintain peace, and making an expedition into the Inland Empire. The council unanimously decided in favor of the expedition, giving the following reasons for such decision:

"The mounted volunteers having crossed the mountains, the necessity of protecting the settlements west of the mountains devolved upon the United States infantry commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Casey. Should the volunteers remain west of the mountains, they assumed that Lieutenant-Colonel Casey would be obliged to go east of the mountains and to join Colonel Wright, and that, while infantry were best adapted to the service west of the Cascades, the mounted volunteers could operate in the regions east. The Yakimas were the leading element of the hostile party. Their main strength must be broken before pursuing individuals or small parties. They asserted that, if Colonel Wright did whip the hostiles with infantry, he could not follow them after a fight. If the volunteers remained west of the mountains, they were powerless to check an enemy over one hundred and fifty miles off. The volunteers must make a fight before going out of service. Sufficient troops would still remain west of the mountains to protect the settlements. It was necessary that depots of provisions should be established in the Yakima country before the winter. The Indians west of the mountains had been repeatedly defeated; whilst those east of the mountains had never been checked."

In conformity with this decision, Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw set out over the Cascades, via the Naches pass. But before tracing his operations on the east side it will be necessary to return to the Oregon volunteers whom we left in the Walla Walla country and review their further fortunes and movements, as also those of Colonel Wright and the regulars under his command. Details of

the winter campaign of the Oregon volunteer regiment need not be given. Much effort was expended in discovering caches of provisions and otherwise foraging for supplies. The Indians in December withdrew across Snake river, whither the volunteers could not follow them for want of boats. But in February six were constructed of whip-sawed lumber and caulked with pine pitch, and in these, transported in wagons to the place where needed, the regiment crossed the Snake twenty-five miles below the mouth of the Palouse, dispersing a small band of hostiles that opposed their crossing, and capturing their horses. An extensive survey of the country between the Palouse and Columbia rivers was made, then a part of the command returned to Walla Walla, but the main body under Colonel Thomas R. Cornelius, who in December had succeeded Colonel Nesmith, resigned, moved to a point on the Columbia opposite the mouth of the Yakima river. Cornelius was delayed somewhat in his contemplated march into the Yakima country by lack of supplies, but on April 5th, with two hundred and forty-one efficient men, he started. Next day on Canyon creek the hostiles were met. No engagement took place that night. The following morning, however, Captain Hembree with a small detachment was attacked while reconnoitering, and Hembree was killed, after having despatched two Indians, the rest of the squad escaping back to camp and giving the alarm. Major Cornoyer pursued the enemy, came upon them toward evening in a fortified position, charged them and killed six of their number. Thus by a loss of eight did the red men atone for the killing and subsequent mutilation of Hembree.

On the 8th the command set out towards The Dalles. While encamped in the Klickitat valley they lost a number of their horses, but further than that experienced no reverses en route and inflicted no damage upon the Indians except the killing of two. In May the regiment was disbanded, but from it was formed companies, which, however, were also mustered out in August.

We turn now to the operations of the regular troops east of the mountains, during the year 1856. In instructions to Colonel George Wright, issued in January, General Wool directed that two movements should be inaugurated as soon as climatic conditions should permit. "Expeditions should be prepared," said he, "at the earliest possible moment; that is, as soon as grass can be obtained, for Walla Walla and the Selah fisheries. As the snow will not allow the expedition to the latter so early by three or four weeks, the one to the former will be taken as soon as the season will permit, with four or five companies and three howitzers. It is desirable that the expedition should be conducted with reference to selecting a proper position for a post, and to

ascertain the feelings and dispositions of the several tribes in that section of the country. I do not believe they will continue the war a great while. The occupation of the country between the Walla Walla, Touchet and Snake rivers, and the opposite side of the Columbia, will very soon bring those tribes to terms. The occupation at the proper time of the Yakima country from the Ahtanum mission, and that on the river above and below the Selah fishery, will compel the Yakimas, I think, to sue for peace or abandon their country."

It was such instructions as these that occasioned the unfriendly criticism of the people of the Northwest. "Not a word," observed Evans, "as to chastising the perfidious murderers of our citizens, nor the enforcement of the treaties, nor for the punishment of hostile acts which had destroyed the business of the country and retarded its settlement—not a word as to checking raids and depredations on isolated settlers." It was such insulting instructions as that sent to Colonel Wright at a later date—"Should you find, on the arrival of the troops in the Cayuse country, that a company is necessary to give protection to the Cayuse Indians from the volunteers, you will leave a company there with a howitzer"—that incited the positive hostility of feeling of the people towards Wool.

March 11th Colonel Wright arrived at Fort Dalles. By the 26th, he was ready to, and on that date he did, start for the Walla Walla country. The folly of General Wool's orders became at once apparent. Had Wright made a vigorous movement against the ablest leader of the hostiles, Kamiakin, as he doubtless would have done if he had been instructed to reduce the belligerent Indians to submission, the Cascades tragedy would not have occurred. But the forces on the Columbia had been diminished by Wool's directions, two of the three companies at Fort Vancouver having been sent to Steilacoom about the middle of March, and on the 24th the company at the Cascades having been sent away. The movement of Wright up the Columbia to The Dalles had brought it about that a large amount of stores and supplies were temporarily at the Cascades, and for them there was no other protection than a detachment of eight men under Sergeant Matthew Kelly. The watchful Kamiakin was fully aware of the conditions, and had made preparations accordingly.

The settlements were on a narrow strip of bottom land on the north bank of the river. The south bank was precipitous, affording no opportunity for settlement. A saw-mill stood near the upper end of the portage; a little below were a number of houses and shops, among which was the store of Bradford & Company. Directly in front of this building's site is an island, and a bridge to connect it with the mainland was then in process of construction. The Bradford Broth-

ers had been for some time building a tramway or species of wooden railroad between the upper and lower cascades. Upon this workmen were engaged building another bridge. There was considerable activity in the little village, whose importance the Indian war operations had greatly increased. Two steamers, the Mary and the Wasco, lay at anchor in the river on that eventful March morning, the quiet industry of which was to be so rudely disturbed.

The usual activities had just begun when the blood-curdling savage war whoop awoke the echoes. Then came the sharp reports of many rifles all along the line of the settlements. Fortunately an extended account of the attack on and defense of the Bradford store by one who was present and saw what he narrated has been preserved for later generations. It was embodied in a letter by Lawrence W. Coe, a partner of the Bradford Brothers in their store, to Putnam T. Bradford, who was east at the time:

On Wednesday, March 26th, at about 8:30 A. M., after the men had gone to their work on the two bridges of the new railway, most of them on the bridge near Bush's house, the Yakimas came down on us. There was a line about us from Mill creek to the big point at the head of the falls, firing simultaneously at the men; and the first notice we had of them was the firing and crack of their guns. At the first fire, one of our men was killed and several were wounded. Our men, on seeing the Indians, all ran to our store through a shower of bullets, except three, who started down the stream for the middle blockhouse, distant one and a half miles. Bush and his family ran to our store, leaving his own house vacant. The Watkins family came into our store, after a Dutch boy (brother of Mrs. Watkins) had been shot in the house. Watkins, Finlay and Bailey were at work on the new warehouse on the island, around which the water was now high enough to run about three feet deep under the bridges. There was grand confusion in the store at first; and Sinclair, of Walla Walla, going to the door to look out, was shot in the head and instantly killed. Some of us commenced getting guns and rifles, which were ready loaded, from behind the counter. Fortunately, about an hour before, there had been left with us for shipment below nine government muskets, with cartridge boxes and ammunition. These saved us. As the upper story of the house was abandoned, Smith, the cook, having come below, and as the stairway was outside, where we dare not go, the stovepipe was hauled down, the hole enlarged with axes, and a party of men crawled up; and the upper part of the house was secured.

Our men soon got shots at the Indians on the bank above us. I saw Bush shoot an Indian, the first one killed, who was drawing a bead on Mrs. Watkins, as she was running for our store. He dropped instantly. Alexander and others mounted into the gable under our roof; and from there was done the most of our firing, as it was the best place for observation. In the meantime, we were barricading the store, making loopholes and firing when opportunity presented itself. I took charge of the store, Dan Bradford of the second floor, and Alexander of the garret and roof.

The steamer Mary was lying in Mill creek; the wind was blowing hard down stream. Then we saw Indians running towards her and heard shots. I will give you an account of the attack on her hereafter. The Indians now returned in force to us; and we gave everyone a shot who showed himself. They were nearly naked, painted red and had guns and bows and arrows. After a while, Finlay came creeping around the lower point of the island towards our house. We halloed to him to lie down behind a rock;

and he did so. He called that he could not get to the store, as the bank above us was covered with Indians. He saw Watkins' house burn while there. The Indians first took out everything they wanted,—blankets, clothes, guns, etc. By this time the Indians had crossed in canoes to the island; and we saw them coming, as we supposed, after Finlay. We then saw Watkins and Bailey running around the river side towards the place where Finlay was, and the Indians in full chase after them. As our men came around the point in full view, Bailey was shot through the arm and leg. He continued on and plunging into the river swam to the front of our store and came in safely, except for his wounds. Finlay also swam across and got in unharmed, which was wonderful, as there was a shower of bullets around him.

Watkins came next, running around the point; and we called to him to lie down behind the rocks; but before he could do so he was shot through the wrist, the ball going up the arm and out above the elbow. He dropped behind a rock just as the pursuing Indians came around the point; but we gave them so hot a reception from our house that they backed out and left poor Watkins with the bay. We called to him to lie still, and we would get him off; but we were not able to do so until the arrival of the troops—two days and nights afterwards. During this time he fainted several times from cold and exposure, the weather being very cold; and he was stripped down to the underclothes for swimming. When he fainted he would roll down the steep bank into the river; and, the ice-cold water reviving him, he would crawl back under fire to his retreat behind the rock. Meantime his wife and children were in the store in full view, and moaning piteously at his situation. He died from exhaustion two days after he was rescued.

The Indians were now pitching into us "right smart." They tried to burn us out—threw rocks and fire brands, hot irons, pitch wood—everything onto the roof that would burn. But as the bank for a short distance back of the store inclined towards us, we could see and shoot the Indians who appeared there. So they had to throw for such a distance that the largest rocks and bundles of fire did not quite reach us; and what did generally rolled off the roof. Sometimes the roof caught on fire; and we cut it out, or with cups of brine drawn from pork barrels put it out, or with long sticks shoved off the fire-brill. The kitchen roof troubled us the most. How they did pepper us with rocks! Some of the biggest ones would shake the house all over.

There were now forty men, women and children in the house—four women and eighteen men who could fight, and eighteen children and wounded men. The steamer Wasco was on the Oregon side of the river. We saw her steam up and leave for The Dalles. Shortly after the steamer Mary also left. She had to take Atwell's fence rails for wood. So passed the day, during which the Indians had burned Inman's two houses, Bradford's saw-mill and houses, and the lumber yards at the mouth of Mill creek. At daylight they set fire to Bradford's new warehouse on the island, making it as light as day around us. They did not attack us at night, but on the second morning commenced again lively as ever. We had no water, but did have about two dozen of ale and a few bottles of whiskey. These gave out during the day. During the night, a Spokane Indian, who was traveling with Sinclair and was in the store with us, volunteered to get a pail of water from the river. I consented, and he stripped himself naked, jumped out and down the bank, and was back in no time. We weathered it out during the day, every man keeping his post, and never relaxing his vigilance. Every moving object, bush, shadow or suspicious thing on the hillside received a shot. Night came again, and we saw Sheppard's house burn. Bush's house was also fired, and kept us in light until four A. M., when, darkness returning, I sent the Spokane Indian for water from the river; he filled four barrels. He went to and fro like lightning. He also slipped poor James Sinclair's body down the slide outside, as the corpse was quite offensive.

The two steamers having exceeded the length of time

which we gave them to return from The Dalles, we made up our minds for a long siege, until relief came from below. The third morning dawned; and lo! the Mary and the Wasco, blue with soldiers, and towing a flatboat loaded with dragoon horses, hove in sight. Such a halloo as we gave! As the steamers landed, the Indians fired twenty or thirty shots into them; but we could not ascertain with what effect. The soldiers as they got ashore could not be restrained, and plunged into the woods in every direction; while the howitzers sent grape after the retreating redskins. The soldiers were soon at our doors; and we experienced quite a feeling of relief in opening them.

Now as to the attack on the steamer Mary on the first day of the fight. She lay in Mill creek, and no fires, and wind blowing hard ashore. Jim Thompson, John Woodard and Jim Herman were just going up to her from our store when they were fired upon. Herman asked if they had any guns. No. He went on up to Inman's house, the rest stayed to help get the steamer out. Captain Dan Baughman and Thompson were on shore, hauling on lines in the upper side of the creek, when the firing of the Indians became so hot that they ran for the woods past Inman's house. The fireman, James Lindsay, was shot through the shoulder. Engineer Buckminster shot an Indian with his revolver on the gang plank, and little Johnny Chance went climbing up on the hurricane deck, and killed his Indian with an old dragoon pistol; but he was shot through the leg in doing so. Dick Turpin, half crazy, probably, taking the only gun on the steamer, jumped into a flatboat alongside, was shot, and jumped overboard and was drowned. Fires were soon started under the boiler and steam was rising. About this time, Jesse Kempton, shot while driving an ox team from the mill, got on board; also a halfbreed named Bourbon, who was shot through the body. After sufficient steam to move was raised, Hardin Chenoweth ran up into the pilot house, and, lying on the floor, turned the wheel as he was directed from the lower deck. It is almost needless to say that the pilot house was a target for the Indians. The steamer picked up Herman on the bank above. Inman's family, Sheppard and Vanderpool all got across the river in skiffs, and boarding the Mary were taken to The Dalles.

In the same letter Mr. Coe thus narrates the incidents of the attack which was made on the Lower Cascades simultaneously with that on the store:

George Johnson was about to get a boat's crew of Indians, when Indian Jack came running to him, saying that the Yakimas had attacked the blockhouse. He did not believe it, although he heard the cannon. He went up to the Indian village on the sandbar to get his crew, and saw some of the Cascade Indians, who said they thought the Yakimas had come; and George, now hearing the muskets, ran for home. E. W. Baughman was with him. Bill Murphy had left the blockhouse early for the Indian camp, and had nearly returned before he saw the Indians or was shot at. He returned, two others with him, and ran for George Johnson's, with about thirty Indians in chase. After reaching Johnson's, Murphy continued on and gave Hamilton and all below warning; and the families embarked in small boats for Vancouver. The men would have barricaded in the warehouse, but for want of ammunition. There was considerable government freight in the wharf boat. They stayed about the wharf boat and schooner nearly all day, and until the Indians commenced firing upon them from the zinc-house on the bank. They then shoved out. Tommy Pierce was shot through the leg in getting the boats into the stream. Floating down, they met the steamer Belle with Sheridan and forty men, sent up on report of an express carried down by Indian Simpson in the morning. George and those with him went on board the steamer and volunteered to serve under Sheridan, who landed at George's place and found everything burned.

The timely warning by Indian Jack enabled all the people to escape with their lives, though the houses were burned and much government property destroyed.

But how fared the middle blockhouse, commonly known as Fort Rains? As heretofore stated there were at this place eight soldiers under Sergeant Kelly. The commander of this squad had been warned the day previous that Indians in the vicinity were acting suspiciously but gave the matter no serious attention. When the attack came, the members of the detachment were quite widely scattered and one of the number, Frederick Bernaur, had gone to the Upper Cascades for a canteen of whiskey. This man, on attempting to return, was shot through both legs, but managed to keep himself concealed, supporting his failing strength with the whiskey until night, when he stole into the blockhouse. The others, as soon as the truth became known, rushed for the protection of the fortification, and all reached it except Lawrence Rooney, who was captured by the Indians. The few families in the vicinity of the blockhouse also sought its protection, but were not so fortunate, several of their number being severely wounded in crossing the line of Indian fire. "We had," said Sergeant Robert Williams in his narrative of the attack, "seven wounded and three killed. Among the latter was Mr. Griswold, who might have escaped his death but for his overconfidence in the friendliness of the Indians toward him. The German boy, Kyle, mentioned in Mr. Coe's narrative, was killed while riding on horseback down the road on the hill in front of us. The Indian that shot him stood by the side of a tree close to the road, his gun almost reaching to the poor boy, who fell instantly upon being shot.

"Tom McDowell and Jehu Switzler and another man to me before unknown, were on their way from the Upper to the Lower Cascades, but before they had proceeded far they discovered hostile Indians. Being themselves unarmed, they made a desperate effort to reach the blockhouse, which they did in safety. They proved to our small force a valuable acquisition. The three gallantly aided us during the defense. After they had got in, the door was made secure by a bolt, and then a strong chain was drawn tight across. That being completed, we gave our savage enemy a treat of canister shot, fourteen rounds in all, from our six-pounder gun, after which they precipitately retired. But we still, while in reach, presented them with a few shells. They retired back of the hills, out of range of our guns, to torture and put to a horrible death our unfortunate comrade (Lawrence Rooney), whom they had captured. We could not see them at it, but we heard his piercing screams. After they had accomplished this last inhuman and diabolical cruelty, the main portion left and went to the lower landing."

The second day the Indians returned to the siege. The men in the blockhouse were thus prevented from getting water, of which the wounded especially were in dire need. Their necessities were relieved by the gallantry of Sergeant Williams and William Houser, who made their way to a saloon near by and succeeded in procuring some potables, but no water, also a small box of crackers. Next morning, the third day after the attack, relief came.

The movements by which the horrible siege at the Cascades was raised must now receive brief treatment. The beleaguered people managed to send an express to Colonel Wright, who had proceeded a few miles on his way to the Walla Walla country, apprising him of what was transpiring in the rear. He forthwith turned back. Word also reached Vancouver, conveyed by fugitives from the Lower Cascades, and soon Lieutenant Philip Sheridan, who later immortalized his name in the Civil war, was sent to the rescue with forty men. He descended the river in the steamer Belle, reached the Lower Cascades early in the morning of the 27th, disembarked the men at a convenient place and sent the steamer back for volunteer assistance. It is worthy of mention that two volunteer companies were equipped in Portland and Vancouver and came to the scene, but were unable to engage actively in any conflict. Sheridan's position, after landing, was such that he could not advance upon the Indians in his front without crossing over a narrow neck of ground. He soon learned that the foe was on this narrow strip also.

"After getting well in hand everything connected with my little command," says Sheridan, "I advanced with five or six men to the edge of a growth of underbrush to make a reconnaissance. We stole along under cover of this underbrush until we reached the open ground leading over the causeway or narrow neck before mentioned, when the enemy opened fire and killed a soldier near my side by a shot which just grazed the bridge of my nose, struck him in the neck, opening an artery and breaking the spinal cord. He died instantly. The Indians at once made a rush for the body, but my men in the rear, coming quickly to the rescue, drove them back; and Captain Dall's gun (a cannon borrowed from an ocean steamer) being now brought into play, many solid shot were thrown into the jungle where they lay concealed, with the effect of considerably moderating their impetuosity. Further skirmishing at long range took place at intervals during the day, but with little gain or loss, however, to either side, for both parties held positions which could not be assailed in flank, and only the extreme of rashness in either could prompt a front attack. My left was protected by the backwater driven into the slough by the high stage of the river, and my right rested securely on the main stream. Between us was the narrow neck

of land, to cross which would be certain death. The position of the Indians was almost the counterpart of ours."

Both belligerents remained in their respective positions all day and all night, but Sheridan had in the meantime conceived the plan of crossing the command in a bateau, which he had brought with him, to the south side of the Columbia, make his way up the mountain's base to a point opposite the middle blockhouse, cross there to the north bank and endeavor to get to the rear of the Indian position. How this hazardous plan was executed is best told in Sheridan's own language:

"On the morning of the 28th the savages were still in my front, and, after giving them some solid shot from Captain Dall's gun, we slipped down to the river bank and the detachment crossed by means of the Hudson's Bay boat, making a landing on the opposite shore at a point where the south channel of the river, after flowing around Bradford's island, joins the main stream. It was then about nine o'clock and everything thus far proceeded favorably. But an examination of the channel showed that it would be impossible to get the boat up the rapids along the mainland, and that success could only be assured by crossing the south channel just below the rapids to the island, along the shore of which there was every probability we could pull the boat through the rocks and swift water until the head of the rapids was reached, from which point to the blockhouse there was swift water.

"Telling the men of the embarrassment in which I found myself, and that, if I could get enough of them to man the boat and pull it up the stream by a rope to the shore, we would cross to the island and make the attempt, all volunteered to go, but as ten men seemed sufficient, I selected that number to accompany me. Before starting, however, I deemed it prudent to find out if possible what was engaging the attention of the Indians, who had not yet discovered that we had left their front. I therefore climbed up the abrupt mountain side which skirted the water's edge, until I could see across the island. From this point I observed the Indians running horse-races and otherwise enjoying themselves behind the line they had held against me the day before. The squaws decked out in gay colors, and the men gaudily dressed in war bonnets, made the scene very attractive, but, as everything looked propitious for the dangerous enterprise in hand, I spent but little time in watching them and quickly returning to the boat, I crossed to the island with my ten men, threw ashore the rope attached to the bow and commenced the difficult task of pulling her up the rapids. We got along slowly at first, but soon striking a camp of old squaws, who had been left on the island for safety and had not gone over to the

mainland to see the races, we utilized them to our advantage. With unmistakable threats and signs, we made them not only keep quiet, but also give us much needed assistance in pulling vigorously on the tow-rope of our boat.

"I was laboring under a dreadful strain of mental anxiety during all this time, for had the Indians discovered what we were about, they could easily have come over to the island in their canoes, and, by forcing us to take up our arms to repel their attack, doubtless would have obliged the abandonment of the boat, and that essential adjunct to the final success of my plan would have gone down the rapids. Indeed, under such circumstances, it would have been impossible for ten men to hold out against the two or three hundred Indians; but the island forming an excellent screen to our movements, we were not discovered, and when we reached the smooth water at the upper end of the rapids, we quickly crossed over and joined the rest of the men who in the meantime had worked their way along the south bank of the river parallel with us. I felt very grateful to our old squaws for the assistance they rendered. They worked well under compulsion and manifested no disposition to strike for higher wages. Indeed, I was so much relieved when we had crossed over from the island and joined the rest of the party, that I mentally thanked the squaws, one and all. I had much difficulty in keeping the men on the main shore from cheering at our success, but hurriedly taking into the bateau all of them it would carry, I sent the balance along the south bank, where the railroad is now built, until both detachments arrived at a point opposite the blockhouse, when, crossing to the north bank, I landed below the blockhouse some little distance and returned the boat for the balance of the men, who joined me in a few minutes."

Hardly had Sheridan landed and effected communication with the beleaguered blockhouse, when the advance of Wright's returning command under Lieutenant-Colonel Edward J. Steptoe arrived. A conference between Sheridan and Steptoe resulted in the former's being sent with a reinforcement to the island he had just left to capture the Cascade Indians, who, it was thought, would flee to the island, while the Yakimas would retreat into the interior of their own country. As expected, the Yakimas and Klickitats fled precipitately on the approach of Steptoe's command, and the Cascades, deserted by their quondam allies, fell into the power of Sheridan. Some of them were tried by military commission. Being under treaty, they were adjudged guilty of treason in fighting and nine were summarily hanged. The remainder of the Cascades were kept on the island under military surveillance.

April 28th Colonel Wright with five companies started into the Yakima country, and

camping on the Naches river on the 18th of May, he remained there about a month. He was visited at intervals by chiefs professing a desire for peace, but the Indian plan was to affect to have two parties, one wishing hostilities to cease, the other advocating the continuance of the war. Their strategy consisted in the use of dilatory tactics, playing one party in their own ranks against another and making representations, true or false, which would stay the hand of their opponent until they could collect supplies. In this they succeeded admirably.

"The history of Wright's operations, as given in his reports," writes Mrs. Victor, "shows a summer spent in trailing Indians from place to place, from fishery to fishery, and over mountains before thought impassable for troops, dragging after them their season's supplies and accomplishing nothing but to collect the noncombatants of the disaffected tribes upon a reservation in Oregon, where they were secure from the turmoil of war and at liberty to spy on either side."

As before stated, Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, of the Washington volunteers, started for the Walla Walla country early in June. Arriving at the Yakima country while Wright was there, he offered to co-operate with the regulars, which offer was declined. He therefore continued his march to the Columbia at a point opposite the mouth of the Umatilla river. Seventy-five men of his command, under Captain Goff, had been sent to co-operate with Major Layton, of the Oregon volunteers, in raiding the John Day country. By capturing horses and supplies, these forces compelled many Indians, some of whom were supposed to be hostile and some who might at any time be induced to become so, to seek the protection of the Warm Springs reservation.

Acting upon Governor Stevens' instructions to "spare no exertion to reduce to unconditional submission any hostiles within reach," Colonel Shaw determined to attack a force of the enemy whom he ascertained to be encamped in the Grand Ronde valley. Pushing rapidly over the mountains, he encountered the hostiles July 17th, and in a decisive battle drove them as fugitives in every direction. The story of this fight is vividly told by the Colonel himself in the following language:

We arrived in the Grande Ronde valley on the evening of the 16th and camped on a branch of the Grande Ronde river in the timber, sending spies in advance, who returned and reported no fresh signs. On the morning of the 17th, leaving Major Blankenship, of the central, and Captain Miller, of the southern battalion, assisted by Captain DeLaCay, to take up the line of march for the main valley, I proceeded ahead to reconnoiter, accompanied by Major Maxon, Michael Marchman, Captain John and Doctor Burns. After proceeding about five miles we ascended a knoll in the valley, from which we discovered dust rising along the timber of the river. I immediately sent Major Maxon and Captain John forward to recon-

noiter and returned to hurry up the command, which was not far distant. The command was instantly formed in order; Captain Miller's company in advance, supported by Maxon's, Henness' and Powell's companies, leaving the pack train in charge of the guard under Lieutenant Goodman, with a detachment of Goff's company, under Lieutenant Wait, and Lieutenant Williams' company in reserve with orders to follow on after the command.

The whole command moved on quietly in this order until within one-half mile of the Indian village, when we discovered that the pack train had moved to the left, down the Grande Ronde river. At this moment a large body of warriors came forward singing and whooping, and one of them waving a white man's scalp on a pole. One of them signified a desire to speak, whereupon I sent Captain John to meet him, and formed the command in line of battle. When Captain John came up to the Indians they cried out to one another to shoot him, whereupon he retreated to the command and I ordered the four companies to charge.

The design of the enemy evidently was to draw us into the brush along the river, where from our exposed position they would have the advantage, they no doubt having placed an ambush there. To avoid this I charged down the river toward the pack train. The warriors then split, part going across the river and part down toward the pack train. These were soon overtaken and engaged. The charge was vigorous and so well sustained that they were broken, dispersed and slain before us. After a short time I sent Captain Miller to the left and Major Maxon to the right; the latter to cross the stream and to cut them off from a point near which a large body of warriors had collected, apparently to fight, while I moved forward with the commands of Captain Henness and Lieutenant Powell to attack them in front. The major could not cross the river, and on our moving forward the enemy fled after firing a few guns, part taking to the left and part continuing forward.

Those who took to the left fell in with Captain Miller's company, who killed five on the spot, and the rest were not less successful in the pursuit, which was continued to the crossing of the river, where the enemy had taken a stand to defend the ford. Being here rejoined by Captain Miller and by Lieutenant Curtis, with part of Maxon's company, we fired a volley and I ordered a charge across the river, which was gallantly executed. In doing this Private Shirley, ensign of Henness' company, who was in front, was wounded in the face. Several of the enemy were killed at this point. We continued the pursuit until the enemy had reached the rocky canyons leading toward the Powder river, and commenced scattering in every direction, when, finding that I had but five men with me and the rest of the command scattered in the rear, most of the horses being completely exhausted, I called a halt and fell back, calculating to remount the men on the captured horses and continue the pursuit after night.

I found the pack train, guard and reserve encamped on a small creek not far from the crossing, as I had previously ordered, and learned that a body of the enemy had followed them up all day and annoyed them but had inflicted no damage beyond capturing many of the animals which we had taken in charge and left behind.

I learned also that Major Maxon had crossed the river with a small party and was engaged with the enemy and wanted assistance. I immediately despatched a detachment under Lieutenants Williams and Wait, sending the man who brought the information back with them as a guide. They returned after dark without finding the major, but brought in one of his men whom they found in the brush and who stated that one of the major's men was killed and that the last he saw of them they were fighting with the Indians. At daylight I sent out Captain Miller with seventy men, who scouted around the whole valley without finding him, but who unfortunately had one man killed and another wounded whilst pursuing some Indians. I resolved to remove camp the next day to the head of the valley, where the emigrant trail crosses it, and continue

the search until we became certain of their fate. The same evening I took sixty men, under Captain Henness, and struck upon the mountains and crossed the heads of the canyons to see if I could not strike his trail. Finding no sign, I returned to the place where the major had last been seen, and there made search in different directions and finally found the body of one of his men (Tooley) and where the major had encamped in the brush. From other signs it became evident to me that the major had returned to this post by the same trail by which we first entered the valley.

Being nearly out of provisions, and unable to follow the Indians from this delay, I concluded to return to camp, recruit for another expedition in conjunction with Captain Goff, who had, I presumed, returned from his expedition to the John Day's river.

I should have mentioned previously that in the charge the command captured and afterward destroyed about one hundred and fifty horse loads of lacamas, dried beef, tents, some flour, coffee, sugar and about one hundred pounds of ammunition and a great quantity of tools and kitchen furniture. We took also about two hundred horses, most of which were shot, there being about one hundred serviceable animals.

There was present on the ground from what I saw, and from information received from two squaws taken prisoner, about three hundred warriors of the Cayuse, Walla Walla, Umatilla, Tyh, John Day and Des Chutes tribes, commanded by the following chiefs: Stock Whitley and Simmistastas, Des Chutes and Tyh; Chickiah, Piyon, Wiccoai, Watahstuarth, Wamiswo, Cayuses; Tahlan, Cayuse, the son of Peopemoxmox; Walla Walla and other chiefs of less note.

The whole command, officers and men, behaved well. The enemy was run on the gallop fifteen miles, and most of those who fell were shot with a revolver. It is impossible to state how many of the enemy were killed. Twenty-seven bodies were counted by one individual, and many others were known to have fallen and been left, but were so scattered about that it was impossible to get count of them. When to these we add those killed by Major Maxon's command on the other side of the river we may safely conclude that at least forty of the enemy were slain and many went off wounded. When we left the valley there was not an Indian in it and all signs went to show that they had gone a great distance from it.

On the 21st instant we left the valley by the emigrant road and commenced our return to camp. During the night Lieutenant Hunter, of the Washington territory volunteers, came into camp with an express from Captain Goff. I learned to my surprise that the captain and Major Layton had seen Indians on John Day's river, had followed them over to Burnt river and had a fight with them, in which Lieutenant Eustus and one private were killed, and some seven Indians. They were shaping their course for the Grande Ronde valley, and had sent for provisions and fresh horses. I immediately sent Lieutenant Williams back with all my spare provisions and horses and continued my march. On Wild Horse creek I came across Mr. Fites, a pack master who had been left in camp, who informed me, to my extreme satisfaction, that Major Maxon and his command had arrived safe in camp and were then near us with provisions and ammunition. These I sent on immediately to Captain Goff. I learned that Major Maxon had been attacked in the valley by a large force of Indians on the day of the fight; had gained the brush and killed many of them; that at night he tried to find our camp, and hearing a noise like a child crying, probably one of the captured squaws, had concluded that my command had gone on to Powder river and that the Indians had returned to the valley by another canyon. He moved his position that night and the next day saw the scout looking for him, but in the distance thought that it was a band of Indians hunting his trail. Conceiving himself cut off from the command, he thought it best to return to this camp, thinking that we would be on our way back to Grande Ronde with provisions and ammunition.

Meanwhile Governor Stevens was making every effort to sustain the friendly faction of the Nez Perces under Lawyer, and in this he was receiving the hearty co-operation of William Craig, a white man who had been adopted into the tribe. In Governor Stevens' opinion an important incident in preserving the friendship of the Nez Perces was the holding of the Walla Walla valley. He seems to have determined to follow up the moral advantage gained by Shaw's victory by holding a council with all the Indians, friendly, neutral and hostile, whom he could induce to meet him in the Walla Walla country. Wishing to present a solid front against the Indians he endeavored strenuously to secure the hearty co-operation of the regulars. He accordingly held a conference with Wright at Vancouver, at which he learned that the colonel could not be present in person at the council but would send Lieutenant-Colonel Steptoe with four companies to reach the scene in time. Everything seemed propitious for a friendly co-operation. The regular officers were, however, acting with duplicity, for they had received orders from General Wool such as would prevent any real co-operation with Stevens.

At the close of his pow-wow campaign in the Yakima country, Wright, having failed to find any enemy to oppose, had reported to General Wool that the war was at an end. The latter had, on the 2d of August, issued an order to Wright in which he said:

"The general congratulates you on your successful termination of the war with the Yakimas and Klickitats. * * * With the least possible delay you will conduct an expedition into the Walla Walla country. No emigrants or other whites, except the Hudson's Bay Company, or persons having ceded rights from the Indians, will be permitted to settle or remain in the Indian country, or on land not ceded by treaty, confirmed by the senate and approved by the president of the United States, excepting the miners at the Colville mines. Those will be notified, however, that, if they interfere with the Indians, or their squaws, they will be punished and sent out of the country. It appears that Colonel Shaw, from Puget sound, with his volunteers, has gone to the Walla Walla country. Colonel Wright will order them out of the country by way of Fort Dalles. If they do not go immediately, they will be arrested, disarmed and sent out."

Had Stevens known of this order, he would not have relied on the regulars for assistance. But being ignorant of it, he proceeded into the heart of the Indian country without hesitation. Lieutenant-Colonel Steptoe left The Dalles with four companies August 20th, and on the 5th of the following month he established a camp five miles below the council ground. Stevens had made arrangements for "sending home the volun-

teers, to be mustered out of the service on the arrival in the valley of the regular troops," and thus unconsciously saved Steptoe one task enjoined upon him by Wool's order.

On the evening of September 10th, Governor Stevens, now ready for the council, requested two of Steptoe's companies of troops and some mountain howitzers. Steptoe refused on the ground that he could not do so in consistency with the directions of his superior, and Stevens retained Captain Goff's company of volunteers as guards. The council opened on the 11th. It was decidedly stormy from the beginning, and by the 13th conditions became so alarming that Governor Stevens again addressed Steptoe, advising him that half the Nez Perces were hostile, as were practically all the other tribes, and stating that he deemed a company of regulars essential to his safety. Steptoe again refused and advised the governor to adjourn council to his (Steptoe's) camp. This under the circumstances Stevens could not help but do. While en route he met Kamiakin, who, he thought, would surely have attacked him had he known in time of his intended march. "Kamiakin," wrote he to the secretary of war, "had unquestionably an understanding, as subsequent events showed, with all the Indians except the friendly Nez Perces (about one-half the nation) and a small number of friendly Indians of other tribes, to make an attack that day or evening upon my camp. He found me on the road, to his great surprise, and had no time to perfect his arrangements. I had learned in the night that Kamiakin had camped on the Touchet the night before, and that he would be in this day. The council opened on the 10th. All the Indians were camped near. Kamiakin and his band were only separated from the council grounds by a narrow skirt of woods in the bottom of Mill creek."

For several days more Governor Stevens labored in vain to get the Indians to accept his terms of peace, namely, that they must throw aside their guns and submit to the justice and mercy of the government, surrendering all murderers for trial. The Indians would conclude no peace on other terms than that they should be left in possession of their territory as before the treaties. On the 19th Governor Stevens directed his march westward. His battle with the Indians on that date and the incidents of his return were thus summarized in his official report:

"So satisfied was I that the Indians would carry into effect their determination, avowed in the councils in their own camps for several nights previously, to attack me, that, in starting, I formed my whole party and moved in order of battle. I moved on under fire one mile to water, when, forming a corral of the wagons and holding the adjacent hills and the brush on the stream by pickets, I made my arrangements to

defend my position and fight the Indians. Our position in a low open basin five or six hundred yards across [he was attacked on what is known as Charles Russell's ranch] was good, and with the aid of our corral, we could defend ourselves against a vastly superior force of the enemy.

The fight continued till late in the night. Two charges were made to disperse the Indians the last led by Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw in person, with twenty-four men; but, whilst driving before him some hundred and fifty Indians, an equal number pushed into his rear, and he was compelled to cut his way through them towards the camp, when, drawing up his men, and aided by the teamsters and pickets who gallantly sprang forward, he drove the Indians back in full charge upon the corral. Just before the charge the friendly Nez Perces, fifty in number, who had been assigned to hold the ridge on the south side of the corral, were told by the enemy they came not to fight the Nez Perces but the whites. "Go to your camp," said they, "or we will wipe it out." Their camp, with the women and children, was on a stream about a mile distant, and I directed them to retire, as I did not require their assistance and was fearful that my men might not be able to distinguish them from hostiles, and thus friendly Indians be killed.

"Towards night I notified Lieutenant-Colonel Steptoe that I was fighting the Indians, that I should move the next morning and expressed the opinion that a company of his troops would be of service. In his reply he stated that the Indians had burned up his grass and suggested that I should return to his camp and place at his disposal my wagons in order that he might move his whole command and his supplies to the Umatilla or some other point, where sustenance could be found for his animals. To this arrangement I assented and Lieutenant-Colonel Steptoe sent to my camp Lieutenant Davidson, with detachments from the companies of dragoons and artillery with a mounted howitzer. They reached my camp about two o'clock in the morning, everything in good order and most of the men at the corral asleep. A picket had been driven in by the enemy an hour and a half before, that on the hill south of the corral, but the enemy was immediately dislodged, and ground pits being dug, all points were held. The howitzer having been fired on the way out, it was believed nothing would be gained by waiting until morning and the whole force immediately returned to Lieutenant-Colonel Steptoe's camp.

"Soon after sunrise the enemy attacked the camp but was soon dislodged by the howitzer and a charge by a detachment from Steptoe's command. On my arrival at the camp, I urged Lieutenant-Colonel Steptoe to build a blockhouse immediately, to leave one company to defend it with all his supplies, then to march below and return with an additional force and additional

supplies, and by a vigorous winter campaign to whip the Indians into submission. I placed at his disposal for the building, my teams and Indian employes. The blockhouse and stockade were built in a little more than ten days. My Indian storeroom was rebuilt at one corner of the stockade.

"On the 23d day of September we started for The Dalles, which were reached on the 2d of October. Nothing of interest occurred on the road.

"In the action of the 19th my whole force consisted of Goff's company of sixty-nine, rank and file, the teamsters, herders, and Indian employes numbering about fifty men. Our train consisted of about five hundred animals, not one of which was captured by the enemy. We fought four hundred and fifty Indians and had one man mortally, one dangerously and two slightly wounded. We killed and wounded thirteen Indians. One-half of the Nez Perces, one hundred and twenty warriors; all of the Yakimas and Palouses, two hundred warriors; the great bulk of the Cayuses and Umatillas, and an unknown number of the Walla Wallas and Indians from other bands were in the fight. The principal war chiefs were the son of Owhi, Isle de Pere and Chief Quoitonee; the latter of whom had two horses shot under him, and showed me a letter from Colonel Wright acknowledging his valuable services in bringing about the peace of the Yakimas.

"I have failed, therefore, in making the desired arrangements with the Indians in the Walla Walla, and the failure, to be attributed in part to the want of co-operation with me, as superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the regular troops, has its causes also in the whole plan of operations of the troops since Colonel Wright assumed command.

"The Nez Perces, entirely friendly last December and January, became first disaffected in consequence of the then chief of the Cayuses, Ume-howlish, and the friendly Cayuses going into the Nez Perce country contrary to my positive orders. I refused to allow them to go there in December last, saying to them, 'I have ordered the Nez Perces to keep hostiles out of the country. If you go there your friends in the war party will come; they can not be kept out. Through them disaffection will spread among a portion of the Nez Perces.' Ume-howlish, my prisoner, was sent into the Nez Perce country by Colonel Wright, and from the time of his arrival there all the efforts made by Agent Craig to prevent the spread of disaffection were aborted. What I apprehended and predicted had already come to pass. Looking Glass, the prominent man of the lower Nez Perces, endeavored to betray me on the Spokane as I was coming in from the Blackfoot council, and I was satisfied from that time that he was only awaiting a

favorable moment to join bands with Kamiakin in a war upon the whites, and Colonel Wright's management of affairs in the Yakima furnished the opportunity.

"The war was commenced in the Yakima on our part in consequence of the attempt, first, to seize the murderers of the agent, Bolon, and miners who had passed through their country; and, second, to punish the tribe for making common cause with them and driving Major Haller out of the country. It is greatly to be deplored that Colonel Wright had not first severely chastised the Indians, and insisted not only upon the rendition of the murderers, but upon the absolute and unconditional submission of the whole tribe to the justice and mercy of the government. The long delays which occurred in the Yakima, the talking and not fighting, this attempt to pacify the Indians and not reducing them to submission, thus giving safe conduct to murderers and assassins, and not seizing them for summary and exemplary punishment, gave to Kamiakin the whole field of the interior, and by threats, lies and promises he has brought into the combination one-half of the Nez Perce nation and the least thing may cause the Spokanes, Coeur d'Alenes, Colvilles and Okanogans to join them.

"I state boldly that the cause of the Nez Perces becoming disaffected and finally going into war, is the operations of Colonel Wright east of the Cascades—operations so feeble, so procrastinating, so entirely unequal to the emergency, that not only has a severe blow been struck at the credit of the government and the prosperity and character of this remote section of the country, but the impression has been made upon the Indians that the people and the soldiers were a different people. I repeat to you officially that when the Indians attacked me they expected Colonel Steptoe would not assist me, and when they awoke from their delusion Kamiakin said, 'I will now let these people know who Kamiakin is.' One of the good effects of the fight is that the Indians have learned that we are one people, a fact which had not been previously made apparent to them by the operations of the regular troops.

"Is, sir, the army sent here to protect our people and punish Indian tribes who, without cause and in cold blood and in spite of solemn treaties, murder our people, burn our houses and wipe out entire settlements? Is it the duty of General Wool and his officers to refuse to cooperate with me in my appropriate duties as superintendent of Indian affairs, and thus practically assume those duties themselves? Is it the duty of General Wool, in his schemes of pacifying the Indians, to trample down the laws of congress; to issue edicts prohibiting settlers returning to their claims and thus for at least one county, the Walla Walla, make himself dictator over the country?"

From the refusal of the Indians to treat with Stevens, and their attack upon the party returning from the council, it would naturally seem that the end of the war was still far in the future. Not so, however, Colonel Wright proved more successful, and yet not more successful, in the efforts he soon after inaugurated to pacify the Indians than had Stevens. The man who pursues the policy of conceding to the adverse party all he can ask can hardly fail to be successful in negotiations.

October 19th Wright was instructed by General Wool to proceed in person at the earliest possible date to the Walla Walla country and to attend to the establishing of a post there. In the order Wool used the following significant language:

"It is also of the highest importance that you, the senior officer (the chief man), should see and talk with all the tribes in that region in order to ascertain their wants, feelings and disposition towards the whites. Warned by what has occurred, the general trusts you will be on your guard against the whites and adopt the most prompt and vigorous measures to crush the enemy before they have time to combine for resistance, also check the war and prevent further trouble by keeping the whites out of the Indian country."

"As to the post above referred to, the site selected for it was a point on the bank of Mill creek, six miles above its junction with the Walla Walla river. The rest of the order was duly complied with. A council was called and forty Indians condescended to attend, practically all of whom denounced the treaty of 1855 and Chief Lawyer, of the Nez Perces, as the one by whom, mainly, the Indians were induced to sign it. Wright seemed more than willing to condone the perfidious wretches who signed the treaty as a deliberate act of treachery, and then when they had lulled the whites into a feeling of security, began assiduously the work of disseminating hostile feeling and of organizing a general war, for the purpose of exterminating or expelling the white race. His assurance to the Indians was: "The bloody cloth should be washed, and not a spot should be left upon it. The Great Spirit, who created both the whites and the red men, commanded us to love one another. All past differences must be thrown behind us. The hatchet must be buried and for the future perpetual friendship must exist between us. The good talk we have this day listened to should be planted and grow up in our hearts and drive away all bad feelings and preserve peace and friendship between us forever. Put what I say in your hearts and when you return to your homes, repeat it to all your friends." In his letter to General Wool reporting the proceedings of his council, Wright laid all the blame of the war upon the Walla Walla treaties. "Give them back

those treaties," said he, "and no cause of war exists."

Such maudlin sentimentality, such shameful trucking with the enemies of those it was Wright's duty to defend, seemed akin to treason. Indignant and hurt, Governor Stevens wrote to the secretary of war: "It seems to me that we have in this territory fallen upon evil times. I hope and trust that some energetic action may be taken to stop this trifling with great public interests, and to make our flag respected by the Indians of the interior. They scorn our people and our flag. They feel that they can kill and plunder with impunity. They denigrate us a nation of old women. They did not do this when the volunteers were in the field. I now make the direct issue with Colonel Wright, that he has made a concession to the Indians which he had no authority to make; that by so doing he has done nothing but get a semblance of peace; and that by his acts, he has in a measure weakened the influence of the service having the authority to make treaties and having charge of the friendly Indians. He has, in my judgment, abandoned his own duty, which was to reduce the Indians to submission, and has trenced upon and usurped a portion of mine."

The citizens of the two territories, Oregon and Washington, were thrown into a furor of indignation by the conclusion of his shameful peace. The sacrifice of money and effort in equipping the volunteers, the sacrifices of the volunteers themselves, the traversing of dusty plains, the scaling of lofty and forbidding mountains, the sufferings of that dread winter campaign in the Walla Walla valley, the loss of life and limb, the brilliant and well-deserved victories of the volunteer arms—all these were for nothing. The regular officers step in and rob the country of all the fruits of victory, concede to the Indians everything they could ask, and then, to add insult to injury, General Wool says he hopes that Wright "warned by what has occurred, will be on his guard against the whites and prevent trouble by keeping the whites out of the Indian country," and that under the existing arrangements he doesn't "believe that the war can be renewed by the whites."

Elwood Evans, who was himself a citizen of Washington territory at the time and a participant in some of its public events, may be assumed to have correctly summarized the general opinion of the people in the following paragraphs from his history of the Northwest:

"That *quasi* peace was but the proclaimed continuance of the assurance by the United States army officers to the hostile Indians, 'we came not into your country to fight, but merely to establish posts.' It now officially announced the close of a war by General Wool, which he had never commenced to prosecute as war. It was but the unblushing publication of a policy

inspired alone by him, and executed under his orders by officers whom he had handicapped in the enemy's country by instructions, the observance of which was but the triumph of Kamiakin. It was the official, humiliating concession to the hostiles of everything that they had demanded, or had inaugurated a war to accomplish, viz., the keeping of white settlers out of their country—save alone the isolated fact, that the Indians had made no resistance to or protest against the establishment of military posts within their territory. That failure to protest against the erection of posts was the only evidence of passive submission by the hostiles; yet with what avidity was the fact seized by General Wool to assure him that he was occupying the Indian territory by his troops, and that those troops were remaining there in peaceable possession! What a naked and barren victory, which proved too much; for it meant nothing except that armed troops within fortified posts were the only white men who could occupy such country. It too palpably demonstrated a suspension of hostilities patched up by appealing to the Indian: 'Let my troops stay here; and I will protect you and keep out the white settler.'

"General Wool, in the execution of this plan of campaign by his army of occupation, not for making war, had effectually accomplished the aim of Kamiakin in the instigation of the outbreak. The commanding general had avowed upon several occasions his policy of protecting the hostile Indians against the whites, and of expelling them from and keeping them out of the country. In fact, there appears to have been a common object actuating both Kamiakin and General Wool: Both were equally determined that the whites should not settle in nor occupy the country of Kamiakin or Peo-peo-mox-mox; both were equally hostile to the volunteers of the two territories, who sought to save the country for white settlement; both were averse to any hostile demonstrations against the Indians; both were willing that Governor Stevens should be cut off and his party sacrificed, when official duty compelled his presence in the Indian territory; both alike cordially hated the people of the two territories. Could Kamiakin have asked more than the performance of Wool's orders?—'Leave a company and a howitzer to protect the Cayuse Indians against the volunteers.' * * * 'Warn Colonel Shaw and his volunteers to leave the country; and should they fail to comply, arrest, disarm and send them out.' How it must have delighted old Kamiakin when he had interpreted to him that interdict against white settlement: 'No emigrant or other white person will be permitted to settle or remain in the Indian country.' Glorious duty for American troops to protect the blood-stained murderers of our people, to stand guard that the spirit of treaties shall be violated, that Ameri-

cans may not occupy America and every part of its domain!"

The regulars soon discovered that they had been crying "peace, peace, when there was no peace," for it was not long until there began to be apprehensions of a renewed outbreak. These conditions obtained throughout the entire year 1857 and during the winter of that year the Catholic fathers reported that they feared an uprising in the spring. The Spokanes and Coeur d'Alenes, among whom the emissaries of Kamiakin had been spreading disaffection ever since the peace had been patched up in 1856, announced that the soldiers must not show themselves in their country. It was the scheme of the wily Kamiakin to first unite the tribes in opposition to the whites, then draw a detachment of soldiers into the country and treat them as he treated Haller in the Yakima valley.

The plan worked admirably. He cultivated the friendship of Tilcoax, a skilled Palouse horse-thief, and induced him to organize a pillaging expedition against the stock belonging to Fort Walla Walla, well knowing that sooner or later a counter expedition must be made by the soldiers to recover the lost animals. He also caused the murder of Colville miners, hoping that the whites there would ask for troops. They did call for troops. Their petition could not be disregarded, and in May, 1858, Colonel E. J. Steptoe set out to the Colville country, disregarding the warnings of the Indians that no whites would be allowed to travel through their lands. Steptoe, or more strictly speaking, his subordinates, committed a most egregious and incomprehensible blunder in starting from Walla Walla. On account of the great weight of provisions and baggage, a brilliant quartermaster conceived the idea of leaving behind the greater part of the ammunition, by way of lightening the load. As Joseph McEvoy expresses it, the force was beaten before it left Walla Walla.

The expedition was made in May. The wild torrent of Snake river was running bank full from the floods of summer as the command crossed. Timothy, a chief of the Nez Perces, with a few followers, was living then at the mouth of the Alpowa, and by his efficient aid the soldiers crossed the stream in good order and good time, and continued on their way, the brave old chief accompanying them.

On May 16th the force reached a place which George F. Canis, on the authority of Thomas B. Beall, chief government packer of the expedition, describes as low and marshy, with big swales and thickets of quaking asp abounding, and surrounded by hills without timber. Mr. Beall locates the place as near the present town of Spangle. There is, however, much difference of opinion among the survivors as to where all this happened. But wherever it was, there the Indians gathered with hostile intention.

Steptoe, realizing the dangerous odds, decided to return.

The next day, as the soldiers were descending a canyon to Pine creek, not far from where Rosalia is now located, Salteese, sub-chief of the Coeur d'Alenes, came up with an interpreter for a conference with Steptoe. The chief was making great professions of friendship, when one of the friendly Nez Perces struck him over the head with a whip, nearly knocking him from his horse. "What do you mean by speaking with a forked tongue to the white chief?" demanded the Nez Perce brave. Salteese, very angry, rode away in defiant mood. No sooner were the retreating forces well in the canyon than the attack was made. Second-Lieutenant William Gaston's forces were the first to draw the fire of the enemy. Steptoe ordered Gaston to hold fire. When again asked for orders he gave the same command, but Gaston disobeyed and soon the firing became general. Gaston and Captain O. H. P. Taylor were in command of the rear guard, and, with amazing courage and devotion, kept the line intact, foiling all efforts of the Indians to rush through. They sent word to Steptoe to halt and give them a chance to secure more ammunition. But Steptoe deemed it safer to make no pause, and soon after those gallant heroes fell. A fierce fight raged for possession of their bodies. The Indians secured that of Gaston, but a small band of heroes, fighting like demons, got the body of the noble Taylor. One notable figure in this death grapple was De May, a Frenchman, who had been trained in the Crimea and in Algeria, and who made havoc among the Indians with his gun-barrel used as a saber, but at last he, too, went down before numbers, crying, "Oh, my God, for a saber!"

At nightfall they had reached a point as to the exact location of which there is much difference of opinion. Here the disorganized and suffering force made camp, threw out a picket line for defense, and buried such dead as they had not been forced to leave. In order to divert the Indians they determined, having buried their howitzers, to leave the balance of their stores. They hoped that if the Indians made an attack in the night they might succeed in stealing away. The Indians, however, feeling sure that they had the soldiers at their mercy, made no effort at a night attack. But it is stated that Kamiakin, head chief of the Yakimas, urged them to do so. Had he carried his point, the night of May 17, 1858, would have been one of melancholy memory. Another massacre would have been added to the series of frontier outrages which have darkened our earlier annals.

There was but one chance of salvation, and this was by means of a difficult trail which the Indians had left unguarded, as the Nez Perce chief, Timothy, discovered by reconnoitering, the savages rightly supposing it to be entirely

unknown to the whites. But by the good favor of fortune or Providence, Timothy knew this pass. But for him the next day would doubtless have witnessed a grim and ghastly massacre. During the dark and cloudy night, the soldiers, mounted and in silence, followed Timothy over the wretched trail. Michael Kinney, a well-known resident of Walla Walla, was in charge of the rear guard, and is our chief authority for some portions of this narrative.

The horrors of that night retreat were probably never surpassed in the history of Indian warfare in the Northwest. Several of the wounded were lashed to pack animals, and were thus led away on that dreadful ride. Their sufferings were intense, and two of them, McCrossen and Williams, suffered so unendurably that they writhed themselves loose from their lashings and fell to the ground, begging their comrades to leave some weapons with which they might kill themselves. But the poor wretches were left lying there in the darkness. During the night the troops followed, generally at a gallop, the faithful Timothy, on whose keen eyes and mind their lives depended. The wounded and a few whose horses gave out were scattered at intervals along the trail. Some of these finally reappeared, but most were lost. After twenty-four hours the troops found that they had reached Snake river. Here the unwearied Timothy threw out his own people as guards against the pursuing enemy and set the women of his tribe to ferry the force across the turbulent river. This was safely accomplished, and thus the greater portion of the command reached Walla Walla in safety from that ill-starred expedition.

A dramatic incident which occurred on the evening of May 20th merits a brief narration. While the horses were being picketed and preparations were in progress for the night, the guards noticed a cloud of dust in the distance. In a short time a band of mounted Indians, approaching at full gallop, came into view, and the clattering of the hoofs of their horses and the thick dust enveloping them gave the impression that the little band of soldiers, which had had such trying experiences and now seemed within reach of safety, was to be literally wiped from the face of the earth. Excitement ran high. The soldiers became greatly agitated, and orders to prepare for battle were about to be issued when the standard bearer of the oncoming horde, noting the confusion and mistrusting its cause, flung the stars and stripes to the breeze in token of friendly intentions. When the Indians swarmed into camp it was found that the banner was borne by none other than the ever-faithful Chief Lawyer. In the party were some of the sub-chiefs from Kamiah and noted members of the Nez Perce tribe. Steptoe declined to return to the contest with the hostiles, much to the disappointment of Lawyer, who clearly

pointed out how Indian allies could be secured and an easy victory won over the confident and exulting Indians of the Palouse country. The Nez Perces had, no doubt, learned of the defeat of Steptoe by means of the wonderful system of signaling in vogue among the aborigines.

The sequel of Steptoe's defeat furnished a more creditable chapter in the history of our Indian warfare. General Clarke at once ordered Colonel Wright to equip a force of six hundred men, proceed to the Spokane country and castigate the Indians with sufficient severity to settle the question of sovereignty forever. On August 15th Colonel Wright left Walla Walla on his northern campaign. In the battle of Four Lakes, fought on September 1st, and in the battle of Spokane Plains, September 5th, he broke forever the spirit and power of the northern Indians. Lieutenant Kip's description of the former fight is so picturesque that we cannot resist the temptation to reproduce it. He says:

"On the plain below us we saw the enemy. Every spot seemed alive with the wild warriors we had come so far to meet. They were in the pines at the edge of the lakes, in the ravines and gullies, on the opposite hillsides and swarming over the plains. They seemed to cover the country for two miles. Mounted on their fleet, hardy horses, the crowd swept back and forth, brandishing their weapons, shouting their war cries and keeping up a song of defiance. Most of them were armed with Hudson's Bay muskets, while others had bows and arrows and long lances. They were in all the bravery of their war array, gaudily painted and decorated with their wild trappings. Their plumes fluttered above them, while beneath skins and trinkets and all kinds of fantastic embellishments flaunted in the sunshine. Their horses, too, were arrayed in the most gorgeous finery. Some of them were even painted with colors to form the greatest contrast, the white being smeared with crimson in fantastic figures, and the dark-colored streaked with white clay. Beads and fringes of gaudy colors were hanging from their bridles, while the plumes of eagles' feathers, interwoven with the mane and tail, fluttered as the breeze floated over them, and completed their wild and fantastic appearance.

"By Heavens! it was a glorious sight to see
The gay array of their wild chivalry."

"As ordered, the troops moved down the hill toward the plain. As the line of advance came within range of the Minie rifles, now for the first time used in Indian warfare, the firing began. The firing grew heavier as the line advanced, and, astonished at the range and effectiveness of the fire, the entire array of dusky warriors broke and fled toward the plain. The dragoons were now ordered to charge, and rode through the company at intervals to the front, and then

dashed down upon the foe with headlong speed. Taylor's and Gaston's companies were there and soon they reaped a red revenge for their slain heroes. The flying warriors streamed out of the glens and ravines and over the open plains until they could find a refuge from the flashing sabers of the dragoons. When they had found the refuge of the wooded hills, the line of foot once more passed the dragoons and renewed the fire, driving the Indians over the hills for about two miles, where a halt was called, as the troops were nearly exhausted. The Indians had almost all disappeared, only a small group remaining, apparently to watch the whites. A shell sent from the howitzer, bursting over their heads, sent them also to the shelter of the ravines. Thus the battle ended."

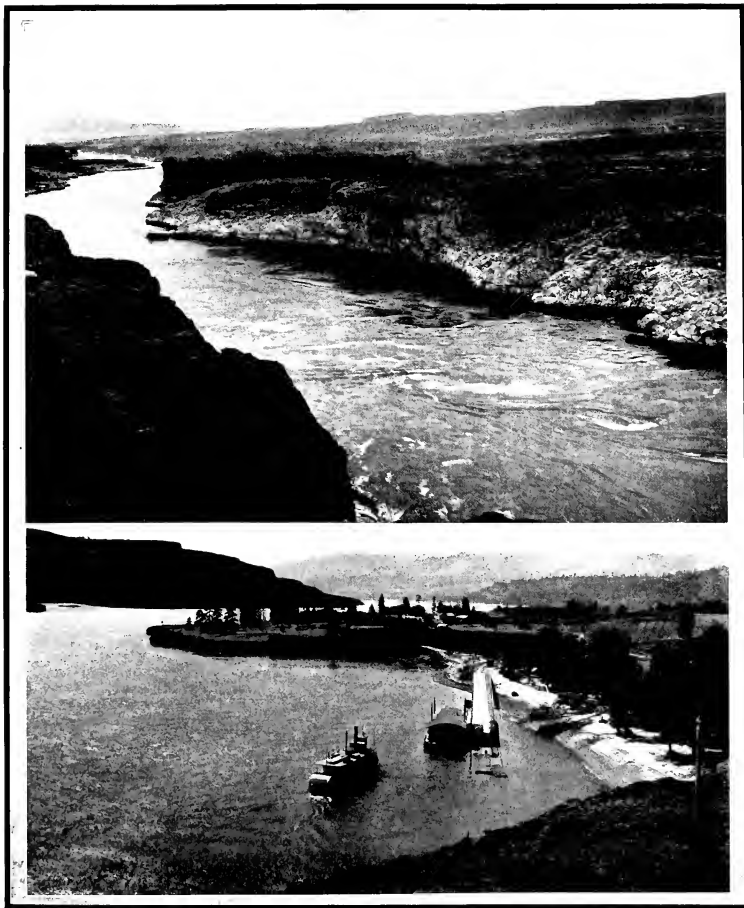
In the battle four days later on Spokane Plains quite a number of the Indians were killed, and Kamiakin, the war chief of the Yakimas, was wounded. After resting a day the forces moved on up the river and encamped above the falls. While there they were visited by Chief Gearry, a fairly well educated, rather bright Indian, who professed to be against the war. There is reason to doubt the sincerity of these representations, however. Colonel Wright talked plainly to him, saying that if he and the other Indians wanted peace they could have it by complete and unconditional surrender. On the 8th the march was resumed. About ten miles east of Spokane, Indians were seen in the act of driving their horses to the mountains. The horses were captured and shot, with the exception of one hundred and thirty picked ones, which were kept for the use of the troops. Defeat in battle, the loss of their horses and the execution of a few Indians who had participated in murders completely humiliated the hostile tribes. Councils were held by Colonel Wright at the Coeur d'Alene mission and with the Spokanes, at which it was found that the Indians were prepared to enter a treaty of entire submission to the whites.

In closing his extensive report of this campaign, Colonel Wright summarized its results as follows:

"The war is closed. Peace is restored with the Spokanes, Coeur d'Alenes and Palouses. After a vigorous campaign, the Indians have been entirely subdued, and were most happy to accept such terms of peace as I might dictate. Results: (1) Two battles were fought by the

troops under my command, against the combined forces of the Spokanes, Coeur d'Alenes and Palouses, in both of which the Indians were signally defeated, with a severe loss of chiefs and warriors, either killed or wounded. (2) One thousand horses and a large number of cattle were captured from the hostile Indians, all of which were either killed or appropriated to the service of the United States. (3) Many barns filled with wheat or oats, also several fields of grain, with numerous caches of vegetables, dried berries and camas, were destroyed, or used by the troops. (4) The Yakima chief, Owhi, is in irons, and the notorious war chief, Olchen, was hanged. The murderers of the miners, the cattle stealers, etc. (in all, eleven Indians), were hanged. (5) The Spokanes, Coeur d'Alenes and Palouses have been entirely subdued, and have sued most abjectly for peace on any terms. (6) Treaties have been made with the above-named nations. They have restored all property which was in their possession, belonging either to the United States or to individuals. They have promised that all white people can travel through their country unmolested, and that no hostile Indians shall be allowed to pass through or remain among them. (7) The Indians who commenced the battle with Lieutenant-Colonel Steptoe contrary to the orders of their chief have been delivered to the officer in command of the United States troops. (8) One chief and four men, with their families, from each of the above-named tribes, have been delivered to the officer in command of the United States troops, to be taken to Fort Walla Walla and held as hostages for the future good conduct of their respective nations. (9) The two mounted howitzers, abandoned by the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Steptoe, have been recovered."

Thus ended the Indian wars of the fifties in Oregon and Washington. The era of robberies, depredations, murders and warfare was by this campaign effectually brought to a close in the Yakima and Walla Walla countries, making the opening of both to settlement possible. General Newman S. Clarke, who had succeeded General Wool in the command of the Department of the Pacific, and who, in the earlier days of his administration, had shown a disposition to inaugurate a similar policy, had completely changed front, even going so far as to recommend the confirmation of Governor Stevens' Walla Walla treaties. These treaties were confirmed.



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THE DALLES OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER.
COLUMBIA RIVER AT LYLE.



PART II.

HISTORY OF KLICKITAT COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL—1859-1889.

Although the territory now known as Klickitat seems to have been equal in the favorableness of its situation to the Oregon country across the river, no permanent settlers came into it for a number of years after the first pioneers had taken possession of the south shore of the Columbia. The centers of settlement had been established during the days of the Hudson's Bay Company and the missionaries, and naturally the later comers gathered around them, seeking new fields to conquer only when the older ones had become partially subdued. The original settlement in what is now Washington state, aside from Hudson's Bay Company's posts, had been blotted out by the terrible Whitman massacre and the war growing out of it, and when the Walla Walla country began to recover from the shock of this dreadful tragedy, the war of 1855-56 came on, furnishing an excuse for General Wool's military order remanding to barbarism all of eastern Washington. The order remained in force until the fall of 1858, when Wool's successor, General Clarke, rescinded it.

In 1856 the government commenced the construction of a military road across the Simcoe range to Fort Simcoe, on the Yakima reservation, and during the summer of that year a small fortification was erected on Spring creek, seven miles northwest of Goldendale, and garrisoned with a troop of United States cavalry. This little fort, known as the blockhouse, was a log structure surrounded by an eight-foot stockade. The building still stands to mark the location but the stockade has long since been removed. The early settlers say that this building when first seen by

them showed plainly the marks of bullets fired by the Indians in skirmishes with the soldiers. In 1860 the troops were removed.

The first immigrants began to arrive in the valley late in the fifties. It was a beautiful country then, covered everywhere with rich, luxuriant bunch grass, a cattleman's paradise. From the hills along the Columbia to the foot of the timber-covered Simcoe range stretched one immense undivided pasture field. Now a thousand fences separate that same area into numerous fine grain farms which furnish homes for many prosperous people. The pioneer's judgment in selecting Klickitat as a home has surely been justified by the subsequent development. It possesses all the advantages an agricultural country needs and few drawbacks.

The surrounding country was as yet unsettled and there was no demand for farm produce and no means of transporting the same to market. Anyway the pioneer settlers were stockmen. The country was by nature suited to this enterprise, as abundance of natural grass grew everywhere, furnishing feed sufficient for winter and summer alike, unless the winters proved unusually severe. As a general rule the winters were so mild that the cattle did well without any other feed than the native grass, which grew rich and abundant everywhere in the valley and on the hillsides. As large herds of cattle could be raised and fattened ready for slaughter at almost nominal expense, the rearing of stock was a decidedly profitable business. Another advantage in the enterprise was that stock could be transported readily overland to the market, while any other

commodity required a conveyance, a thing which is difficult to furnish in a newly settled country.

Most of the early settlers came from the Willamette valley, to which they had come across the plains at an earlier date. Some had grown dissatisfied with the damp climate of western Oregon and had moved in search of a drier country, others came to seek more extensive pastures for their increasing herds. To these Klickitat offered both a dry, healthful climate and a most magnificent stretch of rich grazing land for stock, where each might extend his lines as widely as he pleased without fear of encroaching on his neighbor's right.

By nature and past experience these early settlers were suited to pioneer life. Hardihood was to them a birthright. Their fathers and grandfathers had also been pioneers and had spent their lives on the border of the wilderness. They, in their turn, were born and raised on the frontier and the hardships and inconveniences of that sort of life held no terrors for them. They were possessed of an experience indispensable to the successful pioneer. Next to our soldiers, who won our liberties and maintained by their courage and sacrifice our integrity as a nation, this country should honor her pioneers, that brave and hardy class of citizens who penetrated the wilderness and blazed the way for the civilization which was to follow. To them is due much of the credit for the national greatness of which we boast to-day. They had to forego all such comforts and pleasures of life as are possible only in thickly settled regions. The benefits of church and school were denied them. Neighbors were few and far apart. For all these advantages they must be content to wait patiently. Theirs were all the hardships, while it was left to those who followed after them to enjoy much of the fruits of their toil.

The faith of the common people in the western country was really remarkable, notwithstanding the fact that it has been justified by subsequent development. Whether the American pioneer in his settlement of the west has been guided by blind instinct or a foresight that has transcended the wisdom of sages, is difficult to determine. They held the Northwest for the United States when our greatest statesmen were troubled lest they could not get rid of it. That theirs was the real statesmanship has been abundantly proven by subsequent developments.

Any settlement in the county previous to 1859 is scarcely worthy of notice. Sometime previous to the Indian war, probably as early as 1852, Erastus S. Joslyn, just out from Massachusetts, crossed the Columbia river to a point opposite the mouth of the Hood river and settled on a place now owned by Judge Byrnett. This farm lies in the Columbia valley, about a mile and a half east of the town of White Salmon. Joslyn built a cabin, set out a small orchard, placed a

tract of land in cultivation and acquired a considerable herd of stock. When the Indian war of 1855-56 broke out, friendly Indians warned Joslyn that he would be attacked. To avoid the danger, he hastily fled across the river with his family, where from a place of concealment he watched the Indians burn his dwelling, destroy his orchard and drive off his stock. The following day soldiers came to the rescue of the Joslyn family and saved them from falling into the hands of the savages. At the close of the war, Joslyn returned to his ranch and lived there until the fall of 1874.

The Joslyn place is thought to be the oldest ranch in the county with the possible exception of the Curtis farm near The Dalles. An army officer named Jordan fenced in several hundred acres of land on Rockland Flats, across from The Dalles, and at a very early date several others had settled for a time on the north side of the river, but most of them went back and forth, spending part of their time on the Klickitat side of the river and part at The Dalles. Several men with squaw wives located at different points along the Columbia during the ante-bellum days. Egbert French, who afterward kept a store above Goldendale, had a place at the mouth of the Klickitat, and J. H. Alexander, also in after years a settler of the Klickitat valley, lived at Rockland. Both French and Alexander had squaw wives.

Some time in the spring of 1859* Amos Stark came to the valley and built a log house. There was no settler then in all that country. Save for the soldiers at the blockhouse and a few roving Indians, the entire district to the north of the Columbia was unpopulated. Mr. Stark was obliged to build his cabin alone, as there was no one to whom he could apply for aid, but he managed to raise the logs by sliding them up inclined skids. First he would pull one end up a distance with a rope, then fasten it and work the other end up a little way. By this means he managed to raise the logs although the process was tediously slow. He finally by this method completed the walls without assistance, then covered the structure with a roof. He thereupon went back to

*The year 1859 is given by all the first settlers of Klickitat county, who now reside there, as the date of their settlement. L. L. Thorp, of North Yakima, is, however, positive that his father, F. Mortimer Thorp, and family, also a considerable party of others from western Oregon, came in during the summer of 1858. Charles Splawn also gives that year as the date of settlement. Mr. Thorp does not claim that his father's family were the first to settle in Klickitat county, but that they belonged to the first party of settlers, all of whom came together to The Dalles. The Thorps were delayed a few days at that point, owing to the fact that their cattle did not arrive promptly by boat, while others of the party went direct to the Klickitat valley, preceding them a few days. As the memories of men are fallible, especially as to the dates of events which occurred many years ago, all dates which like this one can not be fixed by contemporaneous documents are of necessity given tentatively.

California, where he met Stanton H. Jones, whose acquaintance he had previously made. They planned to return to Klickitat county together, but Mr. Jones was delayed for a few weeks in California by business affairs, so Stark came back alone, Jones following a little later.

During Stark's absence in California a number of settlers had arrived in the valley. Among the first of these were Willis Jenkins and family. Willis Jenkins was one of the earliest settlers in Oregon. He had brought his family across the plains as early as 1844 and had settled in Polk county, near the present town of Dallas. In 1849 he moved to California to the newly discovered gold fields. During the first winter there he washed out about seven thousand dollars in gold dust, most of which he invested in merchandise. The following spring he returned with his goods to Oregon, where he started a store. As most of his neighbors had likewise sought their fortunes in the new El Dorado, money was about the only thing that was plentiful and Mr. Jenkins disposed of his merchandise at a good profit. From Polk county he moved to Wilbur, a small settlement in southern Oregon named for Father Wilbur, and there he also kept a store and a wayside lodging house. He lived at Wilbur during the Rogue River war. Later the family moved to Forest Grove, in Washington county, and finally in the summer of 1859 they came to Klickitat. They settled near the blockhouse, where the garrison was stationed, and when, in 1860, the soldiers were removed Jenkins filed on the claim. They brought with them to Klickitat one hundred and fifty head of cattle and a few horses.

The Jenkins family were not yet settled in the valley when Lewis S. Parrott and his son-in-law, John J. Golden, came. With the Parrotts and Goldens came the Tarter family, also from the Willamette. Mr. Golden preceded the party into the valley, arriving with a large herd of cattle July 9th, 1859, to the best of his recollection. He says the others joined him in August following. They settled on the Swale, a few miles southwest of the site of Goldendale; John Golden afterward moved to Columbus and lived there for a time. The party brought with them herds of stock, as did most of the early settlers. While living at Columbus, Mr. Golden took a contract to deliver one thousand cords of wood to the boats and wood hauling soon after became one of the chief industries of the county.

A little later John W. Burgen and his brother Thomas came, also bringing a large herd of cattle and horses. In 1860 John Burgen settled on the Columbus road, near Swale creek, about four miles south of the site of Goldendale. His family have ever since occupied this place, to which forty-four years ago he purchased the prior right of a young man for a twenty-dollar greenback. Here, in the following year, his son Newton, to whom belongs the distinction of being the first

white child born in Klickitat, was born. The first house built on the place, a substantial log one, is still standing, although it has long ago been replaced as a residence by a more comfortable dwelling. Thomas Burgen also settled in the valley for a time, but in 1864 moved to Chamberlain Flats, where his family still live.

Among the others who came into the valley during the first year was Mortimer Thorp, who settled on the site of Goldendale. His house stood just north of the lot on which the Methodist church now is. Alfred Henson settled just below Thorp, building a cabin, and Charles Splawn settled near what is known as the Alexander place. Just above him was Calvin Pell. John Nelson and Robert Carter lived farther down the Swale, Alfred Allen and A. H. Curtis lived at Rockland Flats across from The Dalles. Besides those mentioned there were also Jacob Halstead, James Clark, Nelson Whitney, William Murphy, Captain McFarland and his son Neil; Francis Venables, Marion Stafford, Jacob Gulliford, — Waters and sons, and Tim Chamberlain, who came to Chamberlain Flats some time during the year. In all about fifteen families passed the winter of 1859-60 in Klickitat county.

The Klickitat county was so thinly settled in 1859 that it was generally considered by the citizens of the new district that the necessity for county organization had not yet arisen. Few people are anxious to hasten the time when they will be required to pay taxes, especially when no apparent benefit is to be derived from their payment. The territorial government, however, insisted that the settlers must organize and pay taxes. As early as December 20, 1859, it passed an act setting off Klickitat as a separate county and naming officers for the new organization. As this act is of interest as being the first reference in the statutes to Klickitat county, it is given verbatim below:

AN ACT

To Create and Organize the County of Clicatav.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington:

Section 1. That all that portion of Washington Territory embraced within the following boundaries, to-wit: Commencing in the middle of the Columbia river, five miles below the mouth of the Clicatav river; thence north to the summit of the mountains, the divide between the waters of the Clicatav and Yakima rivers; thence east, along said divide, to a point north of the mouth of Rock creek; thence south to the middle of the Columbia river; thence along the channel of said river to the place of beginning. The same is hereby constituted into a separate county, to be known and called Clicatav county.

Section 2. The said territory shall compose a county for civil and military purposes, and shall be under the same laws, rules, regulations and restrictions, as all other counties in the Territory of Washington, and entitled to elect the same officers as other counties are entitled to elect.

Section 3. That the county seat of said county be, and the same is hereby, temporarily located on the land claim of Alfred Allen.

Section 4. That Alfred Allen, Robert Tartar and Jacob Halstead be, and the same are hereby, appointed a board of county commissioners; and that Willis Jenkins be, and he is hereby, appointed probate judge; that James Clark be, and he is hereby, appointed sheriff; that Nelson Whitney be, and he is hereby, appointed county auditor; that Edwin Grant be, and he is hereby, appointed assessor; that William Murphy be, and he is hereby, appointed treasurer; that John Nelson be, and he is hereby, appointed a justice of the peace.

Section 5. That the persons hereby constituted officers by the fourth section of this act, shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, qualify in the same manner, and with like restrictions, as those elected at an annual or general election.

Passed December 20, 1859.

By this act Klickitat county (it was spelled Klickitat previous to 1869) was organized and its boundaries outlined in a general way. But the early settlers gave little thought to the organization of the county. The government at Olympia could appoint county officers, but it could not compel them to qualify, and this the majority of the new officers refused or neglected to do. Without having qualified, they could not act in the capacity to which they were appointed, so no efficient county organization was effected, no assessment rolls were made, and no taxes were levied. The Klickitat country was, therefore, in much the same condition as before it had been organized.

The absorbing problems of the time were not governmental, but industrial, as they must needs be in a new and sparsely settled community. As early as 1860 the people of Klickitat began taking contracts for the delivery of wood to boats on the Columbia river. These boats ran only to Wallula at this time, but the discovery that winter of gold in the Clearwater country of Idaho caused an effort to navigate the Snake and Clearwater rivers. The first boat to attempt this got as far up the latter stream as the Big Eddy, but no later efforts were made to penetrate the country with steamboats beyond Lewiston. The subsequent discoveries in other parts of North Idaho, in the Boise and Powder river basins and elsewhere, gave a tremendous impetus to navigation on the Columbia, creating a great demand for fuel. A wood-yard was established at Columbus and placed in charge of a man named Hadley, and at Chamberlain Flats, about thirteen miles further up the river, another wood-yard was put in operation by Tim Chamberlain. At both these points large contracts were let by steamboat companies for the cutting and hauling of wood.

In this way remunerative employment was furnished for all the men who had not brought into the valley sufficient stock to require their whole attention. The first contract price was ten dollars a cord for wood delivered at the landing. After that the price was cut to eight dollars. At this rate the business was only moderately profitable, for all the wood had to be hauled across the

Swale from the hills beyond where Goldendale now stands, a distance of twelve miles, as no timber grew in the valley or on the hills along the Columbia. The first settlers brought very few American horses with them to Klickitat, and what few they had were considered very valuable, so all the hauling was done with ox teams, which, because of their slowness, made two days necessary for the round trip. One day they would go to the woods and load; the next they would make the return trip to the river. With six yoke of cattle to each wagon it was possible to haul about five cords at a load. The cost of feeding the ox teams amounted to nothing, as they could be turned out at night, and the luxuriant bunch grass, which grew everywhere plentifully then, was sufficiently nutritious and rich to keep them in good working order.

The furnishing of employment through the wood contracts was only one of the advantages accruing to the people of the valley through the mines, which also furnished a uniformly good market for their stock. The demand for beef in the upper country kept cattle at a high price and made stock-raising a profitable business. Ponies, being in demand for pack animals, and saddle horses also sold readily at a good figure. These different industries made money plentiful in the valley during the first few years and greatly aided the rapid development of Klickitat county.

During the summer of 1860 the first road to Columbus was opened by private subscription. That year witnessed also the first efforts to test the value of the soil for agricultural purposes, a little grain having been sown for hay and a few feeble efforts having been made at gardening. The results of these early attempts were not so flattering as to inspire further efforts in the same direction, for the first settlers did not as yet understand the soil and climate sufficiently to enable them to get the best results. It was only after some years of experimenting that they learned the lands best suited to the different crops, and for the first years even the vegetables they used were brought to the valley on pack horses. Most of the clothing they wore was hand-spun and hand-woven.

The first county election was held in 1860. Conventions were held and the nominations were made on strictly party lines. Complete Democratic and Republican tickets were placed in the field, although the Republicans, being very much in the minority in those days, experienced some little difficulty in finding enough men for all the offices. The result of the election was a complete victory for the Democrats. The county was divided into three precincts, the polls being at Rockland, the site of Goldendale, and the blockhouse. All were Democratic. The most of the officers elected again failed to qualify. A general understanding existed among the settlers that the men elected

were not to qualify and thus to set at naught the organization of the county. The government at Olympia was persistent, however, and passed an act, January 24, 1861, appointing the following officers to fill vacancies: John Nelson, probate judge; Willis Jenkins, treasurer; G. W. Phillips, auditor; William T. Waters, sheriff; James H. Herman, A. Waters, A. G. Davis, county commissioners; C. J. McFarland, S. Peasley and W. T. Murphy, justices of the peace.

Another act was passed by the territorial legislature on the 31st of January of the same year, extending the northern boundary line of Klickitat county as far north as the northeast corner of Skamania county, from which place it was to run due east to a point from which, by running due south, it would strike the northeast corner of the previous boundary of Klickitat. At that time the longest dimension of the county was from north to south, embracing a large body of territory that is now embraced in Yakima county. By the same act the northern boundary of Walla Walla county was extended north to British Columbia.

During the first two years of white settlement in Klickitat everything seemed to promise well for the stockmen. So far they had been favored by circumstances. The grass grew in luxuriant abundance. The weather was favorable, and so far as their experience went there was no reason to expect anything different. Not all the seasons, however, were to be like those of their experience. Not only was the winter of 1861-62 more severe than the two previous ones; it was the coldest and longest ever experienced by the white inhabitants of Klickitat. The summer of 1861 was unusual. Heavy frosts occurred in some parts of the valley every month throughout the entire season. Cold weather came early in the fall. Snow fell in the hills on the 10th of October and November 3d several inches fell in the valley. All through the month of November regular snows occurred, some days as much as ten inches falling, then the weather would turn warmer and all the snow would go. Cold, disagreeable fogs hung continually over the valley.

For the first four or five days of December it snowed and rained every day, and the exceptional precipitation caused the streams and rivers to rise higher than was ever known at that season of the year. Klickitat creek flooded all the flat below the site of the town of Goldendale, the water standing eighteen inches deep in a house in the hollow, while the Columbia river almost reached the high-water mark for June freshets.

By the 22d of December there was no snow lying on the ground, although it was estimated by men who kept track of the different falls, that at least six feet had fallen previous to that date. Already cattle were dying. They were suffering from cold and hunger and their lowing was something terrible to hear. Had the weather

been dry, they would not have suffered so much, but cattle seem to perish more quickly in a damp, chilly atmosphere than in an extremely cold, dry one. Beginning with the night of December 22d, it continued to snow daily up to the new year, by which time fully thirty inches lay along the Columbia, while at the blockhouse the snow came within a couple of inches of the top of a four-foot fence and was so soft as to make travel extremely inconvenient. Coyotes were very numerous in the valley at that time as were also all kinds of game. The settlers from their snow-blocked cabins would see a couple of ears moving along above the snow, the remainder of the lank coyote being buried in the drifts that yielded beneath the weight of his body like eiderdown. Sometimes they would amuse themselves by pursuing on horseback these silent-footed thieves of the night, and killing them with clubs. It was easy to overtake them in the deep, soft snow, and the slinking creatures, when they found they could not escape their pursuers, would crouch down in their tracks and allow themselves to be clubbed to death.

The 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of January it sleeted, the snow and rain being attended with lightning and heavy thunder. This is the only time on record when heavy thunder accompanied a winter storm in this locality. The sleet falling on the top of the soft snow packed it down hard and thoroughly saturated it with water. Such was the condition existing on the 4th of January, 1862. On the evening of the 4th the weather changed suddenly and the chinook wind began to blow. The change from a damp, penetrating cold to summer warmth was speedy, and soon the snow began to disappear very rapidly. The water dripped from the roofs of the houses as if they were under a water-spout. The cattlemen were wild with joy and hailed this change in the weather as their salvation, for they thought that if the warm wind prevailed for a few days their deliverance was at hand. Hope took the place of dejection, every one feeling sure that the ruin and disaster with which they were threatened had been averted. They went to bed that night expecting that the morning would show great improvement in conditions.

During the night, however, another change occurred. The wind had suddenly veered to the northeast and the thermometer had fallen to zero. On the top of the snow was one vast sheet of ice which would everywhere bear the weight of a man. On that morning the despair of the cattlemen was as complete as had been their elation the previous evening. The loss of the cattle was discouraging enough, but to witness the hunger and suffering of the poor, starving brutes without any means of relieving their distress, was most uncomfortable.

This condition remained without change for six weeks, the thermometer ranging all the time

from fourteen to thirty degrees below zero. People could now travel anywhere on the top of the snow crust, but large animals would break through and the sharp crust would cut their limbs to the bone. Unable to move in search of fodder, they stood there in the snow until they fell from weakness and died. One cow near the Waldron place, four miles south of Goldendale, survived forty-three days without food or water except what she could obtain from licking the snow. She became so savage from hunger that no person dared to approach within her reach. She survived until the warm weather softened the snow crust and set her free, then went to the water and drank copiously. After that she lived only a short time.

If the cattle had been left in the valley it is doubtful if a single head would have survived this terrible winter, but down along the hills that flank the Columbia it was more sheltered and the snow was less deep upon the ground. Besides, it was not so difficult for the animals to dig away the snow on the hillsides. They would turn their heads up the hill, always pawing the snow downward. The great problem was how to get the cattle there without their being all lacerated by the cruel sharpness of the snow crust. The way the settlers accomplished this was to bind up their horses' legs with the tops of old boots or with rawhide and drive them ahead to break the way. This was very tiresome on the horses that led and they had to be changed frequently. Finally, after two days of this kind of work they reached the hills along the river, where the horses could dig away the snow and get at the grass, while the cattle could manage to live by following up the horses and eating what they left. Where the rye grass grew the stock could feed with less trouble, as it was very tall and protruded above the snow. The bunch grass, however, was entirely covered and it was only after much digging and pawing that the animals could reach it. After the cattle got down to the hills along the river most of them would have survived had it not been for the numerous holes into which they were continually falling as they wallowed about in the deep snow, and in their weak and helpless condition they were unable to get out once they fell in. The owners, when they found them in these holes, generally ended their misery with a rifle ball.

February 10th the snow started to go away and by March 1st cattle could feed. They had just started to gain strength again when, on March 15th, there came another snowfall a foot deep, remaining until April 1st. Many of the cattle that had survived the long, cold winter were still too weak from starvation and exposure to weather another storm and the result was that many of the remaining cattle died. Fully three-fourths of all the stock in the country perished that year. The largest cattle owners in the

county at that time were Willis Jenkins, William Murphy, Ben E. Snipes, John and Thomas Burgen, Lewis Parrott, John Golden and Joseph Knott, of Portland.

Willis Jenkins had close to two hundred head of cattle out of which he saved about fifty, most of them steers. Ben E. Snipes lost practically all he had in Klickitat county. He had, however, about two hundred head in the Okanogan country and these wintered all right. The following summer he drove them with some others he bought to British Columbia, where he disposed of them at a very high price. Beef sold that summer at the Caribou mines as high as a dollar and fifty cents a pound. In the spring, because of his heavy losses, he had been generally considered a broken stockman, but by fall he had cleared over forty thousand dollars.

The losses of other stockmen were proportionately heavy. M. S. Short, on Chamberlain Flats, succeeded in saving ten head out of the sixty-five he brought to the county the previous year. These also would have perished if he had not driven them to the mouth of Ten-mile creek, where they were in a measure sheltered and could get sufficient grass to sustain life. The journey over a rough trail through the deep snow, Mr. Short informs us, was attended with trials and hardships never to be forgotten. At the same time he moved his family to The Dalles, where they spent the remainder of the winter. It was the 23d of January when he started with his wife and one small child to make this journey down the Columbia to The Dalles. The weather was cold, the coldest of that unusual winter. The trail was rough, as a train of pack mules had gone over it just before the heavy frosts had hardened the snow, leaving it very uneven and full of holes. This unevenness made walking extremely difficult, as the trail was narrow. The distance from Chamberlain Flats to The Dalles is in the neighborhood of thirty-five miles and two days were required to make the journey. Mr. Short was forced to camp one night with his family in an open cabin without blankets, and the discomforts of that night may be readily imagined, but the following day they arrived at The Dalles without accident.

By January 1st the water in the Columbia was very high and the snow and sleet falling in the river formed a slush ice, which increased in the cold weather to a thickness of about fifteen feet, as nearly as could be determined. At one point a crack formed in the ice, which, though almost closed at night, expanded during the day to nearly a yard in width. At this place it was possible to look down probably fifteen feet and no open water was to be seen. When the ice broke up in the spring and floated out of the river, the ice press was tremendous. The high water crowded huge blocks of ice well out on the sandbars, where they remained until April 1st.

Should a bridge be built across the lower Columbia, the ice is a mighty force that would have to be reckoned with. Some winters there is no floating ice in the river; others there is very little, but should such a condition as has just been described ever again occur, the structure must be strong and the foundations secure indeed that would withstand the heavy ice floe brought down upon it with the current when the ice should break up and float out of the channel.

Before the cold winter there were thousands of jack rabbits and prairie chickens in the valley, but the severe winter left hundreds of them dead on the plains. The prairie chickens, in accordance with their custom, allowed themselves to be covered in the snow, and when the crust formed on the top they were unable to get out, and perished in great numbers from starvation. After it got warm in the spring and a man's weight would break through the snow crust, it was not uncommon to see birds that had survived escape through the holes made by the feet of pedestrians. The rabbits were not able to get enough food to keep them alive and many starved to death.

The very unusual winter of 1861-62 was to say the least most discouraging to the cattlemen. In one year they had seen the herds, which had taken them years to accumulate, worse than decimated. A few were entirely disheartened and left the valley, but most of the settlers remained and went bravely to work to build anew their shattered fortunes. It speaks volumes for the fortitude of these early settlers that they were sufficiently courageous to take up the struggle again in the face of such disasters. Had such a winter as has been described occurred a little later in the history of the county, it is doubtful if the losses would have been so great, for with each succeeding year an increased amount of winter feed has been provided in the valley while improved transportation facilities early made it possible to secure assistance from outside sources in case of need.

There are few disasters so complete that they do not bring a certain measure of compensation, and in one respect the severe winter was a fortunate circumstance for the settlers of the valley. It is believed that the Indians had planned a general uprising for the summer of 1862 with the intention of ridding the whole country of white settlers. As the Indian population far outnumbered the whites at that time, they would probably have experienced little difficulty in executing their plan had it not been for their loss of ponies during the previous winter. But the Indians lost nearly all their horses, and as they will not make war on foot the white people were left unmolested.

The cattle losses also had a tendency indirectly to encourage agriculture. The importance of providing some winter feed for stock could no

longer be denied and some of the settlers turned their attention to raising grain for fodder. It was with reluctance at first that the cattlemen countenanced any attempt at farming, for they watched with a jealous eye experiments that might, if successful, result in their being finally deprived of the valley for a stock range. It was a good cattle country and they, as cattlemen, did not wish to see it devoted to any other use. They were inclined to discourage all experiments in agriculture, maintaining that the valley was more valuable as a stock range than it would ever be for anything else, and there are still people in the district who maintain that when they plowed down the bunch grass they destroyed a better crop than can ever be raised in its place. But the time was nevertheless fast approaching when agriculture would supersede all other pursuits in the county.

As early as 1861 some grain was sown in the valley. This, because of the exceptional winter that followed, was valued very highly for horse feed. In 1862 a little more grain was grown. As there were no threshing machines or mills in the valley for a number of years afterward, it was used for fodder only, but these experiments were useful in that they showed what the country was capable of doing.

The people also began to branch out into other industrial pursuits. At first all lumber used in the county had been manufactured by the use of the whipsaw, a slow and unsatisfactory implement. There was no lack of first-class timber in the county to supply any number of mills, but no little difficulty attended the bringing of the necessary machinery to the valley over poor roads and with poor transportation facilities. A company of men was found, however, who were willing to undertake the difficult task, and during the year 1860 Jacob Halstead, David Kitson, Benjamin Alverson and his brother Isaac, built a mill on Mill creek and furnished it with the necessary equipment for sawing timber. This first little mill was of small capacity and made no pretense of furnishing anything but rough lumber, but it was the beginning of an important industry in Klickitat county. It is estimated that the county contains seven hundred and forty-three million feet of standing timber, and although much of this is not yet opened up, the lumbering business has since assumed important proportions and now furnishes labor to a small army of men throughout the county.

The furnishing of wood for the boats was still an important business. Columbus had become quite a center of activity. One man opened a shop where he furnished fresh meat to the boats, and A. G. Davis started a store there. A couple of years later, however, he sold the building to a man who utilized it as a saloon. As the man had no license to sell liquor, his business was illegal, but if he had proceeded

quietly in the business and had not sold whiskey to the Indians, it is doubtful if anyone would have molested him. But he persisted in dispensing his bad whiskey to the red men and they became very noisy and troublesome; indeed, conditions soon became so bad that men's lives were scarcely safe. There was no satisfactory manner of proceeding against the man by law, as the county had no effective organization of its own. An appeal to the courts would have to be made at Vancouver and the people of the valley were in no way sure that any redress could be obtained from that source. Thomas Jenkins, who at that time was loading wood for the boats, lived with his family at Columbus. As he had a sick child, these night orgies were especially annoying to him, and he asked the owner of the saloon to desist from selling whiskey to the Indians, as it made the town an unsafe place to live in. This the saloonkeeper refused to do, saying that he would sell whiskey to the Indians as long as he pleased. Exasperated beyond further endurance, a number of the citizens of the valley eventually decided to put an end to the whole matter. It was agreed by a company of men, among whom were Thomas Jenkins, Nelson Whitney, Lewis Parrott, Stanton H. Jones and William Hicinbotham, that they would enter the saloon and empty out all the liquor. As the members of the party were respected citizens and no mob, they chose the daylight in which to execute their designs. It was known that the owner of the saloon kept a loaded gun always in readiness on the counter; also that he was a desperate man and liable to use it. He was a good customer at his own bar and very often rendered harmless by over-intoxication, but it was nevertheless thought a wise precaution to dispose of the shotgun before anything else was attempted. Jenkins walked into the saloon alone and taking the gun from the counter, discharged both barrels into the air. Then the others entered, each of whom took a keg or demijohn out to an old hole where once had stood an Indian hut, and emptied out its contents. They kept this up as long as there was any liquor left in the building. When the saloonkeeper, who had been in a drunken stupor while the operation was going on, came to his senses and found his shop empty, he made all manner of dire threats of what he would do, but in the end he did nothing. The saloon has never since been reopened nor was there ever another established at Columbus.

Although some of the settlers became discouraged because of the hard winter and heavy loss of stock and left the valley, others came in to take their places and the county slowly increased in population. The country was still very attractive to the stockmen and during the summer of 1862 a number of extensive stock-raisers moved their herds to Klickitat. William

Connell and William Hicinbotham settled at Rockland and went into partnership in the cattle business. Thomas Johnson, a nephew of Connell, also came to the county that year and was also associated with his uncle and Mr. Hicinbotham in the business. They bought stock from the settlers and drove them overland to British Columbia, where they disposed of them at the mining camps. Watson Helm also brought a band of cattle to the county from Willamette valley during the year and sold them to Ben E. Snipes at thirty dollars a head. These Snipes afterward took to British Columbia with a herd of his own and sold at a high figure.

By January, 1863, there were two ferries connecting different points in the country with the Oregon shore, one running between Rockland and The Dalles and the other connecting the Rock creek wagon road with the road on the Oregon side. These were operated under restrictions and limits prescribed by law. The following rates were established by an act of the legislature: Wagon and span, three dollars; each additional span, one dollar; man and horse or horse with pack, one dollar; loose animals, fifty cents each; sheep and hogs, fifteen cents each. The ferry connecting Rockland and The Dalles was established by James Herman in 1859, and when it made its first trip, July 9th of that year, John J. Goldeu, who was then on his way to Klickitat, was aboard. A second ferry was put in operation at Umatilla in 1863, and in 1868 William Hicinbotham established a third at Columbus.

As if to lend credit to the view of the stockmen that Klickitat was not for the agriculturists, a new enemy of the farm products appeared in the valley at an early date. This was a tiny black cricket. When the first settlers came to the valley, and no one can tell how long before, there were crickets along the south side of the mountain that flanks the Columbia, but it was not until 1864 that they crossed into the valley. It is claimed by some that the significance of the word Klickitat is cricket, but there is a difference of opinion on this matter, and as few Indians can any longer talk the language of the Klickitats, it is difficult to determine what is the correct English translation of the word. These insects were small in size and in color about like a housefly. During the summer season they traveled in bands and after depositing their millions of tiny eggs, they died off. One peculiar habit of these insects was that they always traveled in straight lines. When the young were hatched in the spring they were as apt to start out in one direction as another, but whatever direction they took in the first place, they never varied from it afterwards. They would hop right into a stream of water or a ditch nor would they ever make any effort to avoid them. If they came to a wall or a tree, repeated attempts were made

to climb over but none to find a way around. Whatever crops or gardens their course brought them to they utterly destroyed. In the morning they would attack a green field and by evening it would be as bare as the streets.

Ingenious methods were devised by the settlers to protect their crops and gardens. They nailed boards around the bottoms of their fences so close to the ground that none of the insects could crawl under, and on top of this they nailed a strip at right angles so as to protrude a short distance outward beyond the vertical boards, so that when the insects attempted to climb over the top board they would fall back. To destroy the pests they dug trenches along the edges of the fences in such a way that the insects would fall in and could not climb out. It is claimed that as soon as the crickets fell into the pit dug for them they would fall each upon the other, tearing off all their limbs as if their neighbors in distress had been responsible for their own trouble. When the trenches were filled with the insects, the farmers would cover them up with dirt to prevent stench. Some built fires across the line of travel of the pests, into which they would jump and be consumed, and by these and other methods a few saved their grain and gardens from being entirely destroyed. The crickets made their appearance each successive year until 1870, and by the 1st of March of that year the hillsides and valleys were almost black with the little insects, but ten days later a heavy fall of snow covered the ground and before it melted away the crickets were all dead. This species has never given any serious trouble since.

Up to this time, 1864, the whole Alder creek and Camas prairie country was an unsettled wilderness, nor were there many settlers on Rock creek or Chamberlain Flats. In 1861 Joseph Chapman settled and put out an orchard on a place along the Columbia beyond Rock creek. The same year Merrill S. Short came to Chamberlain Flats, where Tim Chamberlain and his brother had a wood-yard and were engaged in hauling wood for the boats. Mr. Short moved away the following winter and did not return for some years. The Chamberlain brothers lost all their oxen during the severe winter and had to abandon the wood business. In 1863 Chancey Goodnoe first came to the Flats and remained a short time, but he did not become a permanent settler until the following year. Thomas Burgen moved to Chamberlain Flats in 1864, settled on the place where his family still live, and spent there the remainder of his life.

A few years after the Indian war, Neil and A. Girdon Palmer, brothers, became the second permanent white settlers in the White Salmon country, locating on land just below the Joslyn place. Rev. E. P. Roberts, a retired missionary, and his wife were the next to enter that region. They came in 1860 or 1861, and settled upon the

claim adjoining Joslyn on the east. Roberts sold out to J. R. Warner in 1864. A year or two later John Perry and his Indian wife settled on the river near Lyle. E. S. Tanner came to White Salmon in 1865, and in the early sixties, also, David Street, a bachelor, settled in the valley about four miles above White Salmon river.

The first schoolhouse in the Klickitat valley was built in the year 1866 by private donations of the settlers. The building was afterward moved to its present location on the Columbus road, about four miles south of Goldendale, as a more central site than the one it originally occupied. It has since given place to a more comfortable and commodious structure erected across the road. A private school supported by subscriptions of the settlers had been established several years before on the Swale. Nelson Whitney taught the first term in the private school, and Miss Jennie Chamberlain, afterward Mrs. Nelson Whitney, taught the first public school. No particular system of text-books was used, each pupil making use of the books he happened to possess, whether they were purchased for his special benefit or came to him as the abandoned text-books of his parents. These irregularities would be demoralizing to a school of this day, but it was surprising how much the children learned then, notwithstanding such disadvantages.

The only Indian trouble in Klickitat during the early years which gave evidence of developing into anything of a serious nature happened in 1866, and this could scarcely be considered anything more serious than a family quarrel. The quarrel occurred at Joseph Chapman's place, on Rock creek, now known as the W. B. Walker ranch. The Chapmans had a little Indian boy staying with them, and they were in the habit of sending him out every evening to drive up the horses. They also had a boy of their own who was about equal in age to the Indian. The young "Siwash" did not consider it fair that he should be sent for the horses every night while the other boy remained comfortably at home, so he made complaint to the boy's sister, Jane. All the satisfaction she gave him was a sound cuffing upon the ears, a treatment which probably did not hurt the young brave very much, but thoroughly ruffled his temper. He went forthwith to the other Indians with his tale of woe and stirred them into a violent passion. Being determined to slaughter the whole Chapman family, they went with loaded guns directly to Chapman's and made an attack on them. In the fight that ensued one of the Indians shot Jane Chapman in the head, but the bullet failed to penetrate the skull, and after its removal the girl soon recovered. One of the Indians, called Chief George, was shot through the body and also badly slashed with a sword. The Civil war was

closed then only a short time; soldiers were continually passing back and forth through the country, one of whom had left an old sword at the Chapman place, and when the Indians made their attack, a man stopping at Chapman's, familiarly known as "Alabama Joe," made at the old chief with the sword and slashed him so severely that he was left for dead, though he subsequently regained consciousness and crawled away. He lived a year.

It was thought this was liable to cause a general outbreak of the Indians, and a runner was immediately despatched to warn the settlers and summon aid. As the Indians still far outnumbered the whites, a war would have been fraught with great danger to the settlement. The real danger of war was greatly magnified because the circumstances of the trouble were unknown to the people and there was danger that some indiscreet act on their part might incense the Indians not already disaffected by the Chapman incident. Many of the settlers collected as much as they could of their effects and left the country. Some, thoroughly panic-stricken, fled in wild disorder, racing their horses across the plains in their mad rush to get away, but most of the people took the matter more calmly. A number went to the assistance of the Chapman family and a guard was maintained during that night, which was so dark that the watchers could see very little, but the Indians never molested them, although the dense darkness seemed to favor a night attack. The four or five hundred Indians seemed to be afraid of a handful of white men.

Father Wilbur was then Indian agent at the Yakima reservation, and when any serious trouble occurred it was customary to send for him. This great, powerful, fearless man seemed to understand thoroughly Indian character and could manage the Indians as if they were children. When he went to the Yakima reservation, the government thought it necessary to maintain a large force of soldiers as an inducement to peace to the red men, but shortly after his arrival the soldiers were removed at his request, and it was never found necessary to replace them. He would go right into the midst of the armed and angry Indians, arrest the leaders and compel the others to desist from their hostile acts.

Although many of the early settlers opposed county organization, on account of the taxation which was its necessary concomitant, it soon became evident that there were some advantages which could not be obtained without some form of local government. The county had no public school system, no roads, no bridges and no method by which these desiderata could be provided. Those who were opposed to organization in the first place because of the paucity of settlers in the county, now began to favor it. Previous to this time the county had been organized and officers elected, as has been said, but very

little attention was given to the county government. Some paid their taxes, others did not, most of the officers never qualified, and nothing was ever done with the taxes collected, that is, nothing to the advantage of the county.

We are informed by a settler of that time that it was customary for the officials to divide the spoil and spend it for their own purposes. At that time the sheriff collected the taxes and turned over the money to the treasurer. In 1865 Sheriff Reuben Booten collected from all who were willing to pay and left the county, and the following year no attempt whatever was made to collect taxes. Very early in 1867, however, the county was reorganized, and the following officers were appointed by the territorial government: Commissioners, Amos Stark, August Schuster and H. M. McNary; auditor, Thomas Johnson; treasurer, William Connell; assessor, Stanton H. Jones; probate judge, James Taylor. August Schuster resigned and was appointed sheriff. John Burgen was appointed superintendent of schools. This was the first really effective organization that had ever been accomplished in the county. The courthouse was a building at Rockland, rented from William Connell at the rate of eight dollars per month. It is still standing.

These officers were appointed to hold office only until the general election of June 30, 1867. The officers elected were: Amos Stark, H. M. McNary and T. J. Chambers, commissioners; August Schuster, sheriff; A. H. Simmons, probate judge; Martin Harper, auditor; John Burgen, superintendent of schools. Most of the officers were then paid fees or wages by the day for the time spent in the service of the county, but the superintendent of schools was granted the special dignity of drawing an annual salary. He received twenty-five dollars a year.

No records were preserved of any business transacted during the former organization of the county, and Klickitat may be said, without great inaccuracy, to have begun its existence as a political organization in 1867. A number of years afterward an attempt was made by the territorial attorney to collect sixty-seven dollars taxes levied by the state against the county prior to January 28, 1867, but as no records could be produced and many of the officers elected during that time had left the county, the attempt failed.

By an act passed in the territorial legislature and approved January 18, 1868, the boundary lines of the county were changed so that commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Columbia, opposite Mimaluse island, above five miles below the mouth of the Klickitat, the line ran north to the summit of the mountains and the headwaters of the Ahtanum, thence following the channel of the Ahtanum and Yakima rivers to the Columbia, and down the Columbia to the place of beginning. The following year

the country lying north of the Toppenish was added to Yakima county.

Although the population of Klickitat could yet be numbered in three places of figures, the number of business enterprises in which the people had already embarked was sufficient to indicate the industrious nature of the few scattered settlers that had remained permanently in the valley. Stock-raising had from the first claimed a larger measure of attention than any other business, and, although the severe winter of 1861-62 had given a hard blow to the enterprise, it was still the chief occupation of the people. Ben E. Snipes, William Connell, the Burgen brothers, Watson Helm and a large number of others, were carrying on an extensive trade in cattle in the county, and sold each year large herds to the mines of British Columbia and Idaho. The wood business had also become an important industry. Abundance of material was at hand, as the mountains were covered with a thick growth of timber, and as the boats were entirely dependent upon wood for fuel, wood-hauling soon developed into an important industry. Stanton H. Jones, who himself was engaged in the enterprise, states that at one time for a period of two years ten large teams and a number of small ones were engaged in hauling and furnishing wood to the Oregon Steam Navigation Company at Columbus, at that time the only place with any business pretensions in the county. A hotel, store, butcher shop and several other small business houses were established there.

The lumber business also made a good beginning early in the history of the county. As has been previously stated, the first saw-mill was erected by a company of men in 1860. This was followed by another a few years later on Klickitat creek, above the site of Goldendale, and soon the lumber trade became an important source of revenue to the county. From an early publication we glean the information that Klickitat pine was considered even at an early date very valuable for the making of patterns for foundry work. It has no hard grain like the fir, but is uniformly soft, and for that reason is peculiarly adapted to this purpose.

A few advance steps had also been made in agriculture, but not sufficient as yet to show what the county was capable of doing as a farming country. No one had as yet dreamed that Klickitat was to become one of the great grain-raising counties of the territory. In 1870 John W. Burgeh raised a small crop of wheat, and to him is given the credit of being the pioneer farmer of Klickitat. The following year a number of farmers in different parts of the valley sowed wheat and were rewarded with a very fair yield, the crops along the Swale averaging forty bushels to the acre. During the year a grist-mill was built at The Dalles and a part of the wheat crop

was carried to that point and manufactured into flour for home consumption. Previous to that year all flour had been brought to the valley from Portland, and with the facilities for transportation then in use, it was both a difficult and expensive method of getting supplies. It was not to be many years, however, until the problem was not how to get flour up the river, but how to reach a market outside for the surplus at home. Now that a beginning had been made in agriculture and it had been demonstrated that the valley was a good grain country, the progress in farming was rapid.

Up to 1872 there was not a town in all the county, and Klickitat then embraced a much larger area than at present, as its northern boundary followed the mid-channel of the Toppenish and Yakima rivers to the Columbia. J. L. Henderson had laid out a town and built a store at the point where the military road crossed the Little Klickitat, but, although he offered lots to any person who would build on them, the town never materialized and was abandoned. September 5, 1871, John J. Golden bought from L. J. Kimberland the site of the present town of Goldendale, and the following year he platted a town site and gave it the name Goldendale. That year Thomas Johnson built a house in the new town, the front room of which he used as a store. There was then no other store in the county, although several had been opened previous to this time.

As the location of the county seat at Rockland was only temporary, it was decided by the commissioners, May 8, 1872, that the question of permanently locating the county seat be submitted to the voters of the county at the next regular election to be held November 8, 1872. From the first, Goldendale, being in the midst of one of the best agricultural sections of the county, was considered to represent the farming interest of the district and was strongly opposed by the stockmen. Although the largest number of the voting population was in the valley, and it would have been to their own immediate interests to have Goldendale the county seat, still the influence of the cattlemen was sufficiently strong to defeat it, although by a narrow margin. The vote stood seventy-seven for Goldendale and seventy-eight for Rockland.

Up to this time the county had increased in population very slowly. In 1872 there were not more than five or six hundred people in the county, but this is not surprising when we consider that the population of the entire territory in 1870 was less than twenty-four thousand. The time had now arrived, however, for a more rapid growth in the Klickitat valley. A start had been made in wheat-raising. People had also given some attention to fruit culture, though up to this time there were few, if any, bearing orchards. Some of the first settlers brought

trees with them from Oregon, but the varieties were poor and the trees did not thrive. The first orchards of any importance were planted in 1870, and fruit-raising soon after became an important industry in the new county. The development of these various enterprises made it possible for a much larger population to subsist in the country than could have done so in the live-stock industry alone.

While settlement in the western part of the county had been fairly rapid during the early seventies, few had either the desire or courage to risk their fortunes upon the vast prairie east of Rock creek. That great region was presumed to be fitted only for stock-raising, and upon its broad expanse roamed thousands of cattle, horses and sheep. Stockmen alone claimed the vast range for more than two decades after the coming of the whites into southern Washington. Prior to 1871 Joseph Chapman, heretofore referred to, was the only permanent settler east of Rock creek, his ranch and wood-yard being situated near the mouth of the small stream which bears his name. In 1871 L. J. Kimberland left Klickitat valley and settled upon the east fork of Rock creek. The following May Benjamin D. Butler, Robert M. Graham, H. A. South and L. J. Bailey pushed still further east and began the building of homes near the headwaters of Alder creek. They were twenty miles from any settlement, but with brave hearts they faced the rigors of the higher altitude and the difficulties which beset the path of the pioneer. They were discouraged in every possible way by the stockmen, who knew from experience what would result if a permanent settlement were effected, but they stayed, broke ground and built their rude log cabins. Mr. Butler filed the first homestead entry in this region, and Robert M. Graham the second. Others followed during the succeeding two years until, in 1874, the district had sufficient settlers to warrant the establishment of Alder creek precinct.

In November, 1873, the northern boundary of the county was again changed. Instead of following the Toppenish and Yakima rivers to the confluence of the latter with the Columbia, it was made to correspond with the following official description: "Commencing at the northern corner of township six north, range twelve east; thence east along the northern boundary of township six north, to the point where that line intersects the Columbia river." This boundary line has since remained unchanged, although the western line was afterward moved. This change in the boundary of Klickitat decreased the area almost one-half, but as most of the territory added to Yakima county lay within the limits of the Indian reservation, it was not open to white settlement.

In 1873 a much large acreage of wheat was sown than on any previous year, and the neces-

sity for some method for home manufacture of the product began to be strongly felt. The closest point at which flour could be obtained was The Dalles. An immense amount of time and energy was expended each year in the transportation of the wheat to the mill and the flour back to the consumer, all which it was possible to save by erecting a grist-mill at home, a task simple enough if the capital could only be procured. A movement was set on foot the following year by John Graham, Martin V. Harper, T. J. Harper, John W. Burgen, Egbert French and J. H. Alexander, to procure by private subscription the necessary funds to build a grist-mill, but the faith of the settlers was not yet sufficiently strong in the future prospects of the county to incline them to aid the enterprise. They felt certain it would be a losing proposition. A few years later, however, the demand for a grist-mill became imperative, and Messrs. Chatfield, Smith, Marble and Nelson, in 1878, built at Goldendale what was afterward known as the Klickitat mill. Almost simultaneously, Thomas Johnson built the Goldendale mills, giving inception to an era of rapid progress and prosperity in the county.

The manufacture of flour at home did not delay transportation of wheat abroad, as the amount of wheat grown in the valley was by this time sufficient to supply the home market and leave a margin for shipment. In 1876 the first export of wheat to an outside market was made, in round numbers about one thousand bushels. The following year the amount of wheat exported increased to fourteen thousand; in 1878, it was forty-six thousand; in 1879, one hundred thousand. The wheat product for the entire state in 1879 was less than two million bushels.

The city of Goldendale for a long time met with the most bitter opposition from the stockmen. So strong was their influence against the town that, although Goldendale was more centrally and more conveniently located to accommodate a majority of the people, a determined effort was made to prevent its being made the county seat. As it was known that in a fair vote Goldendale would obtain a substantial majority, influence was brought to bear by the friends of the town on the legislature to induce it to refer the question to a popular vote. Those who were interested in the advancement of the interests of Goldendale, were sufficiently farsighted to perceive that the best way to build up the town was to lay out as many county roads leading into it as possible, thus making it an important center. This was accomplished without the opposition's even suspecting its object, and Goldendale, being made easily accessible from almost all parts of the county, soon became quite an important business point. When finally Representative Nelson Whitney succeeded in getting a bill through the legislature allowing a three-

fifths vote to settle the question, Goldendale had very much the best of it. At the general election in November, 1878, about five-sixths of the votes were cast for Goldendale. In February of the following year the commissioners ordered the sheriff to move the county property to the site chosen for it by the ballots of the people. This proved a rather difficult undertaking, as the roads were blockaded with snow, about thirty inches having fallen just previously, but it was accomplished nevertheless, and in Goldendale the county offices and records have ever since remained.

During the year the people were again panicked by a report that the Indians had broken out and were about to begin a war of extermination on the white people. To the Bannock and Piute marauding expedition of 1878 more extensive reference will be made in another chapter, that on the Perkins affair, but it may be stated here that in June the disaffected tribes left Fort Hall, Idaho, with intent to form a junction with the tribes on the Umatilla reservation, then sweep northward to join the Yakimas, Spokanes, Coeur d'Alenes and other northern Indians in a grand effort to rid the country of whites and re-establish the primitive condition of barbarism. But the bungling of the Indian leaders and timely and decisive action on the part of the government in hurrying troops to the scene, circumvented their plans and compelled them to abandon the expedition before they effected a crossing of the Columbia.

Many of the people, however, were thoroughly frightened. Not a few of the settlers had come from Minnesota, where they had been during the Sioux troubles, and the memory of the horrors of those dreadful campaigns were fresh in their minds. They had no desire to see such a condition again. The result was very similar to that of 1866, many settlers hastily gathering what they could of their effects and leaving the valley precipitately. In one family a child died during the day on which they heard the report. Their terror was so great that they at once constructed a rude coffin, buried the remains without funeral service and left the valley the same night. Numerous other stories might be told of ridiculous things done by persons almost crazed with fear of the dread savage on the warpath, but the greater portion of the settlers were not so violently disturbed. Many had been in previous Indian wars and knew better the character of the red man, hence took a saner view of the difficulties and set to work to provide some sort of protection for themselves and their property. A company of mounted riflemen was hastily organized, with Enoch W. Pike as captain. These were furnished with arms by the government, thoroughly drilled and otherwise placed in readiness for active service, should occasion demand it. A movement was also

started to build a fort at Goldendale, where most of the surrounding settlers had gathered for protection, but timely interference of the United States troops quelled the trouble before the settlers had time to carry out their intentions. The Klickitat Rangers, as Captain Pike's men were known, were not called into active service against the Bannocks in 1878, but participated in the Moses campaign of the following year. An account of their movements at that time is given in the chapter which treats of the Moses demonstration and the Perkins affair.

Although the people of Klickitat have three times been threatened by the Indians, the day of the red man has passed and not a single life has been taken by an Indian since the war of 1855-56.

By this time the valley of the Klickitat had become almost entirely settled, and the more remote districts of the country began to attract the attention of the immigrant. In 1878 Samuel P. Flower came to eastern Klickitat, together with his brother, Charles E. Flower, also George Lawman and David Sprinkle, and settled on Pine creek, ten miles south of the site of Bickleton. Two families, those of Joseph Nixon and William Fadden, farmers, had preceded the Flower party. Mr. Flower informs us that he found Ben Butler and sons, James and Marion, stockmen, and Dixon Gaunt, located on Six Prong creek; Milton Imbrie, a farmer, on Pine creek, just above Butler's; while up toward Bickleton, near Alder creek, were Robert M. and John Graham, L. J. Bailey, George W. McCredy, Angus Forbus, Gottfried Peterson, Martin Holbrook, Charles N. Bickle, Rasmus Gotfredson, and a few others whose names he has forgotten. Near Cleveland's site were Ripley Dodge, Isaac Cousins, Ralph Cousins and Samuel Martin, who came in 1877, and Edward D. Morris, whose residence dated from June, 1878. Among the arrivals of the next two years were Simeon E. Warren, John Baker, George Alexander, Alcana Miller, Henry C. Hackley, Dickson P. Shattuck, in 1879; William A. McCredy and sons, Lycander I. Coleman and sons, William J. Story, Josiah Smith and George H. Ellis. In 1879 Ephraim McFarland built a saw-mill at the point where the present wagon road crosses the creek west of Bickleton. In later years several other mills were erected on the east end of Simcoe mountain.

The only serious setback the settlement in eastern Klickitat received in those early years was occasioned by the Indian scare of 1878 which resulted in nearly all the inhabitants fleeing to Goldendale. They made no attempt to prepare defenses near their homes. After the return of the people to their farms and stock, steady growth was resumed. As told elsewhere, two towns were soon established, Bickleton and Cleveland, and during the next few years settlement was rapid. According to a directory of Goldendale and Klickitat county published in

1880, there were not to exceed one hundred claims taken at that time east of Rock creek.

Groups of settlers had also located at Pleasant Valley, Chamberlain Flats, Camas Prairie and other points throughout the county, but outside of these settlements, very few claims were taken. The first settlers were looking for the valleys as the most suitable locations, and the less desirable land lying between they left to the later immigrants. By 1879, according to the Spokane Times, there were six postoffices in the county representing as many different settlements—Goldendale, Columbus, Block House, Klickitat Landing, White Salmon and Fulda.

In 1879 the assessed valuation of real estate for the entire county was only one hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars. As yet but a small proportion of the land was deeded, the major portion being still in the hands of the government, and for that reason most of the assessable property in the county was personal. The population had by this time grown to more than three thousand, an increase of about four hundred per cent. in six years.

When the vote to move the county seat to Goldendale carried, there was no courthouse in the county, court having been held in a rented building, but as soon as it was decided that Goldendale was to be the county seat, the settlers in the valley determined to erect a courthouse. As the county was still but sparsely populated, the taxpayers had no desire to settle any large indebtedness upon the county, and it was therefore decided to do the work by private subscription of money, materials and labor. The work was enthusiastically taken hold of by private individuals, and in due time a building valued at thirty-five hundred dollars was erected without a single dollar of expense to the county in the way of taxation; a small jail of two cells was also built. The buildings were at that time among the best in Washington territory, which had not yet experienced its period of phenomenal development.

By 1880 grain-raising had become the master industry of the county, wheat, oats and barley being produced in abundance everywhere throughout the valley. Fruit culture also had become an important enterprise, although many of the orchards were still too young to bear. There were, however, some fine apple and peach orchards at Columbus, White Salmon and other points along the Columbia. It had also been demonstrated that all kinds of vegetables could be raised to advantage, as soil and climate and the fortunate absence of diseases and destructive pests united to make the valley especially suited to the growth and development of such products.

The winter of 1880-81 was unusually severe, causing large losses to the stockmen. Up to January 1st the weather was not unusual, but

during that month thirty inches of snow fell on the level, and because of sudden changes in the weather, became crusted over in such a manner as to prevent the stock from successfully foraging. The losses sustained by the sheepmen were especially severe. It is estimated that fully one-half of the sheep died, one man being left with only seventy out of a herd of five thousand. The cattle losses were also great, but as most of the stock for which winter feed was not provided were wintered in the Yakima valley at that time, the cattle that perished in Klickitat were few in comparison to the numbers that were lost in the surrounding country. The heaviest losses fell upon the inhabitants of the eastern end of the county.

The final change in the boundary lines of Klickitat county was made by an act approved November 29, 1881, by which the line between Klickitat and Skamania was established as follows: "Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Columbia river, directly opposite the mouth of the White Salmon river; thence up the said channel of White Salmon river as far north as to the southern boundary of township four north, of range ten east of Willamette meridian; thence due west on said township line to range nine east of Willamette meridian; thence north following said range line till it intersects the southern boundary of Yakima county."

The people of Klickitat valley were slow in learning the value of their county as an agricultural district. It was with much doubt as to their success that they made the first experiments in farming. Nor were the results obtained altogether satisfactory. The nature of the soil was so different from that to which they had been accustomed that it was necessary to test the value of the land by a series of experiments before they were able to determine the crops for which it was best adapted. Previous to 1870 the crickets had been so numerous as to discourage all efforts at agriculture, and for a number of years it seemed that the stockmen, who claimed that Klickitat was intended for stock alone, had the best of the argument, but some there were who never lost confidence that the valley was a good farming region, and the results have ultimately justified their faith. By 1881 the wide stretch of valley land lying between the Columbia hills and the Simcoe range was for the most part given over to the agriculturist. During that year the farmers and business men of the county formed an agricultural society, the chief object of which was to hold an annual county fair for the benefit of the farming interests of the county. Grounds were procured and suitably laid out about a mile from the town of Goldendale. A pavilion was built sufficient in size for extensive exhibits; stalls were provided for stock; a race-course was laid out; a grand-stand built for spectators, and all was surrounded by a close, high

board fence. The exhibit in the fall was of such a nature as to show that the farmers of the county were possessed of enterprise and energy, and that the county had justified their faith in it. Another important feature of the fair was the fruit exhibit. The settlers of the valley had their attention called for the first time to the importance of their county as a fruit country, when they saw displayed not only the hardy varieties, but even the more delicate semi-tropical fruits, all perfect in form and development.

Already the necessity for better methods of outside communication was beginning to be felt by the citizens of Klickitat valley. Hitherto, the local demand had been sufficient for all the products of the county except the stock, which was readily transported overland, but the wheat fields were increasing year by year and it was evident that an outside market would soon be a necessity. A number of years before the government had turned its attention to the opening of the Columbia river for navigation, but government methods are necessarily slow and the Cascade locks were not to be opened to navigation for fifteen years yet. During the year 1881 the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company had secured a right of way down the south bank of the Columbia river and was rapidly pushing to completion a new line of railroad to Portland. The following year this road was ready for traffic, opening a new outlet for the wheat crops of the valley, although it did not dispense with the necessity of crossing the Columbia by ferry.

The year 1882 was a year of drought, and it witnessed the nearest approach to a crop failure that has ever been known in the valley. The west winds are always laden with moisture from the wet district beyond the Cascades and act like a rain to the growing crops, but when the winds continue long from the east, all vegetation becomes scorched and shriveled as if struck by a blast from a heated furnace. When these east winds strike the crops before they have matured the result is disastrous. As a general rule the west wind prevails in the growing season, but the year under consideration was an exceptional one and the crops suffered much damage from drought.

This year of short crops was especially discouraging as agriculture had only recently taken hold in the county and many of the farmers were not yet well established. Some were still in debt for necessary improvements, and consequently were left in straitened circumstances. That they were not disheartened, however, is shown by the energetic manner in which they set about repairing their fortunes the succeeding year. A much increased acreage was sown and substantial improvements were made everywhere. Another indication that the people had not lost confidence was the fact that the records of the proceedings of the spring term of court showed comparatively

few suits brought for the collection of debt in the county and not a single one against a farmer. Another creditable feature indicated by the court docket was the remarkably few crimes committed in the county. The records show for the term before mentioned that only two persons were indicted for crime by the grand jury and that there was but one trial by the petit jury and that that one resulted in acquittal. Nor was this peculiar to that particular term of court; a similar condition has obtained throughout the whole history of the county. The pages of its past are blotted with few records of crime. The people who came as settlers were industrious and progressive, and the country being remote from the regular routes of travel, there was little to attract any other class within its borders.

It was the intention of the Agricultural Society when first organized to hold a fair annually and for a number of years it followed this plan. The second of the series was held in October, 1882, a very creditable one, considering the unfavorableness of the year. The following season was much more favorable for the farmer, and the Sentinel of October 11th informs us that the display that year was far the best that had yet been made. The population of the county was still small and their means limited, so that it was not possible to accomplish as much as might be desired, but these exhibitions had the beneficial effect of keeping before the people the natural resources of the county and the great elements of wealth and prosperity which it contained.

Klickitat had now become essentially an agricultural county. Wheat-raising was no longer an experiment, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that cereals yielded a sure and profitable crop. In 1884 most of the valley land was planted to grain and as the year proved a favorable one, with sufficient rains to mature properly the crop, the result was a harvest unequalled in quantity and quality by any previous yield in the history of the county. The farmers were agreeably surprised by crops far in advance of their most sanguine expectations. The home flouring mills were crowded to their full capacity and a large margin was left for shipment abroad.

While the harvest of the season was all that could be desired, the price of grain was exceptionally low. Wheat ranged throughout the year at from forty to fifty cents a bushel, and as it is generally estimated that the cost per bushel of raising wheat is close to thirty-two cents, the margin of profit was small. It was a time of financial depression throughout the entire country. These times of business stagnation have occurred at intervals in our history so regular as almost to indicate that their recurrence is periodic. They can be accounted for on no general hypothesis unless it be excessive speculation and lack of business confidence. The agricultural sections, however, seem to suffer less at such

times than any other part of the country. The farmers are more independent than any other class because they raise more of the actual necessities of life and in consequence are able to curtail expenses with less inconvenience. For this reason, Klickitat, being essentially an agricultural district, felt the season of hard times less than most of the surrounding counties. The lack of money in circulation, however, always seriously retards the progress of a section, delaying improvement, and in this respect Klickitat was no better off than the rest of the country. The Sentinel makes the rather extravagant statement that there was not "money enough in the county that fall to set a hen."

Although the people of Klickitat depended as yet largely on agriculture and stock-raising for their main sources of wealth, they were not the only industries that had gained a foothold in the county. We have already noted that as early as 1860 a saw-mill was brought into the county. From this single small mill of limited capacity, the number had increased to five in 1884, each with a daily capacity of from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand feet. Besides, three shingle mills were in operation with an average daily output of from eight thousand to ten thousand shingles. These mills furnished labor to a small army of woodmen and lumbermen, though the industry was only in its infancy. The outside world had yet to learn that the pine of Klickitat county was of superior excellence for box and all kinds of finishing lumber.

The year closed with unusual snowstorms. By the 15th of December it was estimated that at least six feet of snow had fallen at Goldendale, while in the hills and along the Columbia river the snow was considerably deeper. Because of the excessive amount of moisture it contained, it had settled down to about four feet on the level. All the trains were blockaded in the drifts and Goldendale was shut off from communication with the outside world for almost three weeks. Finally, on January 4th, the letter mail was hauled around the blockades on sleighs and a short time afterwards the road was again opened for regular trains. The soft, wet snow for some time made travel very inconvenient, and when finally the snow went away the roads were left in a very muddy condition, so that considerable time elapsed before they were again passable for freight teams.

During the year 1885 Company B, Washington National Guards, was organized at Goldendale with the following officers: Captain, Enoch W. Pike; first-lieutenant, A. L. Miller; second-lieutenant, G. W. Stapleton. However, this was not the first militia company organized in the county, that honor belonging to Captain Pike's Rangers, heretofore mentioned, who also have the distinction of having been the territory's pioneer militia company. Company B was disbanded by

order of the governor in 1895, it having been decided to reduce the militia strength of the state.

The annals of a happy and prosperous people are naturally short, for the story of progress and improvement is quickly told while records of disaster are prolonged through many pages. An examination of the year 1885 shows little worthy of notice except a steady progress in spite of low prices for products and little money in circulation. That the people of Klickitat were suffering less than their neighbors from the existing financial distress, is plainly evident from a comparison of the delinquent tax lists published by the different counties throughout the territory for the year. The lists of Klickitat county show only a very few delinquencies while in many of the other counties of no greater population the lists are several times as long.

Although Klickitat has been settled for more than two score years, few deeds of violence stain the pages of its history. The people of the county were shocked, however, during the year 1886 by a crime of a most foul and revolting nature which occurred in the eastern end or what is known as the Horse Heaven region. The crime, for which the perpetrator finally paid the penalty which his deed merited, was committed on October 4, 1886. The facts in the case were as follows: William Sterling and Jochin Henry Timmerman, alias Beamer, left Ellensburg, where Sterling had been freighting during the summer, and started to drive with their teams and wagons across country to Oregon. They were seen together and recognized at different points on the road by a number of people who knew both parties. Up to the evening of October 3d they were known to be traveling in each other's company, but in the afternoon of the following day Timmerman came to the Arlington ferry alone. He was driving four horses hitched to a wagon with another trailing behind. One span of the horses was afterward recognized as belonging to Sterling. About fifteen days later the body of a man was found, lacerated beyond recognition, but everything seemed to indicate that it was the body of the missing William Sterling. There was evidence that it had been pierced by two bullets, one in the breast and one in the head. The body was buried by the discoverers and the facts reported to the authorities. After some time had elapsed Timmerman was arrested and given a preliminary hearing, which resulted in his being bound over for trial at the October term of court for the year 1887. The case was called on the 25th of October, Hon. George Turner presiding at the trial. The prosecution was conducted by County Attorney Hiram Dustin, assisted by Messrs. Smith and Dunbar, while Hon. D. P. Ballard, of Vancouver, appeared for the defense.

Wallace Hughes, the first witness called by the



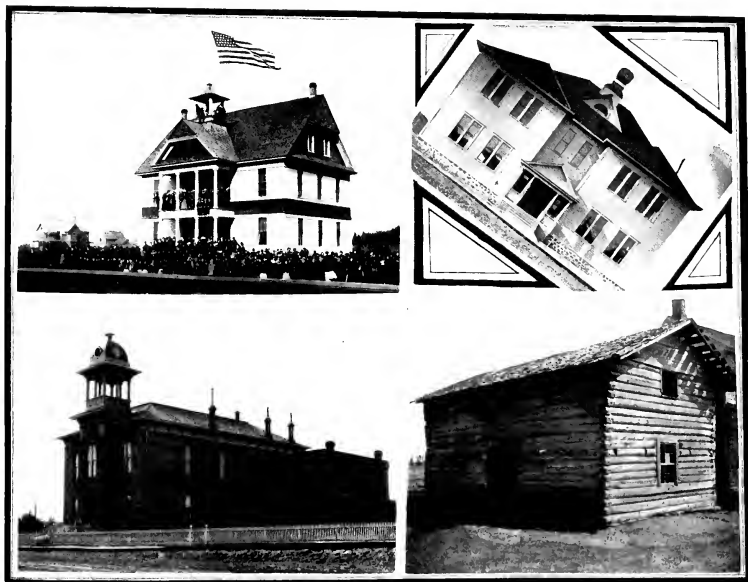
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THE BALANCING HEAD ROCK.
On the Columbia River Estimated weight 140 tons



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MOUNT ADAMS.
Known in Indian legend as "The Fire God," with the "Big Muddy" in the foreground.



GOLDENDALE ACADEMY.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL AT GOLDENDALE

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AT GOLDENDALE

OLD BLOCKHOUSE Seven miles west of Goldendale
Constructed in the early '50s Relic of pioneer days



prosecution, testified that he had accompanied Timmerman and Sterling from Ellensburg to North Yakima. He described Sterling as a tall man with dark hair and dark complexion; he further stated that Sterling wore a dark felt hat while Timmerman wore a white one, decorated with tobacco tags. He said they arrived at North Yakima on the last day of September, 1886, and spent the night at S. V. Hughes' place.

S. V. Hughes was next called and testified that Sterling and defendant had spent the night at his home in North Yakima and that they left together on the following morning. Both witnesses claimed that Timmerman was then going under the name of Beamer. W. B. Crow, a resident of Milton, Oregon, testified that he had accompanied Sterling and the accused for some distance and camped with them one night on the Yakima river. From that point he took the Wallula road while they proceeded through the Horse Heaven country. He also had noticed that Sterling wore a black hat and Timmerman a white one. H. F. Williams and A. C. Ketcham both testified that they had seen the men together on the 3d of October and had noticed the team each drove.

The 4th of October, Timmerman was seen by W. H. Boyd, Archie Miller and George B. Kintzley, driving four horses and trailing one wagon. The horses, as described by them, corresponded to the animals driven by the accused and Sterling on the preceding day. Kintzley had been watching for horse thieves and he attached the property of Timmerman on suspicion. Many of the articles found in the wagon were identified as belonging to Sterling, among them a dark felt hat, and the bottom of one wagon was found to be stained with blood. Kintzley further testified of the manner in which he and Forwood had discovered the body of the murdered man. They were looking for stolen horses about October 20th and as they followed up the road over which Timmerman had traveled, they noticed where the track of two wagons led out to one side of the road and again where they had returned, about one hundred and fifty yards beyond. They were moved through curiosity to follow the wagon tracks back through the sand. After they had gone about sixty yards from the road they found a body all lacerated and torn by wild animals until unrecognizable, though an examination resulted in the discovery of indications that the body had been pierced by two bullets.

Two shots were heard by a sheep herder named Martin Peck in the direction in which the body was found, and Peck afterward saw a man with a four-horse team coming from the direction in which the sound of the shots had come. Many of the articles found on the wagon were identified by Mrs. Sterling as belonging to her husband. Her description of the latter's height and general appearance conformed closely to the

dimensions of the body found, while a pistol and pocketbook discovered in the pockets of the murdered man were identified as belonging to Sterling.

The strange story told by Timmerman to account for the strong circumstantial evidence against him was that while he and Sterling were traveling together, they had been attacked by armed men who fired upon them. In the shooting which ensued, he had killed in self-defense one of the party that attacked them. He contended that the body discovered by Kintzley and Forwood was that of the man so killed and that William Sterling was still living. Sterling, he said, had run away to escape arrest when he discovered that they had killed a man. This story failed to account for the fact that the body found had neither boots nor hat, while Sterling's boots and hat were in the possession of the defendant.

Timmerman was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 15th day of December, 1887. The case was carried to the supreme court on a writ of error, but the decision of the lower court was sustained, and the day of execution was set this time for April 6, 1888. To the end Timmerman persisted in the truth of his very improbable story. He told Sheriff Blakely, of Gilliam county, that the body identified as Sterling's was really that of a man named George Lester, whom he had shot in self-defense in a quarrel over a horse.

Timmerman went through the ordeal of the trial and execution with fortitude, never showing a tremor of emotion. When offered a cigar by the sheriff, he took it, declaring that he would smoke it with the rope around his neck. The hanging took place in the open, just north of Goldendale, across the road from the graveyard. The victim rode to his execution on his own coffin and literally fulfilled his statement by smoking the cigar as he ascended the scaffold. Sheriff William VanVactor was in charge of the execution.

Two years afterward some malicious persons, for an unknown reason, removed the remains of Timmerman from the place where they had been deposited in the graveyard, and placing them in a sack, emptied them into the Little Klickitat. Here they were afterward found, and at the direction of the coroner returned to their former resting-place in the cemetery. The people were very much incensed at this act of brutality, and had the perpetrators of the deed been found, they would have been severely punished.

A glance at some figures exhibited in the report of the sheep commissioner for the year 1888 shows some surprising facts regarding the proportions to which the sheep industry had grown at this time. According to this report, there were at that time 86,000 sheep in the county, without taking into account the 63,000 head brought in from Oregon for summer pas-

ture. During the year 20,000 head of mutton sheep were disposed of at an average price of \$2 per head, netting \$40,000, and 688,480 pounds of wool were marketed at ten cents per pound. In all, the sheep men of the county had received \$118,480 for their year's product. This was an excellent showing, considering the fact that because of a measure passed by congress reducing the tariff on wool, that commodity had depreciated in price eight cents a pound as compared with the previous year.

During the year a destructive fire swept Goldendale, wiping almost the entire business portion of the city out of existence, and leaving the county without any courthouse. The one that had been constructed by private subscription was consumed in the fire. This laid upon the county the necessity of constructing a new building as soon as possible. The proposition to bond the county for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to build a new courthouse and jail was referred to a vote of the people at the November election, but failed to carry by ten votes. The commissioners, therefore, the following year, let a contract for the construction of the present building, and since that time a jail has been erected at a cost approximating five thousand dollars. The county now has a commodious brick structure with courtroom and offices for the county officials, while under a separate roof is a neat, substantial jail. The two buildings cost, with furnishings, approximately twenty-five thousand dollars.

One encouraging feature of the year 1888 was the voting by the national congress of a new appropriation for the Cascade locks. Work had been going slowly forward for close to twelve years, and the locks were still incomplete. The grain raised in Klickitat county had increased from year to year until the revenue gained from that source had now become a very important element in the wealth of the country, but for lack of transportation facilities they had been placed at a disadvantage. The people of the valley had hoped that the completion of the O. R. & N. railroad line would furnish them a measure of relief, but they soon found that when placed at the mercy of any single line of transportation, they need expect little benefit, as the line could set its freight charges as high as its officials saw fit, and the people had no appeal from the exorbitant rates demanded, which were always a large measure of the crop value.

The settlers of the valley had been hopefully looking forward to the opening of the river as a means of relief from excessive freight rates, but the government work had progressed so slowly that they were growing impatient, as just stated. The friends of the enterprise succeeded in obtaining an appropriation during the year 1888 which it was hoped would prove sufficient for the completion of the work, and the Klickitat farmers were again rejoiced with the prospect of an open river to The Dalles for the following year. They naturally could not foresee that the locks were not to be finished for nearly a decade yet.

But the country was growing in population and wealth, notwithstanding the fact that it was placed at a great disadvantage for want of speedy and cheap transportation. From the assessment rolls for the year 1889, it is observable that the following taxpayers of the county each paid taxes on the sum immediately succeeding his name: J. Scammon, \$5,238; Sig. Sichel, \$8,365; G. W. Smith, \$12,991; B. E. Snipes, \$8,000; Amos Stark, \$5,000; Jehu Switzler, \$8,986; Switzler Bros., \$9,490; E. M. Thomas & Son, \$8,700; O. D. and Rose Taylor, \$5,498; G. W. Waldron, \$6,250; W. B. Walker, \$8,060; Northern Pacific Railroad Company, \$268,812.

It is surprising when one comes to consider the vast elements of wealth and prosperity, the abundant natural resources which the state of Washington contains, that it was so long coming into public notice. Its magnificent harbors, extensive belts of the finest quality of timber, its rich mineral districts and fertile farm regions could not but proclaim a magnificent destiny for it. In 1889 an act was signed by the president which marked the beginning of a new era for the territory. The passage of the act admitting Washington to statehood gave inception to an epoch of rapid progress which has done much indeed in the development of the state's magnificent resources. Klickitat county, for a number of years, did not enjoy quite as rapid a development as did some of its sister counties, not because of any lack of resources, for it had already proven its power in grain and fruit production, but because of its isolation and lack of railroads. The struggle of its citizens to overcome this obstacle and to find an outlet for their products will receive due notice in the next chapter.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL—1889—1904.

Anticipated and eventually realized statehood and all other public considerations were transcended in the interest they awakened in Klickitat county during the year 1889, by a determined movement among the people for railroad facilities. Though the O. R. & N. was separated from the county's southern territory only by the Columbia river, and the Northern Pacific approached it so closely on the north, both were too far away to be directly beneficial to the richest portions of this naturally favored region, and neither had seen fit to construct a branch road into it. Thus, an enlightened and progressive people had the mortification of finding the much-desired steel pathways of commerce and communication "so near and yet so far." Early in 1889 they evidently concluded that this condition of affairs could be endured no longer. If help from without they could not have, they must depend upon themselves. Accordingly, the leading men of the community joined hands in a tremendous effort to construct unitedly a road from Goldendale to some point on the Northern Pacific. In issuing a call for the initial citizens' meeting with this end in view, the Sentinel used the following language, which is here quoted as showing the general sentiment of the people at this time:

"It has become evident that if the people of the county expect a railroad in the next few years, they must bestir themselves and do something toward inducing outside capital to take hold of it, or what might be better, organize, survey a route to a connection with the Northern Pacific east of here, secure the right of way, and proceed to the construction of the road ourselves. When it becomes evident that we mean business and will contribute liberally for the purpose of a railroad, we will have little difficulty in securing assistance from the outside. The whole upper country is becoming a network of railroads, and it is not because of the extraordinary amount of traffic that is assured, but the citizens have gone down into their pockets and have contributed liberal subsidies for the purpose, and the result is that property everywhere is advancing; it is even affecting us here in Goldendale.

"There is probably not a locality in the territory capable of producing a greater amount of traffic than would one through this country, and

it only remains for us to set the ball rolling. Every man who owns one hundred and sixty acres north of the brow of the Columbia hills could well afford to give two hundred dollars, and there are many who could afford to give one thousand dollars simply as a bonus or double that amount in labor.

"From conversation with different ones of our citizens, we are satisfied now that all are ready for action in this direction, and to the end that we may put the most plausible scheme in motion that may be suggested, we recommend that a meeting of all hands be called at the armory hall in this city on Tuesday, March 1, 1889, at the hour of one P. M. We want everybody to come, and to come with some fixed plan of action to suggest and to come with a determination to do his entire part."

On the day previous to that set for the meeting, viz., on February 28th, about twenty of the leading citizens of Goldendale met in the A. O. U. W. hall and adopted articles of incorporation, their purpose being to construct and operate a railroad commencing at a point on the Columbia river between Kalama and Columbus and running in an easterly direction, crossing the Northern Pacific between North Yakima and Pasco; thence in a northeasterly direction to the vicinity of Colville. The capital stock was fixed at ten million dollars, divided into one hundred thousand shares, and most of those present subscribed according to the means at their command. The directors elected were D. W. Pierce, E. B. Wise, Sol. Smith, H. D. Young, R. O. Dunbar, William Cummings, J. J. Golden, Joseph Nesbitt and C. S. Reinhart, and the officers named by these were: R. O. Dunbar, president; E. B. Wise, vice-president; William Cummings, treasurer, and C. S. Reinhart, secretary.

At the popular meeting held next day an unusual amount of interest was manifested in the project, almost all subscribing to the capital stock of the new corporation, which was known as the Columbia Valley & Goldendale Railroad Company. A committee of directors addressed itself forthwith to securing the right of way and receiving subscriptions to the capital stock.

The work was pushed with energy. R. A. Habersham was given charge of the survey, and soon had made a preliminary reconnaissance of

the line as far as Pasco. He reported having found no serious obstructions and that on no part of the road, as far as his survey extended, would there be a grade of more than one hundred feet to the mile, the maximum being at the head of Rock creek. On April 8th the Columbia Valley & Goldendale railroad effected a consolidation with a similar company which was being formed in Pasco by filing supplementary articles of incorporation. The name of the road was changed to the Pasco, Goldendale & Columbia Valley Railroad Company, and it was decided to push forward the further survey necessary at once. Commenting on the commencement of this work, the Oregonian of April 15th said: "Mr. R. A. Habersham leaves this morning to locate the line of the Columbia Valley & Goldendale railroad from Goldendale eastward to a junction with the Northern Pacific at Pasco, a distance of one hundred and ten miles. This section of the road passes through a belt of wheat lands, containing about fourteen hundred square miles, second to none on the northwest coast, and will also furnish an outlet to market for one hundred and twenty square miles of fine timber land on the ridge between the Columbia river and Yakima valleys. The extension of the road through that magnificent timber and mineral belt north of the Columbia, as contemplated by its projectors, makes it an enterprise of great importance. It is intended to begin the work of constructing the road as soon as the line is located and other preparations completed, as funds for the construction are already assured."

As laid out by Engineer Habersham, the route of the proposed road lay through a fine agricultural section for the first ten miles, then through an open yellow-pine forest to Bickleton via Cleveland, thirty miles; thence down the Glade into the Horse Heaven country, and from that through the branches of what is known as Badger canyon, through the Kennewick country and over the Northern Pacific bridge to Pasco.

But though the Pasco, Goldendale & Columbia Valley Railroad Company maintained its existence for some time and exerted itself to interest outside capital in its enterprise, making surveys and compiling statistics for the purpose, its road failed to materialize. The facts were that the undertaking was too large for local capitalists, and that it was impossible to convince outside men that the country was sufficiently developed to justify investment in the project. The people did not, however, abandon their efforts to secure a road, and hardly a year passed between that date and the building of the Columbia River & Northern without some railway project to keep up the hopes of the isolated inhabitants.

The pioneers of Klickitat county were doomed for more than the usual number of years to the usual struggle of pioneer peoples to secure

the building of railroads and the larger developments incident thereto. Indeed, the country is yet without adequate facilities, though there seems to be no good reason why this condition should last much longer.

The railway proposition of 1890 was that of extending G. W. Hunt's Oregon & Washington railroad from its western terminus at Hunt's Junction to Portland. Mr. Hunt required, as a condition precedent to this, that the citizens along the route or in its terminal city should take at par two million dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the road, which were made payable January 1, 1930, and bore interest at six per cent. per annum. These bonds were to be taken and paid for at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars immediately on the completion of each ten miles of the extension, work to begin at Portland and proceed eastward. Should the people comply with the terms of this proposal, Mr. Hunt undertook to have the road completed and in operation on or before December 13, 1891.

Of course, this proposed extension of the Hunt system was of great interest to the Klickitat residents, as it would traverse their country from east to west. They were, therefore, greatly rejoiced when a despatch was received from Portland, dated April 8, 1890, stating that the Hunt subsidy was completed and that Mr. Hunt had been notified to go ahead with his road at once. Mr. Hunt did go ahead. Considerable surveying and preliminary work was done, but there the matter rested, and eventually the entire Hunt system passed into the hands of the Northern Pacific. Once more the hopes of the Klickitat people were disappointed, for though the assignees were expected to carry out the plans of Mr. Hunt, they have not thus far seen fit to do so.

The season of 1889 was one of very moderate harvests in Klickitat county, and the winter following it was so severe as to cause a heavy loss of both cattle and sheep. In its issue of March 6, 1890, the Sentinel remarked that the winter was still holding out in the Bickleton country and that the supply of hay was growing small, but that those who had some on hand were dividing with those who had none in an effort to reduce the loss to a minimum. As is usual, however, the stockman's misfortune was the agriculturist's gain, for the heavy snows of winter caused unusual crops of cereals next season. "One year ago," says the Courier of August 15, 1890, "the Klickitaters were groaning in sorrow; to-day they are singing pæans of joy. And why this great change? From a very light crop to the finest the world has ever seen! The crop of eastern Klickitat to-day beats the record ten-fold and the granger is again on top."

An incident of the fall of 1890, of some importance, was the exodus of citizens of Klicki-

tat county to the vicinity of Mount Adams, caused by the finding of some rock in that region which assayed over three hundred and sixty dollars to the ton. J. J. Golden was the owner of the ore. As it was claimed that an abundance of the same kind of rock was obtainable, naturally considerable excitement resulted from it, especially as the region was but a short distance from the line surveyed by Hunt's engineers. But like many another excitement in the Northwest, it did not result in the discovery of anything of importance.

Of more vital moment to the future of Klickitat as of other parts of the country was the passage of a bill in congress declaring that "there is forfeited to the United States, and the United States hereby resumes title to all lands heretofore granted to any state or corporation to aid in the construction of a railroad," where such road was not then constructed and in operation. This act threw open for settlement and development thousands of acres in western Klickitat, though there was, of course, some earned railroad land in the eastern part of the county, owing to the proximity of the Northern Pacific's main line to that section.

Perhaps a copy of the assessor's summary for the year 1890 may be of interest as furnishing a general idea of the country's development at that time, and a basis of comparison with the present. It shows: Horses, mules and asses, 10,135, valued at \$217,159; cattle, 9,755, valued at \$128,478; sheep, 32,466, \$62,983; hogs, 4,789, \$9,383; wagons and carriages, 982, \$28,374; sewing machines, 320, \$3,197; watches, clocks, 154, \$1,405; melodeons, organs, etc., 113, \$3,820; piano fortes, 4, \$240; agricultural implements valued at \$19,870; goods, merchandise and lumber, valued at \$32,595; improvements on public lands, \$92,453; real estate assessed to individuals, 124,063 acres, valued at \$2.06 per acre; assessed to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 345,592, valued at 50 cents per acre. According to the United States census, the population of the county at this time was 5,167.

The season of 1891 appears to have been another prosperous one for farmers and fruit raisers. Notwithstanding the somewhat backward spring, crops and prices and general conditions were good. Abundant rain in the early part of July caused the wheat to fill well, improving its quality and enhancing its value to the purchaser and the price received by the farmer.

The year was one of quiet development. Little happened of a sensational character, except the exploitation of the celebrated North Dalles scheme which most of those who were residents of the Pacific coast states at the time will well remember. Briefly stated, the history of the case, compiled from official documents and other information furnished by J. T. Rorick, is as follows:

Rev. Orson D. Taylor was the originator and moving spirit of the scheme. He had come to The Dalles about 1880 as a Baptist missionary, and had taken charge of the church at that place. He soon came to be recognized as a man of unusual shrewdness and business talent. Late in the eighties he conceived his town-site project and began the acquisition of land lying opposite The Dalles, in the bend of the Columbia river. Here there is a tract of thousands of acres of low land, rocky in parts, excellent for grazing purposes in other portions, and in a few places arable. Across it and in the path of the strong winds blowing up the river, is a wide strip covered with sand dunes, eternally drifting. A town site in this territory would not be a natural outlet for any country except that in the immediate vicinity, a region perhaps ten by ten miles, some of it worthless and little of it valuable for anything but grazing.

Taylor first homesteaded a hundred and sixty acres at the Big Eddy, the foot of the rapids. He then bought seven hundred and twenty acres from Frank P. Taylor, of The Dalles, paying therefor ten dollars an acre; then he purchased one thousand and fifty acres from George B. Rowland for ten thousand five hundred dollars. By picking up three or four small tracts, he became, by 1890, the owner of over two thousand acres, lying in an irregular body east of the Rockland ferry landing. This land was heavily mortgaged to banks in The Dalles and to other money lenders.

July 5th, 1890, Taylor organized the Interstate Investment Company, capitalized at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of the par value of five thousand dollars each. He retained half of the stock himself. The remainder he sold in lots of one and two shares each, principally to Oregonians, though some of it was disposed of in the east. The Investment Company, of which Taylor was elected president and general manager, purchased the property of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one-third cash, the remainder in two notes for fifty thousand dollars each. Then they platted the town of North Dalles and began operations. During the next four months the company sold about forty thousand dollars' worth of lots to people living in Oregon and Washington; over nine thousand dollars were realized from sales to persons in the vicinity of The Dalles and in Klickitat county. The plats of the property on exhibition at The Dalles and elsewhere were beautifully executed and showed a town site half by three-quarters of a mile in extent. A fine boulevard was pictured as extending along the river, and trolley lines traversed the principal streets and avenues of this city on paper. A beautiful park was also shown, the site of which is to-day marked by three desolate-looking trees. Three

railroads were shown as actually constructed, the Hunt system down to Vancouver, the Northern Pacific along the north bank, and The Dalles, Klickitat & Northern, whose southern terminus was North Dalles. The line of the last-mentioned road followed the Klickitat river, the trifling circumstance that no road could both follow the river and terminate at North Dalles, the mouth of the stream being some nine miles from the town, apparently having been entirely overlooked by the map-makers. The plat also showed the proposed steamboat portage road terminating at North Dalles.

The pamphlet issued by the company vouchsafed the information that North Dalles was eighty miles from Portland and could be reached either by rail or by water, that it was self-evident that North Dalles was destined to rival its sister cities, Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle; that it "surpassed in natural products and location," and finally, that it was the "outlet of the wealthy Klickitat, Yakima and Kittitas country."

In March, 1891, the company watered its stock by organizing the Interstate Improvement Company, to which the Investment Company transferred its bond for a deed given by Taylor and wife, in consideration of notes for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and stock in the new company. Four thousand five hundred shares of Improvement Company stock, of the par value of one hundred dollars each, were issued and placed on the eastern market. Taylor held three thousand shares as trustee and one in his own right, besides the notes for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The name of the town was changed to Grand Dalles. Taylor became general manager, also special sales agent, with a commission of twenty-five per cent. on lots sold and ten per cent. on stock. He secured as his confidential clerk and assistant salesman a Californian named S. L. Skeels, whom he had met in Spokane. Offices were opened at Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo, New York, and Saginaw, Michigan, and within two years the sales of lots and Improvement Company stock aggregated one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. Skeels reported directly to Taylor, who himself made no reports for a long time, and when at last he was compelled to do so, submitted very unsatisfactory ones.

The Improvement Company, of which Rev. J. F. Ellis was president, issued a handsome descriptive pamphlet in 1891, the title page of which read: "Grand Dalles, the Imperial Gateway of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, Head of Ocean Navigation on the Columbia River."

"This booklet," said the preface, "is issued to answer such questions as naturally arise where investment is proposed.

"That the answer should be truthful and trustworthy, the company owning Grand Dalles hired a gentleman of ability to go upon the

grounds and examine carefully the condition and surroundings, charging him particularly to write nothing that he could not verify either by his own observation, the testimony of witnesses or official facts and figures."

The old story of the town's greatness was retold, though the wording was carefully studied and displayed much ingenuity in arranging statements in themselves not far from the truth in such a way as to create a wholly false impression. When this could not be done, false statements were made without scruple. The Oregon & Washington Railroad Company was down on the map accompanying for a line along the Columbia. The Dalles, Goldendale & Northern went north over the Columbia river divide, which a mountain goat could hardly climb on the grade indicated; the Hunt railroad was still pictured, and the Portage road was also noted. A beautiful painting had been made of the country at that point, a fac-simile of which was shown in the booklet. In the picture a suspension bridge, proposed, was shown connecting The Dalles, Oregon, with Grand Dalles, though the only one who ever proposed such a structure was Taylor himself or his associates.

In 1891 Taylor organized a shoe company. The Improvement Company subscribed ten thousand dollars, very little of which was ever paid, while the others, citizens of Wasco and Klickitat counties, subscribed ten or twelve thousand dollars more, and an imposing three-story frame building with a high tower was erected on a lofty promontory facing the Columbia. Machinery was installed; for two or three weeks forty or fifty men were employed, and some good shoes were manufactured; then the creditors closed the business down. The lumber that went into the building was never paid for; neither was the machinery, and only a small part of the laborers' wages was ever paid. The experiment cost the people about fourteen thousand dollars. Its monument is a weather-beaten, empty old shell in Grand Dalles. A box factory was also erected at this time, which never produced anything of moment, and the building is now in use as a barn. But, notwithstanding the complete fiasco of the two enterprises, they resulted in the extensive advertising of the town and the sale of many lots. Taylor was a past master in the art of advertising.

In Saginaw, Taylor sold two shares of Investment Company stock to the man who ultimately caused his downfall and nearly landed him in prison. This man was Dr. Daniel B. Cornell, a well-known physician. Taylor also entered into a contract with Cornell for the sale to him of three hundred and fifteen lots for thirty-two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars, the agreement being that on payment of one-third the price, Cornell was to receive bonds for deeds, and upon payment of eighty-five per

cent. full possession. Cornell was aiming to sell at an advance, but before he completed preliminaries and began operations, he discovered things concerning Taylor which caused him to draw back and the contract was never carried out.

In December, 1892, J. T. Rorick, of Michigan, the purchaser of one five thousand dollar share of stock, came out to start a paper at Grand Dalles. Cornell also came out to investigate, and he and Rorick together began an inquiry. Finding that Taylor had made no reports, they cornered Skeels at Buffalo, put him in the "sweat box" and forced from him damaging confessions. Skeels blamed Taylor for everything that was wrong, excusing himself on the ground that he was only an employee, and turned over all the evidence he possessed. Later Skeels addressed the directors of the company and did all he could to straighten matters, claiming that formerly he had simply been following directions of his employer.

Cornell and Rorick succeeded in getting Taylor deposed from office in June, 1893. Going before the Multnomah county grand jury, they secured his indictment on about sixty different counts, charging embezzlement of fifty thousand dollars. However, after two years of waiting, the prosecuting attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case, the only thing he could do because of a peculiar Oregon statute relating to embezzlement known as the "mingling fund" law.

Dr. Cornell, S. H. Blakely and Joseph Seaman, all well known Saginaw men who had subscribed Investment Company stock, thereupon made complaint in the circuit court of Saginaw county, charging Taylor with obtaining money under false pretenses. This was in 1895. At the same time the two companies began civil action to force Taylor to give an accounting, instituting litigation which did not terminate until January, 1902.

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railroads were shown as actually constructed, the Hunt system down to Vancouver, the Northern Pacific along the north bank, and The Dalles, Klickitat & Northern, whose southern terminus was North Dalles. The line of the last-mentioned road followed the Klickitat river, the trifling circumstance that no road could both follow the river and terminate at North Dalles, the mouth of the stream being some nine miles from the town, apparently having been entirely overlooked by the map-makers. The plat also showed the proposed steamboat portage road terminating at North Dalles.

The pamphlet issued by the company vouchsafed the information that North Dalles was eighty miles from Portland and could be reached either by rail or by water, that it was self-evident that North Dalles was destined to rival its sister cities, Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle; that it "surpassed in natural products and location," and finally, that it was the "outlet of the wealthy Klickitat, Yakima and Kittitas country."

In March, 1891, the company watered its stock by organizing the Interstate Improvement Company, to which the Investment Company transferred its bond for a deed given by Taylor and wife, in consideration of notes for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and stock in the new company. Four thousand five hundred shares of Improvement Company stock, of the par value of one hundred dollars each, were issued and placed on the eastern market. Taylor held three thousand shares as trustee and one in his own right, besides the notes for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The name of the town was changed to Grand Dalles. Taylor became general manager, also special sales agent, with a commission of twenty-five per cent. on lots sold and ten per cent. on stock. He secured as his confidential clerk and assistant salesman a Californian named S. L. Skeels, whom he had met in Spokane. Offices were opened at Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo, New York, and Saginaw, Michigan, and within two years the sales of lots and Improvement Company stock aggregated one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. Skeels reported directly to Taylor, who himself made no reports for a long time, and when at last he was compelled to do so, submitted very unsatisfactory ones.

The Improvement Company, of which Rev. J. F. Ellis was president, issued a handsome descriptive pamphlet in 1891, the title page of which read: "Grand Dalles, the Imperial Gateway of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, Head of Ocean Navigation on the Columbia River."

"This booklet," said the preface, "is issued to answer such questions as naturally arise where investment is proposed.

"That the answer should be truthful and trustworthy, the company owning Grand Dalles hired a gentleman of ability to go upon the

grounds and examine carefully the condition and surroundings, charging him particularly to write nothing that he could not verify either by his own observation, the testimony of witnesses or official facts and figures."

The old story of the town's greatness was retold, though the wording was carefully studied and displayed much ingenuity in arranging statements in themselves not far from the truth in such a way as to create a wholly false impression. When this could not be done, false statements were made without scruple. The Oregon & Washington Railroad Company was down on the map accompanying for a line along the Columbia. The Dalles, Goldendale & Northern went north over the Columbia river divide, which a mountain goat could hardly climb on the grade indicated; the Hunt railroad was still pictured, and the Portage road was also noted. A beautiful painting had been made of the country at that point, a fac-simile of which was shown in the booklet. In the picture a suspension bridge, proposed, was shown connecting The Dalles, Oregon, with Grand Dalles, though the only one who ever proposed such a structure was Taylor himself or his associates.

In 1891 Taylor organized a shoe company. The Improvement Company subscribed ten thousand dollars, very little of which was ever paid, while the others, citizens of Wasco and Klickitat counties, subscribed ten or twelve thousand dollars more, and an imposing three-story frame building with a high tower was erected on a lofty promontory facing the Columbia. Machinery was installed; for two or three weeks forty or fifty men were employed, and some good shoes were manufactured; then the creditors closed the business down. The lumber that went into the building was never paid for; neither was the machinery, and only a small part of the laborers' wages was ever paid. The experiment cost the people about fourteen thousand dollars. Its monument is a weather-beaten, empty old shell in Grand Dalles. A box factory was also erected at this time, which never produced anything of moment, and the building is now in use as a barn. But, notwithstanding the complete fiasco of the two enterprises, they resulted in the extensive advertising of the town and the sale of many lots. Taylor was a past master in the art of advertising.

In Saginaw, Taylor sold two shares of Investment Company stock to the man who ultimately caused his downfall and nearly landed him in prison. This man was Dr. Daniel B. Cornell, a well-known physician. Taylor also entered into a contract with Cornell for the sale to him of three hundred and fifteen lots for thirty-two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars, the agreement being that on payment of one-third the price, Cornell was to receive bonds for deeds, and upon payment of eighty-five per

cent., full possession. Cornell was aiming to sell at an advance, but before he completed preliminaries and began operations, he discovered things concerning Taylor which caused him to draw back and the contract was never carried out.

In December, 1892, J. T. Rorick, of Michigan, the purchaser of one five thousand dollar share of stock, came out to start a paper at Grand Dalles. Cornell also came out to investigate, and he and Rorick together began an inquiry. Finding that Taylor had made no reports, they cornered Skeels at Buffalo, put him in the "sweat box" and forced from him damaging confessions. Skeels blamed Taylor for everything that was wrong, excusing himself on the ground that he was only an employee, and turned over all the evidence he possessed. Later Skeels addressed the directors of the company and did all he could to straighten matters, claiming that formerly he had simply been following directions of his employer.

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from Goldendale, a specimen was found which assayed one hundred and ten dollars in the precious metals. Soon the whole mountain was located by Goldendale people, and as there were many other mountains in the vicinity of similar formation, it was hoped that something of great value might be found. Several men worked for a time on the VanVactor, Baker, Tenderfoot and other claims, but during the early days of March it was found that while an occasional rich piece of ore could be found, the average of value was low, too low to pay, and operations were soon suspended.

The promise of better times given by the upward tendency of wheat during the fall of 1896 was fully realized the following year. During the hard times many farmers had become involved to such an extent that they were about to lose their places. Not a few of them were comparatively new settlers and ill-prepared for a period of low prices and dull markets, hence their serious financial embarrassment. The stimulating effect of the combined good crops and good prices during 1897 may well be imagined. Early in July reports began coming in from the No. 6 country, the country above Hartland, the Centerville country, the Bickleton country and all other parts of Klickitat county where wheat was raised, stating that larger yields would be had than for years before. The price at that time was sixty cents, and as time went on it rose rapidly. It is said that the wheat yield in some instances sold for as much as the land upon which it was raised was considered to be worth. "Klickitat farmers, sheepmen, merchants and everybody," says the Agriculturist of November 13th, "are enjoying the wave of prosperity. Men who one year ago were gloomy and morose and who saw no prospect of saving their homes, are now jubilant and can now see their way clear to get out of debt and have something left. There has been more building done this fall than for a long time before. New houses, new barns and other substantial improvements are to be seen in every part of the country, and instead of mortgages being recorded, they are being cancelled. Sixteen have been cancelled during October."

The farmers also realized not a little revenue from potatoes and other vegetables, the prices for which were much in advance of those quoted the previous year. Sheep went from one dollar a head in 1896 to three dollars in 1897, and the price of cattle also materially increased. All other classes enjoyed the benefits of the farmers' and stockmen's good fortunes; indeed, the eastern country was suddenly lifted from the depths of depression and despondency to the heights of prosperity.

In the year 1897 a cause of unusual importance came on for trial in the superior court of Klickitat county. Upon the decision finally ren-

dered depended the title to some two hundred and thirty thousand acres of land in Oregon and Washington, so that the progress of the trial elicited not a little general interest. The case was that of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Alcana Miller, George Miller, C. N. Bickle and J. C. Sigler for the ejection of the defendants from lands held by them under United States patents. June 2, 1864, an act of congress was passed "granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, by the northern route." June 26, 1870, the company filed maps of general location with the secretary of the interior showing two proposed roads extending westward from Pasco, a main line through Yakima and Kittitas counties and on to the sound, and a branch down the Columbia to Portland. In accordance with the provisions of the granting act, withdrawals of alternate sections for a distance of forty miles on each side of the proposed roads from settlement were made by the secretary of the interior, but the roads for a part of their course being less than eighty miles apart, the grants necessarily overlapped each other.

September 29, 1890, a forfeiture act was passed providing that all the land to which the company had not made good its title by the construction of the roads in aid of which such land was granted should revert to the government. The Northern Pacific had completed its line to the sound, but had failed utterly to construct the line down the Columbia river, hence all lands contiguous to the latter road were lost to it by operation of the forfeiture law. Naturally, the question arose whether the alternate sections which were within forty miles of both roads should be considered earned by the building of the Puget sound line or forfeited on account of the failure to build the Columbia river line. It was understood by the department of the interior that as the two grants were made simultaneously, the territory where they overlapped was covered equally by both grants and the title to all of it could not be perfected without the building of both lines. Half the odd numbered sections of land was therefore thrown open for settlement, and the four defendants in the case under consideration filed upon and eventually received their patents for a section of it. Then came the railroad company and sought to have the owners of the land ejected, notwithstanding their patents, claiming that the land was its property, earned by the building of the road through the Yakima valley, and that the United States had no right to grant patents thereto. In the trial the company was represented by Stall, Stephens, Bunn & McDonald, while Nelson E. Brooks, of Goldendale, appeared for the defense.

The land in dispute, though at present a portion of the town site of Bickleton, was not then of

sufficient value to admit of a trial of the cause in the federal courts, so the superior court of Klickitat county was resorted to. Attorney Brooks, on behalf of the defendants, contended for the correctness of the view of the department of the interior that only half of the odd sections of right belonged to the railroad company. He was successful in the lower court, Judge Miller rendering a decision in his favor September 5, 1897. The case was appealed to the supreme court of the state. On the 4th of October, 1898, an opinion was handed down by Justice J. B. Keavis and concurred in by Justices Elmon Scott, R. O. Dunbar, T. J. Anders and M. J. Gordon, affirming the decision of the lower court and sustaining Attorney Brooks. The railroad company accepted this decision as final, and never attempted to establish its claim to the remainder of the two hundred and thirty thousand acres similarly situated with reference to its constructed and projected lines or any part of it.

For the immense service rendered the people of Oregon and Washington, Attorney Brooks never received any compensation whatever, not even all of his expenses, as the persons immediately concerned were not financially able to pay a reasonable fee. His only reward for the months of labor expended on the case was the approval of his fellow-citizens and the consciousness of a good work well done.

The events in our nation's history which made the year 1898 one of transcendent importance in the affairs of this land and the world were watched with intense interest in Klickitat county as elsewhere. In no section of the state were the youth more ready to take part in the war, and that the county was not represented by an enthusiastic and courageous military company was in no wise due to a lack of patriotism. Unfortunately, old Company B had been mustered out and abandoned long before the outbreak of hostilities, and as the first call was for militiamen alone, there was no show under it for the Klickitat boys. But on Wednesday, May 18th, instructions were received by Captain H. C. Phillips to enlist a company of volunteers and have them in readiness for response to the next call. Thursday, June 2d, the organization of this company was effected by the election of H. C. Phillips, captain, and Nelson B. Brooks and H. C. Hodgson, first and second lieutenants, respectively. This done, a petition was sent forthwith requesting that the company be mustered into service in response to the call which had just been issued. It was thought that inasmuch as the company was made up of ex-militiamen, it would be accepted among the first, but for some reason it was never given a place in the Washington regiment and had no part in the war.

During its earliest months the year 1899 promised greater things for Klickitat county than any in its previous history. A despatch

sent to the Seattle Times in the latter part of January said: "The hope of a coming boom looms high before the vision of all Klickitat residents in the beginning of this gracious year. The expectation that a railroad will soon be built through this country is arousing activity in all lines of business. There are to be four new business firms established in this town as soon as store-room can be prepared for them, and all the businesses already operating are increasing their efforts along all lines. Many new settlers are coming into the county in search of homes, and farms that are changing owners are bringing good figures."

The cause of all this activity was the operations of the Columbia & Southern railway, which had taken hold with apparent earnestness of the project of building a road from Lyle to Goldendale. The terms upon which this company offered to build the road were explicitly set forth in a letter from its president, indited as follows:

WASCO, OREGON, January 21, 1899.

MR. W. F. BYARS, Goldendale, Washington.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., beg to say that it is our intention to commence work on the Columbia & Klickitat railroad as soon as the survey is completed, provided, however, that the estimates we have already made as to cost of construction are not exceeded as shown by the survey, as the statistics of your country now in my possession will not admit of a greater outlay than our present estimate of cost of construction. Reports already received from our engineer would indicate that our estimate would not be exceeded, in which case the only donation I will ask from your people will be the right of way a hundred feet wide along the survey line with sufficient ground at each end of the road for terminal facilities, as well as two hundred feet wide by fifteen hundred feet long for side tracks and depot purposes wherever we might find it necessary to erect the same. This I believe is not asking too much at the hands of your people, considering the great advantages and enhanced valuation to be derived from the completion of such a line as we expect to give you.

It is my intention, if possible, to complete the line for this year's crops. I am pleased to know that you are interested in the enterprise, and any assistance you can give us will be highly appreciated and reciprocated by

Yours truly,

E. E. LYTLE.

Before the first of April the engineers were in the field, two parties of them, one operating between Lyle and the old Happy Home stage station; the other between that point and Goldendale. According to report of the Agriculturist of May 27th, ensuing, the surveying was approaching completion at that time. "The right of way," says the paper referred to, "is being given free in most cases, but it will be necessary to raise from five to eight thousand dollars before a free right of way can be furnished the company, as it will require this much to pay for lands for which the owners require compensation. Parties are now in the field soliciting contributions and report progress."

Little doubt was entertained that the rich Klickitat valley was to have a road this time, but

the long-suffering citizens were to be disappointed again, notwithstanding they did, or showed a willingness to do, everything that President Lytle, of the Columbia & Southern railroad, demanded. The good faith of the company is not doubted, but it was prevented from carrying out its plans by the Northern Pacific, which claimed the territory north of the Columbia and was unwilling to have it invaded by another company. The failure of the Columbia & Southern did not greatly depress the Klickitat valley citizens, as all felt certain that the day was not far distant when the steel gladiators should be journeying up and down over their pathway of steel. Too many in different parts of the country had become interested in the proposed road to admit of its construction being much longer delayed.

But there was one railway project that did materialize in 1899, after many years of waiting. The story of Paul Mohr's famous portage railway at the Celilo rapids of the Columbia is one of the most interesting chapters of Klickitat county's history and extends over more than two decades of time.

Those familiar with Northwest history will remember, as heretofore stated on a preceding page, that in 1864 the government gave an immense land grant to any company that would build a railway from the mouth of Snake river down the Columbia to the sea, this line to be a section of a transcontinental road. However, it was not until 1870 that the Northern Pacific filed its map of general location for the transcontinental road, and not until 1881 that this corporation gave substantial evidence of its intention to build the Columbia river line. Work was begun at a point one mile below the village of Columbus on the north bank of the river. By reason of its rough topography, that point is a strategic one in railroad building, a fact which strengthened the Northern Pacific's desire to occupy it at once. The work of building the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company's line down the southern bank of the river was then in progress, and no doubt this was still another strong incentive to the Northern Pacific.

At a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, the Northern Pacific graded two miles of road-bed west of Columbus. One rock cut alone cost the company approximately two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. However, no steel was ever laid, and after six months' work the company decided to abandon, at least temporarily, the Columbia river branch and throw its energies into the construction of the Yakima line.

After the abandonment of the works at Columbus, they lay neglected until the year 1883, when Paul F. Mohr conceived his well-known scheme of building a portage railway alongside the Celilo rapids. He purposed building a line twenty-two miles long, utilizing the

Northern Pacific's old right of way. Accordingly, he organized the Farmers' Railway, Navigation & Steamboat Portage Company, commonly called the Farmers' Transportation Company, composed principally of Spokane, Walla Walla and Portland capitalists. The corporation was capitalized at one million dollars. By operation of a statute forfeiting rights of way through government domain after their abandonment for a period of five years, the Northern Pacific's claim had lapsed, and the Farmers' Transportation Company soon secured possession of its old roadbed by filing location maps with the secretary of the interior, a thing permitted by act of congress approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States."

The Mohr company succeeded, in 1891, after many years of effort, in floating a small loan. It had in the meanwhile sold considerable stock and made several surveys. April 16, 1891, a mortgage in the sum of one million dollars was given the State Trust Company of New York, trustee, to cover a bond issue of the same amount. President A. M. Cannon and Secretary J. R. Allen signed the papers in behalf of the Transportation Company. As a matter of fact, President Cannon, of Spokane, also pledged himself personally to secure this loan. Although the mortgage called for a million dollars, only three hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds were taken up; subsequently, the remainder were turned over to Mohr, who in turn transferred them to another as security. Perhaps, in all, the company realized between two hundred and fifty thousand and three hundred thousand dollars by the sale of its bonds and stock. Still but little was done toward building the road, except to survey and resurvey, grade a few miles, pay salaries and other minor expenses.

A reorganization of the company was effected July 5, 1899, by which the corporation's name was changed to the Columbia Railway & Navigation Company. The stockholders remained practically the same as formerly. The objects of the new corporation were set forth as being to build, operate and maintain a railroad from the mouth of the Columbia along the north bank to a point near the mouth of the Yakima river, thence by the most convenient and eligible route to a point at or near the mouth of the Okanogan river; also to build branch lines, a portage railway at Celilo rapids, telegraph lines, etc. The right of way for the portage road, the main objective of the company's energies, as approved by the secretary of the interior, was one hundred feet in width, and extended from a point in section twenty-eight, township two north, range thirteen east, in a generally easterly direction to a point in section four, township two north, range sixteen east, a distance of about twenty-two miles.

About the same time that this reorganization was effected, the stockholders also formed another corporation known as the Central Navigation & Construction Company, in both of which concerns Mohr had a controlling interest. November 25th of the year 1899, the construction company began active work upon the long-delayed project by letting a contract to Winters & Chapman, of Spokane, for the remainder of the grading. That firm immediately placed a large force at work, and by June 1, 1900, had graded nearly ten miles of the route, or to the Big Eddy, about three miles above The Dalles. This, with what had already been done at the eastern end, made a completed roadbed eighteen miles in length. W. D. Hofius & Company furnished the steel. Thus the portage railway was practically finished in the summer of 1900.

In the meanwhile, the company built two steamers—the Billings, above the rapids, the Klickitat, on the river below. The hull of the Billings was formerly the old Northern Pacific ferryboat at Ainsworth, which was fitted up in excellent condition at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars. The Billings, unfortunately, struck a rock while running between Arlington and Columbus and was wrecked. Subsequently the boat's machinery was placed in the Charles R. Spencer. The Klickitat was a little smaller than the Billings and cost twenty thousand dollars.

But, alas for human hopes! The Mohr portage railroad, so well conceived, so slow in growth, so promising in results, came to an untimely end in August, 1900, when liens were filed upon the property to collect material and labor debts aggregating fifty thousand dollars. Sixteen parties were represented in the suits, Winters & Chapman being the principal creditors. Two years later William Burgen, sheriff of Klickitat county, sold the property, into which hundreds of thousands of dollars had been placed, for the paltry sum of thirty-six thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and eighty-eight cents, Winters & Chapman being compelled to take it to satisfy the judgment given them.

Subsequently they transferred the road to a Spokane man, whose name is withheld, but who is said by those informed to represent the Northern Pacific. Hofius & Company were allowed by the court to remove the rails. A dreary-looking, torn-up roadbed, slant in by rocks and covered with drifting sands, alone marks the course of the now historic Paul Mohr portage railway on the Columbia.

It may be asserted with safety that the year 1899 was at least an average one in general conditions. For some reason the wheat crop did not appear good before harvest, but most farmers were happily surprised when their grain was threshed. Some who did not expect more than thirteen or fourteen bushels to the acre received

twenty-one, and in many parts the yield exceeded expectations by about a third. "One reason for not anticipating a usual yield," said the Agriculturist of September 22, 1899, "was that much of the grain was wilted at the tops of the heads. As it turned out, however, the average per acre of grain in the valley will be larger than for many years past."

But the year was not quite so kind to sheepmen, whose interests were threatened by the secretary of the interior in cancelling the permits that had been granted for the pasturing of two hundred and sixty thousand head of sheep upon the Cascade forest reserve. The order came as a startling surprise to all sheepmen, who thought the matter definitely settled by the authorities. As the range outside the reserve was limited in extent and almost destroyed, the order of the secretary seemed like a death-blow to the sheep industry, and many began preparing to go out of it, but fortunately, an effort to have the order rescinded had a successful issue. Sheepmen are still enjoying the splendid pasturage furnished by the reserve, though the matter of withdrawing the permits is discussed almost every year, and stockmen can have no assurance that their privileges will long continue.

The winter of 1899-1900 was an exceedingly mild one, and the grass grew green on the upland pastures most of the time. In February it was reported that fall wheat was so far forward that some farmers were preparing to mow it to prevent its jointing, but this was probably an exaggeration. Buyers were vainly offering four dollars and fifty cents a head for mutton sheep, and wool-growers were steadily refusing to contract their spring clip at prices offered, nineteen to twenty-eight cents a pound, nor would the farmers and stockmen accept offers of twenty dollars each for calves not yet a year old. All classes were prosperous. Money was plentiful, and the year 1900, with good crops, good prices and ready markets, was in every way suited to add to the general cheer.

But the year's record was marred by a serious tragedy in Klickitat county—a murder and suicide at Trout Lake. The cause of this unfortunate affair was the old, old one of unreciprocated love. The principals were Ida Foss, a school teacher, the victim of the murder, and Benjamin Wagnitz, the murderer and suicide. Coroner Hart, who was called to the scene, reported the facts, or supposed facts, of the case substantially as follows: Miss Foss, who was teacher of the district school, was boarding in the Wagnitz house, in which were Mrs. Wagnitz, whose husband lived in Portland, and her two sons, Benjamin and August. On the evening of the fatal day, Sunday, May 22d, County Superintendent C. L. Colburn and his wife met Benjamin Wagnitz and Miss Foss near the bridge crossing the outlet of Trout lake, and had a few

minutes' conversation with them. They said that the young people both seemed happy and cheerful. After this meeting, Wagnitz and the young lady returned home. At the time of their arrival, the mother and son August were milking a short distance from the house. Hearing a loud scream and the report of a gun, they rushed home and soon saw Benjamin Wagnitz, gun in hand, leaning over the prostrate form of Miss Foss. The murderer called to his mother to come with water, but she was afraid to do so and went rather to a neighbor's house for assistance. As she left, she heard him exclaim: "Oh, what have I done! what have I done!" A few moments later a second shot was heard, and it was found on examination that both Wagnitz and his victim were dead. Miss Foss was shot in the back, the bullet passing through her right lung and entirely out of her body. Wagnitz had killed himself by placing the stock of his rifle on the ground and the muzzle against his heart, then touching the trigger with a small foot-rule. He was twenty-seven years old; his victim twenty-five. It is said that several times he had threatened the lives of his mother and brother, and that that was the reason why they were afraid to go near the prostrate girl at his solicitation.

Miss Foss was a very estimable young lady, highly accomplished and unusually proficient in her profession. Her home was in Hood River, Oregon. There is no likelihood that she ever reciprocated in the least the affections of Wagnitz, in whose company, however, she had been seen frequently, and it is known that she had returned the day before her death a number of letters written to her by Wagnitz during her absence from Trout Lake. Of the quarrel, which proved the immediate cause of her untimely taking off, nothing can be known, but it is surmised that an offer of marriage on his part had excited a declaration on her part that she would have nothing further to do with him.

While 1900 was in general a good year for the residents of Klickitat county, it was much surpassed by the succeeding twelvemonth. A splendid wheat crop caused much interest to center in the Horse Heaven country, partly in Klickitat and partly in Yakima county. One scheme for its exploitation that was in the air during the year 1901 was the old project of carrying the waters of the Klickitat river over it and thus increasing many fold by irrigation its productive capacity. A survey had been made with this for its object in 1892, and, it is claimed, the practicability of the scheme was then fully demonstrated. One of the moving forces in creating a desire for water for irrigation was the dry placer gold deposits above Cleveland, which had long been neglected on account of the absence of water wherewith to wash the rich gravels. The canal did not materialize, doubtless because of the immense amount of capital required, but it

is still in project, and many think that some day it will be an accomplished fact. Its effect, should it ever be successfully completed, can hardly be even dimly foreseen at this date.

The great enterprise of the year 1902 was the building of the Columbia River & Northern railroad, connecting Goldendale with Lyle on the Columbia. As heretofore stated, the securing of this road had been a favorite project of the Klickitat people for many years, and when a company organized in Portland for the purpose of supplying the great desideratum, it found them more than willing to co-operate with it. From the inception of the enterprise to its conclusion, the Klickitat residents manifested a deep interest, as did also many of the Portland people and the newspapers of that city. Klickitat valley was undoubtedly indebted for the securing of her road to the earnest wish of Portland to draw the trade of this rich region unto itself.

The Columbia River & Northern began surveying in March, 1902, placing two parties of engineers in the field. Lytle Simmons, superintendent of construction, announced that it was his intention to push operations with vigor and to have the road in shape, if at all possible, to handle a large part of the fall traffic. During the latter part of May, Axtel Anderson was awarded the contract for the construction of the first fifteen miles out from Goldendale, and on the 10th of June, Corey Brothers & Alden entered into a contract with the railroad company to build the road between Lyle and Swale canyon. On that day also Axtel Anderson's bid for constructing the two and a half miles between the terminus of his fifteen-mile section and the head of Swale canyon was accepted, so that the building of the entire road was provided for. The contracts required the completion of the work by December 1st. There was no vexatious delay, no hope deferred. In the latter part of September the Oregonian reported that of the entire forty-two miles, twenty-five had been graded and considerable of the remainder was graded in part, requiring only some finishing touches. "Rock work in cuts and fills," continued the paper, "is now keeping the construction gangs busy. A large shipment of rails has been received from Hamburg, Germany, and the work of track-laying will be commenced in a few days. General Manager H. C. Campbell yesterday received information that the equipment for the road will leave Chicago this week. The equipment will consist of two locomotives, two passenger coaches, fifty-five freight cars, which will be sufficient for the needs of the road for the next few years. Mr. Campbell is also informed that three grain warehouses, sixty by one hundred and fifty feet, have been constructed along the line of the railroad, and that one of these will be enlarged to meet the needs of the business tributary to it.

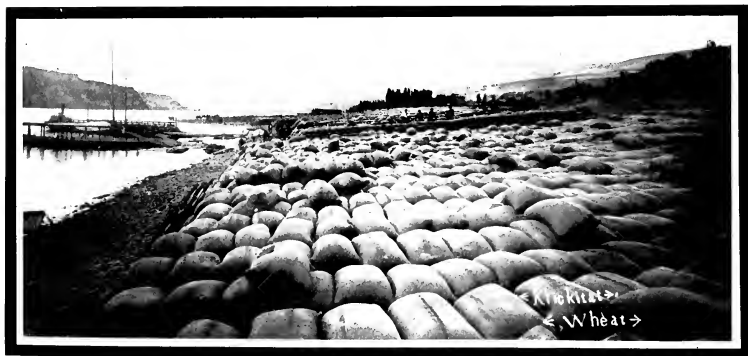
The 7th of December, 1902, is a day long to



HANGING ROCK NEAR GOLDENDALE
(Now removed)

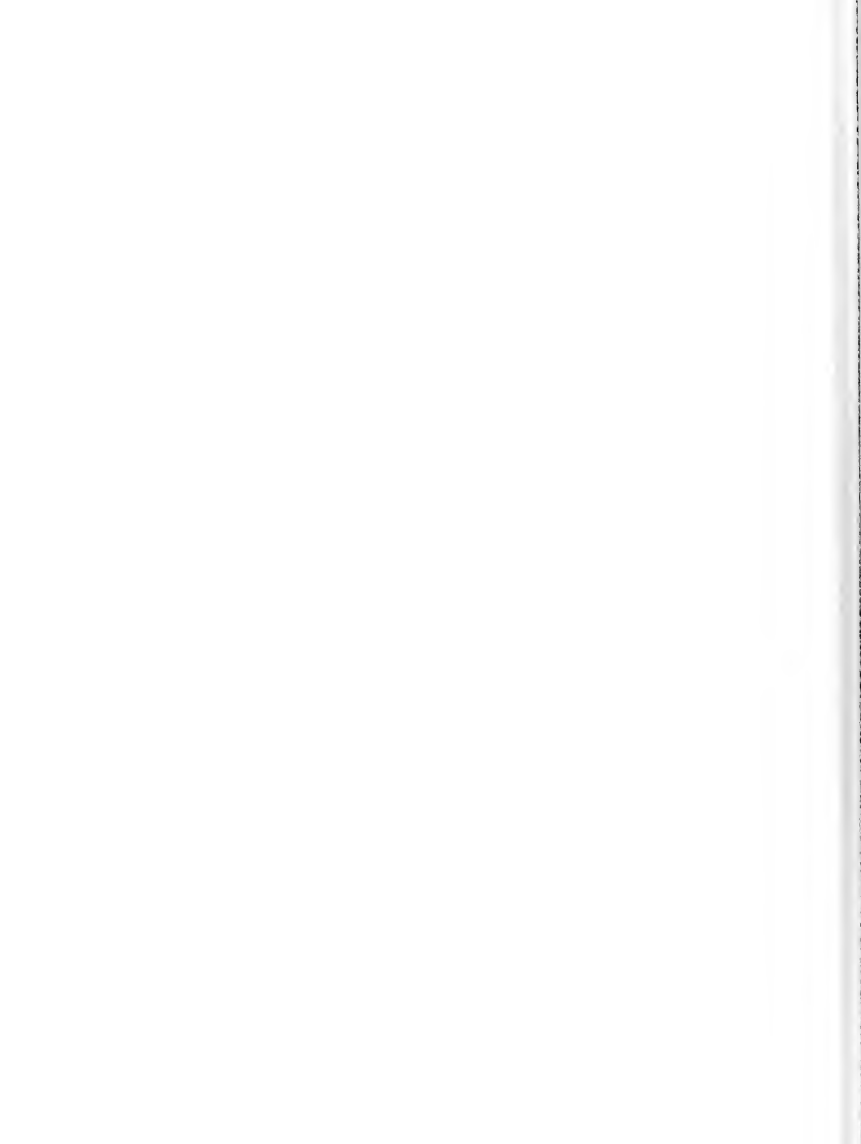


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OUTLET FALLS



WHEAT SHIPPING ON THE COLUMBIA.
Mount Hood in the distance

Copyrighted by Carratt, Photographer



be remembered in Klickitat county, for upon it the first locomotive ever landed within the borders of the county began its work. It had just been transferred across the Columbia along with a steam shovel and thirty-two cars. As the river was rising rapidly and endangering the rolling stock close to its edge, it was thought best by Manager Campbell to get the cars out of harm's way at once. Accordingly, the engine crew were instructed to steam up, and soon the hills resounded with the unwonted music of a locomotive whistle. It must have been a heartening sound to the Klickitat people who heard it, for it conveyed to their ears in eloquent language the promise of a larger development, a higher and more modern civilization for the fair land in which they had cast their lot. At this time, only two miles of track had been laid, but it was the intention to push to a rapid completion the work of placing the remaining steel rails. By the middle of April the road was finished to Centerville, and on the 25th it reached Goldendale, its present terminus.

"At 10:30 this morning," wrote an Oregonian correspondent, "the last spike in the main line of the Columbia River & Northern railroad was driven. This honor did not fall to John J. Golden, whose turn will come later, but instead a swarthy son of Italy with a few sharp blows put the spike in position. While the construction train had reached the city limits yesterday, the crew was not able to complete the work that day owing to the lack of material.

"To-day the last mile of track was laid, and laid quickly, as by the middle of the forenoon the track was finished. A vast crowd of sight-seers was on hand early, and by ten o'clock fully half the population of the city was present. It was a spectacle never to be forgotten by the residents of Goldendale, after years of patient waiting, during which time many railroad schemes have been industriously worked only to end in dismal failure. A full-fledged railroad was now complete to the city and Goldendale placed in easy communication with the outside world.

"No regular train service can be established as yet, as for some weeks to come it will be in the hands of the construction department. There is a vast amount of labor yet in sight. The major portion of the track has yet to be ballasted, leveled and adjusted for fast and heavy traffic. There are no terminal buildings erected here as yet, nor at any other point on the line except at Lyle. It will probably be two months before a regular passenger schedule can be put in operation.

"Official advisors to Honorable N. B. Brooks, the local attorney of the company, are to the effect that on or about June 1st the management of the Columbia River & Northern railroad

will run an excursion train to this city, at which time the big jubilee celebration over the completion of the road will come off. Local parties here are going to make it the greatest time in the history of Klickitat county. There will be something doing on that occasion sure.

"Immediately after the workmen had completed their labors, they were royally entertained with a fine luncheon and plenty of refreshments. The city's hospitality was open-handed and nothing was considered too good for a hard-working construction gang.

"So, on the 25th day of April, 1903, a new era opened up in the history of this county. The citizens of Goldendale are in joyous mood tonight, and congratulations are the order of the hour. The greatest meed of praise is extended to the Portland capitalists who financed the enterprise, and above all are highly flattering encomiums showered upon Manager H. C. Campbell, who promised a railroad here on the day of his first entrance into Klickitat, and has labored incessantly toward that purpose from that day forward. Nor was the Oregonian ignored, for to its valuable and timely co-operation is due a large measure of the success."

Thursday, April 30th, the first shipment of wheat by rail was made from the Klickitat valley, the consignment being four large carloads from the Centerville station. It was the beginning of much activity in this direction, for fortune had been smiling upon the farmers of the county, and the warehouses were bursting with grain for export. Wheat buyers estimated that there were between eight and ten thousand tons of grain stored along the new road, and a large amount of other traffic was eagerly awaiting the completion of the ballasting, which, in April, 1903, was being pushed with zeal.

The effect of the railroad in inducing immigration may be seen in the appropriation of public lands within the county by homeseekers. From 1900 to 1901 only 13,306 acres were taken for homes under the United States land laws. From 1901 to 1902, 19,629 acres were homesteaded, and in the succeeding year the acreage claimed by homeseekers jumped to 60,160. The population of the county in 1900, according to the United States census, was 6,407. The count by precincts was: Bickleton, 482; Camas Prairie, 396; Canyon, 46; Cedar Valley, 76; Centerville, 621; Cleveland, 350; Columbus, 212; Dot, 305; Gaunt, 29; Goldendale, co-extensive with Goldendale City, 738; Lyle, 150; No. 4, 553; No. 6, 258; Pine Forest, 337; Pleasant Valley, 169; Rockland, 161; Sand Springs, 111; Spring Creek, 377; Timber Valley, 118; Trout Lake, 152; White Salmon, 458. In 1903 the population of the county was reported by the bulletin of the state bureau of statistics as 8,788.

CHAPTER III.

POLITICAL.

Although the territorial assembly of Washington created Klickitat county as early as the year 1859, yet for many years a majority of the people living within the prescribed boundaries were opposed to the acceptance of the privilege granted them. The result was that all attempts at effective organization of the county's government previous to 1867 were unsuccessful. The first real, permanent, recognized organization came through the legislative act of January 28th of that year. The temporary officers appointed by the legislative assembly to serve until the first succeeding election were: Commissioners, August Schuster, Amos Stark and H. M. McNary; auditor, Thomas Johnson; treasurer, William Connell; probate judge, James Taylor.

The board of commissioners held its first session, a special one, March 8, 1867, in William Connell's house at Rockland, the temporary county seat. At this meeting Stanton H. Jones was appointed assessor. As required by the provisions of the act, the board convened at the same place in first regular session, May 6, 1867, and formally organized by electing Amos Stark chairman. Arrangements were at once entered into between the commissioners and Connell for the use of his building as a courthouse, the rent being fixed at practically twenty-five dollars a quarter; this building was used as Klickitat county's courthouse until the county seat was removed to Goldendale. After making a tax levy of fourteen and a half mills, eight of which were for county, three and a half for territorial, and three for school purposes, the board proceeded to prepare for the county's first election.

Three precincts were laid out as follows: "No. 1, Rockland—Commencing on the Columbia at the beginning of the western boundary; thence north six miles along said line; thence east along the summit of The Dalles and Klickitat mountains to a point north of Celilo; thence south to the middle of the Columbia river and down said river channel to place of beginning; No. 2, Klickitat Creek—Includes the Klickitat valley; No. 3, Columbus—All that portion above the landing opposite Celilo between the Columbia river and Klickitat mountains." S. Peasley and August Schuster were appointed judges of Rockland precinct to serve at the June election; A. F. Curtis, inspector; J. C. Mason's house was

designated as the polling-place in Klickitat Creek precinct, G. W. Helm and J. C. Mason were appointed judges, and J. R. Bennett inspector; while T. Johnson and R. Wallace were appointed judges, and W. Helm inspector, for Columbus precinct. Just previous to election day, Commissioner Schuster resigned to accept the appointment of sheriff—an office whose duties he administered with commendable zeal and fidelity until 1880. His service dated from May 6, 1867.

The county's first regular election was held in June, 1867, and herewith are presented the official returns, obtained from the original records on file in the office of the secretary of state at Olympia.

Delegate to congress, Alvin Flanders, 38 votes, Frank Clark, 13; joint councilman, A. G. Tripp, 39, representing Yakima, Klickitat, Clarke and Skamania counties; joint representative for Yakima and Klickitat counties, William Taylor (elected), 59, F. Mortimer Thorp, 27; district attorney, H. G. Struve, 38; probate judge, J. C. Murdy, 38; county commissioners, Thomas J. Chambers, 45, Amos Stark, 38, H. M. McNary, 39; auditor, Thomas Johnson, 38; sheriff, August Schuster, 43; assessor, S. H. Jones, 38; treasurer, William Connell, 38; school superintendent, John Burgen, 14, Watson Helm, 13, Walter Helm, 13; coroner, A. M. Bunnell, 28.

In those early years county organization was regarded more in a humorous than in a serious light. Men who would serve the county as officials were rare enough, and when any were found willing to do so, little attention was paid to their party affiliations. As a general rule, however, Klickitat's pioneer officeholders were Democrats.

The records show that May 4, 1868, T. J. Chambers, commissioner, resigned; he was succeeded by J. R. Bennett. The same day A. H. Simmons was appointed by the board as probate judge, vice J. C. Murdy, resigned. Another interesting feature of this meeting was the action taken on the establishment of the pioneer county road. Up to that time there had been no effort made as a county looking to the building of roads, what few highways there were having been constructed by individuals or the govern-

ment. There were, however, two good roads, one down to the Cascades and the other the Simcoe military road. But the desire for a good transportation route into the Yakima valley, whose people were in early years so intimately connected with those of Klickitat, became so strong that upon the date heretofore mentioned the board appointed William Taylor, John Burgen and John Johnson as commissioners to locate two territorial roads. Both were to terminate at Rockland, opposite The Dalles. One was to follow the northern shore of the Columbia to a point opposite Umatilla, Oregon; the other was to extend to Cock's ferry, in the Yakima valley, by way of the canyon. The following August the roads were officially established. The next county road to be established was a branch one, located in 1869, from Columbus to an intersection with the Yakima road. Josh Brown, A. M. Bunnell and William Dunn located this road.

It is also interesting to note the granting of the first ferry license. February 1, 1869, the board granted to Thomas J. and James Jenkins, brothers, the privilege of operating a ferry on the Columbia at a point one and a half miles above Columbus. The board fixed the following rates: Footman, 25 cents; man and horse, \$1; loose animals, 50 cents each; wagon and span of horses or yoke of cattle, \$3; each additional span, \$1; sheep and hogs, each 15 cents; freight, per ton, \$1.25; wood, per cord, \$1.25; lumber, per thousand feet, \$1.50.

Previous to holding the next election, June 7, 1869, two new precincts were formed—Yakima and Simcoe—the latter including the reservation. At that date there seems to have been an understanding prevalent in this county that the whole Yakima reservation was embraced in Klickitat's boundaries. An attempt was even made to collect taxes of the whites living at the agency. For a time there was a hot dispute between Yakima and Klickitat as to which county possessed the agency at Fort Simcoe. A year later the petition of E. S. Joslyn and twelve others for the erection of a precinct on the river below Rockland was granted, and in May, 1870, Fifteen-Mile or White Salmon precinct, with polls at William Gilmore's home, came into existence.

There are no records on file in Klickitat county showing the returns for any election previous to that of 1902. This condition of affairs has necessitated the gathering of most of the information desired about the early elections from the state offices, and about the later ones from the newspapers. The results of the earliest elections are herewith given in their chronological order, in as complete form as possible to obtain.

June 7, 1869: For delegate, Salucius Garfield, 59, M. F. Moore, 18; joint representative, H. D. Cooke, 57, F. M. Thorp, 11, scattering 2; district attorney, A. G. Cook, 57, Richard Lane, 15; joint councilman, Chancy Goodnoe, 60, H. M.

McNary, 44, John Burgen, 41, J. H. Alexander, 28, Thomas Johnson, 22, E. S. Joslyn, 5; probate judge, William Taylor, 59, G. Chamberlin, 1; auditor, M. V. Harper, 71; sheriff, A. Schuster, 52, George Rowland, 1; assessor, A. Schuster, 50, Levi Armsworthy, 4; treasurer, William Hicinbotham, 45; superintendent of schools, Thomas Johnson, 39, J. H. Wilbur, 1; coroner, John Bartol, 1, Joshua Brown, 1. J. H. Alexander was appointed probate judge by the commissioners June 20, 1870.

June 6, 1870: For delegate, L. D. Mix, 32, Salucius Garfield, 65; joint councilman, E. S. Joslyn, 55, S. R. Curtis, 32; joint representative, Henry D. Cooke, 52, M. V. Harper, 34; district attorney, A. G. Cook, 62, Richard Lane, 30; probate judge, William Taylor, 48, L. J. Kimberland, 30; county commissioners, James O. Lyle, 51, John Burgen, 49, Amos Stark, 46, Bolivar Walker, 34, Washington Ward, 32, Henry Allen, 32; auditor, Thomas Johnson, 41, M. V. Harper, 32; sheriff, August Schuster, 41, G. W. Rowland, 41 (Schuster secured the office in a cut-drawing contest); assessor, August Schuster, 41, G. W. Rowland, 36, C. A. Schuster, 1; treasurer, Thomas Connell, 49, C. A. Schuster, 30; school superintendent, G. W. Helm, 52.

November 3, 1872: For delegate, Salucius Garfield, 120, O. B. McFadden, 45; joint councilman, R. O. Dunbar, 121, B. F. Shaw, 41; representative, J. C. Cartwright, 56, N. Whitney, 69, C. P. Cooke, 35; district attorney, J. M. Fletcher, 120, W. S. Dodge, 33, C. C. Hewett, 8; probate judge, S. Gardner, 68, Merrill Short, 39, William Miller, 29; county commissioners, Stanton H. Jones, 98, J. O. Lyle, 69, J. A. Stout, 51, R. C. Wallace, 57, C. A. Schuster, 32, J. H. Alexander, 79, William Willits, 55, N. Newton, 32; sheriff, R. J. Gilmore, 51, August Schuster, 79, J. C. Story, 27; auditor, William Miller, 50, H. T. Levins, 70, M. V. Harper, 34; treasurer, A. C. Helm, 75, J. W. Parker, 70, E. Snipes, 12; school superintendent, J. A. Balch, 64, J. A. Burgen, 96; surveyor, E. Richardson, 79, F. M. Shick, 43. At this election the permanent location of the county seat was voted upon. Rockland received 78 votes; the new town of Goldendale 77. John J. Golden, of Goldendale, instituted a contest, through his attorney, J. C. Cartwright, over the vote on the county seat question, but at the February session of the county court, the case was dismissed on the grounds of no jurisdiction. Mr. Golden never carried the contest to a higher court. At this session, also, J. A. Balch was appointed probate judge to succeed Gardner.

November 3, 1874: For delegate, Orange Jacobs, 125, B. L. Sharpstein, 49; prosecuting attorney, second district, A. C. Bloomfield, 121, J. B. Judson, 46; joint councilman, S. P. McDondald, 117, B. F. Shaw, 43, F. D. Maxon, 6; joint representative, E. Richardson, 128, J. W. Bra-

zee, 39; county commissioners, George Miller, 161, M. V. Harper, 48, S. M. Gilmore, 81, Nelson Whitney, 114, A. H. Curtis, 84; sheriff and assessor, R. W. Helm, 76, August Schuster, 87; probate judge, James A. Balch, 73, M. V. Harper, 80, scattering, 3; auditor, H. T. Levins, 111, W. H. Mahan, 50; treasurer, Thomas Connell, 161; superintendent of schools, P. E. Michell, 138, scattering, 14; coroner, John Graham, 165; surveyor, M. V. Harper, 151, R. M. Graham, 6, John Meir, 2. Commissioner Miller removed from his district in the summer of 1875, and John Graham was appointed in his stead.

November 7, 1876: For delegate, Orange Jacobs, 144, J. P. Judson, 68; prosecuting attorney, second judicial district, N. H. Bloomfield, 144, C. Lancaster, 52; joint councilman, M. R. Hathaway, 145, H. M. Knapp, 35, scattering, 16; joint representative, Nelson Whitney, 150, J. W. Braze, 43; county commissioners, W. B. Walker, 174, John Graham, 130, A. H. Curtis, 107, John Reavis, 78, scattering, 2; probate judge, S. M. Gilmore, 110, M. V. Harper, 85; sheriff, A. Schuster, 141, T. T. Foster, 63; auditor, H. T. Levins, 114, J. Nesbitt, 85; treasurer, Thomas Connell, 137, W. H. Mahan, 60; assessor, R. D. White, 109, J. C. Story, 88; surveyor, J. P. Crocker, 138, M. V. Harper, 7; coroner, John Keates, 78, John Graham, 60, M. V. Harper, 19, Ed. Snipes, 17, scattering, 6; superintendent of schools, P. E. Michell, 189; in favor of holding a constitutional convention, 24, against, 105. Thomas Connell left the county before his term expired, and the commissioners appointed W. A. McFarland to serve out the term.

By 1878 the rapid growth of the county had necessitated the formation of seven precincts—Rockland, Klickitat, Columbus, White Salmon, Spring Creek, Alder Creek and Camas Prairie. The rapid development of the Klickitat valley had caused the friends of Goldendale to aspire again to county seat honors, and they secured the passage of a bill through the legislature enabling them to test their strength. The bill was approved November 9, 1877, and provided for the submission of the question to the people at the next general election. Goldendale carried off the honors easily, securing far more than the necessary three-fifths vote required by law; the figures are not obtainable. Election day fell on November 5, 1878. The returns follow:

For delegate to congress, Thomas H. Brents, 394, N. T. Caton, 206; adjutant-general, A. Storer, 397, J. R. O'Dell, 196; brigadier-general, J. H. Smith, 394, George W. Hunter, 195; commissary-general, F. W. Sparling, 399, C. D. Emery, 129, O. F. Gerrish, 61; prosecuting attorney, second judicial district, N. H. Bloomfield, 395, J. P. Judson, 199; joint councilman, R. O. Dunbar, 350, Hiram Dustin, 255; joint representative, G. W. Waldron, 256, M. V. Harper, 315; county commissioners, A. H. Curtis, 177, J. R.

Short, 368, W. H. Mahan, 335, Noah Chapman, 410, D. D. McFall, 254, Hugh Adams, 216; probate judge, R. O. Dunbar, 381, William Barr, 205; sheriff, August Schuster, 296, I. Darland, 289; superintendent of schools, Sidney Brown, 422, H. Caldwell, 170; auditor, H. T. Levins, 416, C. J. Google, 170; treasurer, W. A. McFarland, 579; assessor, E. W. Pike, 307, Levi Darland, 278; surveyor, J. P. Crocker, 398, L. McAllister, 177; coroner, S. H. Miller, 380, Peter Cushen, 198; for the adoption of the Walla Walla constitution, 229, opposed, 101. McFarland failed to qualify as treasurer, and his place was filled, January 6, 1879, by the appointment of Thomas Johnson. In March, 1879, Auditor Levins died; he was succeeded by J. A. Stout. That spring, also, the records were removed from Rockland to the new courthouse in Goldendale, where the commissioners held their first meeting March 17th.

Until the establishment of the county seat at Goldendale and the erection of a courthouse there in 1879, all district court business was transacted at Vancouver, which was in the same judicial district. Be it said to the credit of pioneer Klickitat that there was little court business to transact—so little that it was deemed not worth while to bring judge and lawyers to the county. But with the rapid growth of the region during the later seventies, court sessions in the county became imperative, and May 10, 1880, Klickitat county's first term of court began at Goldendale. Judge John P. Hoyt, Clerk J. A. Stout, Prosecuting Attorney N. H. Bloomfield, Sheriff August Schuster and Bailiffs William H. Miller, A. P. Ward and W. C. Boyd were in attendance. James B. Reavis, at present justice of the state supreme court, was the first attorney to be admitted to the county bar. The session was only three days in length and devoid of especial interest.

When court was held in Vancouver, Klickitat county was accustomed to send two citizens there to serve as petit jurors and two as grand jurors, though very often there was no representation from here. Among those who served in the later sixties may be mentioned A. M. Bunnell and G. E. Cook, grand jurors, William Gilmore and Chancy Goodnoe, petit jurors, in 1868; John J. Golden and James O. Lyle, grand jurors, George W. Chapman and T. J. Chambers, petit jurors, in 1869. For many years it was customary to draw as jurors men who were compelled or wished to visit Vancouver on business. However, this was all done away with by the holding of court in the county.

The returns for the election held November 2, 1880, are incomplete, only the following being given: For delegate to congress, Thomas H. Brents, Republican, 492, Thomas Burke, Democrat, 360; adjutant-general, M. R. Hathaway, Republican, 544, Frank Guttenberg, Democrat, 302; brigadier-general, George W. Tibbits,

Republican, 546. James McAuliff, Democrat, 300; commissary-general, A. K. Bush, Republican, 544; J. M. Hunt, Democrat, 305; quartermaster-general, R. G. O'Brien, Republican, 543; J. W. Bomer, Democrat, 320; district attorney, N. H. Bloomfield, Republican, 318, Hiram Dustin, Democrat, 513; probate judge, Thomas Johnson, Independent, 334, R. O. Dunbar, Republican, 309, J. B. Reavis, Democrat, 191. The other county officers elected were: Auditor, George W. Filloon, Democrat; treasurer, George W. Miller; assessor, John Ostrander; sheriff, M. G. Wills; superintendent of schools, J. T. Eshelman, Democrat; surveyor, E. C. Richardson, Democrat; sheep commissioner, J. T. Butler, Democrat; county commissioners, R. M. Graham, Republican, S. W. Gardner.

The first Republican county convention, of which there is any newspaper record, was held in Goldendale, September 9, 1882. S. M. Gilmore presided, Sig. Sichel acted as secretary, and Nelson Brooks as assistant secretary. W. L. Ames, F. P. Taylor, R. O. Dunbar, S. W. Gardner, S. Witkowski and S. M. Gilmore were chosen as delegates to the territorial convention. The platform adopted concerned itself principally with national issues. The Democrats met on the 30th of September. The vote cast at the election ensuing was as follows:

For delegate, Thomas H. Brents, Republican, 570, Thomas Burke, Democrat, 299; brigadier-general, Samuel Vinson, Democrat, 314, M. McPherson, Republican, 552; adjutant-general, L. L. Debeau, Democrat, 316, R. G. O'Brien, Republican, 550; quartermaster-general, J. W. Bomer, Democrat, 317, J. H. Smith, Republican, 548; commissary-general, W. A. Wash, Democrat, 296, C. B. Hopkins, Republican, 546; joint councilman, Clarke, Skamania and Klickitat, P. H. Harper, Democrat, 330 (elected), T. Moffatt, Republican, 509; joint representative, same counties, J. B. Landrum, Democrat, 612, N. H. Bloomfield, 236; representative, W. D. Smith, Democrat, 291, Nelson B. Brooks, Republican, 494, J. M. Marble, Independent, 60; prosecuting attorney, R. O. Dunbar, Republican, 721 (elected), D. P. Ballard, 113; sheriff, E. B. Wise, Republican, 379, R. D. White, Democrat, 313, August Schuster, Independent, 175; treasurer, Sig. Sichel, Republican, 383, J. T. Eshelman, Democrat, 469; auditor, W. L. Ames, Republican, 250, G. W. Filloon, Democrat, 610; probate judge, W. R. Dunbar, Republican, 572; commissioners, first district, J. T. Lucas, Republican, 445, M. Thompson, Democrat, 407; third district, J. A. Stout, Republican, 479, D. B. Gaunt, Democrat, 373; sheep commissioner, J. W. Jackson, Republican, 513, J. T. Butler, Democrat, 348; superintendent of schools, Mrs. Corwin K. Seitz, Republican, 340, W. R. Neal, Democrat, 500; surveyor, S. B. Stone, Republican, 498, E. C. Richardson, Democrat, 337; coroner, S. H.

Miller, Republican, 506, Dr. William Lee, Democrat, 348.

In 1884 the Republicans held their county convention October 16th, while the Democrats met two days later. The result in Klickitat of the election ensuing may be seen from the canvass of votes given below:

For delegate to congress, J. M. Armstrong, Republican, 537, C. S. Voorhees, Democrat, 781; brigadier-general, W. M. Peel, Republican, 812, James McAuliff, Democrat, 517; adjutant-general, R. G. O'Brien, Republican, 816, William E. Anderson, 516; quartermaster-general, D. B. Jockso, Republican, 813, Frank Hons, Democrat, 519; commissary-general, H. W. Livingston, Republican, 800, Simon Berg, Democrat, 538; prosecuting attorney, Sol Smith, Republican, 464, Hiram Dustin, Democrat, 838; joint councilman, Robert M. Graham, Republican, 480, W. R. Neal, Democrat, 813; joint representative, A. A. Lindsay, Republican, 802, D. E. Russell, Democrat, 524; representative, R. O. Dunbar, Republican, 716, A. J. Pitman, Democrat, 591; sheriff, E. B. Wise, Republican, 771, William Van Vactor, Democrat, 542; auditor, R. W. Helm, Republican, 567, G. W. Filloon, Democrat, 753; probate judge, W. R. Dunbar, Republican, 895, C. A. Clausen, Democrat, 417; treasurer, Sig. Sichel, Republican, 510, J. T. Eshelman, Democrat, 782; assessor, Howard Averett, Republican, 743, Richard Chillcott, Democrat, 578; commissioners, first district, Jacob Hunsaker, Republican, 775, Marcus Vanbibber, Democrat, 542; second district, A. O. Wood, Republican, 865, Jarvis Emigh, Democrat, 446; superintendent of schools, Mrs. A. E. Rodman, Republican, 691, Dudley Eshelman, Democrat, 624; surveyor, Jacob Richardson, Republican, 764, S. B. Stone, Democrat, 214; sheep commissioner, J. W. Jackson, Republican, 696, Thomas Butler, Democrat, 638; coroner, August Schuster, Republican, 797, D. E. Vernon, Democrat, 505.

The official returns for the election held November 2, 1886, are as given below:

For delegate to congress, Charles M. Bradshaw, Republican, 997, Charles S. Voorhees, Democrat, 720, W. A. Newell, 9; brigadier-general, George D. Hill, Republican, 1,065; adjutant-general, Ross G. O'Brien, Republican, 1,064; quartermaster-general, D. G. Lovell, Republican, 1,064; commissary-general, W. C. Ellsworth, Republican, 1,065; prosecuting attorney, N. H. Bloomfield, Republican, 911, Hiram Dustin, Democrat, 794; joint councilman, R. T. Hawley, Republican, 1,054, J. H. Alexander, Democrat, 683; representative, R. W. Helm, Republican, 1,028, W. R. Neal, Democrat, 704, scattering, 2; auditor, Joseph Nesbitt, Republican 947, J. M. Pitman, Democrat, 791; sheriff, J. C. Moffatt, Republican, 658, William Van Vactor, Democrat, 1,071; treasurer, Justin Scammon, Republi-

can, 871, J. T. Eshelman, Democrat, 866; probate judge, W. R. Dunbar, Republican, 1,209, W. D. Smith, Democrat, 521; commissioners, second district, A. J. Spoon, Republican, 979, D. G. Van Nostern, Democrat, 746; third district, Charles Curtis, Republican, 980, J. C. Jameson, Democrat, 762; school superintendent, Mrs. A. E. Rodman, Republican, 1,034, Miss Nellie E. Lyon, Democrat, 693; assessor, A. Howard, Republican, 995, J. T. Butler, Democrat, 731; surveyor, Jacob Richardson, Republican, 1,080, Stone, Democrat, 11; coroner, S. H. Miller, Republican, 1,044, Josiah Beal, Democrat, 680.

Democrats met October 6th, in 1888; the Republican convention was held September 29th. The official vote cast at the election was as follows:

Delegate to congress, John B. Allen, Republican, 706, Charles S. Voorhees, Democrat, 365; brigadier-general, A. P. Curry, Republican, 695, H. S. Butler, Democrat, 391; adjutant-general, R. G. O'Brien, Republican, 695, J. F. Mea, Democrat, 391; prosecuting attorney, A. L. Miller, Republican, 708, F. M. Geoghegan, Democrat, 392; joint councilman, Charles Brown, Republican, 639, George W. Stapleton, Democrat, 394; representative, C. S. Reinhart, Republican, 591, A. J. Pitman, Democrat, 503; auditor, Joseph Nesbitt, Republican, 750, W. J. Story, Democrat, 341; sheriff, A. L. Anderson, Republican, 520, William Van Vactor, Democrat, 571; treasurer, John Cummings, Republican, 577, W. H. Ward, Democrat, 524; probate judge, W. R. Dunbar, Republican, 734, W. R. Laidler, Democrat, 363; county commissioners, first district, G. W. French, Republican, 695, A. Bertschid, Democrat, 402; third district, D. Jorden, Republican, 534, B. N. Snover, Democrat, 246; superintendent of schools, N. B. Brooks, Republican, 674, W. R. Neal, Democrat, 427; assessor, Simon Bolton, Republican, 613, R. D. White, Democrat, 485; surveyor, Jacob Richardson, Republican, 675; coroner, Dr. A. Bonebrake, Republican, 739, W. H. Mears, Democrat, 344.

The entrance of Washington into statehood made necessary an extra election in 1889. It was held October 1st, and at it Klickitat cast the following vote:

For representative in congress, John L. Wilson, Republican, 689, T. C. Griffiths, Democrat, 375; governor, E. P. Ferry, Republican, 686, Eugene Semple, Democrat, 382; lieutenant-governor, Charles E. Loughton, Republican, 687, L. H. Plattor, Democrat, 379; secretary of state, Allen Weir, Republican, 691, W. H. Whittlesey, Democrat, 377; treasurer, A. A. Lindsley, Republican, 690, M. Kaufman, Democrat, 378; auditor, T. M. Reed, Republican, 689, J. M. Murphy, Democrat, 378; attorney-general, W. C. Jones, Republican, 690, H. J. Snively, Democrat, 377; superintendent of public instruction,

R. B. Bryan, Republican, 690, J. H. Morgan, Democrat, 378; commissioner of public lands, W. T. Forrest, Republican, 691, M. Z. Goodell, Democrat, 377; justices supreme court, R. O. Dunbar, T. C. Stiles, T. J. Anders, Elmon Scott, J. P. Hoyt, Republicans, 672, 630, 682, 684 and 685 votes respectively, W. H. White, B. L. Sharpstein, J. B. Reavis, John P. Judson and Frank Ganahl, Democrats, 384, 399, 410, 373 and 361 votes respectively; superior judge, Carroll B. Graves, Republican, 632 (elected), Hiram Dustin, Democrat, 431; state senator, Jacob Hunsaker, Republican, 661, G. W. Stapleton, Democrat, 387; state representatives, Bruce F. Purdy, Dr. H. Blair, Republicans, 700 and 600 votes respectively, G. W. McCredy and Peter Gunn, Democrats, 367 and 387 votes respectively; county clerk, R. E. Jackson, Republican, 684, W. R. Laidler, Democrat, 381; for the adoption of the constitution, 806, against adoption, 217; for woman suffrage, 483, against, 530; for prohibition, 554, against, 448; location state capital, North Yakima, 757, Olympia, 124, Ellensburg, 102, Yakima, 21.

The next year the Prohibitionists entered the local field of politics and made an excellent showing against the two older parties. The Republicans held their county convention October 4th, the Democrats met the same day; the Prohibitionists convened September 20th. The official canvass shows the following vote at the election:

Congressman, John L. Wilson, Republican, 591, Thomas Carroll, Democrat, 387, Robert Abernathy, Prohibitionist, 92; state representative, Jacob Hunsaker, Republican, 591, M. W. Wristen, Democrat, 396, Carlos Spalding, Prohibitionist, 127; state senator, twelfth district, D. W. Pierce, Republican, 592, Jacob Eshelman, Democrat, 490; county attorney, W. B. Presby, Republican, 488, Hiram Dustin, Democrat, 597; clerk, Rollo E. Jackson, Republican, 670, Peter Gunn, Democratic and Prohibitionist nominee, 407; auditor, Simon Bolton, Republican, 617, John W. Snover, Democrat, 375, Newton Norris, Prohibitionist, 98; sheriff, Frank B. Stimson, Republican, 569, William Van Vactor, Democratic and Prohibitionist nominee, 517; treasurer, John Cummings, Republican, 540, W. H. Ward, Democrat, 503, William Millican, Prohibitionist, 61; county commissioners, first district, Halsey D. Cole, Republican, 525, P. Plummer, Democrat, 333, G. W. French, Prohibitionist, 173; second district, A. J. Spoon, Republican, 502, R. D. White, Democrat, 387, A. M. Wilie, Prohibitionist, 148; third district, Daniel Jorden, Republican, 561, T. B. Stapleton, Democrat, 370, S. Hornbrook, Prohibitionist, 112; superintendent of schools, N. B. Brooks, Republican, 545, W. R. Neal, Democrat, 420, William Gilmore, Prohibitionist, 98; assessor, Thomas Talbert, Republican, 480, W. H. Hale, Democrat, 481, H. C.

Clark, Prohibitionist, 112; surveyor, Jacob Richardson, Republican, 772, J. H. Hill, Prohibitionist, 199; coroner, Carl D. Wilcox, Republican, 687, O. J. Glover, Prohibitionist, 241; location state capital, North Yakima, 626, Olympia and Ellensburg, 109 votes each.

In 1892 the People's party was organized in Klickitat county, at a meeting held at Goldendale April 8th. Later a fusion was effected between the People's party and the Democrats in a convention held September 10th. The Republicans held their county convention July 30th. As this campaign was the first national campaign Washington had taken part in as a state, the greater struggle largely influenced local elections. A summary of Klickitat's vote is herewith presented:

For presidential electors, Republican, 614 votes, People's party, 367, Democratic, 281, Prohibitionist, 52; congressmen, John L. Wilson, W. H. Doolittle, Republicans, 589 and 586 votes respectively, Van Patten, M. F. Knox, People's party, 404 and 396 votes respectively, J. A. Munday, Thomas Carroll, Democrats, 248 and 245 votes respectively, C. E. Newberry, A. C. Dickinson, Prohibitionists, 49 and 50 votes respectively; governor, John McGraw, Republican, 557, C. W. Young, People's party, 411, Henry J. Snively, Democrat, 264, R. S. Greene, Prohibitionist, 72; lieutenant-governor, F. H. Luce, Republican, 573, C. P. Twiss, People's party, 406, H. C. Willison, Democrat, 252, D. G. Strong, Prohibitionist, 62; secretary of state, J. H. Price, Republican, 584, Lyman Wood, People's party, 412, J. McReavy, Democrat, 241, W. H. Gilstrap, Prohibitionist, 54; treasurer, O. A. Bowen, Republican, 583, W. C. P. Adams, People's party, 420, H. Clothier, Democrat, 237, G. W. Stewart, Prohibitionist, 53; auditor, L. R. Grimes, Republican, 584, C. C. Rodolf, People's party, 410, Samuel Bass, Democrat, 235, C. Carlson, Prohibitionist, 53; attorney-general, W. C. Jones, Republican, 580, G. Teats, People's party, 408, R. W. Starr, Democrat, 238, E. Smith, Prohibitionist, 54; superintendent public instruction, C. W. Bean, Republican, 578, J. M. Smith, People's party, 413, J. H. Morgan, Democrat, 236, W. M. Heiney, Prohibitionist, 25; commissioner public lands, W. T. Forrest, Republican, 502, T. M. Callaway, People's party, 431, F. S. Lewis, Democrat, 226, R. M. Gibson, Prohibitionist, 51; state printer, O. C. White, Republican, 567, A. J. Murphy, People's party, 457, J. A. Borden, Democrat, 215, W. H. Boothroyd, Prohibitionist, 48; supreme judges, Elmon Scott, T. J. Anders, Republicans, 582 and 588 votes respectively, G. W. Gardiner, F. T. Reid, People's party, 392 and 402 votes respectively, E. K. Hanna, W. H. Brinker, Democrats, 258 and 242 votes respectively; superior judge, Solomon Smith, Republican, 592, Hiram Dustin, Democrat, 541; state representative, D. W. Pierce, Republican, 623,

A. H. Jewett, Fusionist, 582; county attorney, W. B. Presby, Republican, 599; clerk, G. F. McKinney, Republican, 634, D. E. Brooks, Fusionist, 631; auditor, S. Bolton, Republican, 669, John Demsey, Fusionist, 633; sheriff, D. C. Macy, Republican, 638, D. W. Collins, Fusionist, 647 (contested and decision rendered in favor of Macy); commissioners, first district, H. D. Cole, Republican, 600, H. M. Trenner, Fusionist, 605; second district, I. B. Courtney, Republican, 597, J. J. Callaway, Fusionist, 645; third district, McD. Pierce, Republican, 625, E. E. Hinshaw, Fusionist, 634 (contested and decision given in favor of Pierce); treasurer, John Konig, Republican, 634, C. E. Morris, Fusionist, 645; assessor, J. T. Lucas, Republican, 607, John Smith, Fusionist, 679; superintendent of schools, C. M. Ryman, Republican, 681, Mrs. S. S. Long, Fusionist, 574; surveyor, Jacob Richardson, Republican, 684, E. C. Richardson, Fusionist, 589; coroner, C. D. Wilcox, Republican, 624, H. D. Young, 635.

During the succeeding two years the fusion movement made such slow progress that in 1894 the People's and the Democratic parties discontinued their alliance. One of the most interesting features of the '94 election was the bonding question. The Republicans favored the refunding of the county's indebtedness; the adherents of the People's party element strongly opposed such action. When the votes were counted it was found that bonding had carried by a vote of 496 to 353. The Republicans met in convention September 8th. A week later the People's or Populist party held its convention, at which a platform was adopted containing this plank: "We condemn in unmeasured terms the incompetent and dishonest superior court of Klickitat county which has made a travesty on justice in blocking the wheels of economy and crushing the will of the people as expressed through the ballot. We pledge our candidates, if elected, to require no deputies at the county's expense so long as the salaries remain at their present standard; although this shall not be considered to refer to the necessary incidental expenses of the sheriff's office." The vote cast at the election is given below:

For congressmen, W. H. Doolittle, S. C. Hyde, Republicans, 746 and 719 votes respectively, B. F. Heuston, N. T. Caton, Democrats, 299 and 272 votes respectively, J. C. Van Patten, W. P. C. Adams, Populists, 238 and 221 votes respectively; justices supreme court, R. O. Dunbar, N. J. Gordon, Republicans, 758 and 688 votes respectively, B. L. Sharpstein, W. T. Forrest, Democrats, 282 and 230 votes respectively, Thomas N. Allen, J. M. Ready, Populists, 302 and 213 votes respectively; state senator, twelfth district, D. E. Lesh, Republican, 753, G. Tappor, Democrat, 432; representatives, L. W. Curtis, Republican, 723, W. R. Neil, Democrat, 331,

S. T. Shell, Populist, 261; sheriff, F. B. Stimson, Republican, 841, I. H. Ely, Democrat, 240; treasurer, A. C. Chapman, Republican, 611, W. H. Ward, Democrat, 516, D. F. Hartley, Populist, 196; auditor, H. C. Phillips, Republican, 696, William Van Vactor, Democrat, 401, S. H. Mason, Populist, 221; clerk, G. F. McKinney, Republican, 731, G. Hause, Democrat, 343, T. D. Adams, Populist, 232; county attorney, C. H. Spalding, Republican, 687, G. W. Maddock, Democrat, 484; assessor, J. E. Beeks, Republican, 591, J. K. Jarratt, Democrat, 510, A. Willard, Populist, 208; commissioners, second district, A. O. Woods, Republican, 203, C. Wherry, Democrat, 113, A. J. Long, 85; third district, Joseph Nesbitt, Republican, 302, J. M. Hess, Democrat, 197; superintendent of schools, C. M. Ryman, Republican, 698, C. S. Baker, Democrat, 339, Mrs. M. Reynolds, Populist, 265; surveyor, W. Jones, Republican, 735, C. Schutz, Democrat, 330, E. Y. Stone, Populist, 206; coroner, J. P. Nelson, Republican, 766, C. A. Schroeder, Democrat, 221, H. D. Young, Populist, 294.

The campaign of 1896 was fully as exciting in Klickitat county as elsewhere in the state. The silver issue predominated, concentrating all believers in free silver, irrespective of former party affiliations, into a fusion organization. This organization held its county convention Saturday, September 5th, and nominated a strong ticket upon a platform closely following that adopted by the Chicago convention. The Republicans held their county convention August 22d. A feature of local interest in their platform was a plank demanding a close quarantine of all sheep coming into the county in order that the spread of disease might be prevented. A summary of the county's vote at the election follows:

For presidential electors, Republican, 878, Fusionist, 664, Gold Democratic, 44, Prohibitionist, 14; congressmen, Samuel C. Hyde, W. H. Doolittle, Republicans, 871 and 870 votes respectively, James Hamilton Lewis, W. C. Jones, Fusionist, 669 and 665 votes respectively, C. A. Salyer, Martin Olsen, Prohibitionists, 10; governor, P. C. Sullivan, Republican, 864, John R. Rogers, Fusionist, 678, R. E. Dunlap, Prohibitionist, 8; lieutenant-governor, John W. Arrasmith, Republican, 869, Thurston Daniels, Fusionist, 670, T. A. Shorthill, Prohibitionist, 13; secretary of state, J. H. Price, Republican, 867, W. D. Jenkins, Fusionist, 678, C. L. Haggard, Prohibitionist, 11; state treasurer, J. A. Kellogg, Republican, 867, C. W. Young, Fusionist, 673, John Robins, Prohibitionist, 12; state auditor, J. E. Frost, Republican, 869, N. Cheetham, Fusionist, 572, C. C. Gridley, Prohibitionist, 12; attorney-general, E. W. Ross, Republican, 866, P. H. Winston, Fusionist, 674, Everett Smith, Prohibitionist, 11; supreme judge, John P. Hoyt, Republican, 871, James B. Reavis, Fusionist, 667, E. N. Livermore, Prohibitionist, 14; commis-

sioner of public lands, W. T. Forrest, Republican, 867, Robert Bridges, Fusionist, 670, A. E. Flagg, Prohibitionist, 16; superintendent of public instruction, E. L. Brunton, Republican, 870, F. J. Brown, Fusionist, 668, C. E. Newberry, Prohibitionist, 12; state printer, O. C. White, Republican, 870, Gwin Hicks, Fusionist, 660, H. L. Bull, Prohibitionist, 16; state representative, George H. Baker, Republican, 892, C. E. Rusk, Fusionist, 670; superior judge, A. L. Miller, Republican, 899, J. N. Pearce, Fusionist, 654; sheriff, Frank B. Stimson, Republican, 938, A. B. Courtway, Fusionist, 627; clerk, H. C. Jackson, Republican, 897, R. E. Jackson, Fusionist, 670; auditor, Hugh C. Phillips, Republican, 876, J. E. Chappell, Fusionist, 692; treasurer, A. C. Chapman, Republican, 973, D. E. Brooks, Fusionist, 585; county attorney, C. H. Spalding, Republican, 815, N. B. Brooks, Fusionist, 740; assessor, J. W. Butler, Republican 854, W. H. Ward, Fusionist, 708; superintendent of schools, C. L. Colburn, Republican, 874, W. R. Neal, Fusionist, 634; surveyor, Jacob Richardson, Republican, 915, A. W. Mohr, Fusionist, 634; coroner, Peter Nelson, Republican, 911, S. H. Miller, Fusionist, 643; commissioners, first district, J. R. Rankin, Republican, 880, Jacob Hunsaker, Fusionist, 673; second district, J. Copenhaver, Republican, 887, J. N. Chamberlain, Fusionist, 667; third district, Joseph Nesbitt, Republican, 867, Peter Gunn, Fusionist, 684.

Again in 1898 national questions predominated in the county election. The Republican county convention was held September 17th; the Silverites and Anti-Expansionists, forming the Fusion party, met October 8th. That Klickitat still remained in the Republican ranks may be seen from the vote cast:

For congressmen, Wesley L. Jones, F. W. Cushman, Republicans, 824 and 800 votes respectively, James H. Lewis, William C. Jones, Fusionists, 396 and 371 votes respectively; sunders judges, Mark W. Fullerton, Thomas J. Anders, Republicans, 828 and 842 votes respectively, Benjamin F. Heuston, Melvin M. Goodman, Fusionists, 378 and 371 votes respectively; joint state senator, twelfth district, George H. Baker, Republican, 826, Nelson B. Brooks, Fusionist, 435; representative, L. W. Curtis, Republican, 801, Newton Norris, Fusionist, 466; auditor, James W. Butler, Republican, 961, no opposition; sheriff, William C. Burgen, Republican, 817, O. H. Rich, Fusionist, 440; clerk, H. C. Jackson, Republican, 887, William Olson, Fusionist, 372; treasurer, A. J. Ahola, Republican, 768, W. H. Ward, Fusionist, 492; attorney, William T. Darch, Republican, 681, Hiram Dustin, Fusionist, 565; assessor, J. R. Rankin, Republican, 738, Elmer Hinshaw, Fusionist, 512; commissioners, first district, William Coate, Republican, 838, Albert Bertsch, Fusionist, 390; second district, A. E. Coley, Republican, 810, R. D. White,

Fusionist, 428; superintendent of schools, C. L. Colburn, Republican, 907, Mary J. Reynolds, Fusionist, 339; surveyor, Jacob Richardson, Republican, 976, no opposition; coroner, William Hart, Republican, 840, G. W. Stackhouse, Fusionist, 391. A small Prohibition vote was cast.

With the campaign of 1898 the Fusion party passed away, leaving again but two important political parties in the field. Klickitat still continued to roll up its usual large Republican majority. The Republican convention was held August 11th; the Democrats met September 16th. The official vote cast November 6, 1900, is herewith given, excepting that on minor state officers:

For presidential electors, Republican, 900, Democratic, 495, Prohibitionist, 50; congressmen, F. W. Cushman, Wesley L. Jones, Republicans, 893 and 898 votes respectively, F. C. Robertson, J. T. Ronald, Democrats, 492 and 486 votes respectively; governor, J. M. Frink, Republican, 850, J. R. Rogers, Democrat, 544; superior judge, A. L. Miller, Republican, 1,009, James A. Munday, Democrat, 425; state representative, Joseph Nesbitt, Republican, 900, I. C. Darland, Democrat, 596; commissioners, William McEwen, Republican, 831, Elmer Hinshaw, Democrat, 626; third district, A. J. Spoon, Republican, 865, L. Coleman, Democrat, 575; sheriff, W. C. Burgen, Republican, 981, John A. Niemeia, Democrat, 558; clerk, A. E. Coley, Republican, 773, John H. Smith, Democrat, 694; auditor, J. W. Butler, Republican, 977, John H. Bratton, Democrat, 473; treasurer, A. J. Ahola, Republican, 966, Thomas Turner, Democrat, 491; attorney, William T. Darch, Republican, 804, Hiram Dustin, Democrat, 634; assessor, J. R. Rankin, Republican, 829, William Cahill, Democrat, 620; superintendent of schools, C. M. Ryman, Republican, 991; surveyor, Arthur Richardson, Republican, 895, A. R. Collins, Democrat, 544 (Richardson did not qualify, W. F. Byars was appointed to the office and served a full term); coroner, William Hart, Republican, 889, Charles L. Pierce, Democrat, 554.

The campaign of 1902 is of too recent a date to require a discussion of the issues involved. The Democrats secured two important offices, however, notwithstanding the overwhelming Republican majority in control of the county, William VanVactor and John H. Smith being elected by small majorities. The official returns follow:

For representatives in congress, Wesley L. Jones, Francis W. Cushman, William E. Humphrey, Republicans, 925, 902 and 905 votes respectively, George F. Cotterill, O. R. Holcomb, Frank B. Cole, Democrats, 386, 378 and 387 votes respectively, A. H. Sherwood, W. J. McKean, O. L. Fowler, Prohibitionists, 17, 48 and 17 votes respectively, J. H. C. Scurlock, D. Burgess, George W. Scott, Socialists, 30 votes each, Jense C. Martin, William McCormick, Hans P. Jorgensen, Socialist-Laborites, 13, 13 and 12 votes respectively; justices supreme court, Hiram E. Hadley, Republican, 913, James Bradley Reavis, Democrat, 394, Thomas Neill, Socialist, 30, William J. Hoag, Socialist-Laborite, 9; state senator, sixteenth district, George H. Baker, Republican, 938, C. J. Moore, Democrat, 410; state representative, William Coate, Republican, 853, Hiram Dustin, Democrat, 494; treasurer, T. B. Montgomery, Republican, 1,001, no opposition; auditor, Ivan M. Macy, Republican, 608, John H. Smith, Democrat, 758; sheriff, William McEwen, Republican, 671, William Van Vactor, Democrat, 697; assessor, Charles F. Kayser, Republican, 889, William Niva, Democrat, 463; clerk, Amos E. Coley, Republican, 993, no opposition; school superintendent, Emma C. Clanton, Republican, 858, C. E. Rusk, Democrat, 493; surveyor, A. L. Richardson, Republican, 885, A. W. Mohr, Democrat, 461; prosecuting attorney, E. C. Ward, Republican, 794, J. W. Snover, Democrat, 564; coroner, Frank Sanders, Republican, 904, S. H. Miller, Democrat, 429; commissioner, first district, B. C. Dymond, Republican, 911, Thomas Lantry, Democrat, 418; commissioner, second district, W. E. Hornbrook, Republican, 865, T. B. Stapleton, Democrat, 484.

CHAPTER IV.

TOWNS.

GOLDENDALE.

It is interesting in tracing the history of towns to observe the different elements directly responsible for their origin, growth and development. Some are favored with special natural advantages of harbor or waterway; some have been fostered by railroads and corporations; some have suddenly sprung up mushroom-like because of a great mining or other excitement; a few, like the city of Goldendale, lack the stimulus of all such advantages and owe their existence entirely to the presence of a good tributary country and the energy and labor of a group of enterprising citizens. Goldendale until a year ago had no closer railroad communication than Grant's Station, on the O. R. & N., twelve miles away, while the nearest point on the Columbia from which there was unobstructed navigation to Portland was at The Dalles, thirty-two miles distant.

But, although deprived of the conveniences of modern rapid transportation, the town was not without many natural advantages. It is located on an almost perfectly level tract of land surrounded by one of the richest farming sections in the state, a valley about thirty miles long and ten wide and easily capable of giving support to twenty thousand inhabitants. It comprises the great wheat-growing area of western Klickitat. The hills to the northward, whose bases reach almost to the town, furnish not only an abundance of pine timber, but also an excellent summer range for stock; furthermore, they have proven capable, when cleared of timber, of producing in abundance all the hardier varieties of fruit. The city is afforded thorough drainage through a large stream of water that flows along its lower side, carrying off all seepage. This stream will also furnish an abundance of water-power for an electric plant whenever the capital is forthcoming to harness it. In the matter of a city water supply, Goldendale is also specially favored, as there will always be plenty of pure water within easy reach, no matter how large the town of the future may be. On account of the pure water and good drainage, typhoid and malarial fever are almost unknown, and the city has a very enviable reputation for healthfulness.

The site of the present city of Goldendale was first settled by Mortimer Thorp in the later fifties. Mr. Thorp built a house and fenced in a tract of land close to where the Methodist church now stands. He was a stockman, however, and gave more thought to finding a favorable place for cattle-raising than to the possibilities of his location as a town site. Later he packed his possessions and moved over into the Yakima valley without ever having acquired title to the land. After Mr. Thorp abandoned the claim, it came into the hands of L. J. Kimberland, who sold out, September 5, 1871, to John J. Golden. It was Mr. Golden's plan when he bought the property to lay it out as a town site and give to the rich Klickitat valley a suitable trade center and supply point. Accordingly, he sent the next spring to The Dalles for a surveyor (he was unable to procure one here), and had the town site platted. The original Goldendale was located along Klickitat creek on the flat where the steam laundry and planer now stand. Most of the business portion of the present town lies in Golden's first and second additions and in the Chatfield addition.

The first move on the part of the founder of the new town was toward the establishment of a church within its borders. In the fall of 1871 a large and successful camp-meeting was held, as the result of which a Methodist church was organized in the settlement. Mr. Golden donated to it twelve lots as a building site, and four more were given to the minister.

A short time afterward Rev. J. H. B. Royal, with the co-operation of the people of the settlement, built a parsonage. When the new building was completed the subject of naming the town was broached to a party of settlers, and the minister, noticing the numerous willows that grew in the flat along the bank of the creek, proposed Willowdale, but a suggestion that it be named Goldendale, after its founder met with general approval, and the town was named accordingly.

Mr. Golden offered to donate eight lots to the man building the first store in Goldendale. In the fall of 1872 Thomas Johnson accepted the proposition and erected a building, the front part of which he used as a store, the rear as a dwelling. In 1874 he erected a separate building for

store purposes, and by the end of that year the new city contained seven houses.

In drawing up the plat of the town, the surveyor numbered the lots in the same order that is always followed in numbering the sections in a township, but a mistake was made in recording the plat, the reverse order being followed. The deeds, however, were made out according to the surveyor's plat, which Mr. Golden had in his possession. This caused considerable confusion, as all the first deeds had to be changed to correspond to the recorded plat. The lots in the first addition to Goldendale were numbered in a similar manner, but the second was platted according to the usual custom.

When John J. Golden bought the town site, L. J. Kimberland was postmaster and the post-office passed to the purchaser along with the property. It appears to have been discontinued for a time afterward, but Goldendale was again granted a daily mail in 1873. Altogether there were not more than a "hatful of letters" to come or go at any one time, and no papers then had a circulation in the community. We are informed that the postmaster was able to carry the entire mail for the community in his saddle-bags.

Up to 1878 the growth of the town of Goldendale was exceedingly slow, only one store, that of Willis Jenkins, having come in to compete with the pioneer establishment, but that fall occurred an event which gave a new impetus to the growth of the town. In 1872 the question of locating the county seat was referred to a popular vote. The two places then desiring the honor were Goldendale in the valley and Rockland on the Columbia, across from The Dalles. Although it seemed evident that Goldendale would be the point chosen, as most of the settlers were in the valley, Rockland managed to urge its claims so strongly that a majority of the people cast their ballots in favor of that place. John J. Golden, to whom the city of Goldendale has always been as a favorite child, was not discouraged because of this defeat, but set to work with renewed vigor to advance the interests of the prospective city. Soon he and his coadjutors had caused Goldendale to become the center from which well-traveled county roads radiated in all directions. In 1877 stage connections were established with the Dalles, and shortly afterward the line was extended to Yakima and Ellensburg. It was only after a long, severe struggle that Mr. Golden and the other friends of the town were able to bring again to an issue the question of the location of the county seat, as the cattlemen were from the first opposed to Goldendale and their influence was strong not only in the county, but also in the territorial legislature. Pressure was brought to bear by their representatives to prevent the question from being again referred to the voters of the county, but finally, in 1878, Nelson Whitney succeeded in having a bill passed

providing that a three-fifths majority of the electors of the county should decide the matter. At the general election held in the fall of 1878, the question was given to the people for final settlement, and nearly five-sixths of the votes cast were for Goldendale.

The following year the county property was removed in accordance with the will of the people as expressed by their suffrages, and Goldendale has ever since remained the county seat. At that time there was no courthouse in Klickitat, and as the business of the county had assumed sufficient proportions to necessitate a building, the people in Goldendale and vicinity took the matter in hand and built by private subscription a substantial wooden structure which they gave to the county free of cost to the taxpayers.

With the year 1878 a period of growth and prosperity for Goldendale began. By the following year the town had sufficient population to entitle it under the existing laws to corporate powers, and an act was passed by the territorial legislature and approved November 14, 1879, incorporating Goldendale with the following described territory: "That portion of land known and designated upon the surveys of the United States in the Territory of Washington, as the south half of the southwest quarter of section sixteen, and the south half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, and the northeast quarter of section twenty, and the northwest quarter of section twenty-one, township four north, range sixteen east of the Willamette meridian."

The following temporary officers were appointed to serve until the first election, to take place the first Monday in April, 1880: Mayor, Thomas Johnson; recorder, and ex-officio city assessor and clerk, W. F. Ames; councilmen, Homer Sears, John J. Golden, W. E. Chatfield, Justin Scammon and D. B. Gaunt. By 1880 the following business houses had been established in the city of Goldendale: General merchandise, Lowengart & Sichel, S. Lowenberg & Company; flouring mills, Klickitat Flouring Mills, D. Scammon, proprietor, Goldendale Flouring Mills, Nesbitt, Jones & Company, proprietors; planing mills, Klickitat Planing Company, Mitchell & Helm, proprietors, Thomas Johnson; hardware, J. H. McCulloch, Graff & Filloon; furniture, Adolph Plahte; drug stores, City Drug and Book Store, W. L. Ames & Company, proprietors, City Drug Store, Saylor & Company, proprietors; grocery, William Barnett; harness shop, California, M. T. Shannon, proprietor; blacksmith shops, S. W. Gardiner & Son, A. C. Hall, J. C. Marble and Philip S. Caldwell; jewelry stores, L. B. Royal, Victor Gobat; hotels, Occidental, T. E. Caley, proprietor, Palace, W. H. Chappell, M. V. Harper and Joseph Verden; barber shop, Charles Gibbons, proprietor; job printing, John T. Harrell, The Sentinel, C. K. and K. A. Seitz, pro-

prietors; livery stables, Thomas Johnson, Miller & Gaunt; millinery, Mrs. J. Ingersoll; contractors, Robert Jones, Tomlinson & Mowlds, C. M. Phillips; real estate, John J. Golden, John R. Chatfield, M. V. Harper; attorneys-at-law, Dustin & Lamdrum, Dunbar & Reavis; physicians, W. T. McCauley, Dr. Houghton, N. Henton, D. P. Hewitt, G. Hill and P. Laurendeau; postmaster, Justin Scammon.

There was by this time a daily stage line to The Dalles, and three times weekly a stage made the trip to Ellensburg and Yakima. Four churches had organizations in the town—the Baptist, Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian. There was also a private academy with an attendance of one hundred and sixty students, presided over by Captain W. A. Wash. The mail service had been increased to a tri-weekly, and a weekly newspaper, the Klickitat Sentinel, C. K. Seitz, editor, had been established.

The growth of the town was continuous and uninterrupted until the year 1888, when, on May 13th, a destructive fire swept almost the entire business portion of the city out of existence. After the fire there remained only E. W. Pike's livery barn and Philip Caldwell's blacksmith shop.

The fire broke out in James Dickson's livery stable about two o'clock Sunday afternoon while many of the citizens were out of town. Mr. Dickson, who was in the office of the stable, being alarmed by a roaring noise, went to investigate the cause and found the barn on fire. It is probable that if he had had a supply of water handy, he could have extinguished the flames before they had done much damage, for he almost succeeded in doing so with a single pail of water which stood near. But while he was gone for more water, the flames climbed to the roof of the building, igniting the hay and making it impossible with the inadequate supply of water to save the barn and prevent the spread of the flames.

An alarm was instantly sounded. People rushed to the scene with all promptness and the fight began. It was immediately perceived that the barn was doomed and that the whole town was in danger, so the workers gave their attention to removing valuables from the houses in the vicinity of the burning building. This was about all that could be done, as Goldendale had no water system at the time and it was not possible to approach close enough to throw water on the flames with buckets. Everybody labored to save what he could, and before those who had gone to the country, being warned by the smoke, could return to town, those who had stayed at home were nearly exhausted. The country people and their wagons were pressed into service and much valuable property was saved from the ravages of the fire. In some instances the property taken from the burning buildings was

not removed beyond danger, and as the flames spread, it caught and burned with the rest. For four hours the fire held high carnival, entirely consuming seven blocks in the heart of the town. All the district between Broadway and Court streets and between Chatfield and Golden avenues was left desolate, and, besides almost the entire business portion, the houses of twenty-five families were destroyed, also much valuable personal property. The following list of estimated losses will give an idea of the magnitude of the disaster:

Bold & Fenton, blacksmiths, \$700; James Starfield, dwelling, \$300; D. W. Pierce & Company, house and lumber, \$900; W. H. Chappell, hotel, \$3,000; Jacob Hess, building, \$2,500; Cummings & Cram, merchandise, \$25,000; Sig. Sichel, \$25,000; J. M. Hess, druggist, \$6,000; Frank Patton, barber, \$500; C. R. Van Allstyn, grocery, \$3,000; Bennett & Harvey, building, \$600; August Schuster, meat market, \$400; R. D. McCulley, \$300; E. D. McFall, \$6,000; Victor Gobat, jeweler, \$2,000; Mrs. L. Hall, household goods, \$300; Hiram Wing, merchandise, \$2,500; Peter Nelson, dwelling, \$1,200; T. L. Masters, dwelling, \$400; John Lear, house, \$400; W. R. Dunbar, \$500; Justin Scammon, dwelling, \$700; Dr. Boyd, dwelling, \$700; Occidental Hotel, \$900; B. Snover, store, \$1,300; O. D. Sturgis, merchandise, \$200; J. T. Eshelman, \$950; Dr. Stowell, household goods, \$500; William Millican, merchandise, \$2,500; Masters & Benson, \$11,000; Mrs. Whitney, \$500; James Coffield, building, \$1,000; J. W. Washburn, building, \$400; A. O. U. W. fixtures, \$200; French & McFarland, \$600; Isaac Goodnoe, currency, \$400; M. Wigal, building, \$700; Rev. John Uren, \$200; I. O. O. F. fixtures, \$600; Klickitat county, courthouse and furnishings, etc., \$6,000; Hiram Dustin, books, \$100; Tribune office, \$600; Frank Lee, household goods, \$200; Chinese laundry, \$200; Dudley Eshelman, \$200; Smith & Dunbar, buildings, \$900; Sentinel office, press, etc., \$3,500; Dickson's stables, \$3,000; Hotling Company, building, \$600; Dr. L. M. Willard, sundries, \$1,500; W. H. Ward, building, \$1,200; H. D. Young, building and furniture, \$7,000; D. Cram, building, \$600; Downer & Sloper, machinery, \$900; Samuel Lear, dwelling, \$500; I. B. Courtney, dwelling, \$600; Charles Marshall, dwelling, \$600; Methodist Episcopal church building, \$1,500; Methodist Episcopal church parsonage, \$500; Presbyterian church, \$1,000; John Hess, building, \$300; W. A. Wash, building, \$200; Hugh Sutherland, \$100; Thomas Butler, \$200; the Misses McLin & Phillips, millinery, \$100; Mrs. M. E. Van Allstyn, stock and building, \$2,000; John Keats, stock and building, \$250; Joseph Blanchard, furniture, \$150; James Burnett, furniture, \$700; R. D. McCulley, \$600; I. S. Bonchard, shoe shop, \$200; H. C. Jackson, lumber, \$250; E. W. Pike, machinery, \$1,000.

In all, about \$250,000 worth of property was destroyed.

It was prophesied by some that the town would never be rebuilt, but it soon became evident that such prophets greatly underestimated the pluck and energy of the citizens of Goldendale. Scarcely had the smoke ceased to rise from the ruins when plans were under way to rebuild in a safer and more substantial manner. Previous to this time not a single brick building had been erected in Goldendale, but the lessons of the fire were well learned. The people were made to realize the true economy of fireproof buildings, and out of the ruins rose a more substantial city than had ever before existed in the Klickitat valley. The Sentinel of July 1, 1888, tells of the laying of the first brick in the first brick building erected in the city. By August 2d Hiram Wing had rebuilt his store; V. E. Gobat had a brick building almost completed on Main street; John Coffield had a corrugated iron building in course of construction; the Palace Hotel building had been rebuilt on the site of the old hotel of that name; beside the hotel, Pierce had an office for his lumber yard; opposite the Red Barn, Bold & Bold had built a blacksmith shop; on the site of the Occidental, Snover had a building forty by forty feet almost completed; Sol Smith had an office; John Keats a shoeshop; William Millican had a two-story building opposite the Palace Hotel; G. W. McKinney had a hardware store; the Sentinel had a printing office; W. H. Ward a small temporary building; W. B. Presby a law office; J. M. Hess a store in course of construction; Samuel Lear had a residence; an armory hall, fifty by one hundred feet, had taken the place of the old one; the Methodist church was in course of construction, and a contract had been let for the Presbyterian church; all this within three months from the date of the fire.

The rapidity with which the new Goldendale arose out of the ashes is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that the city was without railroad connection and therefore unable to obtain readily building materials from outside sources; neither were there home facilities in readiness for supplying immediately the increased demands.

Goldendale had, however, been accustomed from the beginning to depend entirely on its own resources, and the unusual situation caused by the fire developed new activity and new enterprise. The brick and lumber for the reconstruction were from necessity manufactured at home. There was fortunately abundance of timber within easy reach of the town, also plenty of clay from which to manufacture the needed brick, and both were made use of by an energetic and determined people.

For a long time the city had been handicapped in the transaction of its business because

of the absence of a banking house in the town, but in 1889 this desideratum was supplied, a company being formed with a capital of fifty thousand dollars and the First National Bank of Goldendale established. The first officers of this institution were: J. G. Maddock, president; Hugh Fields, vice-president; Hugh Fields, E. W. Pike, J. G. Maddock, F. W. Patterson and O. D. Sturgess, directors. The enterprise flourished from the beginning.

The havoc wrought by the fire caused many of the leading citizens to urge persistently upon the people the necessity of an adequate water supply. The result of this agitation was that the city council was induced to submit to the voters of the town, at an election held June 19, 1890, a proposition to bond the taxable property of the city for five per cent. of its assessed valuation for the purpose of constructing a city water system. The bonds amounted to twelve thousand five hundred dollars and were to run twenty years at six per cent. The vote stood one hundred and twenty-five for the bonds and seven against. Steps were, therefore, immediately taken to build and put into operation the new system, which was to take its water, by the gravity system, from three mountain springs some thirteen miles distant. For the first two years, however, the water was pumped from the Little Klickitat. A large reservoir was constructed about one hundred and fifty feet above the town and mains were laid throughout the city. Goldendale lies at the foot of the hills that flank the Simcoe range, and in the mountains snow lies on the ground the greater part of the year. From these melting snows the water comes cool and fresh and pure the whole year through. The pipe line and water supply was owned, however, by a private company, and it was not until recently that the system came entirely into the hands of the city.

While the water system was being completed, an object lesson was given to the people of the wisdom of the enterprise and the necessity of hastening the work as much as possible. On the evening of September 4, 1890, a fire broke out near the west end of Main street in a stable owned by Mr. Allen. The wind was blowing from the southwest and the flames spread to the north and east. The residence of William Millican, valued at twenty-five hundred dollars, was totally destroyed: the property was uninsured. S. P. Leverett's residence was also destroyed; its value was two thousand dollars, insurance one thousand dollars. The barn where the fire broke out was valued at five hundred dollars and was not insured. It was feared at the time that, with the meager facilities then at hand for fighting the fire, the disaster of two years previous would be repeated. There was no method by which water could be thrown on the flames save with buckets, and the water supply was limited,

but the people fought with energy and courage and succeeded in saving the city. A suspicion gained foothold among the citizens of Goldendale that this fire was of incendiary origin, and the mayor authorized the city marshal to provide patrolmen and guards as a precaution against further attempts to destroy the town. The result was that through the vigilance of Charles Alvord, the miscreant was caught in a second attempt. Mr. Alvord saw a suspicious-looking individual enter a barn back of the Palace Hotel and followed him. Just as the pursuer came up, he met one Jesse Allen coming out of the building. When the latter saw Mr. Alvord, he rushed back into the barn and attempted to put out the fire he had already started in a pile of straw. Alvord readily extinguished the flames, then arrested the man and turned him over to the county authorities. It is generally believed that he was also responsible for the other fire, which, indeed, started in his father's barn.

Allen was given a preliminary hearing on a charge of arson and bound over to appear at the November term of court. When his case was called, he entered a plea of not guilty, but the circumstances were so strongly against him that he was convicted and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Although Goldendale was handicapped in its growth by a lack of transportation facilities for a longer period than most of its sister cities throughout the state and thereby suffered much inconvenience, the people were not so far discouraged because of this drawback as to neglect any effort on their part which might count in the development and upbuilding of the city. In the early part of March, 1890, a mass-meeting was held at the courthouse for the purpose of establishing a board of trade to foster the interests of the growing town. A temporary organization was formed which, the following week, was transformed into a permanent one. A constitution was adopted and officers elected as follows: N. B. Brooks, president; R. E. Jackson, first vice-president; Joseph Nesbitt, second vice-president; George H. Baker, third vice-president; C. S. Reinhart, secretary; D. Cram, treasurer. Previous to this time the action of Goldendale's citizens on its behalf had been along separate lines; now by this organization they were prepared to act together.

The best energies of Goldendale's citizens were now directed toward the establishment of a railroad connection for the town. That they were in earnest in this effort is amply demonstrated by the fact that they raised a subsidy of twenty thousand dollars in 1890, as an inducement to any road to build into the city. Their labors in this direction and their final triumph in recent years are of interest not alone to the city of Goldendale, but to the entire county, and, therefore, have been fully detailed elsewhere.

At no time in the history of the town were its educational interests neglected; on the contrary, the importance of education for the youth was always recognized and a high standard of excellence was maintained in the schools. As early as 1880 an academy had been established, but when the public school system became well enough developed, this institution was abandoned and for many years it was necessary for students desiring advanced education to go outside the county for it. It had long been the wish of many Goldendale citizens to provide educational facilities at home, thus obviating, in part at least, the necessity of sending their sons and daughters elsewhere for higher learning.

A meeting was held in February, 1896, with this end in view, and such a lively interest was manifested that those who had the enterprise in contemplation felt encouraged to proceed. The services of professor Charles Timblin were secured, and by the fall of 1896 an academy was established and ready to receive students. Since that time Klickitat Academy has been doing a good work and has been an important adjunct to the educational facilities of the county. Recently, however, the institution has been converted into a high school.

Goldendale was first incorporated in 1879 under the territorial laws. At the city election of 1902 the question of re-incorporation under the state laws was submitted to a popular vote, and the result was one hundred and five for and five against. The new incorporation, by the provisions of which Goldendale is classed as a city of the fourth class, took effect April 15, 1902. Since that time Goldendale has purchased from Hess & Cooper, for the sum of six thousand dollars, the water system from which the city got its water supply. The present city administration, elected in December, 1903, is composed of the following officers: Mayor, Dr. Allen Bonebrake; councilmen, Nelson B. Brooks, Winthrop B. Presby, A. E. Coley, William McGuire, Samuel Waters; treasurer, George Hyatt; secretary, J. R. Putnam; attorney, Edgar C. Ward; marshal, G. W. Stackhouse. R. D. McCulley is the chief of the city's volunteer fire department, which is a creditable organization in every respect.

The transportation question has been the most difficult to solve of the many problems which in the past have perplexed the founders and builders of Goldendale. Several times in the history of the town a railroad seemed assured, but as often some obstruction prevented the final consummation of the project, until 1903, when at last the energies and efforts of the people of the county and town were fitly rewarded. The line completed, Goldendale's citizens justly felt that a celebration was in order, so June 18, 1903, was set apart as a day of jubilee and general rejoicing. In their celebration the people were assisted

by business men from The Dalles and Portland, the party arriving in time for dinner at the Central Hotel, which had just been finished. They spent the afternoon in exploring the surrounding country, with which they expressed themselves as delighted, while the evening was given over to speech-making in the armory. Prominent men among the visitors and citizens delivered enthusiastic addresses. The meeting was opened by Attorney Nelson B. Brooks with a few well-chosen remarks; then Harvey W. Scott, of the Oregonian, spoke; also Judge Ballinger and H. C. Campbell. Later a banquet was tendered the visitors at the Central Hotel, Winthrop B. Presby acting as toastmaster.

In response to the toast "Portland," Attorney John M. Gearin said: "Now that this country has been opened up by this railroad and given communication with the markets of the commercial world, your products will take on a new value and the number of your homes will be increased, your lands will be settled more generally, and your wealth will accumulate more rapidly. At Goldendale you have the metropolis of one of the richest valleys in the Northwest, and as this road is extended and possibly brought into connection with some great transcontinental system, your prestige will grow. You stand here living examples of what men can do by their own endeavors. You came into an unsettled country without railroads and without even wagon roads, and have built up a rich and prosperous community."

Other speeches were made in the same strain by experienced business men from other parts, showing that the natural advantages of Goldendale and the riches of her surrounding country were duly appreciated by all. It is yet too soon to judge of the results of this great enterprise on Goldendale, for scarcely a year has passed since the railroad's arrival, but the city has already shown a marked increase in business activity. The growth of Goldendale has been steady and sure. At no time in its history has it suffered from over-booming, but a comparison of census returns shows that a steady growth in population has ever been maintained. In the past few years this increase has been much more rapid than formerly. The census for 1900 shows a population of seven hundred and thirty-eight, not including the thickly-settled districts which lie just without the limits of the corporation. In 1903 the population, as estimated by the state bureau of statistics, was one thousand six hundred and ninety, a gain of more than one hundred per cent. in three years.

An increase in building activity is also to be noticed. Substantial brick buildings are taking the place of old wooden ones, and the new structures are invariably much larger than those they replace, showing that the business of the town is increasing and demanding more room. The

residence part of the city is being materially extended by the addition of new buildings, made necessary by the arrival of new families, for during the spring just past almost every train has been bringing home-seekers and home-builders to the valley and city.

Goldendale now has a large sixty-room hotel, covering a ground space of sixty by one hundred feet. The building is three stories high and is elegantly furnished, using electric lights, steam heat, call bells and all the necessary equipment of a modern hotel. The hotel owns its own light plant and is the only building in the city with electric lights. The hotel is owned and operated by Alvord & Ahola, who provide excellent service for their patrons.

Although the National Bank of Goldendale terminated its operations when hard times made business slack, Goldendale was not left long without a bank. In 1899 Moore Brothers, of Moro, Oregon, established the Bank of Goldendale. A. Melgard, formerly of Minnesota, bought the property in May, 1902, and is at present its owner. The bank is a private institution and occupies its own building. Mr. Melgard has had many years of experience in banking, and before coming to this city was cashier of the State Bank of Warren, Minnesota. He is well known in financial circles.

The city has two weekly newspapers, both of which have been and are no small factors in the growth of the community and county at large. The Sentinel, in its twenty-fifth volume, is under the management of W. F. Byars, who owns most of the company's stock. The Agriculturist, in its fourteenth year, is owned and edited by W. J. Story. Both papers are provided with improved printing plants and well equipped job offices. These newspapers will be more fully treated of in the press chapter.

The manufacturing interests of the city are still in their infancy, yet a good beginning has been made in this line. There are two flouring mills—the Goldendale Milling Company's mill, with a capacity of one hundred barrels a day, under the management of Phillips & Aldrich, and the Klickitat mill, owned by J. M. Hess & Son; its capacity is seventy barrels. Besides these mills, there are two planing mills, that of the Klickitat White Pine Company, D. W. Pierce, manager, capacity, twenty thousand feet a day, employing between fifteen and twenty men, and the Goldendale planing mill, of which J. A. Beckett is manager, handling about one million feet a year. A well-equipped foundry is also among the city's industrial institutions.

Goldendale's mercantile houses, business and professional men, other than those heretofore mentioned, may be listed as follows:

General merchandise, Baker Brothers, John E. Chappell, Samuel Waters, A. M. McLeod & Company; clothing store, Rust Brothers; book

store, Rankin & Frisbie; drug stores, C. M. Shelton & Company, Chester Pike, McKee & McKee, H. S. Goddard; hardware, W. A. McKenzie, H. N. Frazer; furniture, A. C. Chapman, A. I. Webb & Son; second-hand store, P. D. Presher; groceries, Bartlett & Sons; meat market, Shelton & McCrow; jewelers, Wendelin Leidl, V. E. Campbell; bakery, W. F. Stiner; restaurants, Thomas Kennedy, J. J. O'Rourke, Ryan & Sweeney; racket store, Cochran & Holland; flour and feed, William Van Vactor & Son; implements, wagons, etc., E. W. Pike, C. E. Marshall, William Enderby; harness shop, W. H. Ward; foundry, the Goldendale, Leonard & Leverett, proprietors; millinery stores, Mrs. Lizzie Taylor, Miss Helen Campbell, Miss Alice Coffield; barber shops, Southern & Van Hook, Blagdon & Smith; confectionery, notions, O. S. Ebi, C. M. Shelton & Company; fish and fruit market, Francis McGregor; blacksmith shops, George H. Wood, Julius Plett, M. M. Warner; tailor shop, The Toggery (B. E.) Crawford & (Thomas) Hill; livery stables, William Van Vactor, A. B. Courtway, Charles Alvord, John Washburn; lodging-house, The Chicago, J. Lacost, proprietor; restaurant and lodging-house, J. P. Harris; shoemaker, S. Odrowski; real estate, loans, insurance, Klickitak County Land & Loan Company, J. J. Reid, manager, Phillips & Aldrich, Brooks & Stringfellow, Hiram Dustin, Stevens & Hause; abstract and real estate, Smith & Spoon; farms, loans, etc., E. W. Pike; undertaker, Frank Sanders; lawyers, Winthrop B. Presby, Hiram Dustin, Nelson B. Brooks, E. C. Ward, W. T. Darch; physicians, Drs. Allen Bonebrake, W. M. Hamilton, H. H. Hartley, H. S. Goddard, J. M. Reeder; dentists, Dr. N. R. Norris, R. D. McCulley; veterinary dentist, H. S. Anderson; architect and builder, W. J. Andrews; contractors and builders, N. B. Brooks, A. R. Ketch & Sons; painters and paper hangers, C. H. Carter, E. C. Partridge; transfer business, Bunnell & Carter, Waldo Glover.

It is characteristic of the American community that the schoolhouse and the church are always among the oldest buildings in the settlement. The town of Goldendale was yet only a pile of rails when the first move was made to establish a school within its precincts. In 1873 John J. Golden gave two lots in the newly platted town as a site for a schoolhouse in the district, which was first known as the E. A. Hopkins district. The district is now officially known as No. 7. Its first directors were I. I. Lancaster, E. A. Hopkins and M. V. Harper. They erected a building on the grounds donated by Mr. Golden, and for a number of years this was the only schoolhouse in the town. The entire furniture consisted of rough benches for the children and the customary teacher's desk and chair.

The rapid growth which followed the removal of the county seat to Goldendale rendered this

building inadequate, and as the people were scarcely prepared to undergo the expense of erecting a larger schoolhouse, it was taken up as a private enterprise by Captain W. A. Wash in 1879. Again the public spirit of Mr. Golden was brought into evidence by his donation of a suitable location for the new building. Captain Wash organized a joint stock company and built the main part of the present west end schoolhouse. An academy was conducted by Mr. Wash in this building, which was in reality a public institution, as the academy drew the school funds and taught the children of the Goldendale district. A year and a half later Mr. Wash sold the building to the district. In a short time this building also became too small, and about 1884 a wing was added. After purchasing the new building, the district sold the old one to the Predestinarian Baptist church. By 1900 the enlarged building was also overcrowded, and it was necessary to rent the old schoolhouse to accommodate the extra numbers. Two years later it was decided to bond the district and build a new schoolhouse. Bonds were issued in the sum of seven thousand dollars by vote of the people and the new building was completed for the fall term of 1902. It is a slightly two-story, eight-room, frame structure occupying a fine site in the eastern end of the city.

The district owns a well-selected library of several hundred volumes, besides a large number of current magazines. The school census of 1904 shows that it contains four hundred and sixty-eight children of school age; the enrollment for the past year was three hundred and twenty-five. The faculty for the year 1904-5 will be as follows: Charles Boyd, principal; C. M. Ryman, O. B. Frisbie, Miss Lorena Gleason, Miss Hulda Rankin, Miss Jessie Look, Miss Kate Moore, Miss Mary Hutton, besides the high school faculty, of which Professor Charles Timblin will be principal. The school board is composed of Dr. Allen Bonebrake, Wendelin Leidl and W. H. Ward.

The church history of Goldendale reaches even farther back than that of the public schools. The Goldendale Directory, published in 1880, furnishes the information that:

"The M. E. church circuit of Klickitak county was organized by the Rev. J. W. Turner, of Walla Walla district, Oregon annual conference, in the year 1860-70. The first class was formed by the Rev. G. Hines, then in charge of The Dalles district. In August, 1871, the Rev. J. H. B. Royal was appointed to the Klickitak circuit. Twelve lots were donated at that time for a Methodist parsonage by John J. Golden and a building was erected thereon."

In 1875 the church purchased the present location from John R. Chatfield for the sum of twenty dollars, and three years later erected a church building. By 1880 the church had a

membership of two hundred and twenty with thirty-three probationers. The disastrous fire that swept Goldendale in 1888 consumed the building, but it was immediately rebuilt. At present the church has a membership of two hundred and thirty, including probationers. They have a fine building with a large seating capacity and a wing for league room and conference. Following is a list of the pastors who have served since 1880: Revs. W. T. Koontz, succeeded in August, 1881, by G. E. Wilcox; S. W. Richards, August 14, 1882, to September 8, 1884; C. M. Bryan, September 8, 1884, to July 21, 1885; John Uren, July 21, 1885, to September 24, 1888; L. J. Whitcomb, September 24, 1888, to August, 1889; G. G. Ferguson, August, 1889, to August 30, 1890; Edward McEvers, August 30, 1890, to September 6, 1892; J. M. McDonald, September 13, 1892, to December 24, 1894; U. F. Hawk, January 2, 1895, to September 1, 1897; N. Evans, September 1, 1897, to March 1, 1901; C. D. Nickelson, March 1, 1901, to August 15, 1902; H. B. Ellsworth, September 1, 1902, serving at present.

In 1879 the Christian denomination organized and built a church. This is now the oldest church building in the city, as the Methodist church built the previous year was afterward destroyed by fire. Among the earliest pastors in charge of the Christian church were Revs. Esherman, McCorkel and Ross. For a period of years, however, the church had no resident pastor, the pulpit being filled from outside sources. The present pastor, Rev. C. M. Himes, who was called to the church February 22, 1904, is the first resident minister in a number of years. The present membership is about seventy-eight.

The Baptist church of Goldendale was organized in 1879 by Rev. T. H. Harper with nine constituent members. The following year the present house of worship was erected on a lot donated to the society by John J. Golden. By the end of the year 1879 the membership had increased to thirty. At this writing the church is without a resident pastor, though it has a fair-sized membership.

The Presbyterian church was organized in Goldendale July 26, 1879. The following is a partial list of its charter members: I. B. Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. Luark, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Downey, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. White, Mr. and Mrs. Mahen, Mrs. Waldo Glover and Mrs. Peter Gunn. As nearly as can be ascertained, the first church building was erected in 1883. This building was destroyed by the great fire of 1888, but in August of the same year the society let a contract for the rebuilding of the church at a cost of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. A very sightly and commodious structure was erected on the corner opposite the Central Hotel. A year ago Rev. D. F. Giles assumed charge of the church, and he is still its pastor.

Owing to incomplete records, it is impossible to give a list of the church's former pastors.

There are sixteen fraternal organizations represented in the city, indicating the presence of an unusually strong fraternal spirit among the inhabitants. Herewith is given a short sketch of each:

Masonic, Goldendale Lodge No. 31, A. F. and A. M., chartered June 4, 1880, with the following officers: Worshipful master, McDonald Pierce; senior warden, John C. Story; junior warden, Joseph Sanders. Its present officers are: Master mason, A. E. Coley; senior warden, W. F. Byars; junior warden, N. B. Brooks; secretary, M. M. Warner. Membership, seventy-five.

Order Eastern Star, Evergreen Chapter No. 1, present charter granted in June, 1889, on petition of the following: Eliza Landrum, Eliza Oldham, Sophrona Oldham, Mary J. Morehead, Anna Johnson, Lizzie M. Nesbitt, L. J. Saylor, Rose De Moss, Sistantia Clark, Jane Mitchell, Carrie Gunn, E. J. Crawford, James B. Landrum, William Oldham, J. C. Morehead, Mason D. Clark, Philip E. Mitchell, W. A. Crawford, Joseph Nesbitt, B. F. Saylor, T. M. De Moss. The original charter, granted many years previously, was destroyed by the great fire of 1888. Present officers: W. M., Mrs. Powell; A. M., Lilitia Bonebrake; F. K., Mary Coley; R. K., Mrs. Warner.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Alimus Lodge No. 15, established April, 1887, by the following charter members: D. P. Hewett, W. H. Miller, E. C. Richardson, Joseph Sanders, August Schuster, A. Ward, Jr., and Thomas Tathan. Present officers: N. G., S. S. Thomas; V. G., A. Lamroux; recording secretary, C. M. Ryman; treasurer, Wendelin Leidl; financial secretary, N. L. Ward. Membership, eighty-three.

Order of Rebekahs, Leah Rebekah Lodge No. 22, established December, 1896, with the following charter members: D. Cram, P. G., Ophelia Cram, William Cummings, P. G., J. Cummings, W. J. White, Mary W. White, W. R. Dunbar, P. G., M. Susie Dunbar, W. S. Warwick, P. G., Lottie M. Goodnoe, Betty Chappell, S. Lucas, John Konig, Ed. Snipes and O. D. Sturgess, P. G. Present officers: N. G., Jennie N. Darch; V. G., Jessie Leonardo; recording secretary, Molly Hutton; financial secretary, L. A. Duncan; treasurer, Gertrude Duncan.

Knights of Pythias, Friendship Lodge No. 37, chartered May 21, 1890, with the following members: L. J. Whitcombe, J. W. Snover, Mark Patton, B. N. Snover, O. D. Sturgess, G. W. Stapleton, A. L. Miller, G. W. Billington, C. B. Johnson, David Beckett, John Cummings, W. L. Miller, W. H. Leverett, Jr., James Coffield, W. H. Ward, R. D. McCulley, R. E. Jackson, George T. McKinney, John A. Benson, C. R. Van Allstyn, Fay Fenton, Will H. Hod-

son, E. F. Patton, William P. Flanary, W. B. Presby, A. Hale, C. M. Shelton and Joseph Stultz. The present officers are: C. C., Murten Darland; V. C., Clare Wilcox; K. R., W. F. Byars; M. F., Samuel Waters; M. E., William P. Flanary. Membership, about one hundred.

Rathbone Sisters, Purity Temple No. 39, established January 28, 1904, by the following charter members: Jane Warner, Delia Richardson, Lulu Leverett, Louisa Ahola, Molly Ward, Bessie M. Goddard and Julia Darland. Present officers: Most excellent chief, Delia Richardson; secretary, Edna Darland; treasurer, Bessie M. Goddard. Membership, fifty.

Ancient Order United Workmen, Goldendale Lodge No. 21, established November 1, 1893, with charter membership as follows: J. C. Darland, C. E. Morris, D. C. Caines, W. Helm, J. W. Reeder, Daniel Cram, W. R. Dunbar, F. C. Bowers and W. A. Van Hoy. Present officers: M. W., V. M. Van Hook; recorder, D. L. Hanson; receiver, W. H. Ward; financier, Dr. Allen Bonebrake. Membership, thirty-four.

Degree of Honor, Temple Lodge No. 55, established April 12, 1902, with following charter membership: Clara R. Bowers, Jennie Van Hoy, Ella Van Hoy, Oliver Carter, Walter Glover, Littitia Bonebrake, Mary O'Neil, Laura Carter, Jessie O'Neil and S. S. Wilson.

Knights of the Maccabees, Goldendale Throne Tent No. 19, established August, 1895, with following charter members: G. M. Slocum, W. J. White, O. D. Sturgess, A. C. Chapman, M. S. Bishop, I. C. Flanary, J. W. Reeder, M. B. Potter, A. W. Shorter, Wendelin Leidl, N. McLeod and Joseph Beeks. Present officers: P. C., A. E. Coley; C., George Hyatt; F. K., Wendelin Leidl; record keeper, George Hause; L. C., Guy Hause; S., Guy Spalding.

Ladies of the Maccabees, Goldendale Hive No. 30, established January, 1898, with following charter members: Mary Potter, Calista E. Marshall, Mary A. Burgen, Toinette McLeod, Mary L. Darland, Mary B. Shorter, Mary E. O'Neil, H. S. Goddard, Jessie A. Bennett, Lizette Leidl and Mary E. Fuhrman. Present officers: P. C., Lizette Leidl; commander, Nellie Powers; record keeper, Ada Lear; finance keeper, Mary Coley. Membership, twenty.

Woodmen of the World, Klickitat Lodge No. 127, established January, 1893, with following charter members: Frank Aldrich, James M. Van Hoy, Hugh Jackson, Frank Sanders, D. W. Pierce, Lewis Johnson, W. J. White, William Schuster, J. M. Reeder, J. Hopkins and M. B. Potter. Present officers: C. C., Dr. Bennett; advisor, William Harris; banker, W. H. Ward; clerk, W. J. Reeder; P. C., D. O. Lear. Membership, one hundred and sixty-four.

Women of Woodcraft, Ahola Lodge No. 246, established quite recently, with the following charter members: Louvenia P. Hause, Toinette

McLeod, Hattie L. Wade, Laura Gaunt, Sarah A. Beckett, Ella Sloper, Harriett Sunderland, Wilma Nelson, Louvenia Carratt, Adelia L. Nelson, J. W. Reeder, W. M. Sloper, Abbie V. Nelson and Henry Blarratt. Present officers: P. G. N., Ella Thomas; G. N., Deede Nelson; advisor, Mary Harris; magician, Louvenia P. Hause; clerk, Mary Chappell; attendant, Sadie Harris; banker, George Hause. Membership, one hundred and twenty.

United Artisans, Goldendale Assembly No. 33, chartered May 16, 1896, with the following charter members: N. B. Brooks, O. D. Sturgess, Rosa A. Brooks, Frank Aldrich, Clara J. Aldrich, Lulu B. Leverett, Charles H. Newell, Estella I. Phillips, Mehitable McKinney, H. S. Goddard, John G. Maddock, Mary E. Newell, K. C. Phillips, Della L. McCulley, Ida Maddock, Katie Pierce, K. G. Marshall, Lizzie B. Alvord and D. W. Pierce. Present officers: P. M., E. O. Spoon; M. A., Samuel Waters; superintendent, Mrs. Rosa Brooks; inspector, Jennie Darch; secretary, Helen Campbell; treasurer, Frank Aldrich. Membership, one hundred and two.

Modern Woodmen of America, Lodge No. 5,899, established August 12, 1903, with the following charter members: William J. Andrews, Gus Burns, Charles S. Craig, Alfred R. Cunningham, Lewis Days, Spencer A. Elmer, Daniel Fahey, John L. Hamlick, John O. Harding, John R. Hill, Uriah H. Myres, Willis B. McLaughlin, Walter C. Oldham, Andrew J. Sanders, Albert O. White, Charles E. Sirton, John A. White, Francis H. Smith and Luther Steele. Present officers: V. C., J. O. Harding; advisor, W. J. Andrews; banker, C. S. Craig; clerk, William Enderby. Membership, seventy-five. An auxiliary lodge of Royal Neighbors is soon to be organized.

Order of Washington, Simcoe Union No. 125, established December 26, 1901, with the following charter membership: Allen Bonebrake, C. M. Ryman, W. J. White, E. W. Pike, T. B. Montgomery, G. H. Roush, A. E. Coley, William Van Vactor, W. A. McKenzie, Oscar Van Hoy, W. J. McKenzie, W. F. Denniston, C. A. Holder, J. H. Hill, Fred Nesbitt, Elmer Morehead, S. Waters, Mrs. T. B. Montgomery, J. E. Chappell, Mrs. Emma Van Hoy, G. W. Lawler, W. P. Rauch, Mrs. L. E. Rauch, Fred Bridgefarmer, Mrs. Alice Brown, W. L. Harrington, Mrs. Edythe Harrington, Mrs. Anna McLeod, A. McLeod, Mrs. Clara L. Pike, Mrs. Emma Van Vactor, Mrs. Mary McKenzie, and Mrs. Mary E. Coley. Present officers: President, W. A. McKenzie; past president, T. B. Montgomery; vice-president, A. C. Chapman; chaplain, Mrs. Mary McKenzie; secretary, C. M. Ryman; treasurer, John Smith. Membership, sixty.

Besides these organizations, the city has one G. A. R. post, Baker Post No. 20. There are at



BRUIN IN THE SHAMBLES—HUNTING SCENE NEAR MOUNT ADAMS.



THE TOWN OF BICKLETON



present only eighteen members, whose officers are as follows: Commander, J. R. Putman; adjutant, J. A. Stout; quartermaster, E. W. Pike; officer of the day, F. B. Stimson; chaplain, John Kurtz.

BICKLETON.

The central town of eastern Klickitat county is Bickleton. It enjoys an unusually favored location in one of the finest wheat-growing regions of Washington. The same cereals which bring wealth and prosperity to its citizens also add a charm to the landscape in their season, presenting an almost unbroken sea of verdure during the spring and early summer and a sea of gold in the fall. The natural beauty of the country is likely to be the first thing to appeal to him who visits it for the first time, but it has other characteristics which present themselves even to the superficial observer. The broad, regular areas of farming land, green with the growing crops or brown from the action of the plow and cultivator, the miles of well-kept fences, neat farm buildings, and here and there a schoolhouse or a church, all bear eloquent testimony to the energy of the people, and proclaim that, rich though the country may be in natural resources, the prosperity apparent on every hand did not come gratuitously, but is the result of thrift and well-directed effort.

The town, in its characteristics, is akin to the country. As one enters it, the fresh-looking, substantial, well-painted buildings make a favorable impression upon his mind, an impression which further investigation tends only to deepen and confirm. The people will be found alert and progressive, and to possess a certain geniality of disposition which, combined with brightness and intelligence, makes them companionable indeed.

The town is situated upon the upper edge of the prairie at its junction with the pine timber belt of Simcoe mountain. Its altitude is approximately three thousand two hundred and seventy feet. It is about twenty-five hundred feet higher than the valley of the Yakima at Mabton, twenty-three miles northeast, and three thousand feet above the Columbia at Arlington, an equal distance almost due south. While this height above the sea renders the region subject to a much severer winter climate than is found in the lower altitudes, it makes the summers pleasanter and gives healthfulness and innervating power to the atmosphere.

From the timber's edge the famed wheat plateau, at this point thirty-five miles in width, sweeps northeastward seventy miles to the bend of the Columbia river. At Bickleton the view is a commanding one. To the south, beyond the Columbia, the shadowy outlines of the rugged Blue mountain range in Oregon is an ever attractive sight; from a point a little higher up the mountain west of town, the distant peaks of

Mts. Jefferson and Hood in Oregon may be seen, while the nearer prospect has a beauty and a charm of its own.

Upon the prepossessing site of Bickleton, Charles N. Bickle, from whom the town derives its name, settled in the month of May, 1879, and soon he had built the first store in the county east of Rock creek. Le Roy Weaver assisted him in the enterprise. Mr. Bickle had come to Alder Creek in 1878, but on account of the Indian troubles had returned temporarily to Goldendale. Owing to the laws in force at that time, Mr. Bickle was unable to secure title to his claim, so his brother-in-law, John Skiller, took the land as a homestead, and from him at an early date Mr. Bickle acquired the property.

Time soon proved that Mr. Bickle had exercised good judgment in selecting a site for his trading post, for the settlers of that region heartily welcomed him and his business. The little store, which stood on the corner near where the town well now is, soon became the trading point of the region for miles around, while the Bickle home furnished shelter and temporary accommodations to many a traveler. The store also became a species of rendezvous for the Indians, who were wont to come either on business or to lounge and engage in sports. In October, 1880, Samuel P. Flower, an Alder Creek pioneer of 1878, joined Mr. Bickle in his enterprise, organizing the firm of Bickle & Flower. The same fall Mr. Flower built a blacksmith shop near the store, which four years later he sold to James C. Sigler. About the same time William Twitchell opened a like business, but he shortly afterward removed it to the newly organized village of Cleveland. Charles E. Flower erected a drug store in 1882, increasing the business houses of Bickleton to four, namely, a general store, a hotel, a blacksmith shop and a pharmacy. That year also Mr. Bickle formally platted his town, while the government did what it could to help along by granting the settlers' petition for a postoffice. C. N. Bickle was its first postmaster.

Bickleton's second general store was erected by J. C. Chamberlain in 1883. He sold out to Robert M. Graham some two years later. In 1885 Dr. Hamilton Blair, the pioneer physician, came to the hamlet, and the next year Harvey Emigh opened the pioneer meat market.

April 27, 1887, the town of Bickleton experienced its first great disaster. About noon of that day fire broke out in Samuel Flower's new dwelling, and before the flames were extinguished, every business house in the town except the blacksmith shop and nearly every dwelling were burned. The aggregate loss was not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, of which Flower & Bickle's loss was fifteen thousand dollars with six thousand dollars insurance, and R. M. Graham's, six thousand dollars with twenty-five hundred dollars insurance.

But the set-back given the town was only temporary in its effect. Ten days after the fire Bickle & Flower were doing business in a tent. Soon Mr. Bickle began the construction of a commodious hotel, while Charles Flower rebuilt his drug store, and several others erected new buildings, all better than those destroyed. In 1892 Charles W. Chapman opened a second general store, but the next year the village lost Samuel P. Flower, who removed to Mabton. However, his brother took his place in the firm of Bickle & Flower.

Since the hard times Bickleton has grown very rapidly, the principal development being during the past five years. It is said that the population has doubled during the last two. This growth has not resulted from any booming, but has been abundantly justified by development in the surrounding country.

Mr. Bickle has long since disposed of his interests in Bickleton and is now residing in the lower Yakima valley. The principal portion of the town site, which consists of about seventy blocks surrounding the intersection of sections fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one and twenty-two, township six north, range twenty east of the Willamette meridian, is now owned by George W. McCredy. Last fall the property owners replatted the site, renamed the streets, and otherwise prepared for incorporation in the near future, and it is expected that the town will very soon be granted corporate powers.

In the year 1880 the settlers around Bickleton organized school district No. 28 and built, by voluntary subscription, a small box schoolhouse, in which, during the winter of 1880-81, about a dozen pupils were instructed by H. C. Hackley. A widow, Mrs. Osborne, taught the second term. About this time the settlers formed a stock company and built a public hall, twenty by forty feet in size, across from Bickle's store. In the course of the next two or three years, all the stock came into the possession of C. N. Bickle and S. P. Flower, who, in 1884, very generously donated the building to the school district. At the same time Mr. Bickle gave an acre of land for school site purposes. Another site was also offered by J. C. Sigler, but not accepted.

To the Bickle site, a commanding knoll on the eastern edge of the town, the old hall was removed, and there it was converted into a schoolhouse. It served the district until 1897, then the building was moved off the land to make room for the present slightly, two-story frame structure. The contract for this building was let for thirteen hundred dollars, but a much better building was constructed than can usually be secured for that amount. Eight grades are taught, seventy pupils in all being enrolled. T. C. Anderson is principal; Miss Jessie Forker, assistant.

By no means an unimportant factor in the

town's recent rapid development has been the Bickleton News, established August 2, 1902, by its present proprietor and editor, S. G. Dorris, formerly of Oregon. The first few issues were only in part printed in the town, but gradually the "patent" portion has been reduced, and finally it was discarded altogether. The News occupies a two-story building especially erected for its use, has one of the best equipped country offices in southern Washington, and is an able, progressive, influential paper.

The only bank in the eastern part of Klickitat county is the Bank of Bickleton. This invaluable institution was organized by eastern Klickitat's most substantial business men, farmers and stockmen, August 9, 1903, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and at the end of a year's growth its affairs are in a highly satisfactory condition. The bank occupies a fine home, costing three thousand dollars, on Market (or Main) street, and is equipped with modern fixtures, a vault, safety deposit lockers, etc. Its business connections are excellent. George W. McCredy, the well-known Bickleton pioneer, is president of the bank; Stephen Matsen, another well-known pioneer, is vice-president, and Samuel A. Rossier, a man of successful experience in the banking business, is cashier.

The town's other business men and institutions are: General store, Clanton, Mitty & Company, composed of George W. McCredy, W. T. Mitty, A. F. Brockman and John McCredy, carrying the largest stock in eastern Klickitat; drug store, Dr. A. F. Brockman; hotel, The Grand, Wilbur C. S. Nye, proprietor; livery stables, Wilbur C. Nye; paints, oils, etc., E. B. Pyle; meat market, Flower & Coleman; blacksmith shops, Miller & McLean, Richardson & Wommack; harness shop, Walter Baker; billiard hall, H. A. Hussey; lumber yard, George W. McCredy; physicians, Dr. A. F. Brockman, Dr. P. C. West; veterinary surgeon, A. D. Robbins; barber shop, E. M. Wristen; contractors, Philip McCully, George W. Jordan, W. F. Keyes; sawmill (on head of Pine creek), George W. McCredy, proprietor; real estate, insurance, Samuel A. Rossier; photographer, John Lodge; stock dealers, Flower & Coleman; postmaster, W. T. Mitty; stage lines, Arlington-Bickleton, daily, operated by George Van Nostern, Mabton-Bickleton, tri-weekly, C. O. Wommack, Cleveland-Bickleton, daily, George Van Nostern, connecting with the Goldendale line.

April 15, 1904, rural free delivery postal route No. 1 was established with headquarters at Bickleton, Roy McMurray, carrier. This route is twenty-nine and one-quarter miles in length and distributes a daily mail to the region lying immediately east, north and west of Bickleton. Other routes have been asked for and will probably be created in the near future.

The first Methodist sermon preached in east-

ern Klickitat county, R. M. Graham tells us, was preached at his ranch on Alder creek in 1876 by Rev. J. H. Allyn. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Allyn became the first pastor of the Methodist society which was that year organized at Bickleton. The records show that the first church service held was the quarterly meeting, September 18 and 19, 1880, at which Rev. G. C. Roe, presiding elder, officiated, the meeting taking place in the schoolhouse. Robert M. Graham was appointed class leader; Simeon Bolton and H. C. Clark, stewards. Rev. Allyn was succeeded in 1882 by Rev. Richard Barrett, and the latter's place on the circuit was taken in 1884 by Rev. John Ostrander, under whose pastorate the present comfortable, substantial church was erected in 1884. Mr. Bickle donated as a building site four lots in the heart of the town. Rev. J. W. Helm came to the Bickleton circuit in 1885 (he and Rev. F. R. Spalding held the first revival services that year which resulted in twenty additions to the church); the next year Rev. H. F. Williams came; in 1887 Mr. Helm returned, remaining two years, and in 1889 the society built the parsonage. Rev. A. S. Mulligan came to the church in 1889, Rev. T. W. Atkinson in 1892, Rev. Brannon in 1893, Rev. J. W. Rigby in 1894, Rev. G. R. Moorhead in 1895, succeeded for a short period by Rev. J. W. Helm, Rev. C. Ellery in 1897, Rev. H. Moys in 1898, Rev. F. L. Johns in 1900, Rev. G. W. White in 1901, and the present pastor, Rev. S. E. Hornbrook, in September, 1903. Until recently the Bickleton minister had charge of services at Bickleton, the Glade, Enterprise and Pleasant Ridge. Since Mr. Hornbrook assumed charge of the Bickleton church, the membership has increased from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five. They have just raised a hundred dollars with which to improve the parsonage.

Bickleton's other church organization, the First Presbyterian, came into existence April 19, 1903, with the following members: Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Coleman, Mrs. Emma McCredy, Arthur Trenner, Mrs. Sarah Trenner, H. I. Coleman, Mrs. Lavell Coleman, Mrs. Florence Coleman, W. T. Mitty and W. T. Lingo. The society was organized by Rev. James M. Thompson, of North Yakima. Last fall (1903) the Bickleton society erected one of the handsomest and most substantial church buildings in the county, the structure costing twenty-five hundred dollars. Rev. William Douglass assumed the pastorate April 1, 1904, succeeding Rev. J. G. Hodges. The church has thirty-three members.

Seven thriving lodges represent Bickleton in the fraternal world, quite a strong showing for a place of its size. Their names, officers, dates of establishment and other data concerning them are given below:

Excelsior Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 1, 1892, by McDonald Pierce,

D. D. G. M., with eighteen charter members. Since its establishment the lodge has been served by the following past grands: C. N. Bickle, A. H. Bromley, A. F. Brockman, J. S. Donoho, C. E. Flowers, George W. McCredy, W. F. Mitty, J. C. Nelson, J. C. Sigler, C. E. Skiller, Guy Walling, C. G. Wattenbarger, E. O. Spoon, E. F. Flower, H. I. Coleman, H. Jepson, W. T. Coleman, J. N. Jensen, J. F. Coleman, L. J. Larsen, Chris. Larsen, W. T. Lingo, A. J. Adams, V. W. Harshbarger, Delbert Gunning, John Lodge and Dwight Belknap. At present Excelsior Lodge has forty-seven members, whose officers are: N. G., I. S. Stone; V. G., Chris Ward, Jr.; financial secretary, A. F. Brockman; recording secretary, Delbert Gunning; treasurer, George W. McCredy; trustees, A. F. Brockman, J. C. Nelson, A. Sharrard; A. F. Brockman, D. D. G. M.

Alder Rebekah Lodge No. 80, I. O. O. F., is the only auxiliary lodge in town. It was instituted March 8, 1898, by G. H. Baker, D. D. G. M., with twenty-two charter members, of whom the following were the first officers: Anna E. Brockman, N. G.; Eliza A. Bromley, V. G.; Alice G. Skiller, treasurer; Lizzie C. Donoho, secretary. Since then Eliza A. Bromley, Alice G. Skiller, Alice M. Flower and Belle Cooley have served as noble grands; Mrs. Anna E. Brockman has also served as D. D. G. P. The lodge now has forty-two members; its present officers are: N. G., Ella D. Mitty; V. G., Lulu Sharrard; treasurer, A. W. Sharrard, and secretary, D. Gunning.

Bickleton Camp No. 6,249, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted with nineteen charter members, March 30, 1899. Its first officers were: A. F. Brockman, V. C.; J. E. Story, W. A.; W. H. Bierwell, banker; H. H. Flower, clerk; E. O. Spoon, escort; Ezra Miller, watchman; E. E. Collins, sentry; J. E. Story, D. S. Jordan, R. Dorothy, managers; examiner, Dr. A. F. Brockman. Since then D. S. Jordan and O. J. Wommack have served as consuls. This camp now as a membership of fifty; its officers are: V. C., A. F. Brockman; W. A., D. S. Jordan; banker, W. D. Hoisington; clerk, S. G. Dorris; escort, J. G. Hoisington; watchman, J. C. Richardson; sentry, P. P. Chamberlain; managers, R. Dorothy, E. Gleason and G. W. Jordan; examiner, A. F. Brockman.

Bickleton Homestead No. 420, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, was instituted by W. J. Lippord, December 27, 1899, with sixteen charter members, of whom the following were chosen as the first officers: A. F. Brockman, foreman; R. Cousin, overseer; E. E. Collins, correspondent; P. Matsen, M. C.; J. N. Jensen, M. A.; A. Hansen, guard; R. Peterson, watchman. The present corps of officers is: Foreman, A. F. Brockman, who has served continuously since 1899; overseer, J. Pendl; correspondent, Robert

M. Graham; M. C., P. Matsen; M. A., J. N. Jensen; guard, Dule Shattuck; watchman, R. Peterson. The lodge has twenty-three members.

Simcoe Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias, with fourteen charter members, was instituted by Nelson B. Brooks, D. D. G. C., January 2, 1899, and the following chosen as its first officers: Richard Buckley, P. P. C.; E. Clanton, C. C.; S. Cooley, V. C.; E. Demond, P.; Isaac Van Nostern, M. of W.; J. Noblet, K. R. S.; T. H. Hooker, M. of E.; George Van Nostern, M. of F.; F. W. Sanders, M. of A.; E. Hooker, I. G.; J. Hooker, O. G. The roll of past chancellors includes Richard Buckley, Edward Clanton, S. Cooley, T. H. Hooker, Joseph Noblet, F. W. Sanders, A. F. Brockman, George Van Nostern and H. H. Faulkner. At present Simcoe Lodge has twenty-seven members, and its officers are as follows: C. C., A. F. Brockman; V. C., J. G. Hoisington; P., J. E. Shoveland; M. of W., Isaac Van Nostern; K. R. S., Richard Buckley; M. of E., T. H. Hooker; M. of F., F. W. Sanders; M. of A., George Van Nostern; I. G., O. J. Wommack; O. G., C. A. Zypf; trustees, Richard Buckley, O. J. Wommack, C. A. Zypf; D. D. G. C., F. W. Sanders.

Bunchgrass Lodge No. 81, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was established in February, 1897, with a charter membership of twenty-four. J. W. Rogers became the lodge's first master workman; James Nelson, its second. The lodge now has twenty-six members. Its officers are: Past master workman, James Story; master workman, Stephen Matsen; foreman, T. H. Hooker; financier, E. F. Flower; recorder, J. W. Rogers; overseer, Chris. Larsen; receiver, J. N. Jensen.

Wheatland Union No. 175, Order of Washington, was instituted January 14, 1903, by Captain Leonard, its charter roll containing the names of eighteen members. The lodge has twenty-three members at present. Its first and present corps of officers is as follows: President, A. F. Brockman; vice-president, J. Piendl; treasurer, Anna E. Brockman; secretary, S. G. Dorris; chaplain, Emma Piendl; escort, F. Marke; guard, Paul Sholtz; examiner, Dr. A. F. Brockman.

It is estimated by reliable authorities that in 1903 the region within a radius of ten miles of Bickleton raised five hundred thousand bushels of wheat, besides a large amount of barley and oats and some hay. The wheat sold at an average price of between sixty-five and seventy cents a bushel, from which it will be seen that the grain product alone brought the farmers of the wheat region more than three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The crop was only an average one. Fully fifty thousand head of sheep are owned by Bickleton residents and grazed in this region; also hundreds of neat cattle.

The business men of Bickleton may feel

secure in the knowledge that, with a surrounding country of such capabilities, their town will never lack an abundant support. Its growth in future may be slow, as it has been in the past, but it can hardly fail to be steady and substantial. Although the town will probably never gain, unless something unforeseen happens, a rank among the larger cities of the state, it will, at no distant day, hold a place among the best of the secondary cities of Washington. Let us hope that as its wealth and its population increase, it will lose none of the geniality and good-fellowship which to-day appeal so strongly to the sojourner within its bounds.

CLEVELAND.

The second town founded in eastern Klickitat and one of that section's present important trading centers is Cleveland, situated near the head of Wood gulch. Bickleton lies three miles east; Goldendale, thirty miles southwest. With both these places Cleveland has stage connections, as also with Arlington, Oregon. Arthur Hale operates the tri-weekly stage to Goldendale; George Van Nostern, the daily stage between Bickleton and Cleveland and between Cleveland and Arlington.

Cleveland has a pretty location in a sort of basin on the lower border of the pine forest of the Simcoe mountains, with an open plateau stretching to the southward. Comfortable farm buildings and well-cultivated fields cover the prairie, evincing the presence of a thrifty farming population, the source of Cleveland's prosperity. As elsewhere in the eastern end of the county, wheat-growing is the principal industry, stock-raising coming next in importance.

The town of Cleveland had its first feeble beginnings in 1880 or 1881 (the date cannot be certainly determined), when S. Lowenberg, a Goldendale merchant, established a branch store upon the site of the present town. The land was then held as a homestead by a man named Ripley Dodge, who settled upon it about the year 1879. It is officially described as the southeast quarter of section thirty, township six north, range twenty east. Mr. Dodge opened a hotel soon after, and later, in the same year, Frank Remington opened another store near Lowenberg's, but he abandoned the field the following fall, going to Arlington. In the spring of 1881, if Edward Morris' memory of the date is correct, a blacksmith shop was opened on Dodge's farm by William Twitchell.

Mr. Lowenberg had not been long in the town before he had secured the establishment of a postoffice and an appointment as the first postmaster. But he stayed in Cleveland only a year, selling out at the end of that time to James L. Chamberlain, who also succeeded to the office of postmaster.

About this time Mr. Dodge formally laid out the town, naming it Cleveland, in honor of Ohio's great city, Mr. Dodge having been a native of that state. Before this time the settlement had been called Dodgetown. In 1895, just previous to his death, Mr. Dodge sold the site to William A. McCredy, who still owns it. Mr. Chamberlain remained at Cleveland a short time, then sold out his interests, moved to Prosser, and became the pioneer merchant of that town. Another of Cleveland's early business men was David Mason, who kept a drug store there for a short time during the eighties; still another was George Merton, the founder of a small general store. The latter sold out subsequently to Millard Hackley, who in turn sold to Hiram Bloome. Archibald Dodge, whose store was opened about 1882; J. J. Purviance, who erected a furniture store in 1883, and Charles McLean, who started the blacksmith shop that subsequently became the property of George Merton, are also to be mentioned among Cleveland's pioneer business men.

The thrifty little town suffered a disastrous misfortune, Thursday morning, September 24, 1896, when fire swept nearly the whole business portion out of existence. About daybreak the fire started in Bloome's livery barn, and, fanned by a strong wind, it was soon beyond control. The business houses destroyed were: Hiram Bloome's general store, livery barn, warehouse and blacksmith shop, loss five thousand dollars; Will G. Faulkner's furniture store, loss five hundred dollars; Paul Beck's hall, and Sherman Cooley's blacksmith shop. Little insurance was carried. A general belief prevails that this appalling fire was of incendiary origin. Courtnay's store was saved; also the grist-mill, which had been built by Henry C. Hackley in 1890 and had added greatly to the town's prosperity.

Many fires of less magnitude have visited the place at different times, the last one, which occurred April 9, 1904, destroying W. A. McCredy's hotel. John Van Nostern, a boy asleep in the hotel when the fire started, had a narrow escape from the flames. So rapidly did the fire progress that within thirty minutes from the beginning the building and its contents were a mass of ruins. The loss was twenty-five hundred dollars, covered by five hundred and fifty dollars insurance.

Notwithstanding the terrible blow received by the town in 1896, Cleveland was quickly rebuilt and soon regained its former prosperity. Since then its progress has been steady, though slow. At present its business enterprises are as follows: The Cleveland roller mills, owned by Samuel St. Clair, a new thirty-barrel roller system plant, operated by steam, manufacturing several brands of flour, feed, etc.; general stores, Van Nostern Brothers, James and Isaac; drugs, T. Z. Dodson; harness and groceries, Charles M.

Beck & Son (C. A.); meat market, Charles A. Beck; hotels, The McCredy, William A. McCredy, proprietor, The Cottage, Mrs. Ida Eddy, proprietor; hardware, furniture, Will G. Faulkner; livery, William A. McCredy; blacksmith shop, S. A. Jory; jewelry store, Leonard Jenkins; physician, Dr. T. Z. Dodson; contractor, George Faulkner; postmaster, James Van Nostern; United States commissioner, Will G. Faulkner; two public halls.

The town possesses an excellent school taught at present by Theodore Rolf. Next winter the district expects to employ two teachers, as more than fifty pupils are enrolled. The pioneers of Cleveland organized district No. 30 in the year 1882, erecting a commodious frame schoolhouse, in which Miss Sadie Murphy taught the first school that fall. This old building was replaced in 1898 by a fine structure costing twelve hundred dollars. The site chosen is a pretty and commanding one upon the pine-clad hillside north of the business district. The officers of Cleveland school district are Thomas N. Talbert, J. W. Weer, Will G. Faulkner, directors; Will G. Faulkner, clerk.

The Cleveland Presbyterian church society was organized in 1884, through the efforts of Rev. L. J. Thompson, with the following original members: Rev. L. J. Thompson, Mrs. Nettie Twitchell, Mrs. A. A. Faulkner, Mrs. Isaac Clark, Mrs. Mary Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Purviance, and one or two others whose names could not be learned. The manse was immediately built, and two years later a church was erected at a cost of perhaps eight hundred dollars, Ripley Dodge donating a block to the society for building purposes. Revs. Samuel Meyer, B. F. Harper, A. J. Adams, J. C. Templeton, John Day, R. B. Hodge, J. G. Hodges, and the present pastor, Rev. William Douglass, who came April 1, 1904, have successively served the church. There are eighteen members connected with the Cleveland church. The Bickleton and Dot churches are also presided over by Mr. Douglass.

Two fraternal orders have lodges at Cleveland, the Order of Washington and Knights of the Loyal Guard. Klickitat Union No. 185, O. of W., was organized in December, 1902, with sixteen charter members. Its principal officers are: Past president, Henry Hackley; president, Will G. Faulkner; recording secretary, Joseph Noblet, and treasurer, James Van Nostern. The Knights of the Loyal Guard lodge is three years old and has a large membership. Both lodges are in a flourishing condition.

CENTERVILLE.

Situated in the richest section of the rich Klickitat valley and encompassed by picturesque scenes of grandeur is the little town of Center-

ville. It is located on a slight elevation along-side of what is known as the Swale, a tract of rich bottom land about five by ten miles in area, and for miles in every direction it is surrounded by the rolling farm lands of the Klickitat valley. Centerville is on the line of the Columbia River & Northern railroad, about thirty-two miles from the terminus at Lyle and seven miles from Goldendale. A stranger in this town is first attracted by the beauty of its surroundings. The low-lying valley with its fields of golden grain, the rugged Columbia hills to the southward, the timber-covered Simcoe range to the north, away to the west the Cascades with their giant snow-capped peaks, all unite to form a picture of marvelous beauty.

The site of the present town was taken as a pre-emption by Albert J. Brown in 1877. Two years later Charles Pomeroy built a blacksmith shop there, and in 1882 Mr. Brown secured the location of a postoffice at that point and named the place Centerville. During the fall of the next year J. B. Golden and W. T. Wallace each built a general merchandise store there, and Levi Clanton started a blacksmith shop. In 1884 Albert J. Brown sold out the town site to J. B. Golden. As early as 1878 a Methodist church was erected on the town site, and in 1884 the Catholics built a small chapel. A livery stable and a small shoe store were also added that year, then for more than half a decade there was little change in the town.

In 1890, however, Curtis, Buford & Company added another general merchandise store, and on August 3d of the same year, Frank Lee started an independent weekly newspaper, the Klickitat Leader.

About this time the town began to take on a thrifty appearance, as a short extract from the newly-founded Leader shows: "Centerville, in the central part of the county, is a prosperous, thriving little city, whose citizens are noted for their enterprize and push. They now have three churches, a large schoolhouse, several stores, blacksmith shops and other places necessary to draw a large share of trade to the city. The sales of several merchants have run as high as seven hundred dollars a day."

A few years ago a disastrous fire broke out in J. R. Harvey's blacksmith shop and destroyed most of the business houses on the south side of the main street. Besides the shop, two hotels and two stores were consumed in the flames, and only the brave fight of the townsmen prevented the destruction of the entire town, as there was no water supply in the place. But the town soon recovered from the fire, and it has enjoyed a steady growth ever since.

The necessity of a water supply has been continually upon the minds of the people. To provide a water system in an unincorporated town is a rather difficult thing, as there is no provision

by which taxes can be levied to secure the funds necessary to defray the expense. Few towns have been so fortunate in this respect as was the little city of Centerville. By a combination of circumstances, a forty-acre tract of government land was left unclaimed, although it lay on the very borders of the town. The tract naturally became valuable. Finally, the government sold it at auction to the highest bidder and turned the money over to the town, in all one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars. It was decided at a meeting of citizens that this money could not be expended for a better purpose than for providing a water supply, and work upon a system was in due time commenced. The plant is not completed at this writing, but a well has been dug, a tank built and the necessary pumping outfit provided. All that now remains to be done is the laying of water mains and the necessary plumbing.

Before the establishment of the town there was a school in the community, and as early as 1884 the census enumeration for the district showed eighty-two children, with a school attendance of sixty-four. There is now a large, two-room, graded school in the district, and two teachers are employed. The directors are T. N. Crofton, Kelly Loe and U. F. Abshier. The schoolhouse was erected about thirteen years ago.

A Methodist church was built in the community as early as 1878, and a Catholic church in 1884. Since that time the Christian denomination has been organized and has erected a church building. The only organization that has a resident pastor is the Methodist, of which Rev. Ira E. Webster is in charge. The pulpits of the other churches are filled by outside ministers.

Not quite two years ago a weekly newspaper was established in the town. As previously stated, a paper had been published in Centerville as early as 1890, but it suspended publication after a few years. When it became evident that the railroad through the valley was a certainty, Kelly Loe was induced to undertake the publication of a newspaper, the Journal. There is also a race-track association organized, and grounds have been laid out adjoining the town on the south side with a half-mile track and a baseball ground. There is a large public hall in the town, owned by an incorporated company, known as the A. O. U. W. Company. Previous to the suspension of the militia company in 1895, this was used as a drill room; now it is utilized as a meeting-place for the fraternal organizations and as a public hall.

There are five fraternities represented in Centerville, of which Klickitat Lodge No. 34, A. O. U. W., established in January, 1891, is the oldest. The following are the names of its charter members:

F. L. Hulery, D. B. Gaunt, Ed. Judy, E. S.

Smith, John Shoemaker, A. G. Ward, G. B. St. Lawrence, C. M. Curtis, Sherman Cooley, Peter Shoemaker, G. F. Martin, G. M. Smith, E. E. Brooks, R. M. Merryman, James Wheelhouse, N. M. Brownlie, George E. Stoughton, Henry Layman, James Doupney and J. H. Wilder.

The Knights of Pythias have a local organization known as Mt. Adams Lodge No. 95, established May, 1893, with the following charter members: Will H. Hodson, A. R. Graham, Fred V. Vunk, W. T. Rhodes, Otis Campbell, A. L. Bunnell, Charles F. Jackal, Ed. Clanton, Fred Lucas, Fred T. Axtell, Charles S. Baker, A. C. Short, W. Smith, Thomas Crofton, J. H. Smith, C. McKillip, William B. Campbell, Milo Moser, J. H. Wagner, G. W. Billington, Robert McKillip, George Crofton, Cyrus Guy.

The Modern Woodmen of America, Bonanza Camp No. 9,374, was established March 14, 1901, with the following charter members: Peter Ahola, Fred W. Bold, J. T. Carpenter, John W. Hagan, Frank W. Johnson, John C. Kidra, Henry Lauhouse, August L. Matsen, John M. Mulligan, Singleton D. Smith, John F. Thompson, Edward M. Tobin, John B. Watson, William Wallman, Charles Wiedaner, I. A. Gilmore, Elias Hamlin, H. H. Hartley.

The Woodmen of the World order is represented by Centerville Camp No. 143. Jacob Crocker, C. C.; W. B. Hayden, clerk. This lodge has an auxiliary, Woodmen of Woodcraft, Ambers Circle No. 156. Cora Smith, G. N.; W. B. Hayden, clerk.

The following is a list of the business houses and business men of the town:

General merchandise, T. N. Crofton, W. B. Hayden; hardware, U. F. Abshier; hotels, Klondyke, T. N. Crofton, proprietor, Royal, T. A. Finch, proprietor; feed store, C. B. Runyan; clothing store, Joseph Cohen; butcher shop, D. C. Smith; livery stables, T. N. Crofton, Elias Hamlin; blacksmith shops, Levi Clanton, J. R. Harvey; planing mill, Peter Ahola; telegraph and express office.

Surrounded as it is by a rich and prosperous farming district, and now enjoying a line of rapid transportation to the coast, Centerville seems to possess certain sure elements of growth. It already has a population of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, and as the surrounding valley is built up, the town cannot help but increase in population. Much of the wheat that once went to The Dalles is now hauled to the railroad at Centerville, whose warehouses contained at one time as much as eighty thousand bushels awaiting shipment. It will always be an important shipping point of the Klickitat valley.

WHITE SALMON.

The most striking features of Klickitat's extreme western river settlement, White Sal-

mon, are its surpassing beauty of location, its healthfulness and the special adaptability of its soil and climate to horticulture. Although the oldest settlement in the county is at this point, the district's development has been very slow, and only in recent years have its rich natural advantages been really appreciated by home-seekers. However, White Salmon is now rapidly forging to the front. It is the county's banner fruit district, and is rapidly winning a reputation as at least the equal of Hood River, Oregon, in the high quality of its horticultural products.

Nowhere along the great river is the scenery more strikingly impressive than at White Salmon, almost directly north of Mount Hood and opposite Hood River. It is said by those acquainted with Balch, that he drew much of his inspiration while writing the "Bridge of the Gods" from the region surrounding White Salmon and Hood River, in which settlements he served several years as a Congregational minister. At any rate, it is generally conceded that the scenery at this point surpasses that at any other along the Columbia.

The town of White Salmon is situated upon the high basaltic bluff that leaves the river bottom a few rods from the water's edge and reaches upward almost perpendicularly six hundred feet. From the river these gently-sloping timbered heights to the southward are indeed picturesque. The village nestles among the oaks near the edge of the bluff, and numerous farm buildings are to be seen around it, while lower down, upon the lowlands bordering the shore, the extensive strawberry and orchard tracts are a no less pleasing sight.

At the boat landing one is perhaps a mile east of the mouth of White Salmon river, the county's western boundary. Leaving the landing, one may follow the road back a quarter of a mile to the foot of the towering cliff, then up a long though easy ascent to the plateau above, or, if he choose, he may save a considerable walk, or ride, by climbing a flight of four hundred and fifty steps, built recently by the citizens of the town. By either route, however, the hill is soon scaled and the little village reached.

As he mounts upward and looks out upon the grand panorama spread before him, the climber is recompensed a hundred-fold for his unusual physical exertion, for the Columbia at this point in the month of June, when the green of earth, the blue of cloudless sky and the white of snow-clad mountain peaks appear to best advantage, forms, with its environs, one of the grandest scenes in America. Here the famed banks of the Hudson are equaled in their quiet, restful beauty, and greatly surpassed in grandeur. Hundreds of feet below the view-point flows the majestic river through its wide canyon—for a valley can scarcely be said to exist. The blue-green tinted waters under the rays of the sun appear at times like a

great lake of molten glass, at times they sparkle like gems or quiver in the wind, or are lashed into white-capped billows by the stiffening breeze, but they are ever majestic, ever beautiful. More than twenty-five miles of shore line may be seen, from historic Mimaluse island above one's view-point to the Cascade locks, twenty miles below.

Just across the river lies the noted town of Hood River, Oregon, and behind it upon much higher ground the valley which bears the same name, dotted with homes and farm buildings. A dozen river towns may be seen along the line of the O. R. & N. railroad on the Oregon bank, while the hillsides on either shore, both up and down the river, are sprinkled with smaller settlements and individual homes. To the west the forest-covered summit of the Cascades rises in ragged lines, dividing two states, each into two distinct physical divisions. But the crowning glory of the region is Mount Hood, thirty miles southeast of White Salmon, yet appearing almost at hand, so vividly does it loom up against the sky. Its magnificent proportions are awe-inspiring, its coloring is grand, its glistening, changeless peak, eleven thousand one hundred and fifty feet above the Columbia, never loses its power to enthrall.

Directly north of White Salmon, shut out from sight by the foothills, is Mount Adams, fifty miles away. Between it and the river is a considerable farming and stock-raising country, all of which is reached most conveniently from White Salmon. These settlements include Camas Prairie, Glenwood, Trout Lake, Pulda, Gilmer and Pine Flat. Two lines of stages are operated between White Salmon and these points; in fact, White Salmon is the gateway to the whole interior region. The Bingen settlement lies on the river just east of White Salmon and is closely affiliated with the latter commercially and socially.

Practically all the cultivated region in and around the town is devoted to horticulture, principally to the production of strawberries. A careful estimate places the number of acres in the White Salmon district devoted to strawberries at nearly two hundred, while as great an area is producing apples, cherries, peaches, grapes and other fruits. Steamboat Agent Gladden estimates that White Salmon ships annually 10,000 crates of strawberries, 10,000 cases of tomatoes, full half as many boxes of apples, between 2,000 and 3,000 sacks of potatoes, and 1,000 boxes of peaches, besides large amounts of other products. Trout Lake is at present shipping through White Salmon 1,800 pounds of cheese and 1,000 pounds of butter a week. In December, 1903, the freight receipts at this point were \$160; in May, 1904, the amount reached \$900. These figures are more eloquent than a volume of description in show-

ing the wealth and productiveness of the region, which is a comparatively small one in tillable area.

Because of its location in the mountains amid groves of pine and oak and beside the great stream of swiftly-moving water, the region is one of the healthiest that can be imagined. Pure water, pure air, sunshine and cooling breezes and a comparatively even temperature are all characteristic of the place and really fit it for a health resort. The winters are mild and short, owing to the low altitude; the summers delightful in every respect.

White Salmon, the town, is of recent origin, though the settlement is the oldest in the county, Erastus S. Joslyn and his wife having come to what is now known as the Byrketts ranch in 1852. However, the growth of the community was slow, largely due to the absence of transportation facilities. About 1868, as near as can be learned, the few settlers there obtained a postoffice, J. R. Warner becoming the first postmaster. He lived two and a half miles east of town, or at what is now Bingen Landing, then called Warner's Landing. The postoffice was maintained there, according to the statement of A. H. Jewett, a pioneer of the year 1874, until 1880, when Jacob H. Hunsaker established the community's pioneer store and succeeded Douglass Suksdorf as postmaster. Hunsaker built his store upon the site now occupied by C. M. Wolfard's store in the town of White Salmon, and with it the present town had its beginning.

In 1891 G. A. Thomas opened a store on the Camas Prairie road, a quarter of a mile above Hunsaker's place. Thomas conducted his store until 1903, when it was consolidated with Wolfard's. A. S. Blowers succeeded Hunsaker in 1892, Rudolph Lauterbach succeeded Blowers two years later, then L. C. Morse became storekeeper and postmaster. Subsequently Wolfard & Bone bought out Morse, and finally the property and postmastership passed into the hands of C. M. Wolfard. Mr. Wolfard is still the town's postmaster. He also keeps a general store.

With the development of the district's strawberry industry, during the latter part of the nineties, came a rapid settlement, creating a strong demand for a town upon the Washington shore. So in the fall of 1901 A. H. Jewett purchased the old Cameron farm of Ward Brothers and platted the present town of White Salmon. The land was originally a portion of a railroad section, but was acquired by R. Hanson in the seventies. He later transferred the claim to Ronald D. Cameron. After platting the town, Mr. Jewett at once began the installation of a fine water system which is now nearly completed. He uses a Rife hydraulic pump capable of raising ten gallons a minute, two hundred and twenty feet high through a half mile of pipe. The water is pumped from a large spring, north

of the church, and distributed by a system of wooden and iron mains.

In the fall of 1902 Frank Broshong opened a blacksmith shop on the townsite; Crow & Gearhart built a drug store in September, 1903; A. J. Rath next established a variety store, and then the hotel and other business houses at present constituting the town were erected and opened for trade in rapid succession. The town's business houses are, therefore, all new and, be it said to the people's credit, substantial and well equipped. They may be listed as follows:

Two general stores, C. M. Wolfard and Bal-siger Brothers; hotel, Hyting Brothers; clothing, men's furnishings, J. A. Fanning; drugs, L. J. Wolfard; brickyard, A. H. Jewett, proprietor, capacity, eight thousand a day; meat market, C. S. Bancroft; dry goods, notions, Mrs. Jennie Green; jewelry store, E. H. Dreske; confection-ery, M. C. Fox; blacksmiths, Frank Broshong, James Hancock; real estate dealers, J. W. Eberhart, Harlan & Crow; contractors, (F. L.) Rose-grant & (O. W.) Eberhart. Dr. J. W. Gearhart is the town's physician; Dr. M. A. Jones, its dentist.

The White Salmon Enterprise, a neatly printed weekly, was established by Thomas Harlan, May 8, 1903, and in its existence of a little more than a year it has met with a gratifying success.

This summer J. W. Lauterbach is erecting in White Salmon a modern hotel, to be complete in all its appointments and to cost at least ten thousand dollars. The hotel cannot but lend a considerable impetus to the community's growth.

The attractive Jewett resort, situated on the heights half a mile east of town, is certainly worthy of mention. Here Mr. Jewett, pioneer and owner of the town site, has laid out grounds and gardens surrounding his home that surely rival any to be found on the Columbia, and when the natural forest on the farm is transformed into parks and his new building is erected, both of which improvements are contemplated, Jewett resort will be a much frequented place.

White Salmon landing was built eight years ago at a cost of two thousand dollars, subscribed in labor and money by the settlers on the Washington shore. In March, 1903, they gave the improvements to The Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Company, with the understanding that the corporation was to maintain them. This company, better known as the Regular company, operates four passenger steamers, the Bailey Gatzert, Regulator, Dalles City and Sadie B., and three other freight and passenger boats, the Hercules, Tahoma and the Met-lako, all of which call regularly at White Salmon, giving the town a daily service. The Charles R. Spencer also calls daily at White Salmon, besides which there is a ferry plying between there and Hood River. To The Dalles, the distance by

river is twenty-one and a half miles; to Portland, ninety-three. J. R. Gladden took charge of the White Salmon office for the Regular line last December. To him acknowledgments are due for much information and many courtesies.

As nearly as can be learned, the White Salmon school district was organized about 1876. Two schoolhouses were built, one near Salmon falls, the other on the present townsite. An old German named Levison was the pioneer school teacher, teaching first at the falls, then at the other building. The next school was held in a cabin on Jewett's place. The district was divided in 1880, and that year the White Salmon district proper built a new schoolhouse at a cost of five hundred dollars. This building is now being replaced by a four-room structure, having a stone basement and furnace. To erect it the district issued eighteen hundred dollars in bonds last spring. Professor C. L. Colburn and Miss Georgia Johnson constitute the staff of teachers; the school board is composed of S. C. Ziegler, S. W. Condon and J. P. Jensen.

White Salmon has one church, Bethel Congregational, the only Congregational church in the county. Bethel church was organized May 7, 1879, by Rev. George H. Atkinson, with Mrs. J. R. Warner, Mrs. Cynthia E. Warner, Mrs. Arabella Jewett, A. J. Thompson, John Purser, Mrs. Mary Purser, George Swan, Mrs. Mary Anne Swan and Mrs. Martha Purser, as its first members. The following September a site was chosen within the present town limits, and the commodious edifice still in use was erected. Dr. Atkinson dedicated the building October 26, 1879, in the presence of forty-six people. Rev. U. Lyman came to the church from Forest Grove in 1880, then Rev. E. P. Roberts supplied the pulpit for a short time, and the next fall Rev. U. S. Lyman, of Oberlin, Ohio, assumed the pastorate. Rev. F. H. Balch, who later became widely known as the author of "The Bridge of the Gods," occupied the pulpit of Bethel church during the years 1884 and 1885, at the same time serving Congregational churches at Lyle and Hood River. Bethel church was reorganized in March, 1901, since which time Revs. U. S. Drake and L. Cone Garrison, the present pastor, have been resident ministers. During the past year, under Mr. Garrison's leadership, the church has erected a fine parsonage costing eight hundred dollars.

LYLE.

There are few small towns more favorably located both from a natural and a business standpoint than the little village of Lyle at the terminus of the Columbia River & Northern railroad. Situated as it is, at the point where the Klickitat river adds its waters to the Columbia, it is the natural railroad outlet for the whole Klickitat valley. It is also the only port of any impor-

tance in the county, with the one exception of White Salmon, that has unobstructed navigation to Portland. With these points of advantage in its favor, Lyle will naturally develop in a very few years into a city of considerable importance.

At an early date James O. Lyle perceived that this location had advantages which would some day lead to its development into an important trade center, and in May, 1878, he purchased the site of the present town from J. M. Williamson. Two years later he laid off the town and named it Lyle. In 1878 a postoffice had been established at that place, known as Klickitat Landing, but after the town was platted, the postoffice also took the name of Lyle. James O. Lyle built a store on the new townsite, and Joseph Clark also started a store there and ran it about two years. The next store was started upon the hill about two miles northwest of town by Mrs. Hensen. The third store in the town proper was that of Collins Elkins, who built in 1897. He sold out recently. In 1898 John Kure erected the Riverside hotel; two years later another store was built by McInnis McLeod, and shortly afterward another hotel by John Daffron.

As soon as work on the Columbia River & Northern railroad was commenced in 1902, the town received a new impetus, and it has been steadily growing ever since. The chief drawback to its growth has been the fact that until recently it was impossible to buy a building site, as the town property was withheld from sale by the Balfours, who bought out Mr. Lyle in 1892. These gentlemen sold all the land lying between the river and the railroad to the Columbia River & Northern Railroad Company, a short time ago, however, for twenty-two thousand dollars, and this tract has been placed on the market at from two hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars a lot, so that the greatest obstacle to progress has been removed. The Balfours still own all the land along the north side of the tract.

Adjoining the town on the north is the large stock farm of Balfour & Magan, embracing about twelve hundred acres of land, much of which is valuable only as a cattle range. About ten acres are devoted to a prune and pear orchard, and the farm is provided with a drier where the prunes are prepared for shipment. On the place are also about sixty-five acres of alfalfa which yields well, notwithstanding the fact that the ground is not irrigated.

Owing to its location at the mouth of the Klickitat river, the town of Lyle has an abundance of water and unused power, the falls of the Klickitat being only three miles away. Here a large volume of water is forced through a narrow chasm, furnishing an abundance of unharassed power. It is probable that in past ages the water at this point fell sheer over the face of the rock for some distance, but as years went by

the rock was worn away until little more than a rapids remains. With a reasonable outlay this power, now allowed to go to waste, can be utilized either in operating the Columbia River & Northern railroad or for turning the wheels of industry in the town of Lyle, or both.

The canyon of the Klickitat is one of the grandest and most picturesque along the Columbia. On either side the grass-clad hills rise a thousand feet above the bed of the river, along which the railroad winds in graceful curves. At times the scene changes and a magnificent thicket of green scrub oaks crowns the hills with verdure, while below the rushing stream dashes madly down the canyon. This stream, notwithstanding the swift current, is the home of many fine fish, a fact which, combined with many other advantages of the region, may cause Lyle to become in the near future a popular summer resort.

The principal exports from the town of Lyle are grain, cattle, sheep, lumber, fruit, both green and dried, vegetables and dairy products. Since the building of the Columbia River & Northern railroad practically all goods brought into the Klickitat valley and all products taken out of it are shipped through Lyle.

An interesting fact about the town of Lyle is that F. H. Balch, the author of that famous story, based on Indian tradition, "The Bridge of the Gods," was born in the immediate vicinity of the town. Many of the people now living in that neighborhood knew him well during his youth and early manhood. They describe him as a man of slight frame and delicate constitution; altogether a very ordinary person, in whom they could detect very few indications of genius. They are inclined to believe that he is very much over-estimated and that the popularity he has received is for the most part due to the local color of the book. It is generally conceded, however, that he was well informed on the traditions and legends of the Indian. Those were his favorite theme in conversation, and he spent much time in reading and studying Indian customs and habits. As most of his life was spent along the Columbia river, he had an excellent opportunity to study the country of which he wrote. The island burial-place of the red men lies just beyond Lyle, and only a few miles further down the river is the site of the supposed natural bridge, which was the chief subject of Balch's romance. After his death, F. H. Balch was brought back to Lyle and his remains are buried in the old cemetery near the home of his youth.

Three years ago a school was organized in Lyle, but no building has as yet been erected. Plans are now under consideration, however, for the building of a schoolhouse, and there is also a movement on foot to organize and build a Methodist church, grounds for which the company

that owns the townsite has already donated. The only fraternity represented in the town is the Modern Woodmen of America, of which Estes Lodge No. 9,502 was established in April, 1901.

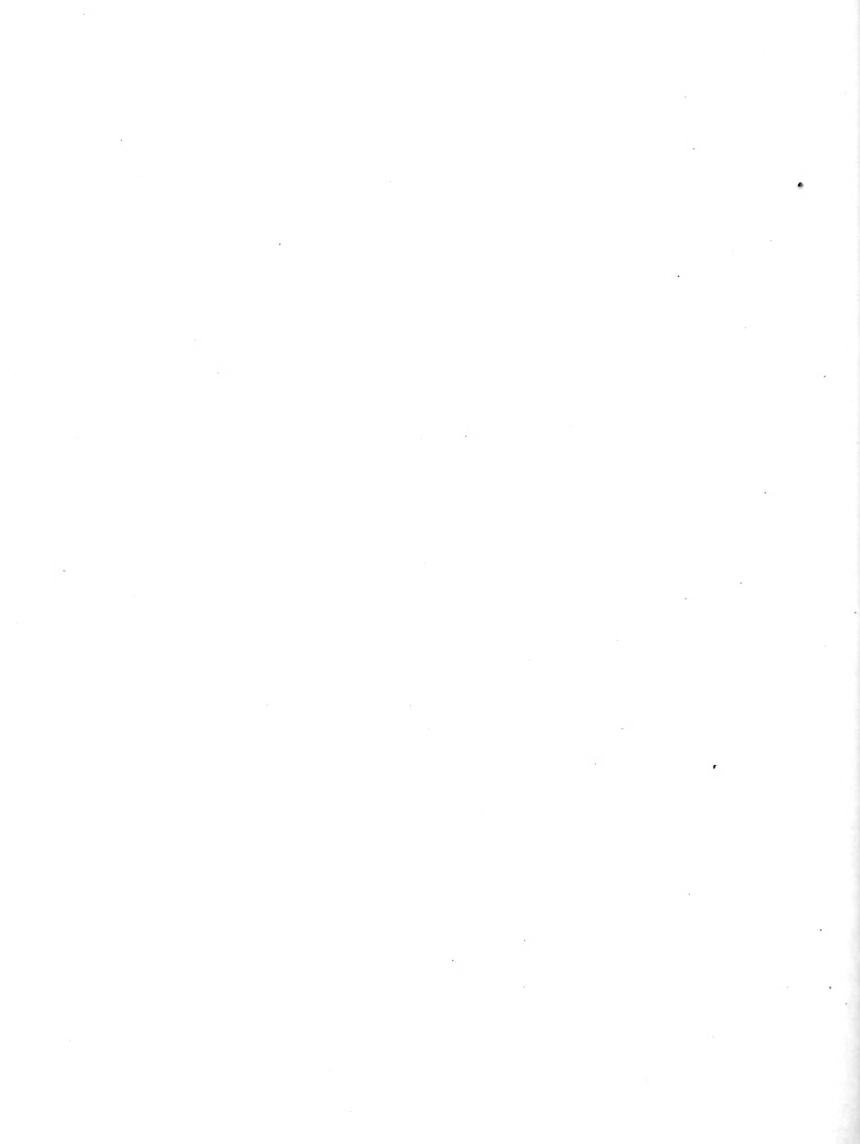
The following is a list of the business houses in Lyle: General merchandise, Collins Elkins and the Lyle Trading Company, McInnis McLeod, proprietor; hotel, the Lyle, John Daffron, proprietor; livery stable, John Daffron; blacksmith shop, Albert B. French.

There are few towns on the upper Columbia that have brighter prospects for future growth than this interesting little settlement at the mouth of the Klickitat, and if ever a railroad is built down the north bank of the river, so that Lyle will have direct communication by rail with the outside world, the development of the little

town on the banks of the Columbia will surely be great indeed.

POSTOFFICES.

The Postal Guide of 1903 gives the postoffices in Klickitat as follows: Bickleton, Bingen, Blockhouse, Centerville, Cleveland, Columbus, Expansion, Firwood, Fulda, Furman, Glenwood, Goldendale, Grand Dalles, Guler, Hartland, Huit, Husum, Jersey, Lucus, Lyle, Patterson, Pleasant, Snowden, Teller and White Salmon. At most of them are a general store and a blacksmith shop, around which has grown up a thickly settled community. Many of them have excellent sites and may some day develop into thriving towns.



PART III.

YAKIMA COUNTY

PART III.

HISTORY OF YAKIMA COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

CURRENT HISTORY—1860-1877.

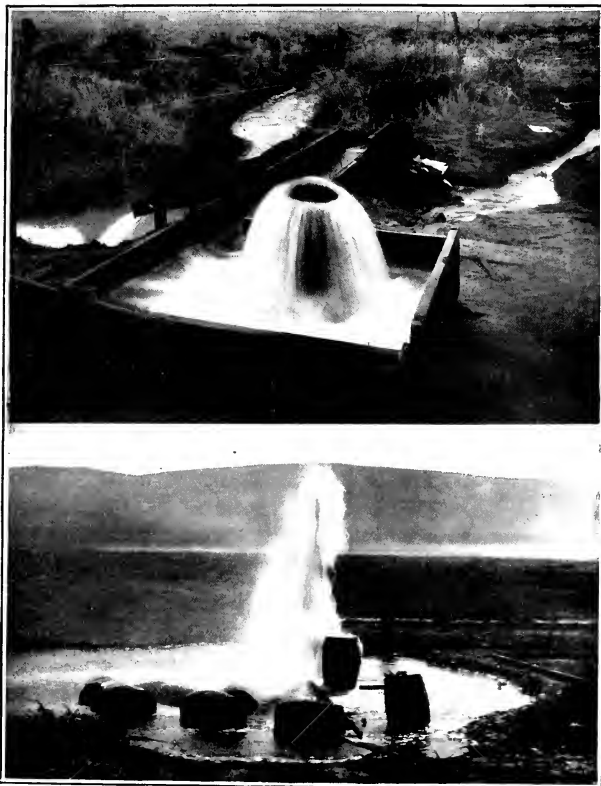
No attempt shall here be made to determine who first of the trappers and fur traders whose operations have been briefly outlined in previous pages visited the Yakima country. Neither is it practicable to detail the wanderings and vicissitudes of these nomadic traffickers within the limits of the territory forming the subject-matter of this volume, for at the time of their operations territorial, state or county lines had not been drawn, and there is a haziness about such meager accounts as have come down to us, which makes it difficult at times to determine with certainty just where a given event took place. So far as known no sectional history of the fur trade has ever been attempted, and it is doubtful whether any such could be successfully compiled. The historian of the fur trade, to produce a readable work, must do as did Washington Irving in describing the adventures of Bonneville, follow in his narrative the wanderings of his nomadic hero wheresoever they may lead him.

All sojournings by these nomadic merchants were of a temporary character, and though a small fort was built by the Hudson's Bay Company on the banks of the upper Columbia, the purpose of it and of every other establishment made by them was to drain the country of its wealth of peltry, not to develop its latent resources.

More noble in the motives which impelled them hither, though not more potent to effect anything like an industrial development of the country or any part of it, were the zealous Jesuit priests who first made their appearance among the aborigines of central Washington. In recent

years a contest was had affecting the title to four hundred and forty-seven acres of land in Yakima county adjoining the present Yakima Indian reservation, which tract was claimed by Catholics by virtue of their having a mission established upon it prior to the organization of Washington territory and the passage of the Organic Act containing a proviso that title to lands not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, occupied at that date (March 2, 1853) for mission purposes, should be confirmed to the religious society to which said missionary station belonged. The testimony in this contest showed that a mission was established in the spring of 1852 by Fathers Chironse and Herlomez. The Ahtanum mission, as it came to be called, was maintained until the outbreak of the war of 1855, the progress of which forced its abandonment. The mission house was burned in November of that year by the regulars under Major Rains and volunteers under Colonel Nesmith, the reason for this destruction of property, it is said, being that the Catholic missionaries were supposed to have sympathized with and aided the Indians. Father Pandozy is mentioned as one of the priests who was in the country at the time of the war.

There is one man now living within the limits of Yakima county who looked upon its crystal streams, sage brush hills and beautiful mountains as early as 1853. It is believed that to him belongs the honor of having passed through it at an earlier date than any other white man now living in the county. The gentleman who has this splendid distinction is the veteran pioneer of the west, David Longmire. During those Octo-



FLOWING WELLS NEAR NORTH YAKIMA.

ber days of so long ago, and now of necessity so misty in his memory, he passed up the Yakima valley and over the Cascade mountains by the Naches gap. He was then but nine years old. He found on the site of his present home a sub-chief of the Klickitats by the name of Owhi, from whom the party to which he belonged purchased a quantity of potatoes that had been grown on the land. Some of the details of his transcontinental trip were thus narrated by him to a reporter of the Seattle Times and later to the writer:

"In the month of March, 1853, my father and mother, in company with thirty other families, left Franklin county, Indiana, for Portland, Oregon, traveling across the country by ox teams. November 16th of that same year we reached Olympia.

"We followed the old Oregon trail down the Snake river, crossed the Blue mountains into the Umatilla country, then journeyed to the northward, passing over the waters of the Columbia at Wallula. Walla Walla had not at that time been thought of. At Wallula the Hudson's Bay Company had its fort, an old adobe building.

"An old Indian chief at the mouth of the Yakima river killed one of his best and fattest steers for us and sold the meat at fifteen cents a pound. Father was made weigh-master. Peo-peo-mox-mox, for such was the Indian's name, was a kind chief. He did not want us to cross the Cascades, and with other Indians tried to persuade us to go to the Colville reservation.

"But we did not let them dissuade us from executing our original plans. We crossed the Yakima at its mouth and came up on the east side, Indians following us all the way by thousands. There were thousands of them at that time in the Yakima country. Our wagons were great curiosities, for they were the first they had ever seen and the first to be brought up the Yakima valley and over the Cascade range.

"Not a white man lived in the valley at the time, save two Catholic priests, one at Tampico and the other on the ground taken by George Taylor in 1865 as a homestead. It is opposite the present George Hall ranch.

"In October we wended our way up toward the head of the Wenas creek, and in due time we began the ascent of the Naches river, the Indian name for which was Noch-cheese, meaning swift water. There were no wagon roads in either the Yakima or the Naches country, so we were pioneers in the matter of road-making. We had to ford the Naches something like forty times before we entered the mountains. The Indian trail was all right for single horses, but hauling wagons over it, even after the trees had been cut down to make it wider, was simply out of the question. We could not follow the trail at all, only in a general way. General George B. McClellan, who was located at Steilacoom in

that year, was sent over the trail to examine it relative to the feasibility of making it passable for wagons, but we had made the road before the government got around to it.

"In 1854 the government made an appropriation for the improvement of the road, but after the outbreak of the Indian war it fell into disuse and became so overgrown with brush and clogged with fallen logs that it had to be abandoned entirely.

"We reached the top of the mountain all right, taking our outfit with us, and then the question was how to get down the other side. We found it necessary to use ropes to lower the wagons. After ten days of the hardest toil, we managed to overcome the obstacles presented by the almost impenetrable forest and sharp declivities of the west side, and at length we reached Olympia in safety.

"The Indians of those days were not treated altogether right by the white men who came in to take their lands. I remember well the two Nisqually chiefs, Leschi and Quiemuth, coming from a treaty-making meeting with Governor Stevens. They stopped in front of our house on Yelm prairie. I remember when Leschi was hanged. After this affair, Quiemuth gave himself up. He came to our house and asked father to deliver him over to Governor Stevens so the white men would not kill him. Father and the Indian went to Governor Stevens' office in Olympia. Both men stayed at the governor's home that night, sleeping in the same room. Some time during the hours of darkness, my father was suddenly awakened by the sound of a gunshot in the room. The Indian had been shot in the arm by some person from the outside, and moving toward the door, he was shortly afterward stabbed through the heart by the same midnight assassin. This made the governor very angry, and also made Indian affairs more difficult to handle."

Of course, the great Yakima war of 1856-6 made it impossible for white men, other than those banded together in military companies, to remain in or even pass through the valley of the Yakima river, but it is quite probable that those who came as soldiers or volunteers retained recollections of the pastoral wealth of the country, and that many of them, or persons interested by their representations, were induced to visit central Washington and perchance make homes in it in later years. Indeed, it is certainly known that a discovery made by one of the soldiers of this war had a very considerable effect upon the subsequent history of Yakima county, namely, the discovery of placer gold by Captain Ingalls, the sequel to which will receive due notice presently.

In another way also the Indians, by their hostility, hastened the occupancy of the country by white men, the very thing they sought by force of arms to prevent. One of the results of the

war was the establishment of Fort Simcoe, which, though a military post, occasioned the presence of white men and furnished encouragement for the entrance of stock raisers into the country by offering them at once protection from predatory Indians and a trading point.

There can be no doubt but that the establishment of Fort Simcoe had much to do with rendering the home of the Yakimas, who were partially subdued in the war of 1855-6 and more completely overawed by the brilliant campaign of Colonel Wright in the Spokane country, a safe place for white men. At any rate, in the late fifties it began to be visited by cattle raisers from the outside country. George Nelson tells us that in 1859 William Murphy and Benjamin E. Snipes, partners, drove cattle from the Klickitat valley onto the Yakima range, as did also John B. Nelson and Fred Allen, with the latter's two sons, Bart and Jacob. They remained with their herds on the Yakima river during the winter of 1859-60, but did not effect a permanent settlement. Mr. Nelson names also John E. Murphy, James Murphy, William Henderson, ——— Preston, William Connell and John Jeffrey and his brother as among the Klickitat stockmen, who used the Yakima ranges at a very early date. During this period, the only whites, aside from these intrepid stockmen, who visited the country were the no less intrepid and even more mercurial packers engaged in transporting goods to the upper Columbia river.

It seems to be a conceded fact that the first permanent settler within the limits of the present Yakima country was F. Mortimer Thorp, who had likewise made journeys into it from Klickitat county and to whom its rich pastures and utter lack of civilization appealed with a peculiar potency. Mr. Thorp belonged to that old school of stockmen who considered solitude and primeval conditions essential to the success of their business. Utterly indifferent to the advantages of society and the luxuries which can be enjoyed only where a considerable number of people are united together in communities, he wished always to be so situated that his herds might multiply indefinitely and find an abundant pasture. His great desideratum was an unbounded country without farms and fences, where cattle might roam at will, nor ever, by any chance, involve their owner in bickerings and quarrels and litigation. Thus it came to pass that Mr. Thorp had sought earnestly the heart of the wilderness since 1844, when first he had set his face resolutely westward, making the long journey over plain and mountain to the land lavied by the Pacific's billows. This desire of solitude and isolation had more than once impelled him to pull up stakes and move on, for the country at the time was being appropriated and subjugated with considerable rapidity. In July, 1858, he settled near the site of the present Goldendale; indeed, a part

of the land on which that town is built served him as a calf pasture at this early period. Soon the progress of civilization drove him thence also, as it had driven him just before from Benton county, Oregon, and in his quest for more elbow room he turned naturally to the Yakima country. And so it happened that October, 1860, found him once more on the move. Ben Snelling, John Zumwalt and A. C. Myers accompanied, assisting with the two hundred and fifty head of fine Durham stock. Establishing himself in the now famous Moxee valley, Mr. Thorp spent there the winter of 1860-61, his family remaining at their home in Klickitat county. The season was mild, and those with the cattle were able to make trips between the two places as often as occasion might arise.

In February, 1861, this pioneer stockman brought his family, consisting of his wife, Margaret, and a number of children, of whom the oldest was only eighteen, to the new place of abode he had picked out for them. The accommodations prepared for their use and comfort were necessarily of the rudest kind, consisting mainly of a small cabin with a dirt roof; the furnishings few and of home manufacture. As culinary utensils had to be packed over a long rough trail, it may be assumed that only the most essential articles found their way into Mrs. Thorp's kitchen. Certainly this pioneer lady purchased at a cost of not a little inconvenience, privation and loneliness, the honor of having been the first white woman to make her home in the Yakima country. In company with the family came the now widely known Charles Splawn, who was engaged in packing to the mines during the winter of 1860.

In the fall of 1861 Mr. Thorp succeeded in getting through from his old home in Klickitat county a wagon, the first to enter the Yakima valley from that direction, and thereafter his worthy helpmate enjoyed the luxury of a cook stove. A supply of vegetables was obtained that fall from a garden of five or six acres planted in the spring.

"At that time," says Leonard L. Thorp, from whom our information concerning the first family to settle in the Yakima country was obtained, "the bottom lands were covered with a dense growth of rye grass twelve feet high in many places, while a luxuriant carpet of nutritious bunch grass made the sage brush hills a veritable paradise to cattle and horses. Within five minutes after turning loose the animals, they would be completely lost sight of in the tall grass and could be found only by trailing. Fortunately, the Indians were disposed to be friendly, and except by the occasional theft of an animal, never seriously troubled the early settlers. Indeed, they rendered us valuable service during the late fall of 1861, by bringing great quantities of salmon, which could be procured from them at

trifling cost. A string of beads, costing ten cents, would purchase a thirty-pound fish."

With the Thorp family when they came into the Moxee valley in February, 1861, besides Mr. Splawn, before mentioned, were Alfred Henson and family, George Bearfield and John Grubsher, en route to the Peshastin mines. As the discovery of this district was an important event of the early days and doubtless exerted some influence upon the history of central Washington, it is thought fitting that a brief account of it should here be given.

One Captain Ingalls, the discoverer of the Coos Bay mines, in Oregon, and a typical representative of the nomadic prospecting class which formed so important a part of the early population of the West, may perhaps be considered the original discoverer of the Peshastin district. During the Indian war of 1855-6 he served as a scout, and in company with other scouts from the ranks of the friendly Indians, reconnoitered the eastern slope of the Cascade range. While on the Wenatchee river, so the story is told, he and an Indian named Colawash found, in one of the tributary canyons, several gold nuggets and other substantial indications of the existence of placer deposits. They dare not tarry for close investigation, however, for should they be discovered by the hostiles, their lives would not be worth a copper cent. Ingalls was, therefore, compelled to abandon his find for the time being.

When at length the Indian troubles were at an end and the intrepid prospector might with safety attempt a further reconnoissance of the gold-bearing region, he again entered the country, but with all his experience in finding his way in the wilderness by landmarks, he was unable to rediscover the gold-bearing gravels or the creek whose bed and banks they formed. Eventually, in 1860, he went to the home of Colawash in the Klickitat valley, hoping to induce the red man to guide him to the spot. Vain were his efforts. Colawash could not be induced by the most tempting offer to make the journey, and all hope of help from this source had to be abandoned.

Nothing daunted, Ingalls associated himself with Levi and Andrew Jackson Knott, Robert Ladd and one or two others, with intent to make a more extended and thorough search for the lost placers. Their expedition was destined to be brought to an abrupt and melancholy termination. While the company was in camp in the upper country, Ingalls was accidentally shot and killed by A. J. Knott, so the rest of the party, left without a guide, were compelled to return with sad hearts to the settlements.

The next effort to discover the lost placer ground was made by Charles A. Splawn, then living near the site of Goldendale. In the spring of 1860 he had gone to try his fortunes in the Similkameen mines, having first talked with Colawash, with whom he was on friendly terms,

regarding the Ingalls discovery. Colawash refused to guide him or anybody else to the spot, but told Mr. Splawn that the name of the creek was Peshastin; also drew a rough map for his further information.

While returning from the Similkameen district in the fall of 1860, Mr. Splawn fell in with four other returning miners, whom he readily induced to join him in a search for the Peshastin prospect. The party proceeded forthwith to the mouth of the Wenatchee river, where an Indian guide was procured. As they proceeded up the Wenatchee, the Indian named the different tributary streams as he came to them. When the prospectors had reached a place between fifteen and twenty miles from the river's mouth, the guide pointed out a considerable creek flowing in from the south and stated that it was the Peshastin, of which they were in search.

Mr. Splawn, who is our authority for the story, states that he himself started up the stream while the rest of the party took a hill trail, the agreement being that all should meet at the summit of the divide. In the first narrow canyon after leaving the mouth of the creek, Mr. Splawn dug out a promising crevice and panned from its contents a dollar in gold. The bed-rock was slate.

With the evidence of his find safe in his pocket, Mr. Splawn eagerly pushed on to the appointed rendezvous, where he found his companions in waiting. They had accidentally fallen in with a young man named Russell, who joined their ranks. Russell was the messenger who had been entrusted to carry the news of Lincoln's election to the northern mines, and was on his return to the sound when he met Splawn's party. He became enthusiastic over the discovery, and having begged the gold from its rightful owner, proceeded with it to Seattle. Its exhibition there caused not a little excitement. The few newspapers then in the Northwest published exaggerated accounts of the discovery, and some of them indulged in useless prophesying as to the future extensive development of the region. Numerous parties at once outfitted and started for the new diggings, and Mr. Splawn estimated that seventy-five miners spent the winter on the Peshastin. But the gold fields, though they produced nuggets weighing as high as twelve dollars, were of small extent. They were soon overshadowed in public interest by the more important discoveries made in Idaho and British Columbia about this time, and eventually ceased entirely to be the center of excitement, though gold was found there for several years, and in later days quartz ledges have been uncovered in the district. The principal branch of Peshastin creek is known today as Ingalls creek, having been so named in honor of the man who first discovered, but did not live to open the mines.

As before stated, Mr. Henson and family were among those who went into the Peshastin

country in February, 1861. During the ensuing October they returned disgusted to the Moxee valley. Mr. Henson took a claim in that region, intending to plant there his vine and fig tree, but after a residence of two weeks, he decided that the danger to himself and family from Indians was too great and that prudence required him to give up the idea of establishing a home in the Yakima country just then.

The Thorps were, therefore, left the sole permanent settlers of the valley with none to bear them company except the savages and such travelers, packers and stockmen as might occasionally pass their way. Neither did they have a large force of employees to help beguile the lonely hours. The work of caring for the cattle was done entirely by Mr. Thorp, his sons and Charles A. Splawn, who had married the oldest girl.

But during the winter of 1861-2 the men at least had no time to think of their loneliness and isolation. That winter is known in local history as the severest ever experienced by white men in the Northwest, and the Yakima country was not more favored than were other parts. On the 10th of November, Mr. Thorp informs us, snow began falling, and it did not cease until it had attained a depth of eight inches. This settled down to four inches of hard, icy snow, upon which came successive falls, until by December 20th, the earth had a compact blanket two feet thick. Throughout the whole of the 22d and the succeeding night rain came down in torrents, settling the snow to a depth of eighteen inches. A hard frost on the night of the 23d converted this into a vast sheet of ice, the last of which did not disappear from the face of the country until after the middle of the following March. There was no thermometer in the valley at the time, but some idea of the cold may be obtained from the fact that the Yakima and Naches rivers very early froze to the bottom, swift mountain streams though they were. Their waters covered a large scope of lowlands, which, with the beds of the rivers, were supplied all winter with a thick, unyielding coat of mail. In the spring the ice marks were eight feet high on the trees in Moxee bottom, and when the center of the vast glacier began to move out, side walls of ice in some places more than twelve feet high were left.

Strange to say, the stock loss of the one family in the country was slight, notwithstanding this extreme cold. Their three hundred cattle and sixty horses were in prime condition when the cold weather set in, an important point in their favor, and those in charge of the animals made heroic efforts to secure forage for them. An unlimited range of nutritious bunch grass, cured while standing, after the manner of this peculiar plant of the desert, was concealed under the ice and snow. The only chance of saving the herds lay in breaking the crusts so that the cattle and

horses might reach this excellent fodder, and for forty successive days the Thorps wrought with great energy, despite the extreme cold, assisting the animals to dig down for sustenance. The legs and arms of the men were at times so badly cut and frozen as almost to incapacitate them for further work, but still they toiled on and their labors and sacrifices were rewarded, for only seven of the neat cattle perished, while the horse band remained entire. About the 15th of February a Chinook began blowing, and soon the snow on the south hillsides cleared away, making it possible for the animals to take care of themselves. During the summer of 1861 several out-buildings were erected for the shelter of stock and the next summer Mr. Thorp built a permanent home for his family at the lower spring in the Moxee valley, a two-story hewed-log structure, much superior to the pioneer cabin of round cottonwood logs. The original home was, however, allowed to stand for many years as a monument of the early days.

The year 1862 brought a few additions to the population of Yakima county, perhaps the first of whom was William Parker, a Columbia river packer who had passed through the valley in 1861. He took a homestead on the bottom that has ever since borne his name, but being not yet ready to give up the trail, he left the place in charge of another arrival of the year, Andrew C. Gervais, who had heard of the Thorp settlement and had come over from Walla Walla to visit it. Mr. Gervais says John Allen and John Jeffrey, the former of whom, like Parker, was married to an Indian wife, were partners in this homestead venture. Gervais harvested a small crop of vegetables and cereals for his employers, then left the place in charge of its proprietors and entered the service of Mr. Thorp, with whom he remained that winter. Albert Haines also came to the country in 1862, locating with his wife and little daughter in the Moxee, a mile and a half north of the Thorp place.

An event of the winter of 1862 deserving of at least a passing notice was the establishment of the first school in the valley, a private one. The home of this pioneer institution was the upper story of Mr. Thorp's house; the teacher was Luitia, wife of Albert Haines, a well educated young woman, equipped for her duties by a little former experience in teaching, and the pupils were the Thorp children, the only ones in the valley at the time save the little Haines girl. It is said that Mrs. Haines proved very efficient and accomplished not a little in her three-month term, despite the many difficulties she had to encounter in the way of dissimilar text-books, lack of equipment, etc.

No serious trouble with Indians was experienced by the earliest settlers, though occasionally the thievish red men would appropriate to their own use some animal belonging to the

whites. During the summer of 1862 a very fine horse disappeared from Mr. Thorp's band. The owner took up the trail of the animal, and after a long, hard chase, succeeded in overtaking him and the Indian who had appropriated him. The thief was captured, treated to a sound rib-roasting, and turned loose with the injunction to spread the news of his misfortunes among his brethren. Whether or not the miscreant obeyed Mr. Thorp's instructions and held himself up to his tribesmen as an example of the ills that are likely to befall the horse-thief, we are unable to state.

During the summer of 1863, Mr. Thorp and his family were given reason to believe that a serious difficulty with Indians was about to be experienced. One day the father and his son Leonard descried a band of Indians, mounted and in full war paint, approaching their home. Seized with a sudden alarm, they, with Charles Splawn, and Mr. Thorp's other sons, Willis and Bayless, hastily hid the women and children and prepared to make as stubborn a defense as possible, taking their stand behind a yard fence. The Indians rode up rapidly without sign of enmity or hatred. The white men saw when the advancing band came near enough that they were no other than Smohollah, the dreamer, and his following.

Just as the head of the column reached the fence, the older Thorp sprang over, revolver in hand, seized the chief's horse by the bridle and demanded the reason for such a warlike approach. The dreamer smiled affably, proffering his hand, and stated as the reason for his conduct that he had heard of a report current among the whites to the effect that he was about to overwhelm their settlements with a thousand warriors and had come to reassure them by exhibiting the smallness of his following. After a friendly talk, the chief rode away, bowing and smiling, but Mr. Thorp always believed that the ugly-looking revolver was really responsible for his apparent friendliness.

There being no newspapers or other printed or written records of general events during the earliest days, it is practically impossible to write with certainty regarding the pioneer settlers and the dates of their settlements. The average memory is hardly equal to the task of accurately retaining such minutiae of forty years ago as initials, the correct orthography of proper names, dates of personal incidents, etc., and a work treating of events which occurred prior to the advent of the printing press must needs be more or less inaccurate and deficient in detail. For these reasons it may be impossible to enumerate all those who settled in the county before 1865 or during that year, but a list would include, besides those already mentioned, William Ish, John Hailey and a man named King, who had formed themselves into a copartnership to cut wild hay

from the Columbia plains near the mouth of the Yakima and ship it down the former river. Mr. Hailey later entered into the stage business and became very widely known throughout the Northwest. He was one of the organizers of the celebrated Northwest Stage Company, whose operations extended from Washington to Utah. Then there was J. T. Hicklin, to whom, on January 13, 1863, the legislature granted the right to operate a ferry across the Yakima at a location somewhere between the mouth of the Wenas river and a point three miles below the debouchement of the Naches, the tolls fixed by the act being: For a wagon drawn by two animals, \$2; hack or sulkey, one horse, \$1.50; man and horse, 75 cents; animal packed, 50 cents; footman, 25 cents; horses, mules or cattle, loose, 25 cents each; sheep, goats or hogs, 8 cents. There were also in the valley Gilbert Pell, appointed sheriff by the act organizing the county; and William Wright, appointed county auditor; and Elisha McDaniel, who settled on a place near the Jock Morgan home; and J. B. Nelson, who later served as probate judge of the county; and Augustan Cleman, who settled first on the south fork of the Cowiche, but moved a year later to the Wenas, becoming the first permanent settler there; and McAllister and George Taylor, the pioneers of the Selah valley; and Walter Lindsey, with his sons, except William, who was in the Civil war, daughters and daughter-in-law, and Dr. L. H. Goodwin, with his brothers Thomas and Benton, his sons, George W., Christopher Columbus and Flavius, and his stepdaughter; also John Rozelle, wife and three sons, and his son-in-law, William Harrington, and wife. The Rozelles and Harringtons soon moved to and settled in the Kittitas valley, then a part of Yakima county, where they suffered much the first winter from want and cold until brought back to the Yakima valley in February by the benevolent F. M. Thorp, who sent Andrew Gervais to their rescue. Here, also, was J. W. Copeland, who settled on the Ahtanum; Nathan Olney, Perry and Jacob Cleman, and, no doubt, others. According to John Mattoon, who entered the employ of the government in March, 1864, as an attache of the Indian agency at Fort Simcoe, the persons living in the vicinity of the fort besides himself, or as many of them as he can recall, were: Indian Agent Bancroft, Rev. James H. Wilbur, school superintendent and Methodist missionary; James McGue, blacksmith; Foster, wagon-maker; Praspex, gunsmith; Hall, carpenter; Wright, harness-maker; Carman, miller; Thompson, superintendent of farming; Dr. Miller, physician, and Sumner Barker, post trader.

The entire population of what are now Yakima and Kittitas counties probably did not exceed two hundred in 1865. Almost all except the agency people were in the cattle business. This seems like a small number indeed to bear the burdens

of county organization, nevertheless in that year they were intrusted with the responsibilities and granted the benefits of a local government. Indeed, as early as 1863, the territorial legislature had showed its willingness to bestow upon the people of central Washington as large a degree of autonomy as possible by creating the county of Ferguson. The extent of this political subdivision of the territory was thus described by section one of the act: "All that portion of Washington territory lying north of the summit of the Simcoe range of mountains, bounded on the west by the summit of the Cascade range, and the counties of Walla Walla and Spokane on the east, and the Wenatchee river on the north." Section two enacted that James H. Wilbur, Alfred Hall and — Place be appointed county commissioners; W. Shaugh, justice of the peace, and — Thorp, sheriff. The act was passed January 23, 1863. But the few families then in the district took no interest in the new county; the appointees were so little elated over the honors bestowed upon them that they never performed their respective duties, probably never qualified, and, in brief, the county gained no existence except on the statute book. The creating act was repealed January 18, 1865.

This step was, however, taken by the legislature only for the purpose of clearing the way for other and more appropriate legislation. January 21, 1865, another act was passed directly affecting the section with which this work is concerned. Its text in full is as follows:

AN ACT

Establishing and Organizing the County of Yakima.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington:

Section 1. That the territory heretofore embraced in the county of Ferguson, lying and being south of a line running due west from a point two miles above the lower steamboat landing at Priest's rapids, on the Columbia river, to the summit of the Cascade mountains, be, and the same is hereby, constituted and organized into a separate county, to be known as and called Yakima county.

Section 2. That said territory shall compose a county for civil and military purposes, and be subject to all the laws relating to counties, and be entitled to elect the same officers as other counties are entitled to elect.

Section 3. That, until the next general election, William Parker, J. H. Wilbur and Charles Splawn be and are hereby appointed county commissioners; that William Wright be and is hereby appointed county auditor; that — Thorp be and is hereby appointed county treasurer, and Gilbert Pell be and is hereby appointed sheriff, who shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, qualify in the manner as is now required by law for county officers.

Section 4. The county seat of said county of Yakima is temporarily located at the house of William Wright.

Section 5. That the said county of Yakima is attached for judicial purposes and for the election of members of the legislative assembly, to the county of Stevens.

Section 6. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 21, 1865.

In 1866 the county seat was removed to the home of F. Mortimer Thorp. For three years,

or until that worthy pioneer moved away, it found lodgment in his house; then, it is thought, the officers met for a short time at Charles P. Cooke's, but about 1870, Yakima City, a small village at the mouth of the Ahtanum, became the seat of local government. The courthouse stood on a block of ground donated by the Parker Brothers, near their store. We are informed by Andrew C. Gervais that it was a story and a half box structure, and that the lower floor was used for a jail and sheriff's office, while the upper floor served as a court room and recorder's office. The records were moved to another building in 1880.

Throughout all the later sixties the country continued to settle up slowly, and gradually to take on the characteristics of a civilized community. According to records in the local land office, the first surveys in Yakima valley were made by Charles A. White. The third standard parallel, running between Yakima City and North Yakima, Leonard Thorp tells us, was the basis of this survey and the first township surveyed was township thirteen north, range eighteen east. The survey was extended in later years as the development and settlement of the county demanded.

An incident of the early times which aroused considerable interest then and later was the exhibition at Fort Simcoe, by an old Indian named Zokeseye, of some silver-bearing rock. This was about 1862 or 1863. Zokeseye gave the quartz to the agency secretary, whose name was Walker, and about a week or ten days later Walker took it with him to The Dalles, Oregon, where he showed it, while intoxicated, to a California assayer, Blachley by name. Fully appreciating its richness, the Californian at once assayed the rock and found it to be nearly two-thirds silver. He questioned Walker regarding the place where it was discovered, and was sent to F. M. Thorp as the one who could most likely find the ledge on account of his friendliness with the Indians. Thorp joined him in a prospecting tour, taking along some Indian guides, of whom, unfortunately, Zokeseye could not be one, as the old red man had died shortly after giving Walker the rock.

The party prospected for more than a month, going up the Tietan to the summit of the Cascades, thence northwest to the headwaters of Bumping river, exploring numerous streams, but finding nothing.

After returning from this trip, Blachley went back to California, but the next summer he was again in the Yakima country, ready for another search. With Thorp and Indian guides and part of the time Charles Splawn, he explored the Wenatchee country, the upper Yakima and towards Mount Baker, going wherever the Indians reported the existence of the precious metals. The search was bootless.

For several years afterward F. M. Thorp and

Charles Splawn gave a portion of each summer to prospecting. Numerous other parties and individuals sought earnestly for the Zokeseye lode during the sixties and seventies, and the story has been revived frequently in more recent times, but, despite every effort, the ledge from which the old Indian took his rich specimen is still a lost one.

About the fall of 1864 a discovery of placer gold was made on what is known as Ringold bar on the west side of the Columbia river, twenty miles north of Goldendale, by a party of which a surveyor named Hall was one. Quite a large number of men flocked to the diggings, which were worked with water from the Columbia river. L. L. Thorp spent three months there and received as recompense for his labors only a twenty-dollar clean up, but White & Black, four claims below him, took out twenty-five hundred dollars in less than six weeks, while a French company did even better. The bar yielded some thirty thousand or forty thousand dollars in all to white miners, and an unknown sum to the Chinamen who washed its gravels intermittently for several years afterward.

Persons who were here at the time speak of the year 1867 as a particularly mild and prosperous one, though its closing month brought some disaster to lowland settlers. A snowfall of six or eight inches was followed by three days of rain, causing all the streams and rivers to rise to high water mark. The Naches was especially high and the old Nelson farm, situated on a low flat close to the river, was greatly damaged. A rapid erosion followed the flood, threatening to undermine even the house and farm buildings. The family were compelled to leave their house at midnight, but though their place was greatly damaged, the house still stood when the waters subsided. The farm of James Allen, near by, was also seriously injured, and other lowland settlers suffered, though in a less degree. Next season the Nelsons moved to a spot a little higher up the Naches, where they located the homesteads now known by their names.

Although the earliest settlers were practically all engaged in the stock business, the great industry of the country, yet some experiments had been made in agriculture from the first; small ones, however, owing to the erroneous impression which prevailed as to the capabilities of the sage brush lands, and confined to the areas of sub-irrigation, near the streams. But the facts being as they were subsequently discovered to be, such experiments could tend in only one direction, namely, toward the ushering out of cattle raising on an extensive scale, and the ushering in of the era of irrigation, farming, horticulture and the like. The first attempts at fruit raising were ridiculed by stockmen in general, who scouted the idea of planting trees in the desert. They lived to see their error, though the initial experiments

were calculated to confirm them partially in their preconceived ideas.

It is unnecessary to attempt to determine who first set out fruit trees within the limits of the county. No doubt many of the settlers planted a few in the late sixties and early seventies. Alfred Henson is said to have planted an orchard on river bottom lands in 1866 which did not begin to bear until nine years old. N. T. Goodwin states that in 1868 he set out an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees on his homestead on the west side of the Yakima near the Moxee bridge. Being, like other pioneers, of the opinion that the sage brush land was worthless, he chose for his orchard a location on the bottom next to the river. The result was that the trees were washed away by high water. George Hinkle stated to the editor of the Herald that he planted an orchard about 1868, and that his experiments seemed a failure at first, the tender limbs of the trees being destroyed by frost during the winter season, but that the trees eventually got a start and bore bountifully. Mr. Goodwin states that in 1870 a man named Vaughn made a successful attempt at fruit tree culture, and it is known that during that year the late Judge John Wilson Beck set out fifty apple and the same number of peach trees on his homestead above Yakima City. These and other like experiments in time demonstrated the adaptability of the country to fruit raising.

The culture of some kinds of vegetables was contemporaneous with the coming of the earliest settlers; indeed, had been tried in a small way by Indians before the cattlemen came in to spy out the land. Small quantities of cereals were also raised; always, however, on the bottoms near the streams. Perhaps one of the first, if not the first, to demonstrate that the sage brush land farther back contained elements of fertility was the N. T. Goodwin heretofore mentioned. He preempted land near the Moxee bridge in the spring of 1866. A year later he cleared the sage brush from a five-acre tract, and seeded it with wheat, obtained from the Walla Walla country. That fall he harvested a crop, averaging forty bushels to the acre. The result of this success and the practical demonstration it gave of the fertility of sage brush land was the starting of an irrigation enterprise, by a species of farmers' cooperative company. The promoters were Messrs. Goodwin, Stollop, Vaughn, Maybury and Simmons. Work was begun by these men during the spring of 1868, the intake of their canal being located about a mile above the mouth of the Naches river. The ditch was a small one. It had to be constructed under difficulties by men who were not blessed with an abundance of capital, and its progress was slow. By the early seventies, however, it was turned to good account by farmers near its head, though it was not completed to Mr. Goodwin's place until several years after-

ward. In later times it was greatly enlarged and improved, becoming what is now known as the Union canal. Judge John Wilson Beck stated to a Herald reporter some time before his death that he constructed an irrigation ditch in 1872, "before Charles Schanno built his ditch," taking the water out of the Yakima half a mile above the Moxee bridge, and conveying it in a rudely constructed aqueduct to his homestead above Yakima City.

Simultaneous with or shortly after the construction of these simple and primitive irrigation canals, a number of others were put in, all small, each being used only by one or a few farmers. The era of extensive irrigation did not dawn until some years later.

The interview with Judge Beck just referred to gives us a glimpse of conditions as they were when he came to the country in 1869. Among other things, he said:

"After the close of the war I got the western fever, like a great many other people of the East. On June 1, 1865, our band of two hundred pioneers met at Fort Kearney, Nebraska, according to agreement and started across the plains by ox teams. We followed the old Oregon trail and experienced the usual hardships of such a long journey by land. We had no trouble with the Indians, for they were well under subjection by that time. We landed in Walla Walla September 18, 1865. That was a small place then with perhaps five hundred population.

"I remained there four years, and in the spring of 1869 left for the Yakima valley. This was a memorable journey, and when I look back I marvel at the development that has taken place in a few short years. We crossed the Columbia at Umatilla and followed up its west bank to the Yakima, and thence to the present site of Prosser, where we crossed the Yakima. The first family we met was at the Henry Cock place, ten or fifteen miles above Prosser. Then came Ben Snipes' ranch at Snipes mountain. Our next stop was Sam. Chapel's place near the present site of Zillah. He lived one-half mile northeast of this city (North Yakima). George Taylor and Alfred Henson lived in the Selah valley. A man named Mauldin lived near the Naches bridge; a bachelor named Bell lived on the John Cleman place in the Wenas; Alfred Miller and A. Cleman, the father of John Cleman, also lived on the Wenas.

"On the Ahtanum there were Andrew Gervais, James Allen, H. M. Benton, 'Judge' Olney, Joseph Bowser, Joseph Robbins and a man named Honsacker. Father Santosh was the priest at the time at the mission on the upper Ahtanum. As far as I can remember these were the families living in the valley when I came here, and for a short time afterward. [Judge Beck overlooked a considerable settlement in the Moxee valley.] While I enjoyed the isolation, we had to

put up with a great many hardships and privations.

* * * * *

"The only store in the county when I came was kept by O. D. and Sumner Barker, under the firm name of Barker Brothers. Their place of business was at Fort Simcoe, where we went to buy our necessities of life and other things. Store goods of all kinds were high then. The freight from The Dalles over the mountains was two dollars a hundred pounds. Sugar sold at twenty cents; muslin, twenty cents; oil was five dollars a can or one dollar a gallon; coffee, fifty cents; nails, ten cents; but meat was cheap because this was the chief product of the valley at the time. We got our lumber and grist at Fort Simcoe."

The gentleman who is responsible for the foregoing quoted statements received his title of judge from his having served as justice of the peace for twenty years continuously. He was the first to hold that office in the county, having been appointed in 1870. The Indians who took part in the massacre of Lorenzo Perkins and wife had their preliminary hearing before him, and Kipe, Salusakin, Tommy Hop-Towne, Tewowney, Wyantatic and Moosetonic were by him bound over to appear before the superior court for trial. It is stated that in all the years of his service as justice, and very many cases were tried before him, he rendered just one decision that was reversed by a higher tribunal.

Mr. Beck's statement that there was only one store in the county in 1869 seems to be a little inaccurate. Wallace Wiley, who settled on the Ahtanum in early days, states that Joseph Bowser kept at his home, two miles east of the mission, a miniature trading post. The store room was a small addition to the cabin in which Mr. Bowser resided, and it could only be entered by the residence part. When a customer appeared, the worthy merchant would retire to the store and attend to the wants of his patron (who was compelled to remain without), exhibiting the goods and receiving the price through a small window, the only aperture by which direct communication with the outside could be had from the store. The Indians soon dubbed this window the "pot-latch hole," and by that expressive sobriquet it became widely known among both races. It is stated, too, that a kind of general store was kept by a squaw man named French in Parker bottom. Mr. French was afterward killed in Klickitat county by a vicious horse.

During the early seventies, the process of settling and subjugating the country, already begun in the preceding decade, was carried on quietly and slowly. August 13, 1870, the pioneer settlers were given the first substantial intimation that their isolation from the rest of the world and the inconvenience of getting their products

to trade centers and their supplies back might some day be things of the past. On that date the Northern Pacific Railroad Company filed its map of preliminary location in the United States general land office. The map showed that the railroad, if built according to the then existing plans, would traverse Yakima and Kittitas valleys, and to those of astuteness and prevision the future of the region began to reveal itself. Every step made by the Northern Pacific company in promotion of its great scheme to span the continent by a mighty highway of steel gave an impetus to the general progress of Washington territory, a progress in which every part of that commonwealth must necessarily have its share. There can be no doubt that the prospect of the transcontinental railway hastened on the work of settlement in Yakima county, though its influence was not specially marked at first. Time was required to demonstrate the value of the soil, the effect of irrigation and the practicability of agriculture; and when all of these were known, time was required to project and construct the great canal systems, without which farming, fruit raising or horticulture on a considerable scale was an impossibility.

Then, too, in accordance with the laws of agricultural development which have obtained among all peoples, the wealth of pasturage the country afforded must show signs of coming exhaustion before sufficient incentive could exist for seeking the treasures it might hold as a reward for the husbandman's toil.

But as already stated, there were premonitory signs of the larger and fuller development for central Washington very soon after the country was invaded by whites, and these signs did not disappear as time went on. Thus, in 1872, Sebastian Lauber and Charles and Joseph Schano began their efforts to get water upon their land at Yakima City. The first ditch was a small one, taking its water out of Wide Hollow creek. It did not prove satisfactory, as a sufficient water supply was available only while the snow lay on the foothills, so its proprietors decided to construct a large ditch, conveying water from the Naches river. Operations were begun in 1873. The surveys followed the path of least resistance, utilizing natural draws as much as possible. When completed, the ditch was eighteen feet wide on the bottom and carried a body of water eighteen inches deep under normal conditions, with a fall of a quarter of an inch to the rod. Its length exceeded eight miles. Plows and scrapers were used in its construction, and at times as many as fifteen or twenty men were employed in its deepest cuts. Water did not reach the old town of Yakima until 1875, the reason being that the bed of the canal was very porous, necessitating a great deal of puddling. This was the first ditch of large size and public utility to be constructed in the country. While

the ditch later known as the Union canal was sooner started, it was of slower growth and did not develop into an important factor in the agricultural progress of the county until some time afterwards. Of course, the number of small, private ditches constructed for the use of one or a few farmers increased with the passage of time.

Those who were residents of the Yakima country at the time will remember that a very noticeable earthquake occurred in the fall of 1872. No newspapers of that date are available and the memories of the old pioneers do not seem adequate to the task of fixing the day of the month upon which the seismic disturbance was experienced, but perhaps we are justified in supposing that the earthquake was the same as that noticed in many parts of the Inland Empire. If it was, it occurred on the evening of December 14th. The old north Idaho newspapers mention such a phenomenon at that time, as did the Baker City, Union and Walla Walla publications. Speaking of the shock in Yakima county, Wallace Wiley stated that the house on the Ahtanum in which his family lived was rocked with such violence as to scare the inmates. A Congregational minister, he said, was staying at his home with two children, and when the earth began its strange motions he lost his head and ran out, taking one of the children with him, but temporarily forgetting the other. At the mouth of Nasty creek, a small branch of the upper Ahtanum, Frank A. Splawn was then operating a small sash sawmill (said to be the first erected in the county). He was living alone in a little box house that he had built for temporary use. When the earthquake came his first thought was that mischievous boys were playing pranks on him, and wishing to give the practical jokers a scare, he rushed out, half-naked, gun in hand. The shock is described as consisting of two disturbances, the first being of considerable force and lasting several seconds, the second milder and of shorter duration. It did no damage. The time of its occurrence here is stated as late in the evening, and the eastern Oregon newspapers fixed the hour of the disturbance in those parts as 10:21 p. m.

It is claimed that the summer of 1874 was rendered memorable by a remarkable series of earthquakes in central Washington, some of them of unusual severity. Indeed, it has been asserted that as many as sixty-four distinct shocks were counted. The Yakima Herald of March 4, 1892, states that not since Washington was known to white men had so great an earthquake been experienced within its confines. "The indications of its force," continues the publication referred to, "are still seen in great crevices, huge stone monuments of queer shapes and broken trails. A great mountain at Chief Wapato John's ranch, near the mouth of the Chelan river, was rocked into the Columbia, damming that huge stream, flooding the chief's ranch, carrying away

his house, and forcing him to fly for his life. It was a number of days before the waters washed away a portion of the rocks and receded to anywhere near their original level. Chief John was so thoroughly scared that he never returned to his ranch." It is thought by some that the flooding of Wapato John's ranch was an incident of the earthquake of 1872.

Leonard Thorp tells us that in 1874 a slide took place on the west side of Yakima river a few miles above the mouth of the Satus, opposite Snipes mountain. A slice of rock a quarter of a mile wide and of still greater length broke away from its fastening, forming an interesting monument to the force of the internal convulsions in that region. In other parts of Yakima county great cracks were made in solid rocks, and considerable excitement, sometimes feelings of apprehension and terror, were aroused, but no damage was done.

It is worthy of notice at this point that by legislative enactment approved November 14, 1873, the boundaries of Yakima county, as defined in the creating act heretofore quoted, were changed somewhat, the new boundary on the south and a part of that on the east being thus described: "Commencing at the northwest corner of township number six north of range number twelve east; thence east along the north boundary of township number six north, until said line intersects the Columbia river, thence north up the mid-channel of said river to the mouth of the Yakima river."

In 1875 the interests of Yakima and other counties of central Washington received due attention from the territorial legislature, as appears from the fact that a memorial to congress was that year passed asking for an appropriation from the national treasury of fifty thousand dollars for the construction of a wagon road to connect King and Yakima counties, said road to lead through the Snoqualmie pass. The memorial also petitioned that E. P. Boyles, George Taylor, F. R. Geddis, Jeremiah W. Borst and Rufus Sterns be constituted a board of commissioners to disburse said appropriation. Its initial paragraph reads:

"Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that the Cascade range of mountains divides the territory into western and eastern Washington; that eastern Washington Territory is almost exclusively a grazing and agricultural country; that in the western country the lumbering and mining industries largely predominate; and that the western is largely dependent upon Oregon and the eastern portion for its supply of beef and breadstuffs; that even in the present undeveloped condition of the western, \$200,000 in gold is taken annually from the Puget Sound district to the eastern portion for beef cattle, which sum is

expended by the cattle raiser of the eastern section without this territory to the great detriment of the western and the whole territory; that the wheat, breadstuffs and dairy products of eastern Washington have to seek a market without this territory to the great detriment of both sections; that Puget sound is the safest and most accessible harbor known and affords facilities for commerce superior to any other body of water in the world; that a connection of the material interests of the eastern and western sections of the territory would insure a rapid increase of population and wealth; that direct mail facilities by said pass are of great necessity; that a semi-weekly mail and stage line could run on such road with very little interruption from snow, and accommodate the traveling public many times when they could not be accommodated by way of the Columbia river on account of ice. The unity and ultimate prosperity of both sections of the territory require that every means be fostered to protect and promote the material interests of both sections."

For some reason the national government did not see fit to make the appropriation petitioned for or any appropriation, and the much desired aid to communication with Puget sound was not secured at this time.

The same legislature memorialized the postmaster-general of the United States relative to the establishment of a mail route from Seattle to Wallula. As giving an idea of conditions obtaining during the period, its language is here reproduced:

To the Honorable Postmaster-General of the United States.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, would respectfully represent that there are over 2,000 inhabitants in the valley of the Yakima river in Yakima county in this Territory, and the number is very rapidly increasing in consequence of recently discovered gold mines in said valley, as well as the rich and extensive agricultural and grazing lands in that section; that a large portion of the people of said valley are entirely without mail service, and that what service there is in said valley is by very circuitous routes, namely, to Wallula via Umatilla on the Columbia river, over the foothills of the Blue mountains, and to Puget sound via the Columbia river. Also that there is no postoffice at the mouth of the Yakima river, where one is very much needed to accommodate a large settlement at that point. Therefore,

Your memorialists pray that a mail route may be established from Seattle, in King county, via the Snoqualmie pass to Ellensburg, thence to Yakima City, thence to Smith Barnum's at the mouth of the Yakima river, and thence to Wallula on the Columbia river; that a postoffice be established at Smith Barnum's, at the mouth of the Yakima river, and that Smith Barnum be appointed postmaster of said postoffice. Also that a semi-weekly mail service be immediately established on such route.

Passed the House of Representatives October 12, 1875.

ELWOOD EVANS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Passed the Council October 12, 1875.

B. F. SHAW,
President of the Council.

Thus it will be seen that the early settlers, though their major industry was such as thrives

in isolated communities, were somewhat restive under the inconveniences and privations of their lonely life, and occasionally attempted to tear down the barriers which separated them so completely from the rest of mankind. The social instincts were strong within them. They possessed as broad a public spirit as did the residents of any other portion of the territory, and were willing to co-operate with others in an effort to build up a harmonious commonwealth, whose people should be drawn together by the ties of mutual interdependence and trade relationships. Furthermore, the pioneer stockmen were alert to secure from time to time new and more convenient markets for the products of their vast herds. During the first decade of the industry their beef found sale in the mines of British Columbia, Idaho and Montana. The annual drives would start from Yakima in the spring and would last for several months, in the course of which the value of each animal would increase from forty dollars at Yakima to from seventy-five to one hundred at the mines, but the danger of loss en route was great, not a few cattle perishing in attempts to cross the swift streams or being appropriated by the predacious savages and cattle rustlers. In 1869 the attention of central Washington stockmen was attracted toward the sound country as likely to furnish a promising market. About that time Joseph Borst, of Booth, Foss & Borst, butchers, of Seattle, came to the country

by way of the Snoqualmie pass, purchased a number of steers and drove them over the Cascades. Having found these animals larger, fatter and better than those produced on the west side, they continued to seek a supply of beef in the Yakima valley. Other sound buyers followed their example, and a trade grew up between the two sections of the state which has continued to increase in importance, though changing in character with the change of conditions.

Notwithstanding the development of new markets, the cattle industry outgrew the requirements of the country, and the result was a decided slump in prices. For a number of years fine beef animals could be purchased for eighteen and twenty dollars per head, but about the middle seventies, eastern men began stocking the Wyoming ranges, thereby increasing the demand for, and enhancing the value of, neat cattle. However, the impetus thus given to the industry was nullified completely by the severe winter of 1880-81; the business was further curtailed by the introduction of sheep and consequent injury to the range, as also by the development of other antagonistic industries, and in the later eighties it began its long decline. While cattle are still an important factor in the wealth production of Yakima county, the industry is very unlike that of the earlier days, when countless thousands roamed freely over the hills, and the cowboy was a power in the land.

CHAPTER II.

THE PERKINS MURDER AND MOSES DEMONSTRATION.

The years 1877 and 1878 were characterized by not a little Indian difficulty throughout the whole Northwest. During the former twelve months the non-treaty Nez Percés and other disaffected Indians took the warpath under the leadership of Chief Joseph, and during the latter the Piutes and Bannocks started, with Chiefs Buffalo Horn and Egan at their head, on a marauding expedition. The war of 1877 had its seat at too great a distance from the central Washington country to seriously affect this section, though an Indian war always causes uneasiness and excitement among the tribes anywhere within hundreds of miles of the scene of hostilities. There were several leaders among the Columbia river Indians known to be dis-

affected. Naturally, then, some apprehension was felt by the settlers and agency people and a close watch was maintained upon the movements of the Indians, lest some hot-heads among them should start on a career of murder and pillage. But the war of 1877 was fought to a conclusion without bringing any disaster to this part of the country.

Much more direct and important was the influence of the war of 1878. The actual fighting in this conflict was likewise without the territory with which our history purposes to deal, but that the plans of the belligerent red men contemplated a campaign of slaughter in the Yakima valley there could be no doubt. During the continuance of hostilities, the people were on the

verge of a volcano that might break forth in furious, destructive eruption at any moment. A brief outline of the hostile expedition which occasioned so much apprehension in Yakima and Kittitas counties is necessary to a correct understanding of conditions at this period.

The causes of the Bannock and Piute outbreak of 1878 are not definitely known. Gilbert, in his "Historical Sketches," says: "Buffalo Horn was a celebrated warrior who had the year before aided the government against Chief Joseph and his hostile band of Nez Percés. His reward for such service was not in keeping with his estimate of its value and importance. He saw Chief Joseph honored and made the recipient of presents and flattering attentions, while the great Buffalo Horn was practically ignored. His philosophical mind at once led him to the conclusion that more favors could be wrung from the government by hostility than by fighting its battles."

Colonel William Parsons, of Pendleton, who has given the subject considerable study, thinks this surmise very wide of the truth. "From time immemorial," says he, "the Bannocks have been hereditary enemies of the Oregon and Idaho Indians, including the Cayuses, Umatillas, Walla Wallas and Nez Percés, and more than once they crossed the Blue mountains and inflicted bitter injuries upon the Cayuses and their allies. Therefore, when Chief Joseph and his band of non-treaty Nez Percés took up arms in 1877, and began their famous retreat through the Lolo pass and the Yellowstone park to the British possessions, the Bannocks furnished nearly a hundred warriors to harass the fleeing Nez Percés. They saw the whole of that remarkable campaign; they saw Joseph, with less than four hundred warriors and encumbered with one thousand women and children, carry on a running fight for fourteen hundred miles, eluding Howard again and again, recapturing his camp at Big Hole Basin from General Gibbon and pursuing the latter so fiercely that nothing but his reserve artillery saved him from annihilation, and finally surrendering with the honors of war to General Miles at Bear Paw mountain, near the British line. He saw Joseph captured, but not dishonored, and became jealous of the Nez Percé chieftain's military fame; he also realized, when it was too late, that he had made a serious mistake in joining his forces to those of the whites in the pursuit and capture of the brave Nez Percés, and that in gratifying a tribal grudge, he had dealt a deadly blow at the Indian race; he saw the whites crowding into Montana and Idaho, his people ordered within the confines of the Fort Hall reservation, and it finally dawned upon his benighted mind that the same chains which had been fastened to the ankles of Joseph were already forged for his and were about to be riveted upon them. Buffalo Horn

was something of a statesman but no general. He came to the conclusion that if he could unite all the Indians west of the Missouri into a confederacy, the whites could be wiped out. Therefore he visited the various bands of the Utes, Shoshones, Umatillas, Cayuses and Walla Wallas and sent runners to the Columbias, Spokanes, Chief Moses' band and other northern Indians, requesting them to unite with him in a final effort to drive the whites out of the Inland Empire."

There can be no doubt that Buffalo Horn's acts of hostility were inspired by jealousy and ambition. His schemes were comprehensive, well conceived, seemingly feasible, and could he have combined Joseph's ability to execute with his own ability to plan, the result would have been serious indeed for the whites. But no Joseph arose to lead on the Indian hordes, and the scheme failed.

Buffalo Horn's overtures to the other bands of Indians being received with favor, he set out from Fort Hall on his marauding and pillaging expedition early in June, 1878. The Bannocks and a number of Shoshones were joined by large bands of Piutes under the command of their war chief, Egan. The confederated force numbered perhaps five hundred warriors and about fifteen hundred women and children. Their plan was to move west and north from Pocatello, past Boise, until a junction was formed with the Umatillas, Cayuses, Walla Wallas and Columbias, on the Umatilla reservation; then, devastating the country, to move north, uniting with the Spokanes and other Indians in northern Washington, there to make a stand, but if hard pressed to retire across the British line.

Going around Boise, where there was a considerable military force, and keeping in the lava beds, timber and thinly settled portions of the country, they encountered during the first part of their march but little opposition. But they could not desist from murdering the few whites or Chinamen whom they met, and the result was that alarm was taken and opposing forces were put into the field before the execution of their plans could be well begun. They received at Silver creek, Idaho, a severe check from Colonels Robbins and Bernard, the former of whom had a fierce hand-to-hand encounter with Egan, which resulted in some very bad wounds for the red man.

Upon Egan, however, wounded though he was and incompetent at best, soon devolved the command of the united forces, for Buffalo Horn was killed in a skirmish before reaching the Blue mountains. The consternation in eastern Oregon, on the approach of the hostiles, can hardly be imagined. "In wagons, on horseback and on foot, the settlers hastened to the nearest towns for protection. Pendleton, Umatilla, Wallula, Milton and Walla Walla were crowded

with refugees. Homes were abandoned so hastily that neither provisions nor extra clothing were provided. All settlements within reach of the warning voice were deserted in a day. Cattle and sheep men in the mountains were in a precarious situation, and many were killed before they could reach places of safety. Major Cornoyer, the Indian agent, gathered in all the Indians possible, including the Columbia river and Warm Spring Indians, amounting to about two thousand, the loyalty of many of whom was seriously doubted. But while most of the settlers escaped to towns, it must not be forgotten that the towns themselves were scarcely able to make any defense. Pendleton had not more than one hundred and fifty inhabitants. Heppner, Wallula, Weston and Milton were mere hamlets. They were widely separated—too far for mutual support—and fifteen hundred savage warriors were supposed to be about to fall upon them. Pendleton was to receive the first assault."

Had Egan marched upon Pendleton without delay during the early days of July, he could have captured the town almost without an effort. But instead of striking a decisive blow before the troops from Walla Walla and the volunteers from Weston, Milton and other points could concentrate, he frittered away the time in killing a few sheep herders and skirmishing with Captain Wilson's handful of thirty men. "So small was the force of the whites at Pendleton," says Parsons, "and so badly was it provided with arms and competent officers, to say nothing of its utter demoralization through rumors and reports of the overwhelming strength of the Indians, that men who were present affirm that if one hundred Indians had made a sharp attack on the 4th, 5th or 6th of July, the town would have fallen. If Egan's whole force of five hundred warriors had made the assault the valley of the Umatilla from the Blue mountains to the Columbia would have been swept clear of the whites. The Umatilla reservation Indians would have been forced to unite with the hostiles; the Columbias and the Washington Indians would have followed their example and Buffalo Horn's confederacy would have been consummated, to the enormous damage of white interests throughout the whole Inland Empire."

But Egan hesitated until the forces of Howard and Throckmorton had formed a junction to oppose their progress. The Umatilla reservation Indians were confirmed in their loyalty, even converted into allies of the whites, and some of their number decoyed Egan into a trap and killed him. The triumphal advance of the Indian hordes was rapidly changed into a disorderly retreat. Eventually, in Harney county, Oregon, they were captured by the United States forces, who placed them under guard on the Yakima reservation.

Had the Indians achieved the success which

might easily have been theirs had they been led by able chieftains, the conditions in the Yakima country would have been indeed appalling. Many of the Indians in this locality were undoubtedly hostile in feeling. Their unfriendliness had been noticed early in the spring of 1878. They were quarrelsome and sulky; camp fires and signal lights blazed at night upon the hill tops, and small bands rode rapidly through the valleys without the usual friendly demonstrations or visits. In May the Deatons and Nelsons learned that the Piutes had despatched runners to the Yakimas and had made arrangements in accordance with which the latter were to sweep down the valley, form a junction with the other hostiles at the Columbia and proceed northward with them on a career of devastation and slaughter.

George Nelson tells us that one day in the early summer while the men were at work on his father's farm on the Naches, Yallup, a well-known young Indian, came along and suggested to the proprietor of the place that he need make no preparations for cutting his wheat. "Why?" asked the man addressed, in astonishment. "Because the Indians will attend to that for you." This reply so incensed Judge Nelson that he ordered the immediate arrest of the brazen-faced redskin. Procuring his gun, he made demonstrations as if about to hang and shoot Yallup, but eventually released the thoroughly frightened Indian, protesting, however, that he was guilty of dereliction to duty in so doing.

The details of the plan the Indians were endeavoring to execute were revealed to General Howard by a friendly squaw named Sarah Winnemucca. The information received from this woman enabled the troops to checkmate the hostiles and bring them to submission much more rapidly and effectually than could have been done otherwise. It was understood by the citizens of the Yakima valley that according to Indian plans, Moses was to occupy a position between the Wenatchee and Kittitas valleys; Smohollah was to station himself on the upper Naches and all were to await the crossing of the Columbia by the Fort Hall Indians. When signal fires should announce that the Piutes and their allies were safely over the big river, a general slaughter was to commence. Moses was to clean out the Kittitas valley, cross the Umptanum mountains and sweep the Wenas; Smohollah was to murder the settlers in the Naches and Cowiche valleys; the Piutes were to raid the lower Yakima country and Parker bottom, and all were to unite for a grand carnival of slaughter at Yakima City and the Ahtanum valley. Fortunately, the Piutes and Bannocks never got across the Columbia in force; the dreadful signal fires were never lighted and the hands of the lecherous, blood-thirsty savages were stayed.

But the settlers of central Washington could not foresee that the Indian campaign would miscarry as it did, and their condition of mind in the summer of 1878 was one of extreme anxiety, sometimes of terror. War, especially war with Indians, is a game always played in the dark, and in the dark strange terrors possess the imaginative which can never exist in the garish day. Uncertainty as to the position of the Indians, uncertainty as to the state of mind of those in their own midst, wild rumors flying everywhere and losing nothing in their flight, the knowledge of their lack of arms and ammunition, authorized leaders and concert of action, and the sickening certainty of their fate if they should be overcome by the savages—all these made the hearts and minds of the settlers a perfect maelstrom of anxiety. There was no supineness among them, however. They had been habituated by long practice to make the best of the situation, and they did so in this instance.

Though not a little alarm had existed among the people from the outbreak of the war, its terrors were not brought home to them directly until the Fourth of July. Then came a runner, carrying the dreadful intelligence that the Indians had at last arrived. Other runners started out in other directions with the message, and soon the whole country was in the throes of a wild excitement. Nearly all in the lower Yakima valley flocked to Yakima City, taking refuge in the Centennial and Schanno halls there. Later a sod fort was built on the J. B. Dickerson meadow about a mile southeast of the spot now occupied by Woodcock Academy. The walls were of mud, piled up to a height of eight feet, and were three feet thick on the average. A trench was dug around the fortification on the outside, the plan being that supplies and other property and all non-combatants should find protection within this structure, while the men should defend it from the shelter of the intrenchments. Tunnels were dug at intervals to provide communication between the trench and interior of the fort, and wells were sunk at convenient places, that the refugees might be able to withstand a long siege. A report that a number of hostiles had crossed the Columbia sent most of the farmers for many miles around from their harvesting to the protection of this fortification. For more than a week they remained in the fort or its vicinity, but their scouting parties failed to find any hostile bands, and in time they ventured back to their deserted crops. A few Indians had indeed succeeded in crossing the Columbia, despite the vigilance of the two armed boats which were patrolling it, but, as the scouts learned, they had gone toward White Bluffs.

After the return of these settlers to their homes, a petition was sent to the governor for arms and ammunition, and the chief executive responded with three hundred stand of Reming-

ton needle-guns and a supply of cartridges. These were shipped by river to The Dalles, where they were secured by a party of thirty volunteers, among them William Wylie. The rifles were brought over the old military road to Yakima City, and there distributed among the citizens. These arms have never been collected, and it is presumed that they are still in the homes of the old residents of Yakima and Kittitas counties.

When the Indian scare of the Fourth of July reached the people of the Selah and Wenas valleys, they built a fortification on the homestead of John Cleman. It consisted of a dirt breastwork two or three feet high surrounding Mr. Cleman's cabin and of a trench outside the wall. Settlers from the upper Naches, the Selah and the Wenas valleys congregated here to the number of eighty, a quarter of whom were able-bodied men, fairly well armed and equipped for military operations. Among the families gathered here were those of Leonard Thorp, George S. Taylor, Alfred Miller, Thomas Taylor, Thomas Kelly, Doc. McLaughlin, Robert Kandle, David Longmire, Richard and Hiram Perkins, brothers of the Lorenzo D. Perkins who later perished at the hands of Indians; Anson and William White, Clifford Cleman, John Cleman, Charles Longmire, John Brice, Allen Rice, Elijah Denton, — Kincaid and a clergyman named Capps. There were also two bachelors, James Henson and Thomas Pierce.

At this time it was believed by the settlers that they were entrapped and must prepare to fight their way through the ranks of the hostiles. Rumor had it that Chief Colawash, with his Klickitats, was encamped in the Naches pass; that Smohollah, with his band of Columbia Rivers, was guarding the Snoqualmie pass, while the advancing Bannocks and the Okanogans would prevent egress toward the eastward or southward. The situation, if as believed, would have been indeed serious.

Upon the return of a party from Cottonwood gulch bringing the information that no Indians were to be seen in that direction, Leonard Thorp proposed an expedition to the Naches pass to ascertain the truth concerning its reported blockade. To many of the settlers it seemed like unwarranted temerity to thus ride into a camp of hostiles, but there were those among them who shrank not from the dangerous undertaking. The personnel of the company, as finally made up, was Leonard Thorp, David Longmire, Thomas Pierce and James Henson. They set out at daylight, all well mounted and armed, with a professedly friendly Indian as scout. Ascending the Wenas to the old sawmill, they followed the trail thence over the high divide between that stream and the Naches to a position just above the mouth of Nile creek. The party determined to make a reconnaissance of this

locality, and proceeded to the banks of the Nile. At its junction with the Naches they found many tracks of Indian women and children. They noticed also that their Indian scout displayed signs of uneasiness. Finally he tried to separate himself from the whites, giving as an excuse that he wished to look for lost horses, but his companions would not permit his departure. Mr. Longmire took upon himself the duty of keeping an eye on the Indian, of whose good faith doubts were beginning to be seriously entertained.

In time the party came upon a company of old squaws; also caught a glimpse of a young buck in war regalia riding through the brush at full speed. The attention of the men was attracted by the beating of a tom-tom drum lower down the Naches, and proceeding in the direction whence the sound came, they soon discovered several tepees and tents across the river. There was now no retreat. Their presence was known to the savages, and to escape them by flight, if they chose to pursue, was an impossibility. Anyhow, the party had come for information, and was determined to get it if possible, at whatever personal risk, so they crossed the river and boldly rode into the midst of the camp. Mr. Thorp walked up to the largest tent, the one whence the tom-tom noise was issuing, and boldly entered it, gun in hand. Inquiring of old Sharlow, the first Indian he encountered, what the Indians were doing on the Naches, he received no reply except a grunt. Other questions elicited like responses, the ancient redskin being in too ill a humor to bear catechising graciously. Meanwhile the other savages continued to pound the logs, which they were using as drums, leading the whites to believe that a war dance was in progress.

At last Sharlow demanded what the white men were doing in the Indian camp and why they had guns. He was told that a few days previously four government horses had been stolen from the reservation either by whites or Indians; that the party was in search of the property and that the guns were for use in case the thieves, when found, resisted arrest. Sharlow, apparently mollified by this explanation, assured the white men that there were no stolen horses in the camp, and continued to talk while they reconnoitered the situation, making cautious inquiries betimes as to whether the red men were disposed to be friendly or hostile. Sharlow protested that not only he but all the Indians there encamped were most cordial in their feelings of amity toward the "Bostons."

The object of the scouting party's mission accomplished, and expressions of mutual goodwill interchanged, the whites withdrew from the Indian camp, glad to get away unscathed, yet having seen no cause of alarm. A long, hard ride brought them back to the fort by dark.

Their report so far restored the confidence of the people that many returned to their homes next day, though the majority were still apprehensive of danger. These moved seven miles farther up the creek and built a rude plank fortification, known as Fort Union, on the Allen Rice place. It was, however, never much used, as the settlers, their fears quieted by the fact that no depredations of Indians were reported, soon resumed their usual vocations.

But it does not follow from the fact that the main body of the settlers escaped so well that their apprehensions were wholly unfounded and that the local Indians were unanimous in their sentiments toward the whites. Indeed, the valleys of central Washington were by no means safe places for small parties during the troublous summer of 1878. The Indians led by Moses and the old dreamer, Smohollah, were undoubtedly hostile in feeling, and some of them, excited by reports of the war which were constantly reaching them from the scene of action, were ready to commit depredations should opportunity offer. Opportunity did offer before the summer was over, and Lorenzo D. Perkins and his wife lost their lives as a result.

Mr. Perkins was a successful stock raiser about thirty-five years old at the time of his sad fate. He had come to the country with his brothers and settled on the Wenas several years before, and had been married the year previous. His wife, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bunting, was much younger than he. Early in the summer Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, in company with Harry Burbanks, his son, Walter, his nephew, Albert Burbanks, and John M. Edwards, had made a trip into the Spokane country in quest of range. Before the first of July they were back to White Bluffs, on the Columbia river, where the married couple separated from their companions, going to their cabin ten miles below. The rest of the company came on to Yakima City. A few days later, when startling reports of invading hostiles reached the people of the valley, the elder Burbanks sent Walter and his cousin, Albert, over to the Columbia river slope to gather up his horses, lest they fall into the hands of Indians. The young men proceeded on their way without adventure until they reached Big Willows, now known as the hog ranch. There, however, they encountered eight Indians, who attacked them fiercely, forcing them to retreat hastily. Before they could get out of range, Walter's coat and vest were punctured by a bullet. For more than four miles the Indians followed him closely, firing occasionally, but without success. At length he escaped through the superior speed and endurance of his horse. His companion escaped, not only the rifles of the attacking party but a stern chase, by leaping his horse over a precipice, and remaining off the road for a distance. He at length rejoined his cousin

and both returned to Yakima City, where the relation of their experience caused not a little excitement. Walter Burbanks returned at once to the scene with William Splawn, Edward Lindsey, John M. Edwards and two or three others to reconnoiter and bring in whatever stock they could find. They discovered the desired band of horses, but no Indians.

About this time the inquiry was made of a number of stockmen who visited Yakima City from the White Bluffs country concerning the Perkins couple. The men stated that Perkins and his wife had left for Yakima City several days before, and one of their number, a man named King, said he had ferried them across the Columbia at White Bluffs July 9th. Agent Wilbur sought to calm the fears of relatives by reporting to them the statement of Indians that the missing people were safe at Wallula, but the Indian reports were not considered worthy of full confidence, and, no word coming from trustworthy sources, John McAllister, uncle of Mrs. Perkins, and Adam Duncan made a trip to White Bluffs to investigate. They found no traces. Another trip was made by the same persons for the same purpose, and this time, at Rattlesnake springs, a piece of quilt and a broken dish, which were subsequently identified by friends as the property of the missing couple, were unearthed. Rev. J. H. Wilbur, agent in charge of the Yakima reservation, was now appealed to for Indian scouts, and he sent three, Stick Joe, Joe Ennius and a California Indian known as Dick. These, with six white men, namely, John M. Edwards, Andrew J. Chambers, John Splawn, J. H. Conrad, Adam Duncan and John McAllister, proceeded direct to Rattlesnake springs, thirty-eight miles east of Yakima City, where they engaged in a diligent search. Clues to the missing were soon discovered, and in due time the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were found by Stick Joe in the bottom of a shallow ravine a mile below the upper springs. A heavy flood had passed down this draw at some time, creating a washout several yards in width. The rushing waters had been separated at one point in their career into two streams, which, reuniting lower down, had formed a miniature island. On one side of this island the body of Perkins was interred, and on the other that of his wife, both being covered with rocks and cobble stones. The remains of the unfortunate lady gave strong evidence that her spirit had not yet deserted its prison house of clay when she was laid to rest, for one knee protruded through the rocks as if raised in spite of the heavy burden upon it, while one arm was thrust outward and above her head. It was impossible to examine the corpses with much minuteness, as decomposition was in an advanced stage, but it was observed that the clothing of the man had been pierced by many bullets.

Such parts of the story of the unfortunate

affair as could not be learned by observation were disclosed later by the confession and state's evidence of Moosetonic, one of the Indian miscreants responsible for the awful deed. Unfortunately, the court records of the trial were destroyed by fire, and no printed reports of the celebrated case are at hand, if any exist, but the facts disclosed by the testimony as nearly as can be recalled by those who followed the case closely at the time are as follows:

The Indians who perpetrated the foul crime numbered seven in all. Wyantatic, their leader, together with Salusakin, Tewowney, Moosetonic, Tommy Hop-Towne and Chuck Chuck, belonged on the Yakima reservation; the seventh, named Kipe, lived on the Columbia, near The Dalles. They had joined the hostile Bannock and Piute hordes south of the Columbia, had been among the number who attempted to effect a crossing at Long Island, but had been prevented from so doing by the forces under Howard and Ferry; had later separated themselves from their *confreres* and crossed to the north side of the river, despite the vigilance of the armed boats, and were on their way northward to join Moses when they met Perkins and his wife. Both the doomed pair and the murderers camped that fatal day at Rattlesnake springs. Disappointed that they had been foiled in their military plans and burning with hatred toward the superior race, the Indians resolved to get what revenge they could by attacking the two non-combatants in their power. First, however, they desired to learn whether or not they were armed, so two of their number, of whom the leader was one, came up to the Perkins camp and requested food. Mr. Perkins gave them nearly all he had, saying the necessity of the Indians was greater than that of himself and wife, and that anyway the distance to Yakima City, where plenty could be obtained, was not great.

This evidence of good-will toward them and solicitude for their comfort would surely have touched a tender spot in the hearts of the savages, had there been any there to touch, but with a malevolence and hate which nothing but blood could appease, the dastardly Wyantatic threw aside his mask of friendship and drew his gun. Tommy Hop-Towne did likewise. Mrs. Perkins began pleading for mercy, while her husband addressed himself to the task of saddling up. Prayers and tears were as unavailing as charity had been. Mr. Perkins received a shot which crippled him, but managed, nevertheless, to get his wife and himself on the horses. Then began the race for life. A second shot took effect on the body of Mr. Perkins, inflicting a mortal wound, and, of course, putting escape for him out of the question. Time had not been given to saddle the horse on which Mrs. Perkins was mounted, but she was an excellent rider and could guide her animal accurately by the tethering



CHIEF MOSES.



rope. Escape by the road was cut off by Moose-
tonic, so she was forced to take to the sage
brush. She rode a horse abundantly capable of
distancing the fleetest of the Indian ponies, and
might have got away safely were it not for an
accident. Though a deep, wide draw lay in front
of her, she shrank not from the dangerous leap.
The horse, however, instead of gathering his
forces for the jump, hesitated, thereby losing the
momentum necessary to carry him safely over.
As a result, he fell short of the opposite bank,
threw his rider and crippled her. The Indians
came up, forced her back to her expiring hus-
band, and, notwithstanding her pleadings and the
offer of all that she and her husband possessed
as a ransom for their lives, put an end to the
earthly career of both. There is some doubt as
to how Mrs. Perkins came to her death. Her
mother, Mrs. Cheney, formerly Mrs. Bunting,
claims that she was shot, but some of those who
found the bodies think she was stunned in some
way and buried even before the light of her life
had gone out.

During the summer and fall every effort was
made to find the murderers, but the most definite
information that could be obtained was that they
had joined Chief Moses, who was himself giving
trouble to the authorities by refusing to go with
his followers upon the Yakima reservation. Both
he and Smohollah, the dreamer, were thought to
have been implicated, directly or indirectly, in
the Perkins affair. At this time John M. Edwards
and an Indian boy named Jim Nelson were
engaged in herding and looking after William
Splawn's cattle on the east side of the Columbia.
One day an Indian known as Warnateer came to
Mr. Edwards and told him the murderers so much
desired by the citizens were at White Bluffs,
engaged in a great gambling game. "If you will
go with me," said he, "I will point out the guilty
ones by moving around the circle and extending
my foot towards each of them in succession."
Edwards decided to accompany Warnateer, despite
the risk involved, so he and his dusky companion
crossed the river together and walked boldly
into the midst of the gamblers. Warnateer kept
his word, and Edwards noted carefully the fea-
tures of the seven men indicated, who, being in
blissful ignorance of the significance of the visit
their band had received, continued in play all
night long.

Mr. Edwards returned to the eastern side of
the Columbia, crossing at the Indian camp and
going some distance in the direction in which
his Indian boy, Jim, was. This he did to disarm
suspicion, for his real intention was to proceed
alone to Yakima City and arouse the people
there to a pursuit of the murderers. He accord-
ingly made a detour back to the river, hunted up
a rickety canoe, recrossed to the west side at great
risk, for his craft was badly disabled, secured a
mount and rode rapidly up the valley. Arriving

at Yakima City, he communicated to William
Splawn the information he had gained. The call
for a party of volunteers to go out and bring in
the Indian murderers went forth at once, but
for some reason it did not meet with a hearty
response. Finally, Splawn, Edwards and a man
named Denny started for White Bluffs, intending
to make the arrest themselves if opportunity
offered, otherwise to turn their attention to their
cattle on the range. Upon arriving at the Indian
camping place, they found their birds had flown,
but the adventure of Mr. Edwards and such
information as had been gained by the subse-
quent expedition were communicated to the
officers at the agency.

About December 1st, Agent Wilbur sent an
invitation to Chief Moses, requesting that worthy
to meet him in Yakima City for the purpose of
holding a friendly council. Moses accepted, and
appeared at the appointed time. An anxious
crowd, large enough to thoroughly pack old Cen-
tennial hall, congregated to hear what the
dreaded chieftain might have to say. Father
Wilbur opened the council with an address in
which he dwelt upon the wrong committed when
one man takes the life of another. Coming to
the Perkins murder, he said Moses was chief over
the tribe whose members committed the deed, and
could, if he would, assist in the capture. When
called upon for a speech, Moses stepped forward.
He was attired "in a long coat, Prince Albert
style, black trousers, buckskin leggings, wore a
white handkerchief about his neck and a wide-
brimmed Spanish hat." For two or three hours
he talked, dwelling considerably upon his own
greatness, denying complicity in the murders and
finally agreeing to assist in capturing the mur-
derers.

It was arranged that Moses should proceed to
a point ten miles above the head of Priest rapids,
on the Columbia river, that later the whites should
rejoin him there in sufficient force and that both
should proceed together to the camp of the Indi-
ans wanted by the civil authorities.

Accordingly, thirty determined white men
and as many Yakima Indian police, the latter
under the leadership of Captain Ennius, organ-
ized and set out upon this unpleasant and dan-
gerous mission. The party was in the nature
of a posse, as Deputy Sheriff John Splawn car-
ried warrants for the arrest of the Indian sus-
pects. Contrary to the original design, the
combined white and Indian force proceeded
direct to Priest rapids, doing so on the advice
of Ennius, who was fearful lest Moses might be
meditating treachery. At Priest rapids, the
whites held a military election, which resulted
in the choice of William Splawn as captain, and
George Taylor as lieutenant. What caused
Ennius to be so suspicious is unknown, but he
was unremitting in his warnings to Captain
Splawn to guard against treachery, and the

latter was inclined to pay good heed to his advice, believing that an Indian was best qualified to understand an Indian.

The party had been on the east side of the Columbia about an hour when Ennius started on a reconnoissance toward the supposed position of Chief Moses. Presently the scout reappeared in an excited frame of mind, and advised Captain Splawn to prepare for action forthwith, as he had seen Moses approaching rapidly with a hundred warriors. Immediately the order was given to take a position behind some driftwood near the shore, but the men, not being trained to execute movements with military precision, fumbled around some, and when Moses appeared a short distance from camp were in anything but readiness for a charge. Seeing that time must be gained at all hazards, Captain Splawn mounted his horse rapidly and rode forward to meet the oncoming chieftain.

According to the reports of eye-witnesses, the scene presented by Moses and his warriors was one of entrancing picturesqueness. As the hundred dusky riders swept rapidly across the plains in full martial array with Chief Moses and Inmeseka Bill in the lead, the whites failed not to notice the perfect order of their wild, swift movements or their gay array of savage war toggery. Though the air was crisp and frosty, they were clad in the garb that nature gave them, with no additions thereto save moccasins for the feet and small breech-clouts for their loins. Some also wore feathered hoods, some nothing but plumage stuck in their heavy black hair, while most had smeared their heads fantastically with a peculiar blue clay. All were in full war paint and fully armed.

No awful war whoop rent the air as they approached. Silently, except for the measured hoof-beats, they bore down upon the solitary white man a few hundred feet from his command. He sat quietly awaiting them. Soon he found himself in an awkward position between the two Indian leaders, but putting on a bold front, he, revolver in hand, hailed the chief in an authoritative tone, demanding the reason for his approach in such a hostile manner. Moses replied that he did so "just for fun;" that he always approached Howard in that way. Captain Splawn reminded the chieftain that he had promised to send ten guides with the whites to ferret out the Perkins murderers and asked if he thought it in keeping with the spirit of that agreement to meet the whites with a hundred warriors prepared for battle at a moment's notice. "We have come for the murderers," said he, "and do not desire war with the Columbia river tribes, but if you wish to fight, all you have to do is to open the attack."

Moses turned in his saddle and uttered a word in his native tongue. Instantly the warriors executed a well-ordered movement which placed them two columns deep in a line directly facing

the whites. At the same time a score of Indian weapons went to the shoulders of their owners. The whites and reservation police, who had by this time formed in some kind of order, also leveled their guns.

Thus the flower of the Columbia river warriors stood facing the handful of pioneers. The Indian gleam of hatred and defiance was answered by the unflinching, calm gaze of a band of men picked for their acknowledged courage and iron resolution. The situation was indeed a critical one. A single spasmodic movement of any one of the many fingers which that moment touched the triggers of as many rifles, and a battery of suppressed race hatred would have gone off in one tremendous, death-dealing explosion. But the self-control of both white and Indian was equal to the strain to which it was subjected, and the key to the situation was left in possession of the two leaders.

Once again Captain Splawn spoke. "Moses," said he, "if you want to fight, cut loose. For you and me there can be but one result—death. We'll die. If you don't want to fight, pull your men off." Truly, the famed chieftain of the Columbia had the gauntlet at his feet, while at his back was a force sufficient to justify his picking it up had he felt so disposed. Instead, however, he gave a word of command which placed his warriors in marching order, then without formal leave-taking, advanced with his sub-chief to a position in front of the column and rode away to the eastward.

After the departure of Moses, Splawn ordered his command to the saddle and pushed on down the river to Smohollah's camp, twelve miles below. Arriving there early in the evening, the whites surrounded the seventy-five or eighty lodges constituting the village and sent in a searching squad to look for the murderers. The quest proved vain. Smohollah and his warriors had joined Moses, leaving none in the encampment but the women, children and old men. The squad, however, gained the information that Moses was camped among the rocks at the mouth of Crab creek. Next day Splawn's company came to a halt at White Bluffs, whence they sent George Goodwin back to Yakima City for reinforcements. In three days he was again on the river with some fifty or sixty recruits, also additional supplies. Leaving a force to protect the boats and baggage, Captain Splawn set out with the rest of the citizens and Indian allies for a search of the interior country. As Crab creek is the principal stream in the immediate neighborhood of the bluffs, and as Moses was upon its banks according to last reports, it was natural that it should be first explored.

The company had not proceeded far when it fell in with Dorsey Schnebly, of Ellensburg, and a small company of men. Mr. Schnebly had been elected sheriff during the fall of 1878 and was, of

course, notified of the Moses meeting in Yakima and of the arrangement entered into there by which the chieftain was to co-operate with the whites and agency police in an effort to capture the murderers. As requested, the sheriff collected a small company and proceeded to Moses' camp on the Columbia near Crab creek. Those with him were Charles Kenneth, Charles Schnebly, Charles B. Reed, John Catlin and Willie Baker. The last named, who was only a boy, returned home as soon as they reached the Columbia, while Schnebly, Reed and Catlin crossed over and entered the camp of Moses. The chief received them in an apathetic manner, told them of his meeting with Splawn and that he had frightened the Yakima party so thoroughly that they had crossed the Columbia and gone home, and advised them against going any farther without an Indian escort. When Schnebly refused the proffered guard, Moses said that he could render him no further assistance than to put him over the Columbia again. This the Indian canoemen did. Schnebly and party then proceeded down the river to Nick McCoy's ferry, crossed the river there and proceeded thence to Crab creek, camping where the White Bluffs road crosses that stream. By reconnoitering, Schnebly and Catlin found a trail which they followed five or six miles. They then turned back to camp, however, as they had become apprehensive of an ambushade. At dark the party decided to go to White Bluffs and find out whether or not the Yakima men had returned, as Moses said. About ten o'clock they met and joined Splawn's company, and from that time on they shared its adventures.

Meanwhile, a scouting detachment had ascended to the summit of the divide between Crab creek and the Columbia river, and had thence descried a fire near the upper crossing of the creek. Believing this to be in the camp of the murderers, who were supposed to be dressing a beef, the entire party approached the spot rapidly, but with great caution. A little before reaching the scene the company separated into two divisions, one of which was led by Captain Splawn, the other by Lieutenant Taylor. The former dashed in above the encampment, while the latter threw his force below, so as to cut off retreat. Great was the surprise of the besiegers when they heard the familiar voice of Chief Moses calling to them not to shoot. Immediately Splawn ordered his men to make no attack, but to surround the camp; which done, Moses and the nine or ten warriors with him were quickly disarmed. It is stated that some of the whites were so furious that it was with difficulty they restrained themselves from ending the life of the wily chieftain. Moses offered as an explanation of his presence so far away from camp that he was searching for the volunteers with intent to join them. He also stated that he had located the murderers and was willing to guide the whites to them.

About daylight, the party started for Crab creek, and by seven o'clock they reached a deserted camping ground. Thereupon, according to Captain Splawn's statement, Moses suggested that it would be well for himself and Splawn to make a preliminary reconnoissance, that the exact location of the murderers might be ascertained before a general assault should be attempted. Accordingly, the two men, accompanied by Indian Jim, went out on a scouting expedition. They found by the trail made in the fresh snow (for there had been a light snowfall during the night) that the fugitives had gone away to the northward. Some of those who were present fail to remember this reconnoissance of Moses and Splawn and contend that Moses, after his capture, never left the main body of volunteers and police, but it is possible that the two men and their Indian companion may have slipped out while the rest of the men were busy preparing breakfast.

Upon returning to camp, Splawn communicated to Ennis the information he had obtained on his reconnoissance. He found his Indian ally as suspicious of Moses as ever, and firm in the belief that the men who had left the smouldering camp fire and made the track were acting as a decoy to lead the whites into a trap; indeed, he was so certain of this that he threatened to withdraw his entire force, should Splawn carry out his determination to follow the trail. Moses' actions had certainly been such as to furnish grounds for suspicion, and the white leader, thinking that one Indian's views regarding the intentions of another were worthy of due consideration, determined to change his plan of action somewhat. So, instead of taking up the trail with all his force, he sent several of Moses' men in pursuit, holding Moses himself as a hostage for their correct behavior. The pursuers acted in good faith, overtaking the fugitives fifty miles up the Columbia, capturing one and pressing the other so hard that he had to kill himself to avoid being taken. The name of their captive was Tommy Hop-Towne and of the suicide Chuck Chuck.

Meanwhile the volunteers and agency police had returned to White Bluffs. There they found Moosetonic, who surrendered himself to them, realizing that he could not hope to permanently retain his freedom and that he might as well give up the effort first as last. At this point, also, they received a request from Agent Wilbur that they assist in putting all the Columbia river tribes, except Moses' Indians, upon the reservation. To this they assented, so that several days were devoted to ranging the shores of the river and sending the scattered bands to the home the government had provided for them. A portion of the command under Lieutenant Taylor had been sent to Yakima City with the prisoners, and these on returning reported that the reservation

police had captured the remaining members of the murderous band, or part of them, so the volunteers, their mission accomplished, returned to their homes after a lively campaign of two weeks' duration.

The Yakima people, alarmed at Chief Moses' hostile attitude, had despatched a runner for aid to Goldendale, where was stationed the only militia company in the territory at that time. When the country was threatened by the Bannock and Piute Indians, this company had been organized and armed for home defense, with Enoch W. Pike as its captain, George Latimer its first lieutenant, and C. J. Google its second lieutenant. It had on its muster roll sixty-six names. The messenger arrived on Christmas eve and reported immediately to R. O. Dunbar, who in turn referred him to Captain Pike. The captain issued an immediate call to his company, and that very day as many of them as could be gathered together set out to the assistance of their neighboring county. Many of the men were unable to procure horses on such short notice, so they loaded their saddles on the supply wagons and set out on foot. Arriving at the Yakima reservation, they appropriated as many horses as were necessary to mount the command and pushed with all possible speed to the assistance of Captain Splawn.

Before they arrived at Yakima City, however, the Indian murderers had already been apprehended and brought to that place. The services of the Klickitat men were nevertheless called into requisition in guarding the jail, for it was feared that some of the enraged white population might take the Indian murderers from the authorities and hang them without waiting for due process of law. All night long the Klickitat Rangers, as they came to be called, stood guard around the jail. At the request of Rev. J. H. Wilbur, they also escorted Chief Moses from Yakima City to the reservation. The feeling against the murderous Indians was strong, but the vigilance of the Klickitat company and the precautions of its captain, who lacked neither the experience nor the soldierly qualities necessary to a successful military commander, prevented an attack from without, if any such was indeed designed. To guard against possible shots from ambush, Captain Pike formed his company into a hollow square about the chief, wherever the natural features of the country were favorable to such an attack. Indeed, one member of the Klickitat Rangers proved that he was not above treachery by making an attempt on the life of the old chieftain, but the attention of the commander was attracted by the click of the gun as he cocked it to shoot Moses. Captain Pike was upon him in an instant, and he was easily overpowered and rendered harmless.

There has been much discussion over Moses' actions in this whole affair, some contending that the white men must bear the blame for his un-

friendly demonstrations at the first meeting on the Columbia. These critics aver that the unwarranted suspicion of the whites and their failure to meet Moses at the place appointed were sufficient provocation to justify his manifestations of hostile feeling. Those members of the expedition who have been interviewed are nearly unanimous in declaring their belief that Moses was in league with the murderers and did his best to shield them; that his actions at the first meeting were dictated by a policy of hostility to the enforcement of the law, and that his appearance on upper Crab creek when he was supposed to be at its mouth was due to his efforts to warn the murderers of their peril. His failure to so warn them, they claim, was owing to his inability to find them in the dark. Mr. Schnebly thinks he was searching for the Kittitas valley party to murder them. Whether or not the chieftain acted in good faith is a question upon which there will always be two opinions.

Moses remained on the Yakima reservation until called to Washington, February 12, 1879, when he was permitted to return to the Columbia, that he might make necessary preparations for the trip. F. Dorsey Schnebly, who was then sheriff of Yakima county, states that he and his deputy, Conrad, arrested Moses on the Yakima river on a warrant charging him with being accessory to the Perkins murder, that he was given a preliminary hearing at Yakima City, was finally released on bonds furnished by Agent Wilbur, conditioned on his appearance at the next term of court, and allowed to proceed to Washington. There he succeeded in securing a reservation, adjoining the Colville reservation on the west.

"As a matter of fact," says Mr. Schnebly, "several of the murderers were still at large when the Yakima expedition returned from its labors. A little later I was informed by Willis Thorp that he was certain that some of them were in the Okanogan region. I learned that Thorp was ready to return to his works in those parts, so deputized him to arrest any of the murderers he might find."

Upon reaching the Okanogan country, Thorp and two companions, Martin Rozelle and Pleasant Bounds, entered an Indian camp for the purpose of arresting some of the red men, Bounds says for cattle stealing. They succeeded in taking a number into custody, but a rescue was attempted by friends of the prisoners and a fierce fight ensued, in the course of which shots were fired. Two or three Indians were killed, and one white man, Rozelle, had an arm shattered. The Indian prisoners escaped. Mr. Schnebly thinks it might have gone hard with the whites in this fight, were it not for the timely arrival upon the scene of William Condon, a squaw man, who joined forces with the other whites and helped them to put the redskins to rout. Whether or not any of the arrested Indians were members of the gang that murdered the Perkins family may not be certainly

known. Mr. Bounds thinks that some of them were probably of the gang that chased the Burbanks boys.

One of the Perkins murderers committed suicide, was captured through the efforts of the Yakima expedition, one surrendered, two were captured by agency police, and two were captured at Colville and brought thence, one at a time, by Sheriff Schnebly, who made the two trips for them without incident, though in doing so he had to pass through a country occupied by Indians, well known to be disaffected and ugly.

All the Indians accused of actually killing Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, except Moosetonic, who turned state's evidence and thereby saved his worthless neck, were held to appear before the district court, which met in October, 1879. Samuel G. Wingard, federal judge for the eastern district of Washington territory, presided at the trial. T. J. Anders prosecuted the case, while J. W. Hamilton and Edward Whitson appeared for the defense. Wyantcat, Salusakin, Tewowney, Tommy Hop-Towne and Kipe were convicted and sentenced to the death penalty.

But a series of stirring events were to transpire before the last of the condemned murderers should render up his life in expiation of his awful crime. A very few days after the close of the trial all of the Indians escaped from the jail yard and got as far as Union gap before being recaptured. A little later a second escape was effected. This time they were gone several days before their whereabouts could be learned by the authorities, but at length a message came to Yakima City from Deputy Sheriff York saying that the fugitives had been discovered in the river bottom near the Toppenish, and asking assistance.

The request brought an immediate response from John and William Splawn and Deputy Sheriff James H. Conrad, who were joined on the road by William Nash. As the four men were alighting from their rig at an Indian house in the neighborhood in which the fugitives were supposed to be hiding, two dripping and mud-be-daubed Indians were brought there by the reservation police and turned over to Conrad. A little sweating drew from these Indians the information that they had visited and taken food to the refugees and had jumped into the river to escape the officers.

A consultation as to the best mode of procedure was now had, in the course of which Deputy Sheriff Conrad turned the management of the proposed night expedition to the haunts of the fugitives over to William Splawn, believing that the former experience of that gentleman across the Columbia had made him the fittest man for this undertaking. When darkness came on the party set out. With the white men went the younger of the two captured Indians, who was compelled by his captors to act as a guide and decoy, and was instructed to stop just before

reaching the spot where the refugees were concealed. Cautiously and with as little noise as possible, the little squad followed their guide through the tall grass and brush, their indistinct trail lighted only by the silver rays of the moon. At length the Indian gave the signal agreed upon, and the party came to a halt to arrange the details of the final coup. When all was in readiness, the leader and the decoy led on to the edge of an opening, where the Indian built a small fire, John Splawn and Conrad meanwhile taking convenient positions in the company. Then the young Indian (any hesitancy he may have had about betraying his friends being overcome by the three ugly-looking rifles that were pointed in his direction, and all thoughts of warning the fugitives being banished by the same dire instruments of death) hallooed several times in a subdued voice. The reply was long in coming, but it came at last. A request by the decoy to come out by the fire was followed by another long silence, but eventually Tommy Hop-Towne emerged from the dense shadows and cautiously approached the fire.

Wyantcat joined him presently; then two others arose from behind a nearby knoll, with intent to join their companions, but at this juncture came a turn in events which interfered with the success of the expedition. Voices of an approaching party of white men broke in upon the stillness of the evening air and soon the tones of Deputy Sheriff York were recognized by Splawn. Though the Indians were slow to take alarm, Splawn well knew that his birds would escape him unless immediate action were taken, so he shouted a summons to the Indians to surrender, at the same time rising from his hiding-place in the grass. With a cry like that of a fell beast startled by the huntsman Wyantcat made a break for liberty, but his flight was cut short by a bullet from the rifle of Captain Splawn, and a second shot brought to a close his earthly career. Tommy Hop-Towne and the other refugees gained the denser brush and tules, the former escaping the rifles of the whites by shaping his course so as to keep Captain Splawn between himself and them.

Diligent search failed to discover the fugitives that night, but the next morning Kipe and Salusakin were apprehended, and later Tewowney was captured on the reservation. Again they were placed in custody and again they attempted to regain their freedom, this time just a few days before the date set for their execution. This final struggle against fate was made by means of a moccasin containing a stone handed them by confederates on the outside. At the time chosen for the desperate undertaking, Jailer York, as soon as he got within the prisoners' cell, was struck over the head with the weapon. The blow knocked him down; indeed, inflicted such injury as to almost cost him his life at a later date, but

he quickly rallied from its first effects and began shooting at his assailants. Captain Brooks, the probate judge, who was at the time in the sheriff's office reading a paper, heard the commotion, divined its cause, snatched up a loaded Winchester, hastened to the scene and began taking a hand in the fight. The Indians secured guns from the sheriff's office, into which the jail door opened, but were overpowered before they could do any damage with them, a considerable force of white men having quickly gathered. In the fracas Tewowney was wounded, so that he died before the day set for the execution, and Salusakin's arm was shattered. No later attempts were made to escape, and the two remaining prisoners, Kipe and Salusakin, died the murderer's shameful death.

All the seven except Hop-Towne had now been disposed of; one having been allowed his liberty on account of having turned state's witness; one having committed suicide; one having been killed in an effort to escape arrest, and one in an attempt to break jail, two having been hanged. The seventh miscreant was still at liberty, but the avenger of blood was on his track.

In July, 1880, James Taggart and Robert Bunting, the latter a brother of Mrs. Perkins, succeeded in getting Tommy Hop-Towne into custody, though in order to do so they found it necessary to disable the Indian and his squaw. The following November the death sentence pronounced upon him so long before was carried into execution and the curtain dropped on the last act of this sanguinary tragedy.

The foregoing narrative is the result of not a little interviewing and research. Captain William Splawn, John Edwards, Mrs. Cheney, A. J. Chambers, J. H. Conrad, F. Dorsey Schnebly, Mrs. J. P. Beck, Edward Whitson, Mrs. Louisa H. Cary and others have been seen for information, and have very kindly related to us the details, as nearly as they could recall them, of the unfortunate Perkins murder and the trial growing out of it. It is believed that the statements hereinbefore made are substantially correct, though the dearth of printed contemporaneous accounts and official records has made it impossible to be as accurate in statement, as certain of the correct sequence of events, as definite in fixing dates and as full in other minutiae as could be informed.

CHAPTER III.

CURRENT HISTORY—1878-1889.

While the stirring events narrated in the last chapter naturally awakened deep interest among the people of the county, they cannot be said to have given pause to the progress of internal development, though they could not fail to check the speed of such development in at least a limited degree. It is possible that the Indian troubles of 1877 and 1878, coming as the culmination of a long series of disturbances and annoyances from disaffected Indians, may have frightened away from our territory some who might otherwise have sought homes within it. The same cause, combined with the fact that much damage was done to fruit trees, growing wheat and other crops by heavy frosts in May, 1878, induced a few to remove from the county who had intended to make permanent settlement therein, but forces were at work to more than neutralize these disadvantages and to cause the settlement of the valley at a more rapid rate than ever before. The effect of the Indian war upon some of the oldest residents was rather to confirm them in their determination to commit their

fortunes unreservedly and for all time to the section in which they had cast their lot. They perceived that the failure of the Bannock confederacy meant the overthrow of the last Indian hope that the Northwest could be reduced to its primitive condition of barbarism, and they reasoned that the vigorous pursuit and final punishment of the Perkins murderers would tend to put a quietus upon attempts at such depredations in future. Indeed, it was an earnest desire to teach the savages a lesson never to be forgotten that lent energy to their efforts to bring the miscreants to justice. The correctness of their reasoning has been abundantly manifested by their subsequent peaceful and friendly relations with the Indian tribes in their midst.

As we learn from the Spokane Times of November 27, 1879, the hay crop that season was unusually large and the cattlemen were happy in the certainty that, whether the coming winter should be long or short, severe or mild, their herds were secure. The same paper states on the authority of the Yakima paper that there

were abundant data upon which to base the statement that the wheat crop of the county would aggregate two hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels. This estimate, if accurate, gives a very fair idea of the progress agriculture had made at the close of the seventies.

An event of the year 1880 of considerable importance was the establishment of the United States land district of Yakima by order of President Hayes. It embraced the counties of Yakima, Klickitat, Okanogan and Douglas, extending from the Columbia river on the south to the British line on the north. It was set off from the Walla Walla district. R. B. Kinne was the first register and J. M. Adams the first receiver. The office opened its doors for business October 18, 1880, in Yakima City, and the first homestead filing recorded is that of John Blomquist, on the north half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, section eight, township eighteen north, range nineteen east. Next day Isaac M. Thomas filed a homestead claim, and during the month of October sixteen entries were made, ten of which were later annulled. May 1, 1885, the office was removed from Yakima City to North Yakima, and in that year also Captain J. H. Thomas became register and Luther S. Howlett succeeded to the receivership. The district was later cut down in area by the formation of the Waterville land district, and at present it includes only portions of Yakima, Kittitas and Douglas counties.

The winter of 1880-81 was, next to that of 1861-62, the most severe ever witnessed by white people in Yakima county, and, for the percentage of stock loss, it enjoys a bad eminence over all seasons since settlement began. It is stated that fully eighty per cent. of the cattle perished, while the death rate of horses was between ten and twenty per cent. The severe cold was not confined to the Yakima country, but extended widely over the entire Northwest. William Splawn, who was that year wintering twelve hundred head on the Crab creek range in Douglas county, found himself with only two hundred and fifty extremely weak and thin animals in the spring. The cattle of Snipes & Allen died by thousands, and Wesley C. Jones states that his own loss aggregated twenty thousand dollars. Many stockmen were compelled to go out of business entirely, and of these a large percentage turned their attention to other industries and never again ventured into cattle raising. The official report of Father Wilbur gives us an idea of the effect of the severe cold upon the reservation. Referring to the climatic conditions and their results, he says:

"The unusual severity of the past winter proved a severe blow to our Indians. In obedience to my instructions they have been in the habit of providing forage for the stock during the

winter, which has usually proved more than sufficient. But last winter was one of unusual severity. From December 1st till nearly the 31st of March the earth was covered with a depth of from eight to thirty-six inches of snow, with a heavy crust most of the time, so that animals were unable to move outside the beaten paths; consequently, when the supply of forage was exhausted, cattle and horses were unable to reach the creek bottoms, where they might browse on bushes, but for the most part perished where they were. Nor did much success attend the efforts of many of the Indians who tried to save a portion of their stock by breaking roads to the creek bottoms, though some were saved in that way. Probably ninety per cent. of the Indian horses perished and eighty per cent. of their cattle. Many families formerly in comparatively good circumstances were reduced to poverty and the means of all seriously impaired. The effect has been that some have been stimulated to greater effort and now look to the cultivation of the soil for a support instead of depending, as formerly, on the sale of ponies."

"In the Yakima valley," says Wesley C. Jones, "snow commenced falling just before Christmas, and it continued to fall until the entire country had a blanket eighteen inches thick. Then came a chinook. After it had melted part of the snow and caused the rest to pack closely, it ceased and the temperature fell rapidly, resulting in the formation of a hard crust. About Christmas there came another snow storm, which increased the depth of the hoary covering to three feet. Another chinook succeeded, then another freeze; then came another large snow fall, another chinook and more cold weather. The result was that the succulent bunch grass was placed beyond reach of cattle by three hard crusts, the top one being in many places strong enough to bear up the weight of a horse.

"By pawing through the successive crusts wherever they were soft enough, many horses succeeded in getting sufficient grass to preserve their lives, but the cattle, not being gifted with as much intelligence and energy, lay down on the frozen snow and perished in large numbers. The cold was intense at times, the mercury falling to thirty-two degrees below zero."

On the Cowiche, the severe winter caused the loss of one human life. The snow on the north and south fork bottom lands lay four feet deep and was crusted from the six-inch level upward, the top crust being more like ice than snow. The result was that even the horses perished in large numbers. John Polly had about two hundred head on the north and south forks of the Cowiche, half of which were imprisoned among the hills of the north fork and could not get to the camp. In February, Mr. Polly offered to Philander Kelly, a bachelor about thirty-five years old, a reward of five dollars for each animal he

would bring in in safety. After a short search Kelly found a band of forty confined to a small sheltered spot by the deep snow of the surrounding hills. As appeared from subsequent observation, he tried many times to drive them out, but was unable to overcome the obstacles to their escape or force the horses to do so.

Perceiving at length that he could accomplish nothing, he started back to the settlements, presumably for assistance. At a point four miles above Mr. Polly's horse camp he abandoned his snow shoes, no one can guess why, and started on. Days and weeks passed and no word of Kelly reached the settlements. At last a search party was organized consisting of William Oneal and three or four others. These set out about the last of February. They patiently trailed Kelly by his camping places to the place on the divide between the north and south forks where the horses were; then back to the abandoned snow shoes and beyond until eventually they discovered his frozen body half buried in the snow. They interred him near the scene of his unhappy fate.

The horses were found in an exceedingly pitiable condition. They had eaten off each others' tails and manes and were in the last extremities of starvation when help reached them, but strange to say, were all alive. They were driven to the camp, where food and shelter could be provided for them.

John Oneal, who is our informant regarding the melancholy fate of the unfortunate Philander Kelly, tells also of a sorrowful sight witnessed in the spring of 1881 by some stockmen who were riding over the range. They found five dead horses near a small stand of scrub brush on the opposite side of the creek from the place where the ill-starred Kelly had discovered the forty. The tails and manes were all eaten off; the bark was gnawed from the rank sage brush and all the surroundings told a plain story of how the animals had suffered from the pangs of hunger and how they had succumbed one by one until the last of the little band had fallen a victim to starvation.

It has been estimated that the loss in cattle and horses in this dread winter aggregated one million five hundred thousand dollars. Snipes & Allen are said to have owned between twenty thousand and thirty thousand head and G. B. Huntington ten thousand, a very large per cent. of which perished. It is interesting to note how the genius of Ben Snipes enabled him to rise superior to misfortune and by taking advantage of the conditions resulting from the general collapse of the cattle business to lay the foundation for a speedy recovery. When spring at last came, the cattlemen were all depressed and anxious to dispose of their herds. There were many venders and few purchasers, so the price dropped until a steer of large size could be bought for sixteen

dollars and a cow and calf for six. Realizing the opportunity, Mr. Snipes hurried to Portland, laid the situation before W. S. Ladd and negotiated with him for an ample credit. He then returned and bought up all the stock on the market. Now, a hard winter with plenty of snow is sure to be followed by an abundant growth of nutritious grass, so Snipes soon had large herds of fat and thrifty cattle and in a comparatively short time he was again the richest man in central Washington.

At about this period in Yakima county's history an agitation arose for the relief of persons resident in the Kittitas valley. The settlement and development of this region have been reserved for treatment in later chapters. It is sufficient for our present purpose that the country had been settled and its resources pre-empted by a progressive population and that these, in the year 1883, succeeded in getting their territory segregated from the mother county and formed into a new political organization.

March 31, 1882, while the agitation was still in progress, fire destroyed the county buildings and records at Yakima City. Friends of the new county movement charged that the county commissioners acted with undue haste in the matter of erecting a new courthouse and jail and that they did so for the direct purpose of defeating any attempt to move the county seat to Ellensburg, as some advocated, or to delay the erection of the new county. At any rate, the board consisting of David Longmire, J. P. Sharp and A. McDaniel, in special session assembled, passed on the 4th day of April following the fire, the ensuing order:

"In the matter of building a court house for Yakima county.

"Whereas, by reason of the fire of the 31st of March, 1882, the auditor's office of Yakima county and the county records were destroyed; and whereas, the best interests of the county require a safe and commodious place for the safe keeping of all records and for court and other purposes:

"It is therefore ordered by the board that the county auditor advertise in the Yakima Record, a weekly newspaper published in Yakima City, for sealed proposals to furnish the lumber and material necessary to construct a building suitable for a courthouse, the plans and specifications of which may be seen at the auditor's office on application. Also for proposals to erect the said building, all bids to be presented and filed with the auditor on or before the first Monday in May, the board reserving the right to reject any and all bids."

The erection of the courthouse was delayed somewhat by hostile litigation, but after the creation of Kittitas county there was no further reason for opposition, and by consent of the parties this litigation was dropped.

One of the first acts of the board of county commissioners at its regular session for the year 1882 was to establish toll rates as follows: For crossing the Yakima river, wagon and six-horse team, \$1.25; wagon and four-horse team, \$1.00; wagon and two-horse team, 75 cents; man and horse, 37½ cents; pack and horse, 12½ cents; loose cattle and horses, 12½ cents each; footman, 25 cents; sheep and hogs, 5 cents each; for crossing toll bridges, wagon and six-horse team, \$1.25; wagon and four-horse team, \$1.00; wagon and two-horse team, 75 cents; man and horse, 25 cents; footman, 12½ cents; packhorse, 12½ cents; loose horses and cattle, 10 cents; swine and sheep, 3 cents. At the same session the county was divided into twenty-two road districts; also into the following election precincts: Horn, Parker, Yakima City, Antanum, Cowiche, Wenas, West Kittitas, East Kittitas, Alder and Simcoe.

The early eighties were very important years for Yakima and Kittitas counties, as for all other parts of Washington territory. It was then that the light of another day began to illuminate the horizon, the day of the railway, the telegraph, rapid transportation, rapid communication and modern civilization. The wealth of pasturage of the broad valleys and wide expanse of undulating uplands had drawn the first scattering population to central Washington; experimentation had proved its agricultural possibilities when artificially supplied with water, and it needed now naught but the stimulus which could come only with the railway and its concomitants to inaugurate a period of intensive development; a period in which large things should be attempted and accomplished; a period when, by the magic of well directed industry, the dry ground should be made to blossom as the rose.

The history of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, its inception, organization, its struggles before congress, its financial embarrassments and its operations in the mammoth undertaking of spanning a continent, developing a vast wilderness and securing to itself a mammoth grant of public land—would form the theme for a work of more than one ponderous volume. For more than a quarter of a century this company was conspicuous in the public eye. Though it began its efforts before the close of the Civil war, and though its survivors were making reconnoissances of the Yakima country as early as 1867, not until 1883 was any construction work done within the limits of the territory constituting Yakima county. In the fall of that year, however, the first twenty-five miles of the Cascade division were built, extending from the banks of the Columbia to a point about three miles to the westward of Kiona. Late in the year 1884, it had been extended to Yakima City and shortly afterward the steel rails were laid into North Yakima. Here the march of the

giant was stayed for nearly two years, owing to difficulties presented by the canyon of the Yakima river and to the still greater difficulties arising out of the Villard crash and the subsequent financial stringency.

The period of railroad building was one of great intellectual as well as industrial activity for the people of the Yakima and Kittitas valleys, in common with other residents of the territory of Washington. Many problems of great moment were engaging the attention of the general public, and certain questions arising out of the land grant had a personal interest for not a few, in addition to the interests which such persons felt as citizens. It is hard to realize at this time the anxiety of men who had settled in good faith upon land which was afterward claimed by the Northern Pacific Company, they of course, being in doubt as to how the company would deal with them in the adjustment of conflicting claims. The members of the United States congress were also perplexed, and on the whole the period was one of uncertainty, political discussion, bitter denunciations and general excitement and unrest. The railroad company was persistent in its protestations of an intention to deal fairly by all *bona fide* settlers, and it may be asserted with assurance that it was as liberal and just as a corporation could be reasonably expected to be under the circumstances. Early in 1883, President Villard made the following statement regarding the purposes and intentions of his company:

"In cases where in past years a settler has gone on railroad land and in good faith resided on and improved it for a home, the company proposes to allow such actual settler the privilege of purchasing the quarter section of land on which his buildings and improvements have been made at the minimum price of two dollars and sixty cents per acre cash, or four dollars per acre on time. It is intended that the privilege to make purchase at these minimum prices shall so far as practicable be confirmed by the company to the actual settler whether any application for the purchase of the land may have been made by him or not."

It is hardly possible in a reasonable space to adequately represent the spirit of this interesting epoch in local and territorial history. The company was busy not alone in a tremendous effort to conserve its interests in congress and to keep public opinion as favorable toward it as possible, but to overcome its financial difficulties and to solve perplexing problems about the best routes, the means of surmounting natural obstacles and the like. One of the questions at issue was how to get over the Cascade range of mountains. Concerning this problem President Harris, in October, 1884, said:

Until the most careful examination of the several passes through the Cascade range has been made, it was

thought not desirable to file in the Interior Department the map of definite location of that part of the Cascade division from Tacoma eastward, although the road was completed to Wilkeson in November, 1877, because the precise point at which the second section would commence could not be determined until the best mountain pass had been found.

The search for this pass has been one of great difficulty, requiring the highest skill and perseverance. That known as the "Stampede," about midway between Natcheez and Snoqualmie passes, has been adopted by the company as the place for crossing the range.

This selection determined the point of connection with the first section east from Tacoma and the map of definite line of location from Tacoma to South Prairie was filed in the Interior Department and the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to examine this section have recommended its acceptance.

The line of definite location from South Prairie twenty-five miles to a point in the canyon of the Green river has been determined, and the grading has been let; and on the east side of the Cascade range, from Yakima City to a point twenty-five miles west of the Columbia river has been adopted and maps of the same have been filed in the Interior Department.

Surveys are in progress for the definite location of the rest of the line across the summit of the Cascade mountains, a distance of about seventy-four and one-half miles. A tunnel two miles long will be required. The highest elevation of the tunnel above sea level will be two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five feet. The summit of the pass is three thousand six hundred and ninety-three feet above the sea. The mountain is supposed to be hard basaltic rock, and the construction of the tunnel may require from two to three years.

It was the necessity for this tunnel, the difficulties of the Yakima canyon and the financial stringency which caused the long delay in building westward from Yakima. The company had already exceeded the time in which the road should have been completed in order to secure the benefit of the land grant, and in all parts a considerable proportion of the people were demanding that congress should declare the grant forfeited. There was, however, a large class of people who, while recognizing the fact that the company had failed to comply with the terms of the grant and had no legal rights in the premises, argued that the best interests of the country required that the government should be lenient with the railway company and should allow a reasonable extension of the time limit. In Yakima and Kittitas counties the discussion waxed warm, and bitter personalities were at times made use of. In no way can an idea of the opinions and reasoning of the two parties be better conveyed than by quoting *in extenso* resolutions passed by two different popular assemblies within the territory of the counties named.

On March 22, 1884, at Elliott's hall in Ellensburg, a mass meeting of citizens adopted the following as the sentiments of the majority:

Whereas, By an act of congress in 1864 half of a strip of land eighty miles in width was granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound; and

Whereas, The original grant was large and valuable enough in itself to build the road within the time specified

in the granting act without further aid, and now that eight years have elapsed since the grant has expired; and

Whereas, The original intent of the granting act was to open up what was then a wild and uninhabited region of our country—to act as the forerunner of civilization—whilst now thrifty and intelligent communities have sprung up in advance of construction, making the traffic alone highly remunerative for a railroad, consequently the original intent has ceased and become null and void; and

Whereas, By subsidizing newspapers, sending agents out to misrepresent the true sentiments of the people by making a show of work before the assembling of each session of congress; and

Whereas, By forming the blind pool and buying the Seattle & Walla Walla railroad, with their grant in the way, they have forestalled action on the part of other companies; and

Whereas, By one-half of the land being withdrawn from settlement, the growth of the country has been retarded, immigration checked, business stagnated, lands from which no revenue could be collected and settlers on such lands handicapped; therefore

Resolved, That the lands lying along the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific Railroad have unjustly been withheld from settlement for a period of twenty years, thereby filling the coffers of a predeceous monopoly at the expense of the poor frontiersman.

Resolved, That these lands belong, and of right ought to belong, to the people, and that we most emphatically condemn the policy of congress in taking away the poor man's heritage and giving it to stock gamblers and railroad sharks.

Resolved, That the actions of the several boards of trade of Seattle, Walla Walla and Tacoma, praying for congress to extend the grant, would shine out far more brilliantly had they shown their zeal for their masters in giving something they had a shadow of right to give. These boards of trade have already a railroad and they can well be magnanimous in giving away other people's property.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any further time being extended to the Northern Pacific Railroad or to congress' fixing any price per acre on railroad lands.

Resolved, That we, the settlers of Kittitas county, in mass meeting assembled, are in favor of an unconditional and absolute forfeiture of all the lands along the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That we learn from our present delegate in congress that the only knowledge he has of our present situation is through the action of our late legislative assembly. Therefore, we view with surprise and indignation the action of our late representative, John A. Shoudy, in refusing to memorialize congress to forfeit the land grant of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific Railroad and in exempting their property from taxation.

Resolved, That we heartily and unequivocally endorse the course of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Adams, of the Yakima Signal, in advocating and championing the cause of the poor man and in standing by the rights of the people in their fight with a vast corporate power, in refusing all their overtures of place and preferment, and that we recommend the Signal as the best family paper in our midst and that we will do all in our power to sustain the Signal in its efforts for right.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the chairman of each committee on public lands of both houses of congress; also Judge Payson, Hons. William S. Holman, Cobb, Slater, Scales and Henley, and be published in both county newspapers, the Yakima Signal and Klickitat Sentinel, the Dallas Mountaineer and the Post Intelligencer.

F. S. THORP,

F. D. SCHNEBLEY,

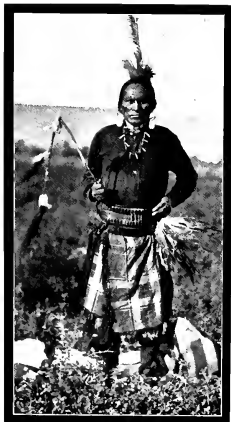
B. E. CRAIG,

Committee.

S. T. STERLING, Secretary.

Ellensburg, W. T., March 22, 1884.

A few days before this, a similar meeting was



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A WILD INDIAN ON PICKET DUTY
IN FULL WAR COSTUME.



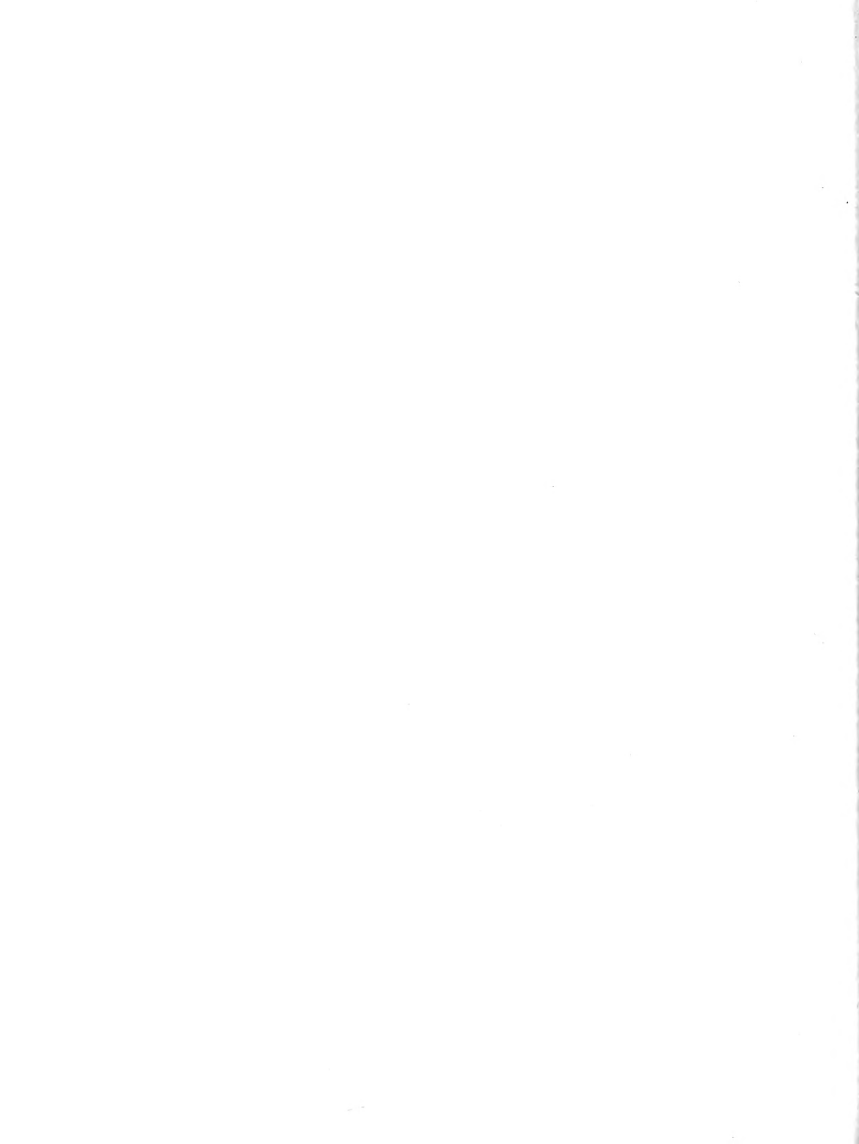
WILBUR SPENCER (THE EDUCATED SON OF THE
NOTED "CHIEF SPENCER") AND FAMILY.



RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE COLUMBIA AT
KENNEWICK



THE OLD GOVERNMENT BRIDGE ACROSS TOP-
PENISH CREEK ON RESERVATION.



held at Yakima City, called on account of the fact that certain persons, under the influence of powerful excitement and bitter prejudice, had expressed indignation against their opponents in a too forceful manner. This assemblage adopted (it is claimed with few dissenting votes) resolutions very different from those adopted by the Ellensburg meeting. As reported to the Kittitas Standard by one of its correspondents, they were:

We, the citizens of Yakima county, would most respectfully represent that:

Whereas, congress did grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company a certain piece of land along either side of said proposed railway from Duluth to Puget Sound, in aid of the construction of said road, and

Whereas, Said railway company was organized upon the basis of said grant, and

Whereas, Said company did in 1869 in good faith commence and prosecute the survey of said road and commence construction thereof in good faith, and with the intent of completing the same at the earliest practicable time, as their work will show as follows: From the year 1869 to 1873 they made continued surveys from the eastern end to the point designated by congress as the western end, through a wilderness and desert entirely unknown to either railway engineers or other intelligent people, but a country given up to savages from whom it was impossible to procure information of a valuable nature. The results of said surveys were compiled at great expense and time, and the maps and profiles filed and the withdrawals made. The company also prior to 1873 constructed what is known as the Pacific division from Kalama to Tacoma, also about five hundred miles of the eastern end of said road, and were at the time of the great panic of 1873 pushing their work to the utmost, and

Whereas, At or about this time our government did resolve to or agitate the question of a return to specie payment, and by its action threw the country into a financial panic which extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and from Maine to the gulf of Mexico, thereby at once putting an end to the prosecution of all public works, and more particularly the Northern Pacific Railroad, then in its infancy, and

Whereas, By said action they forced said company to suspend work and into insolvency, and

Whereas, It was not until the year 1879 that confidence was so restored in the finances of the country that the railway construction of the country could be resumed, and

Whereas, The said Northern Pacific Railroad did in that year reorganize and get into working condition and did immediately commence work and have prosecuted the same from that time to the present with the greatest energy, at an enormous expense and under the greatest difficulties, working through snow and ice, heat and cold, and have succeeded in giving us a continental line of railroad from a point on the Columbia river to the Atlantic coast, and

Whereas, There remains an uncompleted portion of said road from the Columbia river to Puget sound, the western terminus, which was contemplated by the grant and which is of the greatest importance to Washington territory, and more particularly to the citizens of Yakima county and others settled along the line, as well as to said company, who cannot have a continuous line as intended by the grant unless said line is constructed, and

Whereas, There seem to be rival interests which are favoring the forfeiture of said land grant, to the great detriment of the whole of Washington territory, and more particularly to Yakima county and the sections of country said Cascade division of the Northern Pacific Railroad traverses, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Yakima and vicinity, assembled, do most respectfully petition congress to take such action as will insure to the Northern Pacific Rail-

road Company their land grant and to the people the speedy completion of said road; and be it further

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the bill introduced by our delegate in congress, the Hon. Thomas H. Brents, in reference to the Cascade division, to-wit: That the time for construction be extended two years from January 1, 1884; that the odd sections granted them be sold at the rate of \$2.60 per acre (\$4 on time), and we earnestly request our delegate to use all means in his power to have said bill passed by congress.

Congress, it appears, was disposed to shape its course in accord with the latter set of resolutions. It bore with the Northern Pacific very patiently in all its delays and failures, showing no disposition to forfeit the grant on technical grounds, and the result was that in the course of a long time, after many tedious and vexatious lapses into comparative inactivity, the company was enabled to complete the Cascade division, tunnel and all. Whether the advantages accruing from the road are or are not sufficient to justify the enormous subsidy which the government bestowed upon the company is a matter of opinion, but certain it is that the Northern Pacific Railroad has been a most potent factor in the development of Washington, and that to its construction so early in the history of the territory must be largely attributed the phenomenal progress of this now prosperous state.

The tariffs exacted on the uncompleted Cascade division were very high compared with what they are over the same road to-day. From a schedule issued in February, 1885, we learn that the fares then exacted were as follows: Pasco to Melton, 1½ miles, 10 cents; Pasco to Kennewick, 2.3 miles, 55 cents; Paso to Badger, 17½ miles, \$1.65; Pasco to Kiona, 27 miles, \$2.30; Pasco to Prosser, 41 miles, \$3.15; Pasco to North Yakima, 86½ miles, \$6.10.

An incident of the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad through Yakima county was the inception of the important town of North Yakima. Prior to the advent of the steel rails, Yakima City was the metropolis of the valley, but its youthful rival, under the patronage of the railway company, gained prestige very rapidly. Many of the old town residents and business men, realizing the hopelessness of maintaining two prosperous and thrifty towns so close together, and believing it good policy to accept the liberal offers of the new town's promoters, moved their establishments over. In a very short time North Yakima had a thousand inhabitants. It was laid out on a plan similar to that of Salt Lake City, with wide streets and alleys, artificial streams of water, rows of shade trees, and abundant provision for parks and public buildings. Its promoters were evidently persuaded that it would one day be the capital of the commonwealth and kept the possibility of its securing this honor in mind while making the original plans. By an act approved by Governor Squire January 9, 1886, it was provided that

North Yakima should thenceforth be the county seat instead of Yakima City, and ordered that the county commissioners should remove the courthouse and all other county buildings or property by them considered of sufficient value to justify the expense. The courthouse was moved in due time; a jail was built under it, and all the machinery of local government properly installed in fitting quarters at North Yakima, where it has ever since remained.

During the period that the western terminus of the railway remained at North Yakima, important developments took place in the surrounding country. Naturally, the products of the region found a market to the eastward, that being at the time the path of least resistance. It is stated that during the season of 1885, "from April to October 31st, there were shipped by rail out of the Yakima valley to Montana and Chicago 37,477 head of cattle. There were also in the same period shipped out of the Yakima valley 4,228 head of horses and 29,823 sheep. This necessitated the use for cattle of 1,647 cars; for horses, of 235 cars, and for sheep, of 397 cars. This was bone, muscle, fat, wool and hide of bunch-grass."

But the completion of the Cascade division through to the coast was destined to exert a much more powerful influence upon the course and momentum of development in central Washington. It rendered easily accessible the markets of the sound country and the ocean, and even before the Cascade tunnel was in use there had begun the decline of the cattle industry, which must needs give way before the advance of an army of settlement. A. J. Splawn fixes the date at which the business of stockraising commenced to contract rapidly as the year 1887. It had long been apparent that the higher development for Yakima county must take the direction of canal construction and the irrigation of arid lands. Experiment had proven the practicability of making the desert to bloom and bring forth; the railway furnished the incentive, and very soon a progressive people was actively engaged in multiplying by this means the productive capability of the central Washington valleys.

Some of the earlier irrigation enterprises have already been mentioned in these chapters. A summary of the later ones undertaken prior to or during 1888 was furnished by the Seattle Post Intelligencer early in 1889 in the following language:

A short account of some of the principal irrigation schemes in Yakima may be of interest, which we attempt, giving them not chronologically, but topographically.

The city of North Yakima is situated at the confluence of the Naches and Yakima rivers. There are several minor irrigation ditches taken out of the Naches. The only extensive one is the canal of the Selah Valley Ditch Company, of which B. F. Young, of Pierce county, is the able superintendent. This company, going up the Naches river some thirty miles, posted their notices of appropriation and

took out a canal twenty-four feet on the bottom, carrying three feet and a half of water in depth. Excavating around the foothills on the north of the Naches valley, they have conducted their canal over into the Selah valley just north of the city of North Yakima. This valley contains about twenty thousand acres of beautiful land, which, now under the impetus given by the Selah company, is being rapidly settled and brought under the dominion of the plow and harrow. This same company, branching off with a side cut, where their main line crosses the divide between the Naches and the Selah by means of flumes and conduits, are conveying a portion of this pure, fresh, ice-cold water to the top of the high bluff just north of the city of North Yakima, and here is being constructed a reservoir forty feet in depth and with a surface of five acres, in the head of a ravine. From this point the company purposes conducting the water down the bluff, across the Naches in iron pipes, to supply their mains in the city, thus affording the inhabitants of that favored place a sufficiency of pure, fresh water under a four-hundred-and-twenty-foot pressure.

Just across the Yakima river from the city are the head-gates of the Moxee Company's ditch. This company, of which Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Washington, D. C., and William Ker, Esq., of Moxee, are the principal owners, under the intelligent supervision of President Ker, has carried the science of irrigation to a higher degree of perfection than any other canal company in the country. This company's main ditch is eighteen feet on the bottom and calculated to carry a depth of three feet of water, winds around the foothills of the beautiful Moxee valley, and supplies all of those thousands of broad acres with a sufficiency of water for irrigation, domestic and stock purposes. The Moxee Company uses a portion of this supply on two thousand acres of its own land. * * *

On the west and around North Yakima, the Union, Hubbard, Schanno, City and different Athanum ditches, all small, supply the farmers and city with an abundance of water. Just opposite the site of old Yakima is the initial point of the proposed canal of the Sunnyside Ditch Company which will be constructed next spring. The waters will be conducted on to the rich plains back of Prosser. If done, eighty thousand acres of good farming land will thus be thrown open. The Sears Brothers, of Tacoma, and St. Paul capitalists are backing the scheme. Thus far nothing has been done other than the preliminary surveys, which have demonstrated the feasibility of the scheme.

Just above Kiona, still lower down the Yakima, the Yakima Improvement and Irrigation Company are going right ahead constructing a canal for irrigation and commercial purposes. This canal is intended to cover some nineteen thousand acres of the company's own lands and twice as much more open to the pre-emptor and homesteader. The location surveys have been made and the company is going ahead with the construction work. This canal is to be built of sufficient size and depth for canal boats to transfer freight to and from the shipping point at Kiona on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and when completed will be a large addition to the constantly increasing resources of Yakima county.

An idea of the rapidity with which the central Washington country was being appropriated by the settler at this period may be gained from the following from the pen of Luther S. Howlett, receiver of the United States land office:

"During the year 1888, 207,360 acres of land have been filed upon at the United States land office in North Yakima (including Yakima, Kittitas, Douglas and Okanogan counties). This has been taken under the various acts of congress giving away lands, as follows: Pre-emption, 644 entries; homesteads, 305; timber cultures, 290; desert land, 19; coal pre-emptions, 5; coal land purchases, 3; mineral land, 2.

"Besides this showing there have been applications to enter under the desert land act, which are now before the secretary of the interior on the question of price per acre—whether it shall be \$1.25, as formerly held, or \$2.50, as required under the Sparks ruling. These applications cover some 50,000 acres along the left bank of the Yakima river. One hundred pre-emptors have proven up, fifty-one homesteaders and eleven desert land claimants.

"The best and most extensive agricultural region in the district (and in the territory) lies around the city of North Yakima and is known as the Yakima valley, though it really includes several valleys. Here you will find fruits and vegetables in abundance. The land is too valuable to be given up to grain, which should be left to the Big Bend, Walla Walla and Klickittat regions. The railroads take the garden stuff raised in the Yakima valley to the coast cities in a day, and there is never a time from the middle of June to the end of October when the market is slow. In fact, the sound cities are coming to rely more and more upon the Yakima valley for those fruits and vegetables which formerly came from California. Many of the new-comers prefer to stop in this valley and take land rather than go farther away from the railroads and city schools. Here ten acres will give a family as good support as a market garden near an eastern city, with a surer thing of it year in and year out on account of the irrigation. While all this is true, it is also true that the resources of the valley are not yet one-twentieth part developed. The 160-acre ranches are gradually subsiding into small farms as the original owners prove up."

The general condition of Yakima county at the close of 1888 was excellent. Its total indebtedness was only one hundred thousand dollars, contracted, it is said, chiefly for the construction of bridges to replace those carried away by the oft-recurring freshets. The total taxation was thirteen and three-fifths mills, claimed to be the lowest from Minnesota to California, both inclusive; not over half the average taxation of Dakota; five mills less than the average of Washington territory, and seven less than that of Montana. The total assessed valuation of the property was two millions, very much less than the real value, and the population was estimated all the way from four thousand eight hundred and fifty to six thousand.

One of the most important movements before the people of Washington territory at this period was that for admission to the Federal Union. It was not a new movement. A Walla Walla student of local history is quoted as stating that "the proposition for calling a convention to frame a state constitution, preliminary to asking for the admission of Washington territory to the Union, was first submitted to the voters by an act of the legislature, session of 1868-9, providing for a

ballot upon the question at the June election of 1869. Failing to meet the favorable consideration of the people at that time, it was again submitted at the general elections of 1872 and 1874 and each time defeated. In 1876 the question was again submitted, and, the people declaring in favor of such action, delegates were chosen and the convention met at Walla Walla the second Tuesday of June, 1878. After a session of forty days, a constitution was framed, which received the indorsement of the people at the general election of that year, the vote being 6,462 for and 3,231 against—a total of nearly 3,000 less than the vote cast for delegate."

From the year 1878 until the year 1889 the admission of Washington to the Union never wholly ceased to be a living issue. At one time a bill passed both houses of congress admitting the territory with the northern counties of Idaho added to the federal sisterhood, but it was pocket-vetted by President Cleveland. The measure was insisted upon, however, and on February 22, 1889, the celebrated omnibus bill, enabling North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington without the North Idaho counties to become states, was signed by the president of the United States.

Among the most important provisions of the enabling act relating to this territory were the following: That the election for the purpose of choosing delegates to a constitutional convention to be held at Olympia should be held on the Tuesday after the second Monday in May, 1889; that seventy-five delegates should be chosen, should meet on the Fourth of July, and having organized and adopted the constitution of the United States, should proceed to form a state government republican in form and to frame a constitution which should make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and should be in consonance with the constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The constitution must also provide for perfect toleration of religious sentiment, disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries of the state and to all Indian tribal lands; provide for the assumption and payment of the debts and liabilities of the territory, also for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools open to all children of the state and free from sectarian control. The act also provided that the constitution should be submitted to the qualified electors of said state for their approval or rejection at an election to be held on the first Tuesday in October; that if said constitution should be in compliance with the form provided and be adopted, the same, together with the vote thereon, should be forwarded to the president of the United States, who should issue a proclamation announcing the result of the election and thereupon the said state should be

deemed admitted into the Union; that until the next general election, or until otherwise provided by law, the state should be entitled to one representative in the national house of representatives; that the representatives to the fifty-first congress, together with the governor and other officers provided for in the constitution, might be elected on the day of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution, and until the said state officers were elected and qualified and the state admitted into the Union the territorial officers should continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in the said territory; it provided for the customary gift of sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township of all unappropriated public lands to the state for common-school purposes; gave fifty sections of unappropriated lands for erecting public buildings at the capital for legislative, executive and judicial purposes; provided that five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within the state, which should be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of the state into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, should be paid to the state for use as a permanent fund, the interest of which only should be expended for the support of the common schools within the state; reserved such quantity of lands authorized by the fourth section of the act of July 17, 1854, for university purposes, as, together with the lands confirmed to the vendees of the territory by the act of March 14, 1864, should make the full quantity seventy-two entire sections; provided that all lands granted the state for educational purposes should be disposed of only at public sale at a price of not less than ten dollars per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest on which only should be expended in the support of said schools; that said school lands might, however, under such regulations as the legislature might prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than five years in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company; granted Washington lands equal in quantity to those granted Dakota, March 2, 1881, for penitentiary purposes; gave the state ninety thousand acres for the use and support of agricultural colleges in said state, and in lieu of land grants for internal improvements made to new states by an act passed September 4, 1841, and of swamp and overflowed lands under the act of September 28, 1850, the following grants: for the establishment and maintenance of a scientific school, one hundred thousand acres; state normal school, one hundred thousand acres; for public buildings at

the state capital, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, one hundred thousand acres; state charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions, two hundred thousand acres; it also provided that all mineral lands should be exempted from grants made by the admission act, mineral school lands to be exchanged for lieu land; allowed the state an appropriation from the national treasury of twenty thousand dollars for defraying the expenses of the constitutional convention; made the state a separate judicial district; arranged for the regular and easy transfer of all territorial judicial matters from the territorial courts into the state courts, etc.

The constitutional convention met as provided by the enabling act. Those chosen to represent Yakima and Klickitat counties were Colonel William F. Prosser, of North Yakima, and R. O. Dunbar, of Goldendale, republicans, and J. T. Eshelman, of North Yakima, democrat; while the fifth district, consisting of Kittitas and a part of Douglas counties, was represented in the convention by J. A. Shoudy and A. Mires, of Ellensburg, republicans, and J. T. McDonald, of Ellensburg, democrat. These gentlemen and sixty-nine others continued their labors until the 22d of August, by which time they had completed a document of not a little merit and containing a considerable number of progressive features. Two separate articles, one providing for female suffrage and one prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental or scientific uses, were submitted to the people to become a part of the state constitution, provided a majority of the male voters should favor them. The election for the adoption or rejection of the constitution was held on the first Tuesday in October, as provided by the enabling act. It resulted in the adoption of the constitution as prepared by the convention, the vote being 38,394 for and 11,895 against. The vote in Yakima county was 845 for and 115 against. Both the separate articles were defeated.

At 5:27 o'clock p. m., on the 11th day of November, 1889, President Harrison signed and issued his proclamation declaring the territory of Washington a state of the Federal Union. His name and that of Secretary James G. Blaine were affixed with a pen of gold from Washington mines in a holder of ebony laurel, from the same section, both made specially within the limits of Washington, for this purpose. Thus the new ship of state was fairly launched for what we may hope will prove a long and prosperous voyage in the peerless federal fleet.

CHAPTER IV.

CURRENT HISTORY.—1889-1904.

Unfortunately, the first months of Yakima county's history as a political division of the state were not entirely free from disaster. The opening of the winter was somewhat unpropitious, the cattle being poor and ill prepared to withstand the rigors of a possible cold season. This was owing to the fact that the previous winter had brought but little snow, causing the grass of the ensuing summer and fall to be short and lacking in succulence. So it happened that when the weather became severe, as it did January 2d, the death rate among range stock ran up to an unusual height. In its issue of January 30th, the Yakima Herald said:

"There is no question but that the cattle have suffered greatly this winter and that the loss is heavy. It was not the cold nor the snow but the poor condition in which they had entered upon the winter. Had the grass been good during the summer the loss would have been light, but with no snow during the winter of 1888-9, the range has never been known to be so poor before. The chinook which has been blowing most of the week cleared away much of the snow but still left a coating sufficient to make feeding necessary. Joseph Baxter believes that ten per cent. have thus far been lost."

In its issue of February 27th, the same paper tells us that not only had the loss among cattle been great, but that of horses was depressingly heavy; that the range riders were still bringing in gloomy reports and that Joseph Baxter then estimated the loss of cattle in the county at fifty per cent. and of horses twenty-five per cent.

A single additional quotation from the Herald will give the reader a sufficiently clear idea of the cattle losses of the winter of 1889-90. In its issue of March 6th, it said:

"The backbone of the winter has at last been broken. The winter has been a hard one on stock, and many of the largest cattlemen have received a blow from which it will take a number of seasons to recover. To estimate the percentage of loss is difficult. Snipes & Allen, P. J. Flint, Baxter & Sharkey and other large cattle raisers will lose more than fifty per cent. of their bands, while the loss of the Moxee Company and many of those with a few hundred head, who had plenty of feed, will be comparatively light. The

loss on different ranges varied. The cattle on the Moxee range doubtless suffered the least, while the mortality on the Cowiche, Lower Yakima and Horse Heaven ranges was the greatest. In the Naches, Wenas and Ahtanum valleys the cattlemen generally had sufficient feed, but had the severe weather lasted a week or ten days longer, all the hay in the country would have been exhausted. The loss falls principally on a few, as the farmers with barnyard stock or small herds of range cattle had, for the most part, ample provision for caring for the stock, and their losses are slight. At the commencement of winter the estimate of range cattle in the county was twenty thousand. Roughly stated, half of these are now dead, and two-thirds of this loss will fall on less than a dozen men. It was the longest and most trying winter since the memorable one of 1880-81."

But the time had gone by when a blow to the cattle industry was sufficient to paralyze even temporarily the entire progressiveness of the county, and the loss of the winter of 1889-90, though severe on those whom it directly affected, caused no halt in the march of the county's industrial development. Besides the stimulus which its admission to the Union had given to the state at large, a stimulus which could not fail to make itself felt in every part of the commonwealth, there were progressive forces specially affecting central Washington at this time. The reasonable contention of both Ellensburg and North Yakima for the honors and benefits of becoming the state capital was advertising the resources of the county contiguous to each and directing public attention thither. The attention of capital had been at length attracted by the splendid opportunities for profitable investment the Yakima and Kittitas valleys offered, and large irrigation enterprises were being inaugurated. Furthermore, there was much activity among railway companies and many reasons were given the people to hope that their section would soon be traversed by more than one iron pathway of commerce. Were it not for the panic of 1893, which prevented the consummation of some of these schemes, the development of Yakima and Kittitas counties would have been marvelously rapid. As it was, the railways failed to materialize, though the oldest irrigation

scheme has since eventuated in the mammoth Sunnyside canal, and some of the less pretentious projects have been carried to a successful consummation.

Notwithstanding their failure, a short discussion of the railway projects of the time may throw an important side-light upon this period of the country's history. One of these was a road from Portland, Oregon, across the Cascades to tap the wheat fields, mining districts and gardens of central and eastern Washington. The aggregation of New York and English capitalists which projected the road styled themselves the Portland, Lower Columbia and Eastern Washington Railroad Company. A committee of this corporation was met at Portland in December, 1880, by Hon. J. B. Reavis, George W. Jones and Edward Whitson, from North Yakima, to whom through its committee, the company stated in writing the following proposals: In consideration of Yakima's subscribing a bonus of one hundred thousand dollars, the company agreed to build a road from some point on the Columbia river in Clarke county to North Yakima and have the same equipped and in operation within two years. The bonus was not to be paid until the completion of the road but was to draw interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. North Yakima was to be given depot facilities within the corporate limits and for a time at least was to be made the terminus of the road, although the plans contemplated its extension to a connection with the Canadian Pacific, which would give North Yakima another transcontinental road.

On December 20th, an enthusiastic meeting was held at the council chambers. It resulted in the appointment of G. W. Jones, Captain J. H. Thomas, William Ker, J. C. MacCrimmon, John Bartholet, S. J. Lowe and W. A. Cox a committee to canvass the town for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions. These gentlemen began at once their herculean labors and continued them with such success that by January 16, 1890, more than the required sum was subscribed, as appears from the following peal of triumph in the Herald of that date:

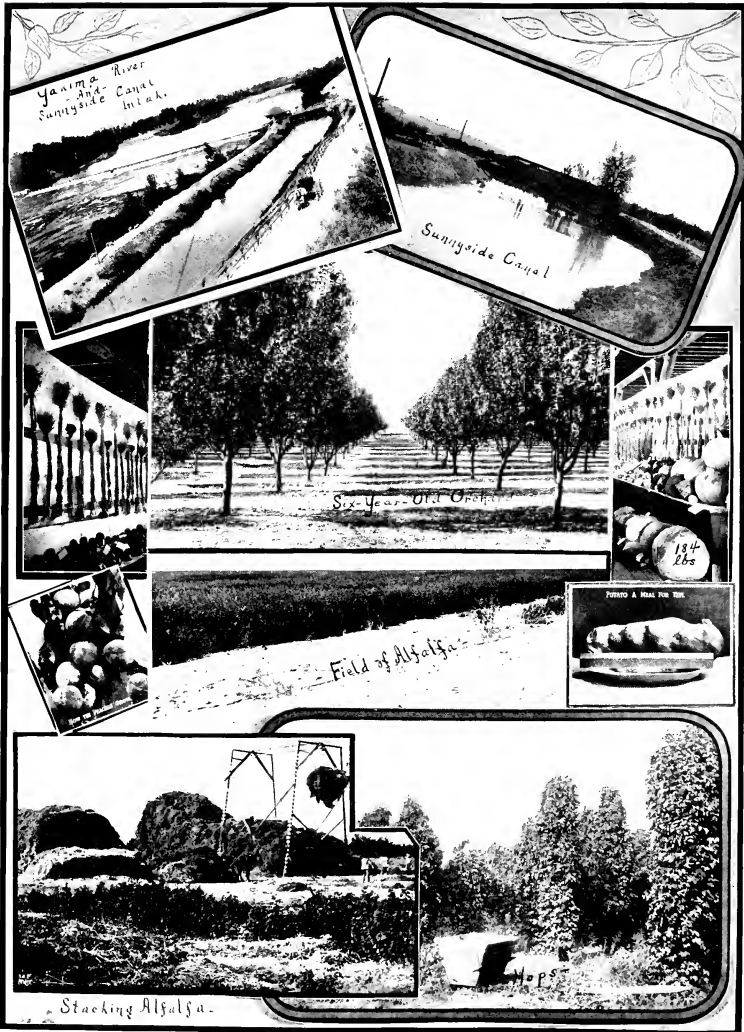
"Yakima aspired to raise one hundred thousand dollars bonus. She has not only raised that amount but three thousand dollars over. She has done that which Walla Walla and Ellensburg failed in, and which has only been equaled in this great state by rich and prosperous Spokane Falls. The latter raised one hundred thousand dollars as a bonus to secure the building of the Spokane and Northern railroad, and now plucky Yakima, which claims a population only one-eighth as great as that of the Empire City, comes proudly to the front with a like amount for the Portland, Lower Columbia and Eastern Washington Railroad Company. * * * Edward Whitson heads the list with six thousand dollars; J. H. Thomas and

William Ker follow with four thousand dollars each."

The central Washington country also had another railway prospect at this time. It was furnished by the Illinois Central, one of the richest railroad corporations, which sent in May, 1889, a party of engineers from Sioux Falls to seek out a feasible route to the sound. The party arrived at North Yakima September 16th ensuing. From their leader, George M. Nix, who was the general manager of the Midland Pacific Railroad Company, it was learned that the party had traveled westerly up the Lugenbee river, thence through the Big Horn and Wind River mountains; thence across the Rocky mountains and down the Salmon and Snake rivers to Lewiston; thence down the Snake, crossing the Northern Pacific at Palouse Junction, thence westerly via Crab creek coulee to Priest Rapids of the Columbia, from which point they proceeded through the Moxee coulee to North Yakima. To a press reporter Mr. Nix made the statement that the line was not only feasible but that its grades were economic, that the road would traverse a splendid country yet untapped by railroads and that fewer difficulties would be encountered in its construction than have been surmounted by the other transcontinental lines. He also claimed the route was three hundred miles shorter from Chicago to Puget Sound than that of the Northern Pacific, and advanced the opinion that if the rest of the country presented no greater obstacles than had that already traversed, engineering parties would be in the field in the early months of 1890 permanently locating the road.

All these projects naturally had the effect of encouraging home-seekers to come to the country, even though there was no assurance that they would ever materialize; but the local project, that of constructing the large irrigating ditch, was much more direct and immediate in its effects. The history of the Sunnyside canal scheme takes us back to about 1885, when the first survey was made. However, the enterprise was not taken up in good earnest until 1889, when a number of persons experienced in irrigation conceived the idea of buying up the lands of the Northern Pacific Company to the southward of North Yakima and constructing a canal to water them and alternate sections belonging to the government. With this end in view they began again the work of surveying for a practicable route. The result of the investigations of their corps of engineers is embodied in a report of Chief Engineer J. D. McIntyre, the most of which is here reproduced:

I completed the surveys of the Yakima canal November 2, 1886, after having been engaged with an assistant engineer and a force of men for about three months. Four hundred and seventy-one miles of grade line in all were run and six different routes investigated.



THE SECRET OF YAKIMA COUNTY'S COMMERCIAL GREATNESS.

The plan at first proposed was to build an irrigating canal from Union Gap onto what is known as the "Sunnyside" lands along the Yakima river in Yakima county, Washington, which lie on the easterly side of the Yakima river between Union Gap and the mouth of the Yakima river. Six other engineers had preceded me at various times during the past four years, and they had all reported that the Sunnyside line which begins at Union Gap was the only practicable route. I found this line to be a favorable one, but too low to cover more than forty-seven thousand acres of railroad land; the estimated cost for eighty miles of canal about four hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and it was decided that unless a higher line covering more land could be found it would be better to abandon the enterprise. I shall not attempt to describe in detail the various routes surveyed and abandoned, but will confine my description to the one adopted, which I call the "Natcheez line."

The Natcheez line begins at the Natcheez river, about two miles above where that stream mingles with the waters of the Yakima, and runs in a southerly direction around and to the west of the Athanum basin, crosses the Athanum creek about five miles to the west of its confluence with the Yakima river; follows along the steep hillside south of Athanum creek to Union Gap, a distance of about eighteen miles; thence across the Yakima river by a pipe line to the easterly side of the river, at which point the elevation obtained above the Yakima river and above the Sunnyside line is one hundred and ninety-nine feet; thence along the foot of the Rattlesnake range in a southeasterly direction to a point about north of the town of Prosser, a distance of about eighty miles, making in all a length of ninety-eight miles of canal. By the adoption of this route the great objection of all lines heretofore run by us or by the engineers of the Northern Pacific Land Department to cover the Sunnyside lands is fully overcome. It is one hundred and ninety-nine feet higher; its course heads many of the deep ravines encountered by the other lines and covers more than twice as much land as any of them. I estimated the water in Natcheez river in September last, at a time when great drouth was prevailing, and found twenty-nine thousand miner's inches of water in the stream. There is probably from five to ten times as much water as this in the stream during the irrigating season. It has its source in the perennial snows of the Cascade mountains, and in my opinion the water supply is abundant and permanent and the title undisputed.

I took no cross-section of slopes, and my estimate is based simply upon the grade line. The estimated cost is five hundred thousand dollars for the canal ninety-eight miles long. Storage reservoirs may be built at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, which will double the capacity of the canal. In order to successfully irrigate the whole tract of two hundred thousand acres of land a lower line of canal should be built at some future time after the settlement will justify it, to be taken from Yakima river five miles above Union Gap and extended around Moxee valley, and thence parallel with the old Sunnyside line, a distance of about eighty miles, which, with a proper system of storage reservoirs, would cost approximately four hundred thousand dollars, making in all the total estimate of cost one million dollars. These estimates are based upon a canal twenty feet wide on the bottom, thirty feet wide on top, and capable of carrying four feet of water for one-half the length of each canal, and fourteen feet wide on the bottom and twenty-four feet wide on top, and capable of carrying three feet of water for the lower half of each canal.

By reference to the general map herewith, the locality of the lands is shown. * * * The surface or contour of the ground is rolling and broken by occasional ravines. The soil is sandy—a loam—having its origin in the sediments of a great inland lake, varying in depth from five to fifty feet and resting upon a bed of basaltic rock. No boulders or gravel channels are found in the tract. The basaltic rock comes to the surface at rare intervals, but does not reduce materially the amount of available agricultural

land. The slope is generally to the south and the surface is covered with a thick growth of sage brush, varying in height from two to five feet.

The productions of the Yakima valley are very much the same as those of Fresno county, California, omitting, of course, the oranges. The cereals all do well, but the character of the products, such as fruits, hops, tobacco and alfalfa, are such as will make the lands too high-priced to be used for the production of cereals. I have made a close examination of the products of the basin with a view to finding out what kinds of fruits, vines and plants are best adapted to the soils and climate. I find that the staples are grapes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, sorghum, melons, tobacco, hops, alfalfa or lucerne, sweet potatoes, peanuts and all the small fruits. Wheat produces with irrigation about thirty-five bushels per acre, oats fifty bushels, barley forty bushels, rye thirty-five bushels. I saw eleven different kinds of shade trees growing in one yard; the butternut, walnut, maple, mountain oak, ash, weeping willow and cypress growing side by side. Those who are said to be experts in grape culture claim that the finest varieties of wine grapes are grown here. The tobacco raised from Havana seed upon the Moxee farm near North Yakima and there made into cigars is said to possess a flavor not excelled in this country. The Yakima basin must at no distant day become famous for its productions of many of the fruits, vines and plants mentioned above.

The climate may be regarded as semi-tropical about ten and half months of the year and the products are semi-tropical. Here may be found a latitude of forty-nine degrees north with a mean temperature about the same as San Francisco. This unusual feature of climate may be accounted for by the warm winds of the Japan current, which follow up the Columbia river through the rift in the Cascade mountains and deflect into the Yakima basin, so that when residents both north and south, during the months of the winter solstice, are suffering from cold, those of this region are enjoying bright suns and warm winds.

The result of this surveying was that on the 4th of December, 1889, the Yakima Canal and Land Company was organized with a capital stock of one million dollars divided into two hundred thousand shares. The officers of the company for the first three months were Walter N. Granger, of St. Paul, president; James Millisch, secretary, and Albert Kleinschmidt, of Helena, treasurer. Previous to making the surveys, this company had obtained from the Northern Pacific Company an option for the purchase of all railroad lands in the Sunnyside region. The success of McIntyre's survey and the substantial evidences presented that the enterprise was about to be consummated induced the Northern Pacific Company to make advances to the irrigation company looking toward an amalgamation of interests, with the result that the Northern Pacific took two-thirds of the stock and lent its mighty force to the undertaking. Upon the entrance of the Northern Pacific into the company, Paul Schultze, of the land department, succeeded Mr. Granger as president, the latter taking the position of vice-president and general manager, and upon his shoulders fell the greater part of the burden of making a success of this gigantic industrial scheme. The name chosen for the new corporation was the Northern Pacific, Yakima and Kittitas Irrigation Company. It purposed to construct seven reservoirs in the mountains and to

build one irrigation canal in Kittitas and two in Yakima county. In order that no mistake might be made, the services of William Hamilton Hall, a famous irrigation engineer of California, were procured to verify the work of Mr. McIntyre and to make further surveys. His report on the practicability of the enterprise was favorable, and early in the year 1891 work on the great irrigation system was in progress. The company began operations on the lower of their two projected ditches in Yakima county, one which "left the Yakima river just below a gap where the river pinches itself between two high hills. Nature seemed to have designed it as a place for an intake of a great canal. At once an agreement was made with the farmers by which their ditch, known as the Konnewock, was to be owned by the company and enlarged and extended, so as to carry one thousand cubic feet of water per second of time and serve sixty-eight thousand acres of land." Work was continued in the prosecution of this design until the main canal was constructed nearly to the forty-second mile-post, and many laterals were put in and land sales made. The first water was taken by the new settlers from the main canal in April, 1892. The next year operations had to be suspended, owing to the widespread financial depression, and a period of not a little distress among the settlers followed. But "they had before them what the farmers had accomplished under the Konnewock ditch, and they did not lose faith. They cleared their land of the sage brush; they leveled it; they placed water upon it; they planted fields of alfalfa, clover, timothy, corn and potatoes; they set out orchards of peaches, prunes, pears, apricots, cherries and apples," and with the advent of prosperity came also an abundant reward for their labors.

The stockmen of the Yakima valley were in no wise dismayed by the approach of winter in the year 1890, as their cattle were in good condition and they had plenty of feed. Prices, however, were very low, owing to the fact that the hard winter of 1889-90 had discouraged many stockmen, causing them to rush to the markets with their cattle. Indeed, it seems that there was a species of reaction at this time from the great prosperity which ensued upon the building of the railroad, and a stringency of money was complained of throughout the entire Northwest. The Herald informs us that in the spring of 1890 the deposits of the First National Bank of North Yakima touched the low-water mark of about thirty thousand dollars. By May, however, they rose to an aggregate of more than eighty thousand, and it was thought that with the harvesting of bountiful crops in the fall all signs of depression would disappear. They did disappear, and there was no permanent financial stringency until the total eclipse of the sun of general prosperity in 1893.

During the fall of 1890 a very successful county fair was held at North Yakima of three days' duration. It is stated that the display of fruits and vegetables was excellent and that several hundred dollars were distributed as prizes among the exhibitors of stock, garden produce, dairy products, vegetables, fruits, cereals, poultry, mechanical devices, fine art work, fancy work, etc. The executive committee in charge of this fair was composed of Captain J. H. Thomas, Edward Whitson and Joseph M. Baxter.

An incident growing out of the inception and organization of the Washington state government was the contest among several different counties of the state over the agricultural college, each county contending for the location of the institution within its own borders. As the college had an endowment of one hundred and ninety thousand acres of land and an annual appropriation of thirty thousand dollars from the general government in addition to state aid, besides an appropriation by the preceding session of the legislature of sixty thousand dollars for building purposes, it was considered a valuable acquisition and well worth striving for. Of course, Yakima county wished it, and was ready to offer any reasonable inducements to secure it. On petition of men representing more than half the taxable property of the county, the commissioners, in special session assembled, on April 7, 1891, appropriated fifteen thousand dollars out of the general fund for the purpose of buying a site for the college should it decide to come to North Yakima.

Those appointed to decide upon the location of the coveted institution were George A. Black, S. B. Conover and Andrew H. Smith. About the last of April they rendered a decision in favor of Pullman, Conover and Black voting for that town, while Smith, of Tacoma, cast his ballot for North Yakima. It was thought that certain citizens of Pullman used improper influences to secure the college; indeed, some of them intimated as much to the writer a few years ago. The residents of North Yakima felt certain that the Palouse town had not won the prize fairly, also that there were irregularities in the appointment of the three commissioners, so they instituted a suit to test the validity of the award. Messrs. Crowley, Sullivan and Snively were retained to represent North Yakima in this litigation.

The case was tried before Hon. Fremont Campbell, judge of the superior court of Pierce county, who on May 20th granted the following temporary restraining order:

In the Superior Court of Pierce County, State of Washington.

W. L. Jones, plaintiff, versus T. M. Reed, auditor of the State of Washington; A. A. Lindsey, treasurer of the State of Washington; George A. Black, S. B. Conover and Andrew H. Smith, claiming to be commissioners, and S. B. Conover, J. H. Bellingier, Eugene Fellows, Andrew H.

Smith and George W. Hoppe, claiming to be regents of the agricultural college, school of science and experimental station of the State of Washington.

In this case a temporary restraining order is granted to restrain the defendant, T. M. Reed, auditor of the State of Washington, from issuing any order or warrant upon the treasurer of the State of Washington, for any money upon the order of George A. Black, S. B. Conover and Andrew H. Smith, claiming to be commissioners appointed to locate the agricultural college, school of science and experimental station of the State of Washington, or upon any order or request made by S. B. Conover, Eugene Fellows, Andrew H. Smith, J. H. Bellinger and George W. Hoppe, claiming to be regents of the above named institution.

And the defendant, A. A. Lindsey, treasurer of the State of Washington, is hereby restrained and inhibited from paying any money upon orders drawn by said persons claiming to be commissioners, or said persons claiming to be regents aforesaid. And the said S. B. Conover, George A. Black and Andrew H. Smith are restrained from acting in any manner or attempting to act in any manner as commissioners, claiming to be appointed to locate an agricultural college, experimental station and school of science of the State of Washington.

And the said S. B. Conover, Eugene Fellows, J. H. Bellinger, Andrew H. Smith and George W. Hoppe, claiming to be regents of the agricultural college, experimental station and school of science of the State of Washington, are restrained and inhibited from doing any act whatever of any kind or character as such regents, or relating to the establishment, organization or conducting of said institution, to be in force until this application for a temporary injunction asked for by the complainant can be heard and determined, the hearing of which is set for the 29th of May, A. D. 1891, at ten o'clock a. m., before Judge Fremont Campbell at Tacoma, Washington.

The plaintiff to give an undertaking, with sufficient surety, with approval of the clerk of this court, for the sum of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1891.

FREMONT CAMPBELL,

Judge of the Superior Court of Pierce County.

June 12th Judge Campbell granted a permanent injunction against the parties named in the foregoing order. He filed a lengthy opinion holding that the agricultural college commissioners were never legally appointed, hence their proceedings were illegal and void, and any attempt on the part of the board of regents to appropriate the money of the state for the erection of buildings at Pullman, being based on the illegal and void acts of the commission, would therefore be illegal and a court of equity would have the power to restrain them from appropriating or paying out the money of the state in the carrying out of an illegal and unlawful purpose.

The case was of course appealed to the supreme court. It came on for hearing October 23d and was argued by Attorney-General Jones and Judge Turner for appellants, and D. J. Crowley and H. J. Snively for respondents. The chief questions at issue were: (1) Was the act of the commissioners in locating the college the act of an authorized body? (2) Can a taxpayer institute a suit to restrain the illegal disbursement of public money? (3) Does the allegation of the complaint stating that Acting Governor Laughton and Commissioners Black and Conover entered into a corrupt conspiracy to fraudulently locate the college at Pullman, the fact of locating being admitted,

constitute a cause for canceling the findings of the commission? In due time the supreme court handed down a decision adverse to those at whose instance the restraining order was granted, and reversing the findings of Judge Campbell. Thus, Yakima county was defeated in the contest it waged with so much vigor and the erection of college buildings at Pullman was allowed to proceed.

It would appear from the local press that the summer of 1891 was an unusually rainy season. We are informed that on May 26th there was a cloudburst on the divide between the Moxee and the Konnewock, breaking the Konnewock ditch in several places, flooding a number of fields and threatening to carry away travelers, but doing no serious damage. Nearly a month later the Herald states that the rain of June 22d "from Union Gap bridge down was the hardest of the season, and above the place of M. B. Curtis and as far as the timber land of Peter Gervais it was a genuine waterspout. The road was gullied out in places, while tons of rock were piled up in others. The Konnewock ditch was broken in several places, and great quantities of mud and rock washed into the channel. At one place the ditch was completely filled up. A severe hailstorm accompanied the rain, and at one place there must have been a wagon load of hail stones washed into a heap in a canyon. The berries have been badly injured by the continued rain, and corn is also damaged."

Yet it is safe to assert that 1891 was nevertheless a prosperous year in the county. Stockmen were jubilant over excellent range and high prices, and that other producers were reaping abundant harvests is apparent from the shipments at North Yakima, one of the nine shipping points of the county, which shipments according to the statement of Agent Humphrey were as follows: Hops, 45 cars, containing 2,746 bales; mineral water, 245 packages, weighing 39,200 pounds; hay, 155 cars, weighing 3,100 tons; sheep, 86 cars, containing 16,779 head; hogs, 4 cars, containing 191 head; cattle, 128 cars, containing 2,816 head; horses, 12 cars, containing 268 head; hides, 934 packages, weighing 52,000 pounds; eggs, 92 packages, weighing 4,000 pounds; onions, 2 cars, containing 475 sacks, weighing 42,750 pounds; vegetables, 4 cars, weighing 96,000 pounds; fruit, 6,615 packages, weighing 190,300 pounds; flour, 99 cars, weighing 1,911,850 pounds; wool, 82 packages, weighing 27,000 pounds; potatoes, 92 cars, weighing 1,822,200 pounds; melons, 59 cars, weighing 1,416,000 pounds; estimated total value, \$291,500.

With the opening of the year 1892 came renewed activity in the great work of redeeming the soil by irrigation. In January, arrangements were made for the construction of a canal from Horn Rapids of the Yakima river to the Columbia. The ditch was to extend along the south

side of the Yakima, but it was also proposed to redeem several thousand acres on the north side, conveying the water across the river by means of conduits. This work was undertaken by a corporation known as the Yakima Irrigation and Improvement Company. Their operations made things lively in the vicinity of Kennewick throughout the whole of 1892 and a portion of the succeeding year. The ditch they constructed was, however, inadequate, but it has been recently enlarged and improved until it is now claimed to be the finest canal of its kind in the state.

The Cowiche and Wide Hollow irrigation district, on January 9, 1892, held an election at which was carried by a vote of fifty-two to fifteen the proposition to bond the district for a half million dollars for the construction of an irrigating canal. The plan was to take water out of the Tietan river by a canal ten and a half miles long and to distribute the same by three laterals, one to cover the Naches and Cowiche ridge, one the Cowiche valley and one to skirt the foothills. It was proposed to irrigate in all about forty-six thousand acres.

The interest of the people in irrigation was manifested March 26th on the occasion of the completion of the first twenty-five-mile section of the Northern Pacific, Yakima and Kittitas Irrigation Company's canal. "The announcement of the date of the ceremonies," says the Herald, "was very brief, but sufficient to attract a large throng of people, who, early in the morning, could be seen wending their way down the river road by every means of conveyance that could possibly be secured. Paul Schultze, president of the company, arrived in his special car on the eight o'clock train from Tacoma, accompanied by a number of distinguished guests, including T. B. Wallace, president of the Fidelity bank; Theodore Hosmer, president of the Tacoma Light and Water Company; George Brown, of the Tacoma Lumber Company; I. W. Anderson, president of the Tacoma Land Company; President Strong, of the Eastman Kodak Company, and Architect Pickles, who were desirous of witnessing the ceremonies and inspecting the great work, which is but the beginning of the most important system of irrigation canals in America. The intake of the canal, where the dams and head-gates are located, is seven miles from North Yakima and within sight of the Two Buttes, the historic Indian battle-ground. There a platform had been built, and at ten o'clock Hon. R. K. Nichols, as master of ceremonies, called the assembled people to order. * * * Hon. Edward Whitson, Hon. J. B. Reavis, Hon. Gardner C. Hubbard (of Washington, D. C.) and Paul Schultze made speeches appropriate to the occasion. Miss Dora Allen broke a bottle of champagne over the head-gates as the waters swirled into the new canal and the band played lively

airs." The whole country celebrated, and the Herald considered the occasion sufficiently important to call for an illustrated special edition.

An event of the year 1892, which evinces the faith of the leading citizens in the present prosperity and future prospects of their county, was the incorporation on April 19th of the Yakima, Natchez and Eastern Railway Company. Its capitalization was five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares, and the objects it purposed to accomplish were to construct, maintain and operate a system of railways, telegraph and telephone lines upon the following routes: A line commencing at North Yakima and running through the Moxee valley and the Moxee pass to a point on the Columbia river at or near Priest rapids; a line commencing at North Yakima and running thence up the Naches river to the mouth of Bumping river, thence to Bumping lake, thence to certain coal fields at or near Fish lake, known as the Yakima coal fields; a line commencing at North Yakima and running in a general southeasterly direction into and through that portion of Yakima county known as the Konnewock valley and Sunnyside; a line commencing at North Yakima and running by the most convenient route up the Ahtanum valley to the Yakima mineral springs, and thence up the north fork of the Ahtanum for a distance of twenty miles; a line commencing at North Yakima and running in a southerly direction to Satus creek, and thence by the most practicable route through Satus canyon to Goldendale; all the roads to be narrow gauge.

The company, of which George Donald was president and Edward Whitson vice-president, asked a bonus of one hundred thousand dollars and the various rights of way. This the people of North Yakima and the county were willing to furnish, but the hard times came on before all preliminary arrangements could be made and the enterprise was of necessity abandoned.

A single other event of the very busy and prosperous year 1892 can receive notice in this review. On the morning of March 2d an earthquake shock was experienced from Santa Ana, California, to North Yakima. The disturbances were felt by numerous persons in different parts of this county, but no damage resulted. At Fort Simcoe the peculiar rockings of the earth were somewhat more violent than elsewhere in central Washington, the shocks numbering three, as they did also in Portland and The Dalles. Charles Lombard, clerk at the Yakima agency, stated that a very light shock was felt there at 2:45 a. m. and two heavy ones at 3 and 3:20 respectively. "The latter," said he, "frightened the inhabitants, made the houses rock and shook down a portion of the plastering in the new boarding-house. It also wrenched the office sufficiently to tear away the light wire fencing attached to the front. Mrs. George L. Mattoon

was frightened into sickness and has not yet been able to recover from the dizziness with which she was attacked."

An important point was scored for Yakima county in the state legislature during the earliest months of the year 1893. Representative Webb, of King county, introduced a bill for the organization of a state agricultural fair for the advancement of agriculture, stock raising, horticulture, mining, mechanical and industrial pursuits, etc. The bill also provided that exhibitions should be given at or near North Yakima, beginning the last Monday in September each year and continuing five days. It authorized the seven commissioners, to whom its management was to be entrusted, to purchase not less than two hundred acres of land as near North Yakima as possible, for state fair buildings and grounds, appropriating forty thousand dollars to be expended in 1893 and ten thousand dollars in 1894. The bill, amended to provide that Yakima county should donate the grounds to the state, also amended to reduce greatly the appropriation, was passed early in March. In November the county deeded the state one hundred and twenty acres near North Yakima, and the work of clearing off the sage brush and preparing it for occupancy began at once. Buildings were erected during the ensuing summer, and the next fall the first fair was held.

It may be asserted without fear of doing violence to truth that the impetus given Yakima county by the developments of the preceding two or three years rendered it in large measure immune to the deadly blight of financial stress which had attacked the rest of the country, at least for a considerable time. In its issue of June 29th, the Herald, commenting on the fact that the first half of a very unprofitable year had passed, says: "This community has probably suffered less from the general business stagnation than any other on the coast, and with the vast amount of money which will soon be available for the prosecution of work on our irrigation systems, and the flattering outlook for the crops, Yakima may confidently hope for prosperity and plenty this fall. The population of this county has increased over fifty per cent. in the last eighteen months; county warrants are being discounted again, to be sure, but this is not due to any depreciation in their value; rather to the fact that the banks are not buying securities, as they realize that it will require a vast amount of money to pick and prepare the hops for market and to harvest the other crops."

The same paper also tells us that Selah valley, where a year previous there was scarcely anything but sage brush, had witnessed a remarkable settlement during the twelvemonth; over thirty-six thousand fruit trees had been set out, and the country was green with grain, alfalfa, hops and trees; also that the whole country was rapidly settling and developing.

When hop-picking commenced, however, the results of the depression were made apparent in the army of tramps and vagabonds which entered the country and persuaded charitably disposed persons to supply them food until they could obtain employment, then began rioting and interfering with those who were more industrious than they. Their hostilities were directed more particularly against the Chinamen, who in several instances were driven from their work. In some cases also the employers of the Chinamen were threatened and their property made the object of outrageous vandalism. Some of the vagabonds attempted to turn a dishonest penny by selling liquor to the hundreds of Indian hop pickers congregated on Sundays in North Yakima, but Deputy United States Marshal Frank Maguire and his assistants were too vigilant. Twenty-two of the would-be law-breakers were arrested and twelve of them sent to Walla Walla for trial. Even this did not break up the nefarious traffic, and later in the fall the people became so incensed that some of them talked of organizing a popular tribunal to deal with the offending "bootleggers." It was said that from Yakima City to Zillah the brush and foothills were full of the dastardly law-breakers and their degraded and debauched patrons; also that the latter were becoming a menace to travelers and an annoyance to all lovers of peace and order. The United States officials were active and efficient. As a result of their labors, a novel procession filed down to the depot on December 4th. It consisted of forty-four men accused of selling liquor to Indians, about sixty witnesses and fourteen United States marshals and deputies, all bound for Walla Walla, where the trials were to be had. The departure of the forty-four supposed offenders was hailed with delight by long-suffering citizens.

Of a much more serious nature was the trouble of May, 1894, when the peaceful Yakima valley was made the scene of turmoil and violence, and even bloodshed. It will be remembered that in those troublesome times a considerable army of the unemployed were induced, by the preaching of a demagogue named Coxe, to think that they could in some way better their condition by migrating to Washington, D. C., and appearing in person before the president and members of congress. Being without means to procure transportation on the railroads or to subsist themselves while en route, they had no other alternative than to beat their way after the fashion of the tramp and to eat the bread of charity, or the booty of pillaging forays. About the first followers of Coxe to arrive in North Yakima came on May 3d, but they did not come in considerable numbers until the night of the 8th, when a large delegation entered the town and encamped by the city pound. Next morning the freight from the west brought in another delegation, and still others came afoot, on a hand car, and by a raft

of ties wherewith they managed to descend the Yakima river. They said their intention was to take the eleven o'clock freight for Spokane, whither their brilliant *soi disant* "general" had gone before them in a Pullman car. There were also a dozen United States deputy marshals in North Yakima that morning, they having been sent to town in response to a requisition by the mayor.

The eleven o'clock freight was very reluctant to furnish free transportation to the regiment of vagabonds. It made one or two feints, but after running a couple of miles or so with the tops of the cars covered by self-styled industrials, it steamed back to the yards. The deputies and Sheriff Simmons urged the men to get off, showing them dispatches from headquarters directing that the train should be side-tracked unless they should do so, but they refused.

During the afternoon it became evident that serious trouble was to be anticipated. The Coxeyites, angered on account of an encounter between a marshal and one of their number, began arming themselves with clubs. More deputies were sent for, and about five o'clock eleven arrived from the east. Two hours later more marshals were brought from Ellensburg and put off at the mill, the freight on which they arrived passing through the city at full speed. Then the train on which the Coxeyites were backed to the place where the deputy marshals had alighted and the latter climbed aboard. Again the train backed. It is said that the real reason for this movement was to get the industrials away from the influence of their local sympathizers, but the vagabonds on the car tops thought they were to be taken back to Tacoma, and, being determined not to go westward, they rushed to the brakes. Then the fight commenced. It were vain to attempt detailed narration of what happened during the next few minutes or to try to fix responsibility for the tragedy that followed. The stories of spectators could not be harmonized, but it appears that a marshal on one of the cars attempted to force a Coxeyite away from the brake; that the other Coxeyites rushed to his assistance with clubs; that a marshal who was being overcome fired his revolver, and that several shots followed. Thereupon the train backed again and the Coxeyites jumped off or were clubbed off, leaving the train in possession of the marshals.

When the train was gone and the excitement had cooled, it was found that three "industrials" had received slight flesh wounds and that one other had broken an arm in his leap from the car, and still another an ankle; also that quite a number were battered up with clubs. The casualties suffered by the marshals were a flesh wound in Chidester's leg and a severe wound in the person of Jolly, the bullet in the case of the latter entering at the back and lodging among the intestines.

Deputy Marshal W. C. Chidester has left on record an account of the unfortunate affair indited as follows:

On the arrival of Mr. Minsch I explained matters to him, telling him the first thing we should do was to loosen the brakes which the 'wealers had set up in order to carry out our original intentions, namely, to back up the train to the bridge and there clear it. He instructed all the deputies to mount the cars and to see that the brakes were all cleared. In the meantime the citizens had congregated and were urging the men to resist the deputies in loosening the brakes. Deputy Palmer, of South Prairie, assisted by several other deputies, freed three brakes, when one was recaptured and was again set by the 'wealers. About this time fifteen of the deputies were in the midst of the 'wealers, and on releasing the fourth brake they attacked Mr. Palmer and knocked him down. At the same time they attacked Mr. Jolly by striking him a vicious blow on the shoulders. I then jumped over on the car and tried to free Mr. Palmer by pulling the men off. I finally succeeded in doing so by striking one or two of them with a cane. I was then set upon by three of them, was thrown down and struck twice on the head while they endeavored to choke me. Mr. Palmer in the meantime had gone forward to the next car. At this time I saw several hand-to-hand fights with 'wealers who were using their clubs and slung-shots. Some of the citizens were stoning the deputies on the lower end of the train. In falling I caught one of my antagonists under me. He was a big Swede. The man on top of me caught my cane, at the same time secured my left hand, which enabled the man under me to work loose. As he arose to his knees, he dropped his club and pulled his pistol, seeing which I succeeded in raising upon my right knee with these men still on me. I then drew my pistol with my left hand, knocked up my opponent's gun, but before I could recover myself he had fired. The ball passed to my left and struck Jolly who was behind me. I then tried to shoot the Swede, but as I pulled the trigger the men who were still on top of me pulled my arm, knocking my hand down, sending the bullet through my left thigh. The Swede then jumped off the top of the car and the two men who had me down jumped off on the other side. The Swede's shot was not the first fired. He was between me and the citizens who were on the ground, and before he fired I saw the flash of a gun from a party either in a buggy or standing very close to it. There were in the neighborhood of fifteen shots fired, and upon investigation afterward it was found that not more than five shots were fired by the marshals, and I have reason to believe that they followed instructions given them before the engagement, which were that "no marshal was to use his pistol under any circumstances except when attacked, and then only when he saw his life was in danger." The whole affair did not last more than five minutes. Immediately on the firing of the first gun the commonwealers commenced dropping off the train in a haphazard manner. At this juncture the train began backing up, followed by the citizens and 'wealers, who were stopping the train and firing an occasional shot. But no shots were fired by the marshals from this time on. Mr. Jolly then exclaimed: "I'm shot," and I felt for the first time the blood trickling down my own leg.

On the night of May 10th about one hundred and twenty-five "industrials" took possession of two freight cars at Ellensburg and started down the railway toward North Yakima. They were met by a large force of armed deputies, who brought them to a halt by placing a rail across the track. The "industrials" started to run. They were fired upon by the marshals (who in doing so disobeyed orders), and were soon brought to a stand. The marshals claimed that the Cox-

eyites also fired, a contention which was substantiated by the finding of two revolvers on the arrested men, one of which had evidently been used recently. Two of the men on the cars were wounded and had to be taken to the hospital, while the remainder, one hundred and twenty in number, were locked in the county jail.

These very regrettable encounters between the marshals and the misguided unfortunates and vagabonds who were following Coxey on his meaningless crusade caused great excitement and some bitterness of feeling in Yakima county. As a result of the first conflict forty-nine of the commonwealers were arrested and locked in the city jail, and warrants were issued for a large number of citizens who were charged with inciting the men to resist the law officers. All the accused were taken to Seattle for trial. After a tedious delay they were at length given a hearing, as a result of which the citizens, except two, were discharged. Twenty-nine of the Coxeyites were sentenced to serve sixty days each on the island.

The immediate effects of this trouble had only begun to wear off when misfortune of a radically different nature came to the people of the county. During the latter days of May the waters in the channels of river and stream rose to an unwanted height, causing much apprehension of impending damage on the part of everybody and occasioning considerable loss to those on the lowlands. Old settlers, and even the oldest Indians, claimed that the water had never been so high within the memory of living men. About fifty feet of piling at the north end of the Union Gap bridge was swept away; the Nelson bridge was damaged, and some smaller bridges and culverts were carried away.

"In the Selah valley and farther north," says the Herald, "there was much land submerged, and those living on the lowlands along the Yakima were forced to abandon their homes. Along the Naches the damage to farms and gardens was severe, although the extent cannot now be told. William Lee, Jr., with one of the prettiest market gardens in Yakima, had his hopes for the season blotted out. Some fifteen or eighteen acres of garden at Fruitvale are under water, and there is no telling what damage was done to the young orchard until the waters recede. This is the same story that can be told of all the gardens from the county bridge for some miles up the Naches. It was a hard blow to a number who have been struggling to keep their heads above water, and now to have them ruthlessly pulled under again calls forth the sympathy of the community.

"Freight train No. 54, which passed this point at six o'clock Sunday morning, May 27th, going east, met with an accident near Toppenish station which resulted in the death of Fireman Edward Morrell and injury to Engineer Charles Wirth.

About three miles west of Toppenish is a trestle crossing a slough, and while it appeared perfectly safe to the eye, the piling, which had been undermined by the backwater from the Yakima river, gave way as soon as it felt the weight of the train. Engineer Wirth was standing at the door of the cab, and when he realized that the structure was giving way, he shouted to the fireman and jumped into the slough. How Wirth escaped is a mystery, as he must have struck one of the timbers, his back being seriously injured, and after the first excitement he could not move without great pain. The engine and a couple of cars dropped a distance of fifteen feet, pinning poor Morrell against the boiler head. His death must have been almost instantaneous, but it was several hours before the body was recovered. A wrecking train was brought down from Ellensburg and is now engaged in clearing the wreck. Wirth is recovering."

During the early hours of the 31st of May it seemed that the worst from the freshets was over, but before night word reached North Yakima that the Moxee bridge was in danger. Men and teams were hastily gathered and put to work to save the structure if possible. Night and day they toiled until June 5th, seemingly fighting a losing battle, but at last the river gave up the struggle and the bridge was safe.

A memorable incident of this troublous time was the terrible storm of June 2d. It was contemporaneous with an exceedingly destructive cyclone, which swept over several counties of eastern Oregon, causing the loss of a number of lives. Upon the storm in Yakima county, the Herald commented as follows:

Yakima doesn't mind a little wind; she isn't averse to an occasional shower, and thunder and lightning are novelties which are so rarely experienced as to have an attraction; but the good Lord deliver us from the combination of them all that swept down on us Saturday evening last, June 2d. No great amount of damage was done, but how we escaped so luckily is somewhat puzzling. The day had been warm and pleasant, and the first intimation of the coming storm was an immense whirlwind at the lower end of the Moxee. It gathered up leaves, paper and weeds in its capacious maw. Next a big, black cloud seemed to force itself through Union Gap, and before we were well aware what was coming, it broke upon us in all its virulent fury. It didn't come, as is usual with such storms, in little cupfuls and puffs of wind, but it shot out with a broadside that swayed and strained everything that offered an impediment to its freedom of course. Great brick buildings staggered and shook, while some of the wooden houses took on a swaying motion and groaned as if in physical pain. Many of the balm trees, weakened by the boring of grubs, snapped in two like seasoned oat straws, while giant poplars of sturdy trunk were torn up by their roots and hurled across the streets. A couple of barns of indifferent construction were flattened to the ground, and two or three hop houses were moved from their foundations. Other damages were of a minor nature, and, best of all, no one was hurt. A little girl was blown head foremost into an irrigation ditch, but was pulled out by the feet.

After the first fury had been spent, the rain descended in sheets, the thunder sounded like heavy cannonading, and the lightning played all sorts of devilish pranks, mak-

ing an electrical display as fascinating as it was fearful. Along the Northern Pacific in the vicinity of the Cascade tunnel the engineers were blinded by the almost continuous flash of empyrean flame, and every train was stopped for half an hour, not an engineer daring to move his engine, being unable to see and fearing to go sightlessly ahead. It was a grand and awful storm, but enough is as satisfying as a feast.

Any damage sustained by the crops was more than offset by the benefits of the soaking rain. Some of the fruit, mostly that which was blighted, was blown down, but the thinning process was a good thing, as there is all the fruit left that the trees can well bear up under, and the quality will be better in consequence. In the hop yards the damage was slight. Several barns in the country were blown down and the dwelling of Ross Mars, in Selah valley, was shifted from its foundation a few feet.

The storm Saturday was followed by one Sunday evening which, if not so severe or of so long duration, was certainly a hummer for a time, and it is reported to have done some damage in the orchards along the Naches. Its most disagreeable feature was the accompanying hail which pelted down in a lively manner, cutting the hop leaves and knocking off the fruit. Again, the scare was greater than the harm done. Moxee valley suffered some.

In Yakima considerable work will be required to put the bridges in condition for use. The one across the Naches is the only one that will need extensive repairs, and its safety as due to the splendid cribbing work performed by the railroad company. The smaller bridges will generally require new approaches. Under the farther span of the Union Gap bridge but two piles remain. The Moxee bridge is practically out of danger, but it vibrates lengthwise very perceptibly. The channel of the river has changed materially, and at the bridge it has shifted about two hundred feet to the east. The river is now falling rapidly. The storm was general throughout the Northwest, and millions of dollars' worth of damage has been done along the Columbia river.

One other unfortunate occurrence of the year 1894 must be chronicled in these pages. About one o'clock in the morning of June 18th a dastardly tragedy was enacted in North Yakima, the victim being Nathan S. Bagwell, a sporting man and gambler, said to have been one of the best of his class. The report of the gun and a groan from the victim brought W. S. Davidson to the scene. Davidson was soon joined by D. E. Smith, Matthew Bartholet and others, who found on investigation that Bagwell had not been robbed and that his revolver had no empty shells in it. The officers present concluded that the man had been murdered, and in this opinion the coroner's jury concurred.

Late in August, Bagwell's concubine, Mrs. Philomene Brassard, also Omar Harvey, Frank La Vergne and son Louis, J. H. King, a colored man, and L. D. Joslyn were arrested and charged with complicity in the murder either as principals or accessories. Louis La Vergne and J. H. King were discharged without trial, but the others were held without bonds to appear at the next term of the superior court.

The case came on in October, La Vergne being first placed in jeopardy. The testimony of one witness at least was quite sensational. Omar Harvey, an inoffensive-looking boy of nineteen, swore that he had himself fired the fatal shot, but had been coerced to do so by La Vergne, who

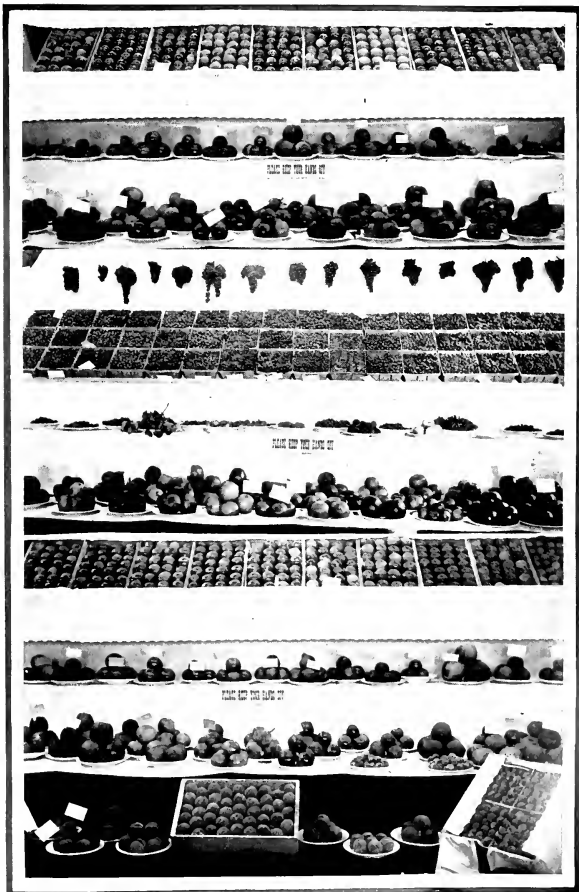
threatened to kill him if he refused. A portion of this boy's direct testimony was thus outlined in a local paper of the time:

Witness continued: Prior to June 17th he had worked with La Vergne on the Moxee bridge. He had talked with La Vergne regarding the killing of Bagwell. The first conversation was about the middle of May, when he was living on the north side of Third street and the east side of the railroad track. La Vergne then said that he had a plan to make some money; that he had been watching a man for some time who carried considerable money and jewelry. Afterward at the bridge they had a further talk, and witness then learned that the man was "Tex" Bagwell. La Vergne said that Mrs. Bagwell's former husband had offered him \$2,000 if he would put Tex out of the way, and that if witness would do the work he should have half that amount. La Vergne further said that he had done the same kind of work before and could get away with it all right. Afterward La Vergne and witness, with La Vergne's brother-in-law, went hunting, when the same line of conversation was continued. Witness saw La Vergne Sunday afternoon, when the latter said: "Be ready to-night." Witness told him that if he wanted any work of that kind done he had better do it himself. Afterward they talked about a hay contract. He stayed down town a while and then went home. La Vergne came after him about nine o'clock and they went down town. Spent considerable time around and took several drinks at Dooley's and Shardlow & McDaniels'. Sam Bagwell at the corner saloon; he was playing billiards; fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards witness started for home, but was stopped near Luther's store by La Vergne, who had a bottle. They took a drink and then went east in the alley by the side of the Hotel Atherton and Mason's Opera House, coming out on Second street, then going south to Coffin Brothers' store and then to the alley in the rear and entered Lee's gate. They then went to the place of concealment in the shadow next to Lee's store, and La Vergne left and brought back a gun and handed it to witness. La Vergne then left, going north. "When he placed me there in the corner of the lot he told me not to leave. Feared that if I didn't do as he told me and made a failure of the shooting, I would lose my own life." Witness waited about twenty minutes or half an hour, when Bagwell came along and he fired. Witness then ran away and hid the gun under the sidewalk near Coffin's store. Then went home. Admitted that he was intoxicated to some extent on the night of the murder. Never asked La Vergne for any money as promised and was fully aware that he had committed a crime for which he would probably hang.

Of course, the defendant flatly denied the truth of these statements, but the evidence was too strong, and La Vergne was found guilty of manslaughter. He was sentenced to twenty years, the judge in passing sentence virtually censuring the jury for not finding a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Omar Harvey remained in jail for several weeks, then pleaded guilty of manslaughter. An arrest of judgment in his case being entered, he was granted his liberty and forthwith left the town. The other accused persons were never brought to trial.

But 1894 was not a year of unmix'd disaster in Yakima county, notwithstanding hard times and floods and tragedies. A very successful state fair was held, the first of a series; the Wide Hollow ditch was completed by the Yakima Valley Canal Company, abundant crops were raised, and altogether the people were better off than



YAKIMA COUNTY PRIZE FRUIT.



those in most other parts of the Northwest. It must be admitted, however, that the exceedingly dull times obtaining everywhere put a tight brake upon the wheels of progress in the Yakima valley.

A striking illustration of the general financial depression in the state in 1895 was furnished by the action of the fair commissioners in deciding to hold no state fair that year. The appropriation was meager, only twenty-five hundred dollars, and the dates were in coincidence with those of the Oregon state and Spokane expositions. The commissioners believed that these facts, coupled with the prevailing depression, would render it impossible to hold a creditable exposition.

The sequel to this decision of the commissioners illustrates the courage of the Yakima people and their determination to conquer the tendency to stagnation then obtaining. They took up at once the matter of holding an agricultural exposition of a more local character and soon had their preparations under way. "The times are very hard," they said, "and money is scarce, but little money is required, and there is all the more reason in the depressed condition of business why we should make a mighty effort to show the people of the state that Yakima is not dead yet." Their labors were abundantly rewarded. The fair was held October 7th to 12th, inclusive, and besides its advertising effect and the pleasure and profit it furnished the people, it paid all expenses and left a balance of eight hundred and fifty dollars in the treasury. One of its principal attractions was the Indian celebration of October 9th, at which were present Okanogans, Colvilles, Umatillas, Nez Perces, Cayuses, Yakimas, Puyallups, Klickitats, British Columbia Indians, etc., in large numbers. Chiefs Moses, Peo and White Swan were in attendance. Credit for the success of this exhibition is due to all the people, but more especially to the following officers: O. A. Fechter, president; G. G. Brownell, secretary; H. K. Sinclair, treasurer; Edward Whitson, A. B. Wyckoff, J. G. Lawrence, E. F. Benson, W. H. Redman, Frank Horsley, F. E. Thompson, A. L. Aiken, M. Stanton, Nelson Rich and Robert McCook.

In the closing month of the year 1895, the North Yakima Commercial Club decided to act in the matter of endeavoring to secure the opening by congress of the Yakima Indian reservation. By a committee of its members the following memorial was prepared and forwarded to Washington, D. C. :

To the Honorable Senators and Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Your petitioner, the Yakima Commercial Club, embracing among its members over one hundred of the leading citizens and largest property holders of this county, respectfully requests that the Yakima Indian reservation may be thrown open to settlement at the earliest practicable moment, for the following reasons:

This reservation embraces 887,040 acres and lies nearly

in the center of Yakima county. The lands along the river are level plains and rise gently to the mountains twenty-five miles distant. About 200,000 acres of these lower lands, having the finest of crop soils, are now desert and covered with sage brush, but can readily be put under irrigation ditches at moderate cost, when 10,000 families could make prosperous homes upon them. There are about 1,500 Indians on the reservation who have all accepted their allotment of lands in severalty from the government. They have made considerable progress in civilization, farm about 15,000 acres of sub-irrigated lands, are virtually self-supporting, and are good neighbors to the whites. If their surplus lands were purchased, 10,000 industrious white families would speedily reclaim the irrigable sage brush lands now of no use whatever to the Indians, and turn them into fruitful orchards and gardens. There is, perhaps, no other body of land in the United States of the same dimensions which will give permanent prosperity to an equal number of intelligent agriculturalists, and without working any injury to the Indians. On the contrary, they will be enabled with the proceeds of the sale of their surplus lands to build comfortable houses and develop their own farms, while the bunch-grass hilltops and forest-covered mountain sides will remain the grazing ranges for their flocks and herds.

Whatever action may be taken regarding the entire reservation, your petitioner feels assured that the wisdom of congress will prompt instant legislation to purchase the desert sage brush lands of the Indians, and offer them for sale in small tracts. In this manner the government would be reimbursed for the purchase money, the land would be reclaimed and thousands of industrious inhabitants be added to the population of this bountiful valley.

Commissioners were sent in 1897 to negotiate with the Indians for the purpose of purchasing their tribal lands. Several conferences were held, the most important of which was that of July 20th and 21st, but though the government offered unusually liberal terms, the Indians could not be induced to sell. The commissioners stated that two hundred thousand acres would be required for the allotments made and to be made, and that for the rest of the reservation, they were authorized to offer one million four hundred thousand dollars, deferred payments to bear four per cent. interest.

The year 1896 was not superior in general conditions to its predecessor, and though a state fair was held, it was not as successful as had been the citizens' fair of the year previous. The Yakima country, though it probably never experienced as much distress during the hard times as did many other parts of the Northwest, was somewhat slow in rallying, owing to local causes, and 1897 could not be classed as a prosperous year. Many of the citizens sought to better their fortunes in the Klondyke, among them R. B. Milroy, H. A. Griffin, Owen T. Stratton, Lester Coffin, Fred Jungst, Peter Norby, George Guiland, W. Cameron, Dan Simmons, Samuel Failing, Henry Fry. — Condon, William Bounds, John Bartholet, Anthony Krober and Dick McDaniels. These men started in July and August. Other parties followed, among them one on the 25th of October, which required for the transportation of its stock and baggage a special train of twelve cars. The members of this expedition purposed to pick up two hundred head of cattle at Victoria

and to drive these and the horses, most of them under pack, as far inland as they could, then to slaughter all the animals and transport the best to the interior by dog-trains, using the horse flesh as food for the dogs. The Yakima men who joined in this venture were: Charles Lillie, George Weikel, C. J. Anderson, E. L. Bogart, J. H. Bogart, Herman Frank, R. Granville, A. E. Newlist, E. S. Hackley, T. P. Stubblefield, George Stubblefield, F. Willing, H. H. Fry, E. C. Elgin, Warren Walters, John Powers, Bogus Henderson and James Hanson.

By the spring of 1898, all signs of commercial stagnation and business depression had completely disappeared. When the march of progress was once more resumed, it was resumed in good earnest, and the country experienced a rapid development and increase in population. The return of prosperity, the bright prospects for good crops and the fact that the war with Spain was progressing as well as heart could wish, caused a cheerful spirit among the people, a spirit which manifested itself in rousing celebrations on the nation's birthday.

When the war with Spain was declared there was one military organization here, Troop A, First Washington Cavalry, which certainly deserved the favorable consideration of the governor for a place in the Washington regiment of volunteers. Some two years before Company E and Troop C had been abandoned by legislative enactment, and Troop A had then come into being as an independent organization. Since that time it had maintained itself without the slightest assistance from the state, and now it wished to participate in the war as an infantry company. Governor Rogers wisely decided to give it a chance. Soon it was recruited to full numbers, and at Tacoma it was mustered into the regiment as Company E, officered as follows: Captain, M. S. Scudder: first lieutenant, F. T. Briggs; second lieutenant, W. L. Lemon. The names on its muster roll, a few facts concerning some of its members, and an outline of its adventures as a part of the forces of the United States, are here given for reference:

Company E, Second Battalion, First Washington Volunteers.

Organized at North Yakima, Washington.

Captain—Marshall S. Scudder.

First Lieutenant—Fred T. Briggs, later Regimental Adjutant. Died after the war from its effects.

Second Lieutenant—William L. Lemon, later Regimental Quartermaster.

First Sergeant—E. J. Young, subsequently promoted to First Lieutenant.

Second Sergeant—J. F. Alderson, later promoted Second Lieutenant. Died in January, 1900.

Sergeants—J. H. Wright, J. N. Scott, J. L. Druse, C. K. Brown, Clyde Stewart.

Corporals—A. N. Ross, H. L. Leeper, J. M. McCleary, Harry F. Coombs, James Spahr, William Washburn, George S. Sexton, E. E. Grover, Frank Rodes, F. H. Millican, Dean D. Stair, N. G. Bunce, Walter P. Fox.

Cook—Paul W. Mathieson.

Musician—Frank E. Dillon.

Artificer—Allen Converse.

Wagoner—Horatio R. Jennings.

Privates—F. H. Aylworth, Paul K. Boyer, Henry R. Brasselle, Walter J. Brick, John Cameron, Charles C. Coombs, William T. Corder, Edwin Dane, Charles L. Dowell, Oral F. Gibson, Charles Gosling, Curtis S. Greene, Henry H. Hagendorf, Harry O. Hawley, Howard D. Hazard, Christian O. Horn, William A. Kelsay, George T. Lahar, Gerrit Leuwrick (now dead), F. B. Lippincott, Leo McDonald, Joseph J. Mitchell, George W. Nunnally, Raymond W. Orkey, George S. Palmer, John J. Sandmeyer, William G. Schaefer, William Schoenhals, Fred T. Sherwood, Cecil M. Smith, E. C. Spaulding, William C. Stephens, Herbert E. Stowe, John E. Tomberlin, James G. Triplett, Mart Troy, E. W. Waddington, A. H. Waddington, David B. Wall, Peter P. Walker, Oliver A. Westfall, C. T. Gray Wilgus, Harry A. Williams, Frank W. Woolsey.

Death Roll—Privates, Frank Smith, February 5, 1899, at Artillery Knoll; Mathias H. Cherry, February 5, 1899, at Artillery Knoll; George B. Reichert, February 5, Santa Ana; Ralph E. Shearer, February 6, 1899, Artillery Knoll; Ralph E. Van Bushkirk, March 14, Pateros; Spencer Swain, Presidio, California, October 27, 1899; John C. Baggott, Presidio, California, 1899.

Wounded—Sergeant Henry Leach, February 5th, Fortson's Knoll; privates, John Cameron, February 22, 1899, Guadalupe; Walter P. Fox, February 5, 1899, Fortson's Knoll; Oral F. Gibson, Santa Ana, February 5, 1899; Christian E. Horn, February 5, 1899, Guadalupe; Herbert L. Osborn, February 3, 1899, Guadalupe; William C. Stephens, Santa Ana, February 5, 1899; A. H. Waddington, February 22d, Guadalupe.

Company E was mustered into service May 9, 1898, at Tacoma as part of the First Battalion. With the First Washington Infantry it went to San Francisco and was there quartered in the famous Presidio garrison until the regiment departed for the Orient. During the early days at Manila it was quartered in the "tobacco factory," and on the morning of February 5th formed a part of the now famous "Fortson's Battalion," which covered itself with glory by a desperate charge on Bloody Knoll, held by a force numbering twice that of the attacking party. Immediately after this battle the company quarters were transferred to Santa Ana, while the company itself went into the trenches in front of San Pedro. It participated in the operations of the provisional brigade, March 13th to 19th, and from that time was stationed at Pasig, participating in the

kirmishes about that point, including Tay-Tay and Morong, up to Calamba. This company was one of the heaviest losers in the regiment, having five men killed in action. Of the original officers, the two lieutenants became regimental officers. Pateros, San Pedro Macati, Guadaloupe, Pasig, Tay-Tay, Santa Cruz, Santa Ana and Calamba are all names of importance in the company's history.

In response to the request of Colonel Wholley to make special mention of men who had signalized themselves by bravery in the field. Captain Scudder presented the following names from Company E: First Lieutenant E. J. Young, First Sergeant Henry H. Leach, Second Lieutenant John F. Anderson, William Stephens, Sergeant John H. Wright, Corporal William Washburn, Corporal D. D. Stair, James J. Mitchell, George Palmer and Edward C. Spaulding.

The arrival of the Washington volunteers upon American soil was made the occasion of noisy demonstrations in North Yakima. By a preconcerted plan the welcoming committee had arranged that cannonading should be begun as soon as the news should be received. The news came at 11:40 a. m., October 1st, in the form of a dispatch stating that the Pennsylvania, with the First Washington aboard, had been sighted entering the Golden Gate; and forthwith guns were fired, whistles sounded, bells rang, and the entire town was thrown into a commotion. The enthusiasm was only surpassed by that of November 7th, when the boys of Company E reached North Yakima. The Herald's account of this event is as follows:

About nine o'clock Tuesday night, the home-coming of Company E was heralded by the firing of cannon and other martial noises. The famous "Terrors of Pasig" were accompanied by thirty-five of the Walla Walla company and fifty-six of the Waitsburg boys. An informal reception was held at the depot. It was a glorious sight to see the avenue ablaze with lights and gaily caparisoned with bunting. The mothers and sisters of the boys vied with each other and the sweethearts in welcoming them with the affection that passes all description. The visiting troops were banqueted in fitting style at Switzer's Opera House, but Company E fled to domestic quiet and avoided any public display. No parade was attempted, that part of the programme being deferred until the next day.

The joy of the greeting of friends of the returned volunteers was next in heartiness to the welcome by the immediate relatives of the soldiers. Lieutenant Briggs was literally crushed by the reception extended him by his old Northern Pacific associates. Lieutenant Lemon was likewise greeted. As for Captain Scudder, it is almost needless to say that he was the hero of the hour. Company E brought with it a mascot in the person of Pedro, a Filipino, the protege of Lieutenant Lemon. No untoward incident marred the general rejoicing, and taps were not sounded until at least three o'clock in the morning.

At ten o'clock Wednesday morning, under the direction of Marshal Fred Parker, a procession was formed on Yakima avenue, and Company E, marching in the lead, proceeded to the Yakima Hotel. Following them came the G. A. R., the Uniformed Rank, K. of P., and Company F, W. N. G., successor to Company E.

The band, under the leadership of Professor Nagler, rendered patriotic airs, and in the intervals eloquent

speeches were made by Post Commander Druse, of the G. A. R.; H. J. Snively, E. B. Preble, L. S. Howlett and H. M. Bartlett. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. A. H. Lyons. Captain Scudder also spoke. In the afternoon a banquet was served to the soldiers at Switzer's Opera House by the ladies of the Red Cross Society and others. Everywhere business houses and private residences were ablaze with bunting and flags, and the day, in accordance with the proclamation of Mayor Fechter, was a general holiday.

A subject of considerable general comment during the year 1899, and one which excited not a little the passions of those immediately interested, was the action of the Interior Department regarding the pasturing of sheep on the Ranier forest reserve. In March, Dr. Cloes, the superintendent, received instructions regarding the boundaries of the sheep lands, and was informed that a limited number might enter the rest of the reserve provided no reservoir supply or public resort should be encroached upon, and that the grazing season should be from June 20th to September 20th.

A few months later, upon recommendation of Professor Lawson Schribner, chief of graminology of the Interior Department, Secretary Hitchcock canceled the sixty-eight permits that had been granted sheepmen within the reserve. This action took away the customary summer range from two hundred and sixty thousand sheep and dealt a severe blow to the wool-growing industry of Yakima county. Indignation meetings were held by the local sheepmen, who framed forceful protests against the order, and promptly subscribed a fund to send representatives to look after their interests in congress.

During the earliest days of 1900 the sheepmen of Yakima valley, in compliance with a request from Congressman Jones that they should furnish him with such information as would enable him to best look out for their interests, sent an open letter to congress containing some valuable data. After reciting a circular of the Interior Department, bearing date June 30, 1897, which set forth that the pasturing of sheep on the reserve would not be interfered with if it could be shown that no injury would result therefrom to young trees or to the water supply, the sheepmen's letter argued in substance "that in the counties of Klickitat, Yakima and Kittitas the lower range where sheep are pastured in the winter months are semi-arid and therefore not suited to summer pasturage. It is then necessary to drive the sheep to the mountains on the east side of the Cascades, on the higher altitudes where it is impossible for sheep to eat trees or destroy the water supply. Here the sheep have been pastured for twenty years, and their feet are golden in the way of improving and enriching the soil. There is no grazing or grass for obvious reasons where the trees and undergrowth are thick. It has been the constant effort of sheepmen to prevent forest fires, and on the range reserve there

were practically no fires last season. The charge that sheepmen are nomadic, with no fixed place of abode, is combated, and it is pointed out that sheepmen pay a larger proportion of taxes than the representatives of any other branch of industry. In Yakima county there were assessed for 1899 168,745 head of sheep, valued at \$299,921, or a fourth of the personal property valuation of the county. Besides owning large quantities of land, the sheepmen have leased from the Northern Pacific Company 318,550 acres. If the reservation ruling is enforced all this land will be practically valueless. '

The letter recommended that the existing system of leasing should be continued until the geological surveys could be extended on to the Ranier and Washington reserves, that the treeless areas and agricultural lands might be excluded from them; also that sheep should be grazed under the following conditions:

"Limit the sheep to the number constantly grazing there, with five-year permits, each owner to have a specified tract. Require as a condition of each permit that the owner use every effort to prevent fires and to report their causes. Secure the co-operation of the Wool Growers' Association, through a committee of three stockmen, who shall assist the government officers and the department in controlling and looking after the reservation."

The interior department issued an order allowing grazing on the eastern slope of the reserve, and the secretary authorized the granting of permits for two hundred and fifty thousand sheep to enter not earlier than July 1st and continue not later than September 25th. Cattle and horses in the same numbers that had usually grazed on the reserve were permitted to continue doing so on certain conditions.

April 25th the cattle and wool growers' associations held meetings in North Yakima to arrange for a division of the grazing lands. The following sheepmen, namely, John Cleman, S. J. Cameron, Dan Goodman, Alexander McAllister and W. H. Vessey, were appointed to confer with a committee of cattlemen consisting of Daniel Sinclair, P. A. Bounds, Elmer Marks, Milton Burge and A. J. Splawn. These men agreed with each other in the division of all the ranges except those in the Ahtanum and Klickitat districts, claims to which had to be submitted to Superintendent Sheller for adjustment.

The United States census returns for 1900 show that Yakima county has made a greater percentage of gain in population than any other in the state. In 1870 our county, which then embraced Kittitas, was credited with a population of 432; in 1880, 2,811; in 1890, 4,429, and in 1900, 13,462. It will be seen that the gain in the decade was over 200 per cent. and in the previous twenty years nearly 380 per cent. In 1850 the population of Washington was 1,201; in 1860,

11,594; in 1870, 23,955; in 1880, 76,116; in 1890, 349,390; in 1900, 518,103.

A single serious crime darkened the record of the year 1900 in Yakima county. It occurred at Prosser on the afternoon of September 30th. According to the best information obtainable, the story of the tragedy is about as follows: Three men who had been picking hops boarded an empty car at Mabton, intending to beat their way east. At Prosser in came two other men who forthwith covered the three with firearms and robbed them of all their belongings, consisting of about forty-five dollars in money and a silver watch. The robbers jumped off the car at a siding beyond Prosser, and at Kiona the hop pickers also left the train. They notified the station agent at once. The latter was about to telegraph to Prosser for the arrest of the men, when W. W. Scott, formerly a telegraph operator, invited the hop pickers to go back with him on a west-bound freight to identify the robbers. Upon arriving at Prosser, they discovered five men boarding a freight car. Scott ordered these to alight; then demanded that one of the hop pickers should identify the robbers if in the crowd. The hop pickers pointed out a large and a small man as the persons wanted. When Scott took his eyes off the large man and turned his attention to the small one, the former miscreant fired twice at him. One of the bullets penetrated the body of the unfortunate Scott just above the heart, the other passed through his head, killing him instantly. The murderer fired again, seriously wounding one of the hop pickers in the side; then murderer and witnesses all fled precipitately from the spot. An arrest of the supposed guilty man was made at La Grande, Oregon, early the following November, but the accused, when brought to North Yakima, could not be satisfactorily identified, and no one was punished for the dastardly homicide.

The first matter to agitate the people of Yakima county in 1901 was a scheme for the segregation of some of their territory into a separate political organization. The proposal was not altogether a new one, but its friends had not theretofore been numerous enough to cause their opponents much apprehension. In January of that year, however, the question became one of no little concern. There seemed to be small reason to doubt that Representative Rich would introduce in the state legislature a bill creating the county of Riverside, with the dividing boundary running north and south through a point three miles west of Mabton. The opposition got to work in good earnest, circulating petitions, circular letters, etc. In its issue of February 14th, the Herald said: "It is quite probable that those agitating for a division of the county—namely, those interested in making Prosser a county seat—will meet with but poor success, for remonstrances are pouring in from all quar-

ters and thus far Representative Rich has been persuaded not to introduce his bill. It is claimed that taxes will be increased considerably just at the time when new settlers are wanted. The new county would be obliged to assume its share of the old county indebtedness, which share will amount to \$66,000; then there will be required new buildings, abstracts of books, printing and other expenses amounting to \$100,000, making a total debt of \$166,000 to start with. This is too much for the southern and eastern portion to swallow. Besides, Klickitat is fighting the scheme, as the plans embrace the cutting off of several precincts of the Horse Heaven country to add to Riverside county. The scheme is doomed to defeat."

Nevertheless, a bill was introduced by Representative Rich and became known as House Bill No. 120. It provided that the boundaries of the new county should be as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river with the township line which divides ranges twenty-one and twenty-two east of Willamette meridian; thence running north along said township line to the point where it intersects the township line dividing ranges twenty and twenty-one east of Willamette meridian; thence north along said last named township line to boundary line between the said counties of Yakima and Klickitat; thence west along said boundary line to where said boundary line intersects the south boundary line of the Simcoe Indian reservation; thence along the said boundary line of the Simcoe Indian reservation in a general northeasterly direction to where the boundary line intersects the township line dividing ranges twenty-one and twenty-two east of the Willamette meridian; thence north along said last named township line to where it intersects the township line which divides townships eleven and twelve north; thence east along said last named township line to where it intersects the township line dividing ranges twenty-three and twenty-four east of the Willamette meridian; thence north along said last named township line to where it intersects the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river; thence down the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river to the point of beginning." The bill was never voted upon.

As the year 1901 advanced, it brought many blessings. It witnessed the completion of the Selah-Moxee canal, the construction of which had begun in December of the preceding year. The formal dedication of this important aqueduct took place June 8th, though the water had been flowing through it for nearly a month. Those who witnessed the ceremonies were delegations of business men from Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane, besides many noted in local circles. By these gentlemen the canal and lands watered

by it were inspected that afternoon, and in the evening a banquet was tendered them at the Hotel Yakima at which, it is said, J. W. Chise, W. T. Clark and G. S. Rankin were the guests of honor. The original officers of the Selah-Moxee Canal Company were: President, George S. Rankin; vice-president, Edward Whitson; treasurer, J. D. Cornett; secretary, W. T. Clark.

The year under review also witnessed a very successful state fair, one that is said to have beaten the record of all preceding exhibitions of the kind. It brought also bountiful harvests and good prices. The fruit grower, the hay raiser, the cattle man, the sheep man, the hop grower and every person whose business was the tilling of the soil was made happy by an abundant reward for his labors. The Herald tells us that, at a low and safe estimate, the productions of the county could not have been less than \$3,000,000, and that of this sum over \$2,000,000 represent the value of hay, potatoes, hops, fruit and grain. It distributes the production among the different crops as follows: 170,000 tons of hay at \$4.50, \$765,000; 2,000 cars of potatoes, \$620,000; 1,400 bales of hops, \$280,000; fruit, \$260,000; wheat, \$70,000; barley, \$20,000; oats, \$10,000; total, \$2,025,000. The remainder of the \$3,000,000 represents its estimate on the production of cattle, sheep and horses.

But the year brought also some disasters, two of which, both railway accidents, are thought worthy of being briefly set forth here. One took place Sunday morning, the 13th of January, on Selah creek, seven miles north of North Yakima. When the Northern Pacific passenger train left the last named point, it was an hour late, and of course it traveled at a high rate of speed to make up what it could. When it approached the culvert at Squaw or Selah creek, the engineer, Charles Wirth, of Ellensburg, noticed that something was wrong ahead. The culvert had been undermined and a wreck was inevitable. The engine passed over in safety, but the tender sank, and Mr. Wirth threw the throttle wide open to prevent the cars from piling one on top of another. His presence of mind doubtless saved many lives. The cars were held up and kept in motion until all were over, though without some of their trucks, except the rear sleeper, which remained safe on the track. A steel rail passed through the body of one coach and penetrated the roof. There were many narrow escapes, but no lives were lost and only three persons were wounded, the unfortunate ones being Hugh P. Ball, knee bruised; P. McEwell, mail clerk, elbow dislocated; G. W. Turner, Seattle, colored porter, knee cap broken. That the damage to passengers was not greater seems miraculous.

The second train wreck, a much more serious one, occurred at 11:30 p. m., December 8th. The scene was the gap about two miles north of North Yakima, and the cause a head-end collision of

two freights, each running at a high rate of speed. The accident was the result of a misunderstanding on the part of the engineer and conductor of the east-bound train, second No. 54, which left Roza with orders to pass No. 1,302 at Wenas. The latter train was sent out of North Yakima in charge of Conductor Anderson and Engineer Dan Smith, with orders to side-track at Wenas until second No. 54 had gone by. Before this, extra No. 164 had been sent out of North Yakima and had taken the siding at Wenas. Of the existence of this special, Conductor Chase and Engineer Cooper, so the former claimed, had no knowledge whatsoever.

The second section of No. 54 consisted of two engines, and one loaded and fifty empty cars. Upon its arrival at Wenas, it slowed down to ascertain whether or not the train on the siding was No. 1,302. Both the engineer and conductor took the extra to be that train, so they resumed their journey at the usual high speed. Their mistake was discovered when at the first sharp curve north of the Naches bridge, they crashed into No. 1,302 with terrific force. The effect is more easily imagined than described. The head engine of the east-bound exploded; the engine behind plowed through its tender, converting it into a mass of splinters and twisted iron, and finally coming to rest with its nose on top of its fellow ahead; cars were piled on each other in the utmost confusion, the whole occupying a space only about three hundred feet long. The engine of the west-bound was partly telescoped and had its cab smashed into splinters.

The dead were T. R. Cooper, engineer of second No. 54; Fred L. Cantonwine, fireman; the wounded, Joseph J. Case, conductor, left wrist scalded, head cut and bruised; B. B. Stodd, brakeman, right leg broken in two places, also badly crushed and burned; John J. Peters, brakeman, right arm crushed so as to necessitate amputation; Matthew Darcy, brakeman, burned and scalded about head and hands; Alfred Schanno, fireman, cut about head and bruised; Budd Anderson, cut about head and bruised. Conductor Chase, of the east-bound, was seen by a newspaper reporter and made the following statement: "When we came to Wenas, Engineer Cooper looked out and said, 'That's 1,302; we're all right,' and then pulled open the throttle and let her go. Train No. 164 signalled us the way was clear and we did not stop. I suppose they meant the way for them was clear. Anyhow, we came on at a thirty-mile gait, and when the collision came, I felt myself going through the cab. That is all I remember until I found myself in bed here. Who's to blame, I do not know. We had not been notified that extra 164 was on the siding. If we had, no doubt the collision would have been averted." Conductor Chase died as a result of the accident while en route to Missoula, Montana. At the investigation, responsibility

for the accident was fixed upon him and upon Engineer Cooper.

The question of grazing sheep and cattle on the Ranier Forest Reserve, a question which had recurred for several years with each returning season, was up again in 1902. Locally considered, this agitation might almost be styled a three-cornered fight, the cattle interests, the sheep interests and the agricultural interests being by the nature of the case more or less at variance. In the meeting of the North Yakima Commercial Club on the evening of March 4th, the agricultural interests asserted themselves. A. J. Splawn, chairman of the executive committee of the Yakima Husbandry Association, who is both a cattleman and a farmer, read a lengthy paper, in which he argued that the grazing of hundreds of thousands of sheep on the headwaters of the streams was materially affecting the water supply, and that this condition of affairs ought not to continue, as the agricultural were ten-fold greater than the stock interests. He offered a resolution asking the department to make a special investigation of the matter and to act in accordance with the report of a competent expert in such matters. But the body of the meeting was prepared for more radical action, and by a vote of eighteen to thirteen it adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the secretary of this club be instructed to address the secretary of the interior, setting forth in his letter that it is the sense of the Commercial Club of North Yakima that the watershed of the Ranier Forest Reserve is being materially and permanently injured by the grazing of sheep and other live stock in said reserve; that such injury has had and is having the effect of diminishing the flow of water in the streams which are being used for the purpose of irrigating the arid lands tributary to such streams to the permanent injury of the agricultural interests of this section, and to petition the secretary to prohibit the further grazing of sheep and other live stock in the reserve, and be it resolved that this resolution shall not apply or refer to stock grazing in said reserve for or during the year 1902, which is not protested against."

Probably before knowledge of the action of the Commercial Club reached the department of agriculture, which by act of congress had succeeded the interior department in control of some matters connected with forest reservations, that department sent out notice that the number of sheep to graze on the reserve should not exceed one hundred and seventy-two thousand. Superintendent D. B. Sheller met the sheeppmen of Yakima, Kittitas and Klickitat counties on the 15th and 16th days of May and adjusted with them the apportionment of the grazing privileges.

In the summer of 1902, the county division project once more began to be agitated. July

30th a mass-meeting was held at Rich's Hall in Prosser for the purpose of considering the new county scheme, at which were delegations from Mabton, Sunnyside, Kiona, Rattlesnake and Prosser, the entire assemblage numbering about a hundred. Hon. Nelson Rich presided. A committee, consisting of one delegate from each precinct, was appointed to define the boundary lines of the proposed new political entity, and after conference, it reported that the said boundaries should be as follows:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the Columbia river, where the range line between twenty-one and twenty-two crosses the river; thence north six miles to the first standard parallel; west on first standard parallel to the range line; thence north on range line between twenty and twenty-one to the north line of five-twenty; thence west on said line to Pine creek; thence following Pine creek for a natural boundary to a point where said Pine creek crosses the range line between nineteen and twenty; thence north on said line to the south line of the Yakima Indian reservation; thence east along said line to the range line between twenty and twenty-one; thence north twelve miles; thence east two miles; thence north eighteen miles to the northwest corner of section four, township eleven, range twenty-one; thence east on township line to section one, township eleven, range twenty-three east; thence north on said line to the Columbia river; thence down the middle of the main channel of the Columbia to the point of beginning.

The committee's report was adopted with but three dissenting votes.

December 18th another county division meeting was held at Odd Fellows Hall, Sunnyside, of which F. H. Gloyd and H. E. Perrin were elected president and secretary, respectively. Forty delegates were present, representing Sunnyside, Prosser, Zillah, Kiona, Mabton, Alder Creek, Rattlesnake, Patterson and Klickitat. A committee of attorneys was appointed to draft a bill creating a new county with boundaries as outlined at the Prosser convention, and forward the same to the legislature. A committee of five persons was also named to prepare and circulate petitions.

At the last session of the legislature, that of 1903, Representative S. A. Wells, of Spokane county, chairman of the house committee on county organization, introduced a bill whose object was the creation of McKinley county out of the eastern portion of Yakima and Klickitat counties. The western boundary line of the new

county passed within three miles of Zillah, an arrangement that did not meet the universal approval of those in the Sunnyside country, who wished to see that section preserved intact. Therefore, a serious dissension among the new county builders occurred, which aided the old county in its struggle against division at this time. The bill was defeated in the house.

The year 1902 was one of unqualified prosperity and progress for all classes. The hop crop especially was excellent, the prices were high, and, on the whole, the season was more favorable for this species of agriculture than any in a great number of years. The succeeding twelvemonth has also been one freighted with blessings for the people of Yakima county, but it is not necessary to narrate its story in any detail. Already the current of this review has been followed until it has led us out of the realm of history and into that of current events, and the happenings of recent months are too fresh in the memory to require narration here. From the time when the first adventurous cattle drovers entered its broad valleys until the present moment, the county's people have moved with unresting feet in the direction of progress. Misfortunes, hard times and isolation have been encountered, but their effect has been only to retard the speed of the forward march, never to call a halt. The success of the past gives earnest of the future, and the conviction can hardly be escaped that the Yakima county historian of a quarter of a century hence will have a tale to tell immeasurably more marvelous than can be written with truth at this date. Great as have been the achievements of the irrigation promoter and "intensive" farmer, the ambitions of the people have not yet begun to be satisfied. Splendid canals, miles in length and carrying fertility and verdure to thousands of acres of the quondam sun-scorched and sage-clad desert, are already accomplished facts, but they are small compared with those which the ambitions of the people have led them to project: the railroad is here, but it has not completely overcome the primeval isolation, and schemes for networking this and neighboring counties with electric and steam railways are in the air. The people have proven that they possess the ability to perform as well as to plan, and we may reasonably expect that a sufficient number of their bold projects will materialize to insure to the most populous county of central Washington and to its neighbors on every side a development comprehensive in scope, many-sided in character and high indeed in degree.

CHAPTER V.

POLITICAL.

The early political history of Yakima county is in a great degree veiled in obscurity, owing to the total loss of the county records for the years preceding 1882 through fire in that year. Consequently a table of election returns, nearly complete, compiled at the secretary of state's office, together with a few notes relating to early political events, is all that can be here given of the political history of that period. The vote in all instances has been copied directly from the records or published official proceedings.

Yakima county was called into existence as a political body by an act of the territorial legislature approved January 21, 1865. By this act, Charles Splawn, William Parker and J. H. Wilbur were appointed county commissioners; Gilbert Pell, sheriff; William Wright, auditor, and F. M. Thorp, treasurer. The county seat was temporarily located at the home of Auditor Wright. For judicial and legislative purposes the new county was attached to Stevens county. There is hardly a precinct to-day that does not contain more voters than did the county in 1865, at the time it was organized, but so isolated was the little Yakima river settlement from its seat of local government that the formation of a new and more convenient government was imperative. So far as can be learned, the officers named in the creating act accomplished little or nothing, being succeeded almost immediately by a new set of officers appointed by the governor, who visited Yakima in person. Charles A. Splawn became sheriff; J. W. Grant, auditor; E. W. Lyons, treasurer, and F. M. Thorp, C. P. Cooke and Alfred Henson, commissioners. All were Democrats, as were in fact a majority of the population. The county was too poor to erect a courthouse, so all official business was transacted at the home of Mr. Thorp in the Moxee. When it was necessary to hold court, the judge sat in the little log schoolhouse on the Thorp place.

June 3, 1867, was the date of the first election held in the county. It is interesting to note that the highest vote cast, that for delegate, was only forty-four, while the average was much lower. John P. Mattoon, then employed at the Yakima agency at Fort Simcoe, says that in 1867 he and seven others came down from the agency to James H. Henderson's place on the Ahtanum to vote. There were only nine or ten voters in the

precinct. However, at the polls the reservation men were stopped by the election officers, who refused to allow them to vote for any officer except delegate on the ground that the reservation was in Klickitat county. Subsequently, says Mr. Mattoon, the sheriff-assessor attempted to collect taxes at the agency, whereupon those who were refused the privilege of voting for county officers refused the county their assistance in a financial way.

The vote was as follows: For delegate to congress, Frank Clark, Democrat, 25, Alvin Flanders, Republican, 19; joint councilman, A. G. Tripp, Republican, 17; joint representative, with Klickitat, F. M. Thorp, Democrat, 21, William Taylor, Republican, 17; district attorney, Frank Dugan, Democrat, 21, Sheldon Fargo, Republican, 8; probate judge, John Davis, Democrat, 27; county commissioners, Alfred Henson, G. W. L. Allen and Thomas Goodwin, Democrats, 23, 24 and 26 votes respectively; auditor, J. W. Grant, Democrat, 24; sheriff, Charles A. Splawn, Democrat, 22, Joseph Bowser, Independent, 2; assessor, John Lindsey, Democrat, 24; treasurer, E. W. Lyons, Democrat, 23; school superintendent, S. C. Taylor, Democrat, 23; coroner, Henry Davis, Democrat, 23.

The Democrats retained their control at the succeeding election, placing in office whomsoever they chose. Unfortunately, not a written record concerning this election can be found in either the county or state archives, except the canvass of the votes cast for delegate, which shows that Yakima county gave M. F. Moore, Democrat, 45 votes, and S. Garfield, Republican, 25 votes.

In the spring of 1868 F. M. Thorp and his family followed C. A. Splawn into the Kittitas valley. One of the results of Mr. Thorp's change of residence was the removal of the county seat to the home of C. P. Cooke, also living in the Moxee. There it remained until the election of 1870, when it was permanently located, at least for sixteen years, at Yakima City. There were four aspirants for the honor, namely, Selah, Flint's store, Kittitas valley and a place designated in the state records as "Mount Ottawa." How this name got into the records is unknown, as the oldest pioneers do not remember that Yakima City or any other point was ever known by this appellation. Mount Ottawa, or Yakima

City, received 89 votes, Flint's store 20, Selah 18 and Kittitas valley 3. That residents of this county were not favorably disposed toward early statehood for the territory may be inferred from the fact that the proposition to hold a constitutional convention received only 5 votes, while 97 were cast against it.

The vote cast at the election held June 6, 1870, is given below:

Delegate to congress, James D. Mix, Democrat, 71, S. Garfield, Republican, 69; prosecuting attorney, N. T. Caton, Democrat, 69; joint councilman, S. B. Curtis, Republican, 64, E. S. Joslyn, Democrat, 56; joint representative, with Klickitat, H. V. Harper, Democrat, 69, Henry D. Cook, Republican, 55; probate judge, Alfred Henson, Democrat, 65, A. M. Miller, Republican, 57; county commissioners, John Beck, George Taylor, C. P. Cooke, Democrats, 57, 68 and 75 votes respectively, P. S. Flint, A. W. Bull, J. B. Nelson, Republicans, 59, 64 and 48 votes respectively; auditor, G. W. Parish, Democrat, 58, H. M. Benton, Republican, 64; sheriff, G. W. Goodwin, Democrat, 58, Thomas Pierce, Republican, 67; treasurer, E. W. Lyons, Democrat, 65, J. P. Mattoon, Republican, 52; assessor, William Lindsey, Democrat, 65, Charles Harper, Republican, 60; surveyor, C. S. Irby, Democrat, 63; school superintendent, C. P. Cooke, Democrat, 66, Charles Reed, Republican, 55; coroner, P. Crosno, Democrat, 64, David Heaton, Republican, 56.

The election records for 1872 are also incomplete, the only returns found being as follows: Delegate to congress, S. Garfield, Republican, 129, O. B. McFadden, Democrat, 122; joint councilman, R. O. Dunbar, Republican, 154, B. F. Shaw, Democrat, 74, G. Wyche, 9; joint representative, with Klickitat, C. P. Cooke, Democrat, 170, R. Whitney, Republican, 73, Cooke being elected; district attorney, T. J. Anders, Republican, 139, J. D. Mix, Democrat, 108. Of the county officers elected, it is reasonably certain that Charles Eaton, George S. Taylor and A. W. Bull were chosen commissioners, Thomas Pierce, sheriff, and J. P. Marks, school superintendent.

The first campaign of more than ordinary interest in Yakima county was that of 1874. In that year the struggle centered around the office of auditor, for which there were two candidates, H. M. Benton and Edward Whitson. Both were Republicans, Benton being the regular party nominee. The other faction of the Republican party, at the county convention held at Yakima City, avowed that segregation was the only means of escaping ring domination, and accordingly nominated a partial ticket, including Edward Whitson, a rising young lawyer whose home was in the Kittitas valley, for auditor. The new party called itself the People's party, which, however, is not to be confounded with the Populist organization of later years. Many Demo-

crats allied themselves with the People's party during this election. The vote was as follows:

For delegate to congress, Orange Jacobs, Republican, 203, B. L. Sharpstein, Democrat, 82; joint councilman, B. F. Shaw, Democrat, 127, S. P. McDonald, Republican, 84, J. V. Odell, 1; representative, C. P. Cooke, Democrat, 186, D. J. Schnebly, Republican, 100; district attorney, J. V. Odell, Democrat, 129, T. J. Anders, Republican, 109; county commissioners, J. A. Flint, R. Wallace, People's party, 24 and 72 votes respectively, James Simmons, J. B. Dickerson, Republicans, 95 and 181 respectively, Charles Walker, P. J. Flint and C. H. Eaton, Democrats, 224, 209 and 38 votes respectively; sheriff, William Lewis, Republican, 127, L. L. Thorp, Democrat, 119; assessor, J. J. Burch, Democrat, 154; treasurer, T. M. Anslan, Republican, 89, E. P. Boyls, Democrat, 199; auditor, Edward Whitson, People's party, 179, H. M. Benton, Republican, 109; school superintendent, J. O. Clark, Republican, 167, T. S. Meade, Democrat, 113; probate judge, J. R. Filkin, Democrat, 187, J. W. Stevenson, People's party, 45, J. B. Nelson, Republican, 45; coroner, J. W. Allen, Republican, 271; surveyor, C. A. Wilcox, Democrat, 195; for constitutional convention, 22; against, 41.

From the following official summary of the election returns in 1876, the date of the election being November 7th, the candidates successful in the county may be determined:

For delegate to congress, Orange Jacobs, Republican, 169, John P. Judson, Democrat, 109; joint councilman, Levi Farnsworth, Republican, 212, H. Knapp, Democrat, 21, M. R. Hathaway, 10; prosecuting attorney, T. J. Anders, Republican, 140, N. T. Caton, Democrat, 83; representative, Edward Whitson, Republican, 133, S. T. Sterling, Democrat, 114, T. B. Barnes, 22; county commissioners, J. P. Sharp, S. Chappell, J. E. Bates, J. J. Lewis, Republicans, 146, 127, 88 and 124 votes respectively, David Longmire, Charles Eaton, A. J. McDaniel and C. P. Cooke, Democrats, 122, 42, 23 and 45 votes respectively, E. Bird, 94, scattering, 7; sheriff and assessor, J. J. Burch, Democrat, 119, George Carpenter, Republican, 9, J. K. Milligan, Independent, 133; auditor, J. W. Masters, Republican, 151, G. W. Parish, Democrat, 110, J. A. Splawn, 17; treasurer, A. J. Pratt, Republican, 125, G. W. Carey, Democrat, 117, W. Lyons, 13; probate judge, James Kesling, Republican, 126, I. H. Brooks, Democrat, 100, Charles Splawn, 39; school superintendent, J. P. Marks, Republican, 133, J. W. Beck, Democrat, 104, Charles O'Neal, 28; surveyor, C. A. Wilcox, Democrat, 149, R. Beck, Republican, 115; coroner, James W. Allen, Republican, 224; for the constitution, 44; against, 1. At this election C. P. Headley, Joseph Schanno, John R. Filkin, James Bates and J. B. Brush were elected justices of the

peace, and W. P. Crosno, John Tigard, G. W. McGlothlin, David Roland and J. Houser, constables.

November 5th was the date of the 1878 election, the vote being as follows:

For delegate to congress, Thomas H. Brents, Republican, 212, N. T. Caton, Democrat, 208, showing that in national politics the county's population was quite evenly divided; brigadier-general, John H. Smith, Republican, 201, George W. Hunter, Democrat, 100; adjutant-general, A. Glovah, Republican, 201, J. R. Odell, Democrat, 99; commissary-general, D. W. Smith, Republican, 198, J. S. Walker, Democrat, 101; quartermaster-general, F. W. Sparling, Republican, 201, C. D. Emery, Democrat, 49, O. F. Gerrish, 27; prosecuting attorney, W. G. Langford, Republican, 220, R. F. Sturdevant, Democrat, 192; joint councilman, R. O. Dunbar, Republican, 209, Hiram Dustin, Democrat, 201 (elected); representative, Captain Levi Farnsworth, Republican, 222, C. P. Cooke, Democrat, 183; probate judge, James Kesling, Republican, 99, L. H. Brooks, Democrat, 160, Joseph Schanno, Independent, 149; auditor, J. W. Masters, Republican, 245, G. J. Gervais, Democrat, 160; sheriff and assessor, J. O. Clark, Republican, 119, F. D. Schnebly, Democrat, 221, Moses Splawn, 70; commissioners, first district, J. R. Filkin, Republican, 131, David Longmire, Democrat, 276, second district, R. N. Cannady, Republican, 168, A. A. Meade, Democrat, 244, third district, S. Chappell, Republican, 186, A. J. McDaniel, Democrat, 215; treasurer, A. J. Pratt, Republican, 237, J. A. Splawn, Democrat, 172; school superintendent, William Caps, Republican, 198, G. W. Parish, Democrat, 205; coroner, C. J. Taft, Republican, 194, A. J. McKinsey, Democrat, 210; surveyor, Levi Farnsworth, Republican, 302, scattering, 8; for constitution, 210, against, 90. J. W. Beck was elected justice of the peace in Yakima precinct, G. W. McGlothlin in Selah precinct, George Parish in West Kittitas, and F. M. Streamer in East Kittitas.

Beginning with 1878 the growth of the county's population was very rapid, as will be seen from the votes cast. In 1878 there were 420 votes cast for delegate; in 1880 there were 595, a gain of nearly 30 per cent. in two years. No unusual incidents marked the latter election, national issues overshadowing, even though the voters were denied a voice in national government. November 5th, the election was held, the vote cast on that day being as follows:

For delegate, Thomas Burke, Democrat, 284, Thomas H. Brents, Republican, 311; brigadier-general, James McAuliff, Democrat, 274, G. W. Tibbitts, Republican, 320; quartermaster-general, J. W. Bomer, Democrat, 274, R. G. O'Brien, Republican, 315; commissary-general, James W. Hunt, Democrat, 270, A. K. Bush, Republican, 317; adjutant-general, F. Guttenberg, Dem-

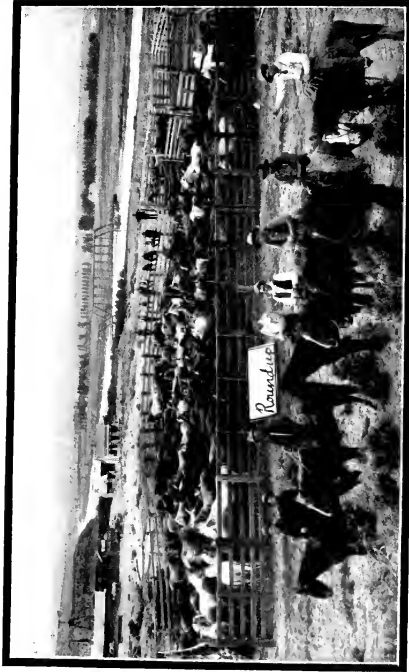
ocrat, 281, M. R. Hathaway, Republican, 313; member board of equalization, first district, George W. Goodwin, Democrat, 326, F. C. Frary, Republican, 260; joint councilman, William Bigham, Democrat, 270, J. W. Greden, Republican, 308; representative, George S. Taylor, Democrat, 315, John A. Shoudy, Republican, 259; prosecuting attorney, E. P. Boyls, Democrat, 234, D. P. Ballard, Republican, 332; probate judge, L. H. Brooks, Democrat, 298, D. W. Stair, Republican, 288; auditor, W. M. Ross, Democrat, 238, S. T. Munson, Republican, 354; sheriff and assessor, F. D. Schnebly, Democrat, 297, David Lesh, Republican, 284; treasurer, G. J. Gervais, Democrat, 296, G. W. Carey, Democrat, 284; commissioners, second district, F. M. Thorp, Democrat, 118, W. G. Douglass, Republican, 196, Robert Dunn, Republican, 127, A. J. McDaniel, Democrat, 103, third district, F. M. Thorp, 94, W. G. Douglass, 145, Robert Dunn, 177, A. J. McDaniel, 180; school superintendent, W. H. Peterson, Democrat, 351, J. O. Clark, Republican, 236; surveyor, J. L. McGinnis, Democrat, 217, J. A. Navarre, Republican, 365; sheep commissioner, Charles Longmire, Democrat, 278, M. Beeker, Republican, 311; coroner, C. Schnebly, Democrat, 266, C. J. Taft, Republican, 318.

On March 31, 1882, the county building at Yakima City was destroyed by fire, burning the archives which had been accumulating there for a decade and a half. Except a few odd and unimportant reports, every record was devoured by the flames, entailing a loss upon the county which can never be repaired. The county immediately began work upon a new and larger courthouse, which was completed in due time and which does service to-day.

At their meeting August 9, 1882, the county commissioners laid out the county into three commissioners' districts, as follows:

No. 1.—Commencing at a point at the mouth of the Ahtanum creek; thence running up said creek to its head, thence in a westerly course to the county line, thence north along said county line to a point due west from the summit of the dividing ridge between Wenas and Umptanum creeks, thence easterly to said dividing ridge, thence along said ridge in an easterly direction to the Yakima river, thence down said river to the place of beginning.

No. 2.—Commencing at a point where the north line of district No. 1 intersects the Yakima river near Squaw creek, thence up said creek to the summit of the mountain, thence in an easterly course to the head of Priest rapids on the Columbia river, thence up said river to the north boundary of Yakima county, thence west along said boundary line to a point due west of the dividing ridge between Wenas and Umptanum creeks, thence easterly to said dividing ridge, thence along said dividing ridge in an easterly course to the place of beginning.



ROUND-UP NEAR KIONA.



No. 3.—All of the county not included in districts No. 1 and No. 2.

At this same session of the county court grand jurors and petit jurors were drawn as follows: Grand, A. D. Eglin, J. C. Ellison, Daniel Fish, Robert Fleming, P. J. Flint, S. R. Geddis, Fish Canthorn, C. P. Cooke, L. L. Thorp, William Masters, David Murray, G. S. Taylor, William Liptrap, Joseph Barthelet, Joseph Bowser, T. Haley, J. H. Carpenter, R. M. Canady, L. Pool, Charles Harper, H. M. Bryant, J. Jensen, J. P. Mattoon, W. M. Ross; petit, C. B. Reed, K. Bales, Mat. Barthelet, G. W. Cary, C. C. Coleman, C. M. Duncan, James Eglin, S. S. Foster, T. B. Goodwin, D. Heaton, A. J. Hodges, John Miller, Jock Morgan, John Nelson, Thomas Kelly, Charles McGlothlen, Charles Longmire, A. J. Burge, E. E. Burge, E. E. Butler, N. Hecox, D. Sinclair, J. P. Marks, W. L. Stabler, Josiah Wiley, J. W. Masters.

In 1882 the county was divided into twelve precincts, which, together with the name of the voting place in each, are herewith given: Horn, James Baxster's residence; Parker, schoolhouse; Yakima City, courthouse; Ahtanum, Marks' schoolhouse; Cowiche, old schoolhouse; Wenas, schoolhouse; West Kittitas, Packwood schoolhouse; East Kittitas, Ellensburg; Peshastin, Lockwood & Cooper's; Simcoe, agency; Alder creek, Beckner's schoolhouse; Moxee, Charles Splawn's house. The only record of the election of 1882 which we have found shows only the vote for territorial officers. By these returns Thomas Burke, Democratic candidate for delegate, is credited with 301 votes, Thomas H. Brents, Republican, with 478; Samuel Vinson, Democrat, for brigadier-general, 358, M. A. McPherson, Republican, 400; W. A. Wash, Democrat, for commissary-general, 350, C. B. Hopkins, Republican, 447; D. W. Bomer, Democrat, for quartermaster-general, 327, J. H. Smith, Republican, 459; L. S. Debeau, Democrat, for adjutant-general, 322, R. G. O'Brien, Republican, 457; D. P. Ballard, Democrat, for district attorney, 264, R. O. Dunbar, Republican, 430. The legislative campaign was waged on the issue of division, the Kittitas valley deeming itself now strong enough to support a local government and demanding segregation. John A. Shoudy, of Ellensburg, received the Republican nomination and was elected. In the fall of 1883 he carried out his pledge and succeeded in securing the creation of Kittitas county. The county officers elected to serve Yakima in 1882 were: Commissioners, J. W. Masters, David Murray, S. R. Geddis, Republicans; sheriff-assessor, J. J. Tyler, Republican; treasurer, John A. Splawn, Democrat; probate judge, I. A. Navarre, Republican; auditor, S. T. Munson, Republican; surveyor, T. H. Look, Republican; sheep commissioner, A. D. Eglin, Republican.

Commissioner Goodwin resigned his office

February 7, 1884, and S. R. Geddis was taken outside of Yakima county by the creation of Kittitas county. They were succeeded by M. M. Adams and H. H. Allen.

The whole territory was aroused in 1884 by an agitation of no small proportions which had for its purpose the cancellation of unearned Northern Pacific land grants. After a vexatious delay of many years the Northern Pacific had, in 1883, commenced work upon its Cascade branch, but there were still many hundreds of miles of unbuilt road for which an imperial domain had been granted the company. Stirred by thoughts that a monstrous wrong was being inflicted upon the people by the Northern Pacific corporation, a powerful anti-railroad party sprang up, which seriously upset party lines in 1884 and in 1886 also. In Yakima county J. M. Adams, editor of the Signal and afterwards editor of the Spokane Review, led the Anti-Monopoly party. Upon the occasion of the Republican county convention, held August 23d at Yakima City, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the territorial convention, a bloody affray was narrowly averted. One wing of the party wished to nominate Anti-Monopolist delegates; the other refused, whereupon hot words ensued. The prompt services of Sheriff Tyler prevented a physical collision, and the two factions finally agreed to occupy the hall in peace and each nominate a ticket. At the territorial convention contests were inaugurated by the two factions for seats, which resulted in the defeat of the Anti-Monopolist delegates. The Democrats nominated Voorhees upon an Anti-Monopolist ticket. Of the 41,858 votes cast for delegate that fall, Voorhees, Democrat, received 20,995, Armstrong, Republican, 20,747, scattering, 16, giving the office to Voorhees. Of this vote, fully 10,000 were cast by women. In Yakima county the vote cast was as follows:

For delegate, J. M. Armstrong, Republican, 448, C. S. Voorhees, Democrat, 582; brigadier-general, W. M. Peel, Republican, 489, J. McAuliff, Democrat, 541; adjutant-general, R. G. O'Brien, Republican, 496, William E. Anderson, Democrat, 536; quartermaster-general, D. B. Jackson, Republican, 491, Frank Harris, Democrat, 540; commissary-general, H. W. Livingston, Republican, 488, Simon Berg, Democrat, 540; prosecuting attorney, S. Smith, Republican, 326, Hiram Dustin, Democrat, 694; joint councilman, John A. Shoudy, of Kittitas, Republican, 316, J. B. Reavis, of Yakima, Democrat, 682, Reavis being elected; joint representative, W. L. Stabler, Yakima, Republican, 466, C. P. Cooke, Kittitas, Democrat, 567, Cooke being elected; sheriff, J. J. Tyler, Republican, 521, J. H. Conrad, Democrat, 485; auditor, S. T. Munson, Republican, 560, J. H. Morrison, Democrat, 461; treasurer, Charles E. McEwen, Republican, 370, J. A. Splawn, Democrat, 648; probate judge, Edward Prunyn, Republican, 455, L. H. Brooks, Democrat,

566; school superintendent, Ella S. Stair, Republican, 505, W. F. Jones, Democrat, 508; surveyor, I. A. Navarre, Republican, 389, C. F. Reardon, Democrat, 619. Mr. Munson, auditor-elect, died before taking office, and the vacancy was filled by Kate W. Feuerbach, appointed by the board of county commissioners. John Cowan was appointed sheep commissioner by the board in February, 1885. The vote for county commissioners is missing, but the records show that John M. Young, L. N. Rice and P. J. Flint were elected. Young resigned in May, 1885, and was succeeded by Ira Van Ant Werp; Rice resigned in August, 1886, and was succeeded by John W. Brice. In 1886, also, Sheriff Tyler, resigned, was succeeded by F. T. Parker, and Ross Elliot was appointed surveyor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Navarre.

By 1886 the anti-railroad agitation had nearly died out, though the effect of it upon Yakima county politics was very noticeable for many years afterward, owing principally to the fact that it was here the movement really started and here it was the strongest. Local politics were considerably stirred by the entrance into the field of a number of independent or factional candidates; also by the hard feelings engendered by the removal of the county seat from Yakima City to North Yakima in that year. The removal was accomplished by an act of the legislature, approved by Governor Squires January 9th. The official vote was as follows:

For delegate to congress, C. M. Bradshaw, Republican, 359, C. S. Voorhees, Democrat, 667; brigadier-general, George D. Hill, Republican, 417; adjutant-general, R. G. O'Brien, Republican, 414; quartermaster-general, D. G. Lovell, Republican, 417; commissary-general, W. C. Ellsworth, Republican, 417; joint councilman, S. A. Wells, Republican, 386, C. P. Cooke, Democrat, 633, elected; representative, T. J. V. Clarke, Republican, 405, G. W. Goodwin, Democrat, 590; prosecuting attorney, C. B. Graves, Republican, 408, H. J. Snively, Democrat, 615; sheriff, D. E. Lesh, Republican, 471, J. H. Conrad, Democrat, 418, F. T. Parker, Independent, 130; auditor, W. F. Prosser, Republican, 549, Oscar Vansyckle, Democrat, 465; treasurer, W. C. Chapman, Republican, 294, J. A. Splawn, Democrat, 675, J. C. McCrimmon, Independent, 55; probate judge, S. C. Morford, Republican, 451, J. G. Evans, Democrat, 435, J. W. Beck, Independent, 132; school superintendent, Mrs. M. B. Curtis, Republican, 547, Annie Matton, Democrat, 446; surveyor, J. A. Leach, Republican, 547, P. D. Brooke, Democrat, 474, scattering, 17; coroner, C. J. Taft, Republican, 482, Thomas McCausland, Democrat, 509; commissioners, first district, W. H. Lipstrap, Democrat, 615, J. F. Sinclair, Republican, 403, second district, Fenn B. Woodcock, Republican, 491, J. A. Stephenson, Democrat, 522; third district, F. K. Beard,

Democrat, 512, A. C. Ketchum, Republican, 509.

An election held June 28, 1886, for the purpose of deciding for or against local prohibition, resulted in a large affirmative vote being given in the precincts of North Yakima, Yakima, Wenas and White. No returns from other precincts are given.

There were no local issues of importance in 1888, national issues predominating in view of the fact that early statehood was expected and the territory wished to make a strong showing for the benefit of the national parties. The territory went Republican by a large majority. The officers elected to serve Yakima county may be seen from the election returns which follow:

For delegate, John B. Allen, Republican, 461, C. S. Voorhees, Democrat, 398, Roger S. Greene, Prohibitionist, 51; brigadier-general, A. P. Curry, Republican, 442, J. J. Hunt, Democrat, 405, S. B. Voorman, Prohibitionist, 64; adjutant-general, R. G. O'Brien, Republican, 439, H. Butler, Democrat, 405, H. Brown, Prohibitionist, 65; prosecuting attorney, W. J. Milroy, Republican, 390, H. J. Snively, Democrat, 483; joint councilman, J. M. Snow, Republican, 439 (elected), Clay Fruit, Democrat, 408, H. C. Walters, Independent, 60; representative, I. A. Power, Republican, 398, Daniel Gabe, Democrat, 352, John W. Brice, Independent, 158; probate judge, D. W. Stair, Republican, 425, L. C. Parrish, Democrat, 397, J. W. Beck, Independent, 87; sheriff, D. E. Lesh, Republican, 472, Joseph Stephenson, Democrat, 377, F. T. Parker, Independent, 60; auditor, Mat. Bartholet, Democrat, 456, W. F. Prosser, Republican, 386, J. B. Chapman, Independent, 67; treasurer, George W. Cary, Democrat, 441, Robert Dunn, Republican, 313, James Stewart, Independent, 155; surveyor, James Hall, Republican, 483, T. H. Look, Democrat, 413; superintendent of schools, Hilda Engdahl, Democrat, 434, O. Vaughn, Republican, 429; sheep commissioner, Walter Griffith, Republican, 502, John Witzel, Democrat, 406; coroner, J. O. Clark, Republican, 432, Thomas McCausland, Democrat, 404; commissioners, first district, John Cleman, Republican, 437, E. W. R. Taylor, Democrat, 394, G. S. Taylor, Independent, 79; second district, H. D. Winchester, Republican, 425, opposition candidate and vote not given; third district, J. M. Brown, Republican, 415, H. W. Creason, Democrat, 415, M. B. Curtis, Independent, 78. Brown was awarded the office of commissioner.

With statehood in 1889 came an additional election, which was of especial interest to residents of Yakima county because of the candidacy of their metropolis for the honor of being state capital. As this matter is discussed fully elsewhere, it will not be necessary to take it up in this chapter. One of Yakima's honored citizens, Colonel L. S. Howlett, was a very prominent

candidate before the Republican state convention at Walla Walla for governor. He was offered the nomination for lieutenant-governor, but declined. The state went Republican by from 9,000 to 11,000 majority. The vote in this county follows:

For congressman, J. L. Wilson, Republican, 581, Thomas Griffiths, Democrat, 494; governor, E. P. Ferry, Republican, 537, Eugene Semple, Democrat, 519; lieutenant-governor, Charles E. Laughton, Republican, 558, L. H. Plattor, Democrat, 485; secretary of state, Allen Weir, Republican, 539, W. H. Whittlesey, Democrat, 530; auditor, Thomas M. Reed, Republican, 578, J. M. Murphy, Democrat, 485; treasurer, A. A. Lindsey, Republican, 575, M. Kaufman, Democrat, 494; attorney-general, W. C. Jones, Republican, 518, H. J. Snively, Democrat, 547; superintendent of public instruction, R. B. Bryan, Republican, 558, J. H. Morgan, Democrat, 510; land commissioner, W. F. Forrest, Republican, 583, — Goodell, Democrat, 487; supreme judges, R. O. Dunbar, Republican, 584, W. D. White, Democrat, 481, T. L. Stiles, Republican, 503, J. L. Sharpstein, Democrat, 492, E. P. Hoyt, Republican, 563, J. P. Judson, Democrat, 482, T. J. Anders, Republican, 577, J. B. Reavis, Democrat, 483, E. D. Scott, Republican, 568, Frank Ganahl, Democrat, 482; superior judge, C. B. Graves, Republican, 620, Hiram Dustin, Democrat, 425; joint senator, J. M. Snow, Republican (elected), 538, R. M. Starr, Democrat, 523; representative, John Cleman, Republican, 544, David Longmire, Democrat, 523; clerk of the court, Richard Strobach, Democrat, 491, Dudley Eshelman, Republican, 552; constitution, for, 845, against, 115; woman suffrage, for, 356, against, 585; prohibition, for, 337, against, 589; state capital, North Yakima, 1,045, scattering, 27. The total state vote received by North Yakima was 14,707, by Ellensburg, 12,833, and by Olympia, 25,488. The constitution was adopted by a vote of 38,394 to 11,895. The woman suffrage article received 16,855 affirmative votes and 34,342 negative votes. Prohibition was defeated by a vote of 31,881 to 19,241.

The first political club organized in the county of which we have any record was formed at the city hall in North Yakima, August 19, 1890, the following officers being chosen: President, E. F. Young; vice-presidents, W. L. Jones, J. K. Ward, J. J. Chambers, C. W. Henry and Wallace Wiley; secretary, M. H. Ellis; treasurer, F. B. Lippincott; executive committee, F. M. Spain, R. B. Milroy and John Reed. The club was Republican in political faith.

The Republican county convention met at North Yakima, in the courthouse, September 20th following. A week later the Democrats met at the same place. In strong contrast to the platform of the Republicans, the Democrats adopted a platform favoring the making of all

money issued full legal tender for all debts; favoring the proposition that the government loan money at a rate not exceeding two per centum per annum; condemning the donation of large tracts of public territory to private corporations; favoring the choosing of president, vice-president, senators and all other federal officers, where practicable, by direct vote of the people; demanding that old soldiers be paid the difference between the depreciated currency paid them and the price of gold when so paid; upholding the doctrine of government ownership of all public utilities, and asking for a readjustment of railroad rates in the state of Washington. The capital question not having been decided in 1889, the voters again voted for their favorite cities in 1890, Olympia being chosen by a vote of 37,413 as against 7,722 for Ellensburg, and 6,276 for North Yakima. The vote cast in this county in 1890 was:

For congressman, Robert Abernathy, Prohibitionist, 40, John L. Wilson, Republican, 455, Thomas Carroll, Democrat, 438; joint senator, with Klickitat, J. T. Eshelman, Democrat, 574, D. W. Pierce, Republican, 468, Eshelman being elected; representative, H. J. Snively, Democrat, 544, B. F. Young, Republican, 515; auditor, Matthew Bartholet, Democrat, 526, Myron H. Ellis, Republican, 529; sheriff, David Longmire, Democrat, 417, D. W. Simmons, Republican, 644; clerk, F. D. Eshelman, Democrat, 579, D. W. Stair, Republican, 466; treasurer, G. W. Cary, Democrat, 475, G. O. Nevin, Republican, 561; assessor, George Hull, Democrat, 495, E. A. Shannafelt, Republican, 548; attorney, L. C. Parrish, Democrat, 478, J. A. Rochford, Republican, 566; superintendent of schools, J. G. Lawrence, Republican, 647, Hilda Engdahl-Meystre, Democrat, 392; surveyor, J. T. Kingsbury, Democrat, 425, W. H. Redman, Republican, 620; coroner, J. Jay Chambers, Republican, 538, S. W. Rodman, Democrat, 490; commissioners, first district, H. W. Creason, Democrat, 494, F. Kandle, Republican, 536, second district, John McPhee, Democrat, 430, John Reed, Republican, 448, third district, Nelson Rich, Republican, 464, Joseph Stephenson, Democrat, 539; sheep commissioner, S. J. Cameron, Republican, 523, John Cowan, Democrat, 471; state capital, North Yakima, 949, Olympia, 30, Ellensburg, 14.

A state organization of the Knights of Labor was effected at North Yakima, Friday, July 17, 1891. Besides the members of this order, there had gathered in the city representatives of the Farmers' Alliance, Good Templars, trade unions and kindred associations, who assembled the following afternoon with the Knights at Switzer's Hall and organized the People's party of Washington. Forty-one delegates presented credentials. Con Lynch, of King county, was chosen chairman, and R. Bridges, secretary. The Cincinnati platform was indorsed in the platform

adopted by the party. E. B. Sutton, representing the state Temperance Alliance, endeavored to secure the adoption of woman suffrage and prohibition planks, but failed. Thus was given formal birth to the powerful third party in this state—a party that was destined to give its two older rivals a battle royal for supremacy.

The People's party was formally organized in Yakima county, Wednesday, July 13th, by delegates representing the Farmers' Alliance, the Industrial Union, the Progressive Alliance and the Knights of Labor. The county convention was held at the same time. In its platform, the party indorsed and adopted the Omaha platform, and, among other things, protested against the "frivolous and false protests of the Northern Pacific Land Company in its efforts to defraud bona fide settlers out of their rights." The Republicans held their county convention Saturday, July 30th, and the Democrats theirs August 13th. The Democratic nominee for governor this year was Honorable H. J. Snively, one of Yakima's most highly respected and popular citizens, whose nomination and campaign were an honor both to his home and to himself. But the Republican majority in the state was too great to be overcome by any Democrat, and Yakima's candidate went down to defeat with his associates. The official canvass of votes in this county shows the returns to be as follows:

For president, Harrison, 630, Cleveland, 502, Weaver, 375; members of congress, John L. Wilson, William H. Doolittle, Republicans, 602 and 601 respectively, Thomas Carroll, James A. Munday, Democrats, 539 and 518 votes respectively, J. C. Van Patton, M. F. Knox, Populists, 368 and 361 votes respectively; governor, John H. McGraw, Republican, 504, Henry J. Snively, Democrat, 604, C. W. Young, Populist, 405, Roger S. Greene, Prohibitionist, 23; lieutenant-governor, Frank H. Luce, Republican, 571, Henry C. Willison, Democrat, 513, C. P. Twiss, Populist, 365, D. G. Strong, Prohibitionist, 21; secretary of state, James H. Price, Republican, 605, John McReavy, Democrat, 489, Lyman Wood, Populist, 366, W. H. Gilstrap, Prohibitionist, 16; auditor, Laban R. Grimes, Republican, 606, Samuel Bass, Democrat, 482, Charles C. Rudolph, Populist, 361, Christian Carlson, Prohibitionist, 14; treasurer, O. A. Bowen, Republican, 605, Harrison Clothier, Democrat, 485, W. C. P. Adams, Populist, 368, G. W. Stewart, Prohibitionist, 16; attorney-general, William C. Jones, Republican, 563, Richmond H. Starr, Democrat, 524, Govnor Teats, Populist, 356, Everett Smith, Prohibitionist, 21; supreme judges, Thomas J. Anders, Elmon Scott, Republicans, 619 and 593 votes respectively, Eugene K. Hanna, William H. Brinker, Democrats, 494 and 472 votes respectively, G. W. Gardiner, Frank T. Reid, Populists, 341 and 349 votes respectively; superintendent of public instruction, Charles W.

Bean, Republican, 592, John H. Morgan, Democrat, 495, John M. Smith, Populist, 350, W. M. Heiney, Prohibitionist, 24; commissioner of public lands, William T. Forrest, Republican, 595, Freeborn S. Lewis, Democrat, 483, T. M. Callaway, Populist, 359, R. M. Gibson, Prohibitionist, 14; state printer, Oliver C. White, Republican, 600, Joseph A. Bordon, Republican, 471, A. J. Murphy, Populist, 355, W. H. Boothroyd, Prohibitionist, 18; superior court judge, Carroll B. Graves, Republican, 683, Frank H. Rudkin, Democrat, 448, Lawrence A. Vincent, Populist, 327; representative, A. B. Weed, Republican, 577, T. M. Vance, Democrat, 463, John W. Brice, Populist, 464; county attorney, J. A. Rochford, Republican, 801, John G. Boyle, Populist, 437; clerk, J. M. Brown, Republican, 590, J. R. Coe, Democrat, 465, Robert L. Fraker, Populist, 396; auditor, Myron H. Ellis, Republican, 794, F. D. Eshelman, Democrat, 435, L. C. Read, Populist, 251; treasurer, George O. Nevin, Republican, 769, W. A. Cox, Democrat, 494, Leonard L. Thorp, Populist, 259; sheriff, Daniel W. Simmons, Republican, 949, J. T. Foster, Democrat, 263, Tobias Beckner, Populist, 323; assessor, O. V. Carpenter, Republican, 662, J. W. Morrison, Democrat, 453, C. L. Gano, Populist, 365; sheep commissioner, Richard Sisk, Republican, 634, M. L. Weston, Democrat, 467, Frank Lafayette, Populist, 339; surveyor, William H. Redman, Republican, 759, Samuel Storrow, Democrat, 397; superintendent of schools, J. G. Lawrence, Republican, 711, William D. Ingalls, Populist, 318, E. P. Greene, Democrat, 452; commissioners, first district, Frank J. Kandle, Republican, 653, John McPhee, Democrat, 466, Holt Calvert, Populist, 310, second district, J. H. Hubbard, Republican, 575, Joseph Stephenson, Democrat, 560, J. P. Marks, Populist, 338, third district, W. A. Kelso, Republican, 565, H. W. Creason, Democrat, 551, William B. Matthews, Populist, 317; coroner, W. G. Coe, Democrat, 561, Dr. W. W. McCormick, Populist, 372; scattering, 36.

Two years later the Republicans maintained their lead in county and state politics, electing every officer in the county but two. Although the Populists made a strong fight, they failed to elect a single one of their nominees. North Yakima was honored by the holding of two state conventions at that place, the People's party convention on June 28th, and the Democratic convention September 20th. Colonel L. S. Howlett, of North Yakima, was a much-talked-of candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in the eastern district and was very strongly supported by a host of admirers. The nomination, however, went to another section, Samuel Hyde, of Spokane, capturing the prize.

The Republican county convention was held September 1st and was a harmonious gathering throughout. Nine days later the Populists

assembled and placed a ticket in the field. The Democrats met September 22d. As sounding the keynote of the local campaign the following excerpt is taken from the platform adopted by the Democratic party:

"We denounce the Republican officials of Yakima county from the highest to the lowest for their lavish and profligate expenditure of the people's money. When the present Republican officials came into power there was sufficient money in the treasury to redeem all outstanding warrants, leaving a considerable surplus to be drawn on in case of emergency. That emergency soon came in the form of a Republican landslide at the last election, and with it the greatest curse that ever befell the people of Yakima county. Notwithstanding the surplus left by a Democratic board of county commissioners and notwithstanding there became delinquent on April 1, 1894, one of the most enormous tax levies ever imposed on a free people in a free country in a time of peace, there are to-day warrants outstanding against the county aggregating approximately \$70,000. The county is in debt in excess of five per cent. of the assessed valuation of all its property for county purposes alone, and that debt is still increasing. When the taxpayer assumes his portion of the indebtedness of the state and of the municipality and school district in which he may reside, in all of his property he has scarcely an equity of redemption left."

The Democrats promised a reform if allowed to control the county's affairs.

The vote: For congressman, W. H. Doolittle, Republican, 860, Benjamin F. Heuston, Democrat, 484, Samuel Hyde, Republican, 849, N. T. Caton, Democrat, 487, W. P. C. Adams, Populist, 619, J. C. Van Patton, Populist, 611; supreme judges, R. O. Dunbar, M. J. Gordon, Republicans, 933 and 900 votes respectively, John L. Sharpstein, Thomas N. Allen, Democrats, 515 and 534 votes respectively, H. L. Forrest, J. M. Ready, Populists, 603 and 595 votes respectively; joint senator, Yakima and Klickitat counties, D. E. Lesh, Republican, 918, George S. Taylor, Democrat, 913, Lesh being elected; representative, Robert E. Milroy, Republican, 776, E. F. Benson, Democrat, 684, J. W. Brice, Populist, 677; prosecuting attorney, Glen G. Dudley, Republican, 885, Thomas M. Vance, Democrat, 557, C. D. Hurane, Populist, 710; clerk, J. M. Brown, Republican, 863, Henry W. Creason, Democrat, 622, A. E. Larson, Populist, 639; auditor, F. C. Hall, Republican, 838, W. J. Roaf, Democrat, 713, J. H. Needham, Populist, 508; treasurer, J. J. Carpenter, Republican, 771, Matthew Bartholet, Democrat, 895, William Lee, Sr., Populist, 513; sheriff, Lincoln Dilley, Republican, 838, H. H. Allen, Democrat, 804, James Stuart, Populist, 587; assessor, O. V. Carpenter, Republican, 989, George H. Hull, Democrat, 569, James A. Beck, Populist, 585; super-

intendent of schools, J. F. Brown, Republican, 799, E. P. Greene, Democrat, 677, B. Ingram, Populist, 658; surveyor, George Mills, Republican, 834, W. A. Warren, Democrat, 688; sheep commissioner, Richard Sisk, Republican, 975, Andrew Slavin, Democrat, 517, James White, Populist, 615; commissioners, second district, H. D. Winchester, Republican, 261, Joseph Stephenson, Democrat, 290, Walter Griffith, Populist, 224, third district, Nelson Rich, Republican, 363, E. W. R. Taylor, Democrat, 184, D. M. Angus, Populist, 166; coroner, Dr. E. E. Heg, Republican, 858, Dr. G. P. Wintermute, Democrat, 534, Dr. W. W. McCormick, Populist, 703.

The silver movement reached Yakima county in strong force in 1895, resulting in the organization of a bimetallic league at Mason's Opera House, North Yakima, March 23d. Fully one hundred Democrats, Republicans and Populists answered the call for a mass-meeting. O. A. Fechter was elected chairman and William Ker secretary. A set of resolutions was adopted, the principal one of which reads as follows: "Fifth, without forsaking our political convictions on subjects other than the money question, we pledge ourselves to subordinate these for the time being, to fight the battle for the remonetization of silver; and to vote for no candidate for the federal legislature who is not clearly pledged to such remonetization; and should the National Bimetallic party be formed, nominate its candidate and enter on a campaign, we pledge ourselves to support such candidates."

The brilliant campaign of 1896 took Washington from the Republican column and placed it by a majority of more than 12,000 votes in the Silver ranks, a fusion of all the white metal supporters being effected. Bryan received 51,857 votes, McKinley, 39,244, Palmer, 1,446, and Levering, 737. Rogers, Fusionist, was elected over Sullian, by a majority of 12,800, to the governorship. There is no need to go into the details of this historic campaign, as they have been impressed indelibly upon the minds of the American people. It is sufficient to say that local issues were almost entirely lost sight of, that a host of the country's most eloquent orators held vast audiences spellbound by their pleadings, that even the school children carried the great issues into schoolroom and lyceum and there debated them with the earnestness of veterans, that party affiliations were dissolved when it came to the currency question, that political literature was made use of to an extent not theretofore even approximated, and that not only all America, but the whole world, became intensely interested in the spectacle of seventy millions of free people striving to successfully solve a vexatious and momentous problem of government.

In Yakima county the Fusionists, composed of the Democrats, Silver Republicans and Pop-

ulists, carried everything. Their convention was held Monday, August 10th, at North Yakima, where, in fact, the other parties held their conventions also. The Republicans met Saturday, August 22d; the Prohibitionists assembled about the same time and placed a ticket in the field. From the vote given herewith, an idea of the relative strength of the different parties may be gained:

For president, McKinley, 931, Bryan, 1,197, Palmer, 45; congressman, S. C. Hyde, W. H. Doolittle, Republicans, 925 and 918 votes respectively, James H. Lewis, William C. Jones, Fusionists, 1,236 each, C. A. Salyer, Martin Olsen, Prohibitionists, 21 and 15 votes respectively, Charles E. Mix, Nationalist, 2; governor, P. C. Sullivan, Republican, 908, John R. Rogers, Fusionist, 1,246, R. E. Dunlap, Prohibitionist, 25; lieutenant-governor, John W. Arasmith, Republican, 930, Thurston Daniels, Fusionist, 1,219, T. A. Shorthill, Prohibitionist, 24; supreme judge, John P. Hoyt, Republican, 913, James B. Reavis, Fusionist, 1,243, E. M. Livermore, Prohibitionist, 23; secretary of state, James H. Price, Republican, 946, Will D. Jenkins, Fusionist, 1,210, C. L. Haggard, Prohibitionist, 22; treasurer, J. A. Kellogg, Republican, 935, C. W. Young, Fusionist, 1,222, John Robin, Prohibitionist, 22; auditor, J. E. Frost, Republican, 942, Neal Cheetham, Fusionist, 1,215, C. C. Gridley, Prohibitionist, 19; attorney-general, E. W. Ross, Republican, 929, Patrick Henry Winston, Fusionist, 1,226, Everett Smith, Prohibitionist, 21; superintendent of public instruction, C. L. Brunton, Republican, 933, Frank J. Browne, Fusionist, 1,221, C. E. Newberry, Prohibitionist, 21; state printer, O. C. White, Republican, 940, Groin Hicks, Fusionist, 1,211, Horner L. Bull, Prohibitionist, 25; superior judge, Carroll B. Graves, Republican, 927, John B. Davidson, Fusionist, 1,234; representative, D. W. Simmons, Republican, 944, H. D. Jory, Fusionist, 1,190, Robert Perry, Prohibitionist, 29; sheriff, H. L. Tucker, Republican, 1,049, A. J. Shaw, Fusionist, 1,139, George H. Glazier, Prohibitionist, 13; clerk, William Burgess, Republican, 895, J. R. Coe, Fusionist, 1,264, Charles W. Benson, Prohibitionist, 21; auditor, F. C. Hall, Republican, 962, A. B. Flint, Fusionist, 1,214; treasurer, James J. Wiley, Republican, 930, Matthew Bartholet, Fusionist, 1,244, W. H. H. Corey, Prohibitionist 17; prosecuting attorney, Ira P. Englehart, Republican, 1,022, Vestal Snyder, Fusionist, 2,157; assessor, A. C. Walker, Republican, 939, J. L. Lasswell, Fusionist, 1,220, Prohibitionist, 14; superintendent of schools, E. M. Douglass, Republican, 986, F. H. Plumb, Fusionist, 1,184; commissioners, first district, William Rowe, Republican, 913, Charles Carpenter, Fusionist, 1,244, Charles R. Harris, Prohibitionist, 20, third district, Nelson Rich, Republican, 997, W. B. Mathews, Fusionist, 1,171; surveyor, Sydney

Arnold, Republican, 950, H. F. Marble, Fusionist, 1,193, John L. Stackhouse, Prohibitionist, 29; coroner, J. A. Taggard, Republican, 956, Lewis Ker, Fusionist, 1,193, Nathan W. Blood, Prohibitionist, 25; sheep commissioner, Charles Porter, Republican, 946, R. Marrs, Fusionist, 1,200, Myron N. Knuppenberg, Prohibitionist, 27.

Silver was again the main issue in 1898, the bimetallic forces still remaining together under the name of the People's party as in 1896. In contrast to the previous campaign, however, both state and county went strongly Republican, the Fusionists securing but one office in the county, that of superintendent of schools. The Fusion convention was held at Mason's Opera House, North Yakima, September 3d; the Republicans assembled at the courthouse a week later. The election passed off quietly, the following vote being cast:

For congressman, Wesley L. Jones, North Yakima, Francis W. Cushman, Republicans, 1,096 and 978 votes respectively, James Hamilton Lewis, William C. Jones, Fusionists, 927 and 857 votes respectively, Walter Walker, M. A. Hamilton, Socialist Labor, 9 and 12 votes respectively, A. C. Dicknison, C. L. Haggard, Prohibitionists, 25 and 22 votes respectively; justices supreme court, T. J. Anders, Mark A. Fullerton, Republicans, 1,019 and 1,005 votes respectively, Benjamin F. Heuston, Melvin M. Godman, Fusionists, 897 and 888 votes respectively, Thomas Young, Thomas Lowry, Socialists, 15 and 8 votes respectively; joint senator, with Klickitat, George H. Baker, Republican, 1,024 (elected), N. B. Brooks, Fusionist, 905; representative, Ira P. Englehart, Republican, 1,105, F. H. Colby, Fusionist, 826; sheriff, H. L. Tucker, Republican 985, A. J. Shaw, Fusionist, 913, Jock Morgan, Independent, 75; clerk, George Allen, Republican, 975, James R. Coe, Fusionist, 969; auditor, E. E. Kelson, Republican, 982, A. B. Flint, Fusionist, 970; treasurer, W. B. Dudley, Republican, 990, C. R. Donovan, Fusionist, 957; prosecuting attorney, John J. Rudkin, Republican, 1,025, Vestal Snyder, Fusionist, 910; assessor, Robert Scott, Republican, 1,054, J. L. Lasswell, Fusionist, 893; commissioners, first district, Frank Horsley, Republican, 1,075, J. P. McCafferty, Fusionist, 864, second district, A. D. Eglin, Republican, 994, Stephen Schreiner, Fusionist, 916; superintendent of schools, J. M. Richardson, Republican, 954, F. H. Plumb, Fusionist, 987; surveyor, Sydney Arnold, Republican, 902, H. F. Marble, Fusionist, 930; coroner, David Rosser, Republican, 1,069, Lewis Ker, Fusionist, 864; single tax amendment to constitution, yes, 347, no, 724; woman suffrage amendment, yes, 532, no, 542.

As will be seen from the foregoing, Wesley L. Jones, of North Yakima, was elected as one of Washington's representatives in congress. Mr

Jones' election to such an eminent position and his re-election in 1900 and 1902 may justly be considered a high testimonial to the man and a most pleasing recognition of his home county and city. In private life Mr. Jones is a successful attorney-at-law.

Although the campaign of 1900 was a most important as well as interesting one, it did not become so completely absorbing as that of 1896. The silver question was relegated to a secondary place, the first being given to our foreign policy. As is usually the case, local issues were driven into the background by national issues. The Republicans held their county convention at North Yakima August 11th. A week later the Fusionists held theirs. The vote cast on November 6th was as follows:

For president, McKinley, 1,487, Bryan, 1,051, Woolley, 37; congressmen, Wesley L. Jones, Francis W. Cushman, Republicans, 1,565 and 1,482 votes respectively, F. C. Robertson, J. T. Ronald, Fusionists, 1,036 and 1,024 votes respectively, Guy Posson, J. A. Adams, Prohibitionists, 41 and 37 votes respectively, Walter Walker, Christian F. Larsen, Socialist Laborites, 12 and 10 votes respectively, William Hogan, Hermon F. Titus, Social Democrats, 61 votes each; supreme judges, Wallace Mount, R. O. Dunbar, Republicans, 1,482 and 1,504 votes respectively, E. C. Million, Richard Winsor, Fusionists, 1,041 and 1,036 votes respectively, Everett Smith, Prohibitionist, 50, Thomas Young, Frank Martin, Socialist Laborites, 11 and 12 votes respectively, D. M. Angus, J. H. May, Social Democrats, 68 and 63 votes respectively, William H. White, Democrat, 1,150, no opposition (elected to fill the unexpired term of Justice Merritt J. Gordon); governor, J. M. Frink, Republican, 1,364, John R. Rogers, Fusionist, 1,200, R. E. Dunlap, Prohibitionist, 40, William McCormick, Socialist Laborite, 13, W. C. B. Randolph, Social Democrat, 55; lieutenant-governor, Henry McBride, Republican, 1,436, William E. McCroskey, Fusionist, 1,100, C. I. Hall, Prohibitionist, 46, Matthew Matson, Socialist Laborite, 15, E. S. Reinert, Social Democrat, 62; secretary of state, Samuel H. Nichols, Republican, 1,463, James Brady, Fusionist, 1,074, J. W. McCoy, Prohibitionist, 45, William J. Hoag, Socialist Laborite, 13, James H. Ross, Social Democrat, 68; state treasurer, C. W. Maynard, Republican, 1,464, W. E. Reimer, Fusionist, 1,070, C. C. Gridley, Prohibitionist, 46, Eric Nobling, Socialist Laborite, 14, J. J. Fraser, Social Democrat, 64; state auditor, John D. Atkinson, Republican, 1,466, L. J. Silverthorn, Fusionist, 1,066, A. W. Steers, Prohibitionist, 44, F. B. Graves, Socialist Laborite, 21, Charles S. Wallace, Social Democrat, 65; attorney-general, W. B. Stratton, Republican, 1,411, Thomas M. Vance, Fusionist, 1,128, Ovid A. Byers, Prohibitionist, 44, John Ellis, Socialist Laborite, 14, David W. Phipps, Social Democrat,

63; superintendent of public instruction, R. B. Bryan, Republican, 1,444, Frank J. Browne, Fusionist, 1,062, A. H. Sherwood, Prohibitionist, 51, Raymond Bland, Socialist Laborite, 17, John A. Kingsbury, Social Democrat, 86; commissioner of public lands, Stephen A. Callvert, Republican, 1,455, O. R. Holcomb, Fusionist, 1,069, J. C. McKinley, Prohibitionist, 50, W. L. Noon, Socialist Laborite, 17, Jerome S. Austin, Social Democrat, 64; representative nineteenth district, Nelson Rich, Republican, 1,400, A. J. Splawn, Fusionist, 1,216; judge superior court, Yakima, Kittitas and Franklin counties, Frank H. Rudkin, Republican, 1,474, John B. Davidson, Fusionist, 1,120; sheriff, H. L. Tucker, Republican, 1,415, A. J. Shaw, Fusionist, 1,223; clerk, G. L. Allen, Republican, 1,538, A. F. Snelling, Fusionist, 1,054; auditor, E. E. Kelso, Republican, 1,557, D. L. Druse, Fusionist, 1,057; treasurer, W. B. Dudley, Republican, 1,493, E. W. R. Taylor, Fusionist, 1,122; prosecuting attorney, W. P. Gutrie, Republican, 1,484, E. B. Preble, Fusionist, 1,130; assessor, Robert Scott, Republican, 1,521, I. B. Taylor, Fusionist, 1,086; superintendent of schools, S. A. Dickey, Republican, 1,324, Carrie S. Young, Fusionist, 1,299; commissioners, second district, W. I. Lince, Republican, 1,428, H. D. Winchester, Fusionist, 1,176, third district, W. L. Dimmick, Republican, 1,489, W. B. Mathews, Fusionist, 1,112; surveyor, J. M. Hall, Republican, 1,651, scattering, 3; coroner, David Rosser, Republican, 1,453, C. T. Dulin, Fusionist, 1,143; county bonds, for issuing, 770, against, 575.

A feature of the last campaign, that of 1902, was the strength the Socialist party developed in this county, though they neither defeated nor elected any one. The office of state senator was the center of the struggle, the Democrats concentrating their strength upon that office and the office of sheriff, with successful results in each instance. As was to be expected, the two great parties almost completely absorbed the old Populist party, whose brilliant career is now a matter of history. Although passed away in name, this party has left an impression upon the present political condition of the nation which can be easily discerned, notably in the increasing demand for public ownership and control of public utilities. Washington is considered a Republican state, and Yakima county, judging by the vote in 1902, is certainly strongly Republican where national policies are concerned.

The Republicans held their county convention August 23d at North Yakima, being followed a week later by the Socialists, who nominated a full ticket. The Democrats met September 13th at the same place. A feature of their platform was an unqualified declaration opposing the pasturage of sheep in the forest reserves situated in the watershed of the Yakima river, or the leasing of any part of said reserves to sheep men. The

Prohibitionists held their convention October 1st. Below is given the official canvass of the vote cast in the county:

For congressmen, Wesley L. Jones, of North Yakima, Francis W. Cushman, William E. Humphrey, Republicans, 1,919, 1,772 and 1,748 votes respectively, George F. Cotterill, O. R. Holcomb, Frank B. Cole, Democrats, 932, 942 and 943 votes respectively, A. H. Sherwood, W. J. McKean, O. L. Fowler, Prohibitionists, 60, 61 and 64 votes respectively, J. H. C. Scurlock, D. Burgess, George W. Scott, Socialists, 173, 178 and 180 votes respectively; supreme court judges, Hiram E. Hadley, Republican, 1,705, James B. Reavis, Democrat, 1,010, Thomas Neill, Socialist, 181; state senator, Ira P. Englehart, Republican, 1,369, A. J. Splawn, Democrat, 1,411, James L. Courtwright, Prohibitionist, 69, H. D. Jory, Socialist, 167; representatives, W. H. Hare, Robert Dunn, Republicans, 1,458 and 1,499 votes respectively, F. S. Hedger, J. P. Marks, Democrats, 1,267 and 1,199, A. H. Lyons, Dr. I. N. Richardson, Prohibitionists, 83 and 80, Charles Richey, F. A. Hatfield, Socialists, 179 and 180 votes; sheriff, A. L. Dilley, Republican, 1,153, R. A. Grant, Democrat, 1,693, William I. Huxtable, Prohibitionist, 80, Hugh Stuart, Socialist, 143; clerk, J. W. Day, Republican, 1,729, W. J.

Purdin, Democrat, 1,022, John A. Adams, Prohibitionist, 74, C. F. Bowman, Socialist, 181; auditor, W. B. Newcomb, Republican, 1,721, A. J. Snelling, Democrat, 1,002, Merton L. Matterson, Prohibitionist, 69, A. B. Flint, Socialist, 195; treasurer, E. G. Peck, Republican, 1632, H. H. Allen, Democrat, 1,125, John Druse, Prohibitionist, 76; prosecuting attorney, W. P. Guthrie, Republican, 1,695, E. B. Preble, Democrat, 1,078, C. E. Wood, Socialist, 9; assessor, Harry Coonse, Republican, 1,739, J. A. Orchard, Democrat, 997, Robert A. Wise, Prohibitionist, 73, P. Gildea, Socialist, 178; superintendent of schools, S. A. Dickey, Republican, 1,417, F. H. Plumb, Democrat, 1,401, Jennie J. Sherwood, Prohibitionist, 1, John Dempsey, Socialist, 10; commissioners, first district, F. J. Kandle, Republican, 1,640, V. D. Ritter, Democrat, 1,027, Leroy V. Slator, Prohibitionist, 75, Peter Bach, Socialist, 178; second district, Lafayette Pace, Republican, 1,598, W. B. Mathews, Democrat, 1,092, Simon P. Westfield, Prohibitionist, 72, E. L. Stewart, Socialist, 168; surveyor W. F. Meloy, Republican, 1,711, J. A. Kingsbury, Socialist, 191; coroner, E. P. Heliker, Republican, 1,627, C. T. Dulin, Democrat, 1,048, Dr. James R. Harvey, Prohibitionist, 78, James Kesling, Socialist, 179.

CHAPTER VI.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

NORTH YAKIMA.

While there is always rejoicing when a railroad, that great adjunct to advancement in civilization and material progress, enters an isolated region, yet a period of railroad building is one of not a little anxiety, oftentimes, to citizens of towns already long established. The ability of a powerful corporation, in the enjoyment of a natural monopoly, to ruin some towns and build others is well known; indeed, it has been all too frequently manifested. Sometimes the contour of the country compels the location of the iron pathway a few miles to one side or the other of an existing town; sometimes the company attempts to use its power to extort advantages or a large bonus from the citizens, and failing in this, revenges itself by virtually taking the life of the obdurate community; sometimes it becomes even more arbitrary in its action, and wrecks a

structure representing the patient labor, careful planning and fond hopes of years, to gratify the private pique or advance the interests of persons high in authority in its counsels.

This power of a railway company was strikingly manifested in the dealings of the Northern Pacific with Yakima City. The reason why this company should have administered a deadly blow to the honored old pioneer town is a matter of dispute, some claiming that it did so because it failed to secure satisfactory terms from some of the principal property holders, who, lacking in public spirit, demanded exorbitant figures for their holdings; some that the plating of a new town was the result of a deliberate purpose to advance the interests of certain railway officials and other townsite promoters at the expense of the people of Yakima City; some that the action of the company was dictated by a pure and enlightened public policy. Among those who hold

the last mentioned theory is Edward Whitson. "It has been asserted," says he, "that a new city was planned by promoters without reference to the old town and its advantages, and that the quarrel which resulted when the new town was laid out was deliberately planned to obscure the real causes. The facts are that there were good and sufficient reasons for the establishment of a new town. First, there were three or four townsites at Yakima City and numerous additions without uniformity; second, the townsite proprietors refused to give the railroad company the necessary grounds and other facilities, asking heavy damages; third, the old town had not a convenient water and power supply; in short, the company recognized the immense natural resources of the territory, and desired for its metropolis a city with uniform streets, with shade trees, ditches, power, etc. It decided that conditions in the old town were against the consummation of this comprehensive plan, hence that a new town was a necessity."

When, in 1884, the Northern Pacific was building towards Yakima City, it was generally assumed that this would be the metropolis of the valley, and for several months people flocked in in considerable numbers; but before the tracks were laid through Union Gap, a suspicion arose that a new town scheme was in the air, and instability and uncertainty in business circles resulted. As time passed, suspicion gave place to certain knowledge. A month or more before the filing of the official plat, building must have commenced on the new townsite, which was near Captain W. D. Inverarity's homestead, four miles from old Yakima. The plat bears date February 4, 1885, and in its issue of January 17th preceding, the Ellensburg Standard publishes the substance of a private letter from Yakima City stating that no work was going on there and but little in the new town; that New Yakima consisted of Lillie & Schaer's two-story restaurant with a lean-to saloon; a small building adjoining; then Tucker & Cumming's livery stable, thirty by thirty, and another saloon. "Adjoining the restaurant on the other side," said the letter, "is Shull's boarding-house tent with sixteen guests. Across the tracks are the company buildings—a small office and a very good restaurant. The company has shipped a lot of lumber to New Yakima, said to be for depot purposes. * * * The sidetracks at Union Gap and Old Yakima have been taken up. Boarding cars and everything have been removed to new town. Everything and everybody is unsettled, and will be for some time to come."

After planning the new town, the Northern Pacific offered lots to all who would build and move buildings upon them. The first to move from Yakima City was David Guiland, one of the leading hotel men of that point. His hotel building was started on its four-mile journey some

time in February, evidently before the 17th, as the Yakima Sun of that date, the only number ever issued, stated that while the Guiland House was being moved, Doctor C. J. Taft was making arrangements for the erection of a three-story, fifty by seventy, modern hotel building to take its place. That the people of old town were greatly incensed at what they called the North Yakima "outrage" was also evinced by this paper, which contained statements from P. J. Flint, E. W. Dixon, D. W. Stair, F. T. Parker, Hoscheid, Bartholet & Company, and others condemning the railroad company and arguing the folly of leaving beautified Yakima City for a dusty barren waste.

But Guiland paused not in the work of moving his hotel. It is stated that he had to employ two men to guard his property from destruction during the month that it was en route, and that twice he had to make a threatening flourish of weapons, but that his guests all staid with him and received their meals regularly.

Practically no printed records being available and the testimony of those who were here at the time being very confused in the matter of dates, it were vain to attempt to fix the order in which buildings were moved to or built in North Yakima. A. B. Weed tells us that he and his partner, Mr. Rowe, started shortly after the filing of the plat to erect a business building on the site of the present Yakima National Bank, and that by dint of favorable weather and energetic work, they were ready for business by April 1st. Allen & Chapman opened a drug store about the same time on the northwest corner of Yakima avenue and Second street, and there were doubtless several other business establishments in the place besides those mentioned, though Mr. Weed says that the major portion of the population prior to May 1st consisted of the railway construction crews encamped there.

But the bank at old town had agreed to move to North Yakima, and other business houses were preparing to accept a new home. On the whole, things looked bright for the new town and exceedingly dark for the old one. About the 1st of May a meeting was held at the latter point, at which the people agreed to stand by each other in a determined fight against the new town and the railroad company and all the disintegrating forces at work in their midst. A little later, however, a mass-meeting was held, apparently somewhat milder in sentiment, for it elected J. B. Reavis to join with two other men chosen at a similar meeting in North Yakima to proceed to New York city and lay the entire matter before the directors of the railway company. The representatives of the new town in this commission were A. B. Weed and J. M. Adams. The three went at once to New York as requested. Before waiting upon the board of directors of the company, they held a species of caucus among them-

selves, in the course of which they all stated their conviction that two towns so close together could not both flourish; that two stations were unnecessary at the time, and that the station ought to be located at North Yakima. However, they also agreed that if the company wished to make North Yakima the principal point it should bear the expense of moving the business houses and residences from the old town, else the project would fail, as Yakima City would never acquiesce and there would always be war. To accept the terms of the commission meant the expenditure on the part of the railway company of a small fortune, but, strange to say, they acquiesced cheerfully and telegraphed their decision to Paul Schulze. The meeting between the board and the commission, Mr. Weed says, took place about the middle of May.

During the stay of the commission in New York an event transpired which illustrates how bitter was the fight between the two towns at this period and how wrought up were the feelings of the people. J. M. Adams was then owner and editor of the Yakima Signal, which in his absence was left in charge of E. M. Reed. The building was on jacks preparatory to being removed to North Yakima, but some one determined that it should never swell the ranks of the adversary or increase the size of the rival town. Entering the building at night, this unknown person exploded a charge of dynamite on the forms, thereby badly damaging the type and other materials and completely wrecking the building. But whatever material was left uninjured was speedily gathered together and installed in a building on the corner of Front and Walnut streets, North Yakima, whence the next number of the paper issued on time.

No sooner was the result of the New York conference known, than the leading business men of old Yakima gave up hope of saving their town and commenced active preparations for moving. The months of May, June and July were very busy ones. Hyman Harris opened a general merchandise store; MacCrimmon, Needham & Masters, another; Schistl & Schorn, a blacksmith shop; J. S. Lowe, a hardware; T. J. V. Clark, a general merchandise store; Ward Brothers, a grocery and shoe store; Henry Ditter & Sons and W. G. Cary, general merchandise stores, all in buildings either erected for the purpose that summer or moved from the old town. Many other business enterprises were also established during the summer and fall. The Northern Pacific Company made the town a terminus throughout 1885 and a part of the succeeding year, thus giving a tremendous impetus to its growth. Mr. Weed says that by January 1, 1886, there were not fewer than twelve hundred people in the town.

North Yakima was an exceedingly lively place during the first year or so of its existence, but its

site was not very attractive at first. Everything, says the Herald, was bustle and confusion. The railroad track had been built to this point, but there was no depot (that is, during the early part of the year), unless you could so denominate a box car that had been taken from its wheels. Here Agent Cooper reigned supreme. The only train by which one could go or come was of mixed character, passenger, freight and construction, with Laughlin MacLean, who was later associated with Fred R. Reed in the real estate business, officiating as conductor. The spring was one of continued and turbulent winds. They may not have been so strong as they now seem, but the streets were all new and ground into powder by the freighting and the moving of houses from the old town. A man named Payton Hatch was here from Portland with an extensive moving outfit, and when he would put twenty-four or forty-eight horses onto a building like S. J. Lowe's hardware store, the First National Bank, the Oddfellows' building or Sam Chapell's store, it would move right along over the four miles, but the way the dust would fly was a caution. There were other moving outfits, including those of A. Forbis and a man named Jones. "Add to this," continues the paper, "the din made by hundreds of carpenters, the banging of pianos and the tooting or twanging of wind and stringed instruments in the numerous saloons, the rolling of the rondo and roulette balls and the betting cries, and you have a medley of sounds that it is difficult accurately to describe."

In a town which sprang into existence so suddenly and where so many saloons maintained the open-door policy day and night, there was need for a strong government. Such could not be legally secured as speedily as the emergency demanded, and the people themselves came to the rescue by calling a mass-meeting and organizing a provisional government. The funds necessary to equip and maintain this were furnished by voluntary contributions, as appears from the following subscription list, which was discovered by Colonel L. S. Howlett among his old papers, and published by the Herald in November, 1895:

"For the support of the provisional government of North Yakima, W. T.

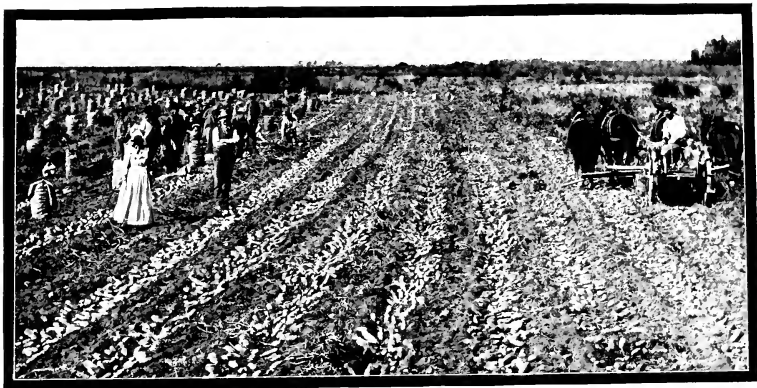
"We, the undersigned citizens and property holders of said town, do hereby subscribe the sums set opposite our respective names; said sum to be payable at the present and each succeeding month until the town is legally organized: Northern Pacific Land Department, \$151; T. J. V. Clark, \$10; Cummings & Tucker, \$10; Nelson Bennett, \$10; Weed & Rowe, \$5; Churchill, Shardlow & Company, \$5; Mitchell & Powell, \$5; Barth & Wheeler, \$5; William Steigler, \$5; Mike Farrell, \$1; Joseph Bartholet, \$10; Bush & Machison, \$5."

It is said that Colonel Henry D. Cock, the



YAKIMA INDIANS IN WAR COSTUME.

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POTATO FIELD NEAR TOPPENISH



HARVESTING IN HORSE HEAVEN COUNTRY

marshal and consequently the most important officer of the provisional government, was very efficient in the discharge of his duties. He maintained law and order as best he could until a charter could be secured and a town government organized in legal form. The first step in this direction was taken at a popular assembly in the fall of 1885, when Judge Graves and Edward Whitson were appointed to draft a suitable charter. The work was successfully accomplished; the instrument thus prepared was introduced into the legislature by Councilman J. B. Reavis, was passed by both houses, signed by the governor, and given the force and authority of law. It remained in operation for several years, being superseded eventually by a charter framed in accordance with the provisions of the state constitution and the laws enacted under it.

While North Yakima was the terminus of the railway and during the period of construction between it and Ellensburg, its growth was rapid and times were excellent. According to official statements, the money spent by the company at this period aggregated forty thousand dollars a day. But after the work was completed to Ellensburg, the reaction came in good earnest, threatening to overwhelm some in financial ruin. There was a reaction also against the extreme freedom of the earliest times, the people reverting to absolute prohibition of all sorts of gambling and liquor selling. Fortunately, the financial pressure did not last long. From the nature of the case it could not, for the building of the transcontinental road was bringing prosperity to the territory at large; indeed, it was causing a realty boom; and no town so favorably situated as North Yakima could long fail of a share in the general cheer. Concomitant with the passing of 1887 was the passing also of the financial depression, and with the advent of 1888 came a revival of the old-time prosperity. Mr. Weed tells us that the population jumped to twenty-five hundred during that year, causing property valuations to soar upward and numerous additions to be platted, among the latter the Syndicate and Capitol. Business establishments spread to the west side of the track and to many other parts of the town; brick buildings began to multiply and an appearance of substantiality to be assumed.

For years Yakima City had been looked upon as being especially well suited, by reason of its central location, for the seat of the state government, and no doubt the prospect that this honor would come to the Yakima valley gave vitality to the new town from its very inception, even the plat being influenced by this political ambition of its promoters.

As the Washington Farmer expressed it: "North Yakima was modeled after Salt Lake City, with wide streets, wide alleys, running streams of water and rows of shade trees on both sides of every street. Liberal reserves for pub-

lic parks, walks and capitol grounds had been made and were being adorned in a manner pleasing to the eye." Nothing could be more natural, then, than that when the question of locating the state capital came up, North Yakima should enter the political ranks with a firm determination to win. It was encouraged by a strong following. All over the eastern part of the state and in some portions of the western, the newspapers were championing its cause, though some favored Ellensburg. A quotation from the Vancouver Independent will serve to illustrate the general tone of these press comments:

"At the approaching election among the most important questions to be decided is the location of the state capital. By the observant it is conceded that only three places are seriously considered. North Yakima, Ellensburg and Olympia are the only towns that will receive more than a local support. If no town receives a majority of all the votes cast, and another vote thereby becomes necessary, these three towns will then, no doubt, be the only contestants, since only the three names securing the highest vote at the first can be submitted at the second election. It therefore behooves the people of this region to consider thoughtfully which of these towns should be chosen. Thirty-five years ago, when the present capital was located, the settlements were all on the west side of the territory. At that time Olympia served at least reasonably well, though radical objections might then have been urged. But now an entirely different situation is presented. A great and growing population throngs the country east of the Cascades. These barriers have been pierced by railroads and others are coming to transport products and people over lines then unimagined. The large population on the sunny slope of the Cascades and away to the east of the great Columbia are now to be heard from on this question, and will certainly speak in unmistakable terms for some place on that side of the mountains. It is fortunate for Yakima that the most westerly town at all satisfactory to that already potent section promises in the near future to be closely allied to Vancouver by new lines of communication. We refer, of course, to North Yakima. Her natural advantages in climate, in central location, in accessibility, in healthfulness, etc., are considerations which address themselves strongly to all the voters of the state." * * * *

Sprague, Wilbur, Spokane, Spangle, Colfax, Palouse City, Garfield, Dayton, Ritzville and, in fact, all eastern Washington supported North Yakima in the campaign, as did also Puyallup and a few other points in the western part. North Yakima and its citizens did all in their power to bring the capital to themselves, and had it come, it would doubtless have received fitting gifts from the town as a corporate body and from individuals. In the Herald of September 26th there was

published a receipt for a deed, of which the following is a copy:

TACOMA, September 13, 1889.

Received from Chester A. Congdon a deed from himself and wife to the state of Washington of certain lands in North Yakima, Washington, to be delivered to said state in the event that the seat of government is permanently located at North Yakima at the election held in October, 1889, and also in the event that said state accepts said land as the site of its capitol buildings, at the first session of the said legislature; otherwise said deed is to be returned to the said Chester A. Congdon.

L. R. MANNING,
Cashier Pacific National Bank, Tacoma.

North Yakima did not win in the contest, though it gained second place, the vote being: Olympia, 25,488; North Yakima, 14,707; Ellensburg, 12,833. No town receiving a majority of all the votes cast, the capital question was up again in the general election of 1890, and this time Olympia received a clear majority.

A general review of North Yakima's commercial development in 1889 may not be uninteresting. According to the statement of an Oregonian correspondent, there were then sixty-two business houses in the city, all usually occupied; that the range of business establishments included almost everything from a national bank to a hand laundry; that the sales for 1888, including lumber, coal and the products of the two flouring mills, aggregated about two and one-half million dollars; that a handsome, two-story, brick school-house had been erected, a modern structure, which, when all complete, would cost fifteen thousand dollars.

The Herald's directory of the city in February, 1889, was as follows: Attorneys: W. H. White, H. G. Snively, L. C. Parrish, John G. Boyle, J. B. Reavis, A. Mires, C. B. Graves, Edward Whitson and Fred Parker. Physicians: David Rosser, T. B. Gunn, —— Savage. Forwarding and commission merchant: J. M. Stout. Wood and drayage: John Reed. North Yakima nursery: E. R. Leaming, proprietor. Saloons: Joseph J. Appel, A. Churchill, Shardlow & McDaniel. Meat market: Field & Meyer. Lumber: G. O. Nevin. Candy factory and restaurant: P. J. Herke. Banks: First National, J. R. Lewis, president; Edward Whitson, vice-president; W. L. Steinweg, cashier; also the Yakima National. Harness stores: C. E. McEwen, W. F. Jones. Drug stores: C. B. Bushnell, Allen & Chapman. Real estate: Fechter & Law, Rodman & Eshelman, Goodwin, Strobach & Pugsley, McLean & Reed. Hardware: A. B. Weed, Vining & Bilger, S. J. Lowe. Hotels: Guiland, Steiner's, Bartholet, Yakima. General merchandise: I. X. L., Fawcett Brothers, J. J. Armstrong, Bartholet Brothers, G. W. Cary. Tailor: Hugo Sigmund. Gents' furnishing house: I. H. Bills & Company. Dry goods and furnishings: Henry Ditter. A board of trade.

The year 1889 was an exceedingly prosperous

one for North Yakima. Miles of sidewalk were built, thousands of shade trees planted, huge cisterns for fire purposes constructed, fire engines purchased, a movement for electric lights and waterworks started, and telephone wires strung all over the city. Besides numerous residences and small buildings, the following important structures, according to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, were erected during the year: Hotel Yakima, two stories, estimated cost, \$30,000; Bartholet Hotel, three stories, \$20,000; Syndicate block, three stories, \$20,000; Lewis & Ingle block, three stories, \$28,000; Cadwell & Lloyd block, two stories, \$18,000; Cadwell & Lloyd block, two stories, \$12,000; Lowe building, three stories, \$22,000; Vining Brothers' building, two stories, \$9,000; Howlett block, two stories, \$7,000; city hall, two stories, \$10,000; Sinclair building, two stories, \$5,000.

This progressive impulse continued its influence throughout 1890. On January 6th of that year, the town passed an ordinance which was signed by Mayor Reynolds seven days later, granting to Edward Whitson the privilege of installing a water system and maintaining the same for twenty-five years, providing, among other things, that not less than four miles of water mains should be laid and that the city should have the right to maintain as many hydrants as it might choose not exceeding one at each intersection, excepting on Yakima avenue, where two might be maintained at each street intersection. The same day, January 13th, the mayor also affixed his signature to an ordinance, passed by the council December 3, 1889, granting Edward Whitson the right to erect and maintain an electric light system in the city, the life of the franchise being likewise twenty-five years. The plant was to be completed by June 15, 1890. For ten years, the city was, by the terms of the ordinance, to use at least seven arc lights at a cost to it of one hundred and forty-four dollars each per annum.

Mr. Whitson organized two companies, both having the same officers, namely: Edward Whitson, president; J. B. Reavis, vice-president; W. L. Steinweg, treasurer; F. B. Woodward, secretary and superintendent. Operations were begun as speedily as possible, and by November the two plants were completed. Their combined cost was about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The water was taken from the Naches river, four miles and a quarter from Front street, and carried thence by ditch and flume to a reservoir three miles from the intake, where it was subjected to a process of filtration and purification. From the reservoir the water had an abrupt fall of thirty-six feet to two pair of horizontal turbine wheels, the power of which was figured at two hundred and seventy-five horse. Gravity gave a hydraulic pressure of thirty-one pounds to the square inch at North Yakima, and

it was claimed that a much higher pressure could be developed. In the power houses were two pumps with a capacity of one million five hundred thousand gallons each, also two dynamos for generating electricity for the arc and incandescent lights.

Another important improvement of the year was a sewerage system, put in by the city, the ordinance providing for which passed April 2d. The district was to include "all blocks lying between E and Spruce streets and between Front street and Naches avenue; also all those blocks lying between West Chestnut street and West C street and between Moxee avenue and the Northern Pacific's right of way, at least two sides of said blocks to have sewer lines extending along them." May 17th, the proposition of issuing forty thousand dollars' worth of six percent. bonds, payable in not less than fifteen or more than thirty years, for the construction of the system was submitted to vote of the people, who authorized the issue by a vote of two hundred and eight to thirteen. The bonds found a ready sale, and before the year was over, the sewerage system was an accomplished fact.

It was in 1890 that the Yakima Club was organized, which later merged into the Commercial Club. Its first governing board consisted of William Ker, Edward Whitson, Fred R. Reed, Doctor Elmer E. Heg and T. M. Vance.

This year also Company A of North Yakima was mustered into the service of the state by Captain C. B. Johnson, of Cavalry Troop A of Sprague. The officers of this company at this time were: J. C. MacCrimmon, captain; Dudley Eshelman, first lieutenant; Matthew Barthoel, second lieutenant; F. B. Lippincott, first sergeant.

The only serious disaster of 1890, and the first of its kind to visit the town, occurred on May 25th, when all the frame buildings on Yakima avenue from Lowe's block, Front street and from the corner to the new city hall building were destroyed by fire. The fire started in the restaurant of S. Harris at about 8:30 in the evening and soon a dozen buildings were in flames.

"Fortunately," says the Herald, "the night was very quiet, there being hardly a breath of wind, and to this is largely due the fact that such a small area was burned. There were two other factors prominent in staying the spread of the flames, one being S. J. Lowe's splendid three-story brick; the other, the shade trees which lined the streets. Had it not been for the latter, there is no question but that Shardlow & McDaniel's, Steiner's and, in fact, the whole block would have gone, and it is doubtful if it could have been confined even in that space. The row of frame buildings on the south side of Yakima avenue was badly scorched and most of the window glass broken by the heat. It seemed at one time as though nothing could save that quarter, and a number of the merchants moved their

goods from the stores to the street beyond. Lewis, Shardlow & McDaniel and Kirkman refused to permit the removal of their stocks.

"It is a little bit uncertain how the fire started, whether the lamp in the kitchen of Harris' restaurant exploded or was knocked from its bracket and broken. Mrs. Harris heard something pop, but paid no attention to it until she went into the kitchen and saw the burning oil on the table. She called for help and commenced beating out the flames with some towels, when her customer rushed in with a bucket of water which he dashed over the flames. That settled it. The water spread the oil everywhere and the inmates had hardly time to reach the street before the building was enveloped and the flames were forcing their way into Al. Churchill's billiard hall and saloon."

The losses by the fire were estimated at the time as follows: Carpenter Brothers, goods lost or stolen in being moved, \$500 to \$1,000; Lowe's block, scorched, \$500; W. F. Jones, \$1,200, insurance, \$500; M. G. Wills, \$1,200; J. T. Foster, loss, \$1,300, insurance, \$650; J. P. and E. Wheeler, owners of the Star Coffee House, \$800; H. Keuchler, jeweler, \$2,000; S. Harris, \$300 or \$400; A. Churchill, \$9,000, insurance, \$3,000; Theodore Steiner, \$1,500; William Shearer, \$1,100, insurance \$500; J. W. Walters, \$800; T. J. V. Clark, \$3,500, insurance, \$1,000; Shardlow & McDaniel, \$300; J. A. Taggard, \$200; Jacob Vernier, \$150; M. B. Kirkman, \$500; A. J. Kraudelt, \$100; T. J. Redfield, \$100. To these losses must be added buildings to the value of several thousand dollars, owned by non-residents or practically covered by insurance, which were not included in the estimate; also a number of small losses incident to the moving of goods. The newspapers of the time commend the fire company for efficient work and the militia for vigilance in guarding property.

Another fire of much less magnitude occurred in the city on the morning of November 5, 1892. It is supposed to have started in the store of Mrs. W. H. Jeffers, but the truth concerning its origin will never be definitely known. It spread rapidly to neighboring buildings, all on the corner of A and First streets, and fanned by the high wind then blowing, rapidly demolished them. The fire company were handicapped at first by the fact that only the usual household pressure from the waterworks was on when the alarm sounded and that the young man who went to telephone for greater pressure, becoming excited, snapped the bell cord, making it necessary to send word to the power house by a mounted messenger. Despite this delay, the company managed to confine the flames within reasonable bounds and prevent a general conflagration. The losses and insurance according to estimates made by the local press at the time were: H. L. Walen, dealer in boots and shoes, loss \$1,200, insurance \$500; Mrs. L. J. May, merchandise, \$500, no

insurance; Fred Drury, jewelry, \$1,000, no insurance; Herke & Gammon, candies, \$350, fully insured; Charles —, merchandise, \$3,000, insurance \$1,500; Mrs. W. H. Jeffers, millinery, \$1,400, insurance \$950; MacCrimmon, Needham & Masters, building, \$1,000, insurance, \$500; MacCrimmon, Needham & Bingswanger, building, \$1,800, insurance \$900; R. Strobach, building, \$800, insurance \$450.

Notwithstanding the losses occasioned by these two fires, North Yakima forged ahead with unresting feet, throughout all the years 1889, '90, '91, '92, nor was its march entirely stayed by the general depression commencing in 1893. At the opening of the hard times North Yakima had a fine water and electric light plant, a telephone system, a United States land office, two or three newspapers, a box factory, a flouring mill with an annual business of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, lumber yards, two banks (the First National and the Yakima National), four large hotels, four grocery stores, seven general merchandise establishments, two butcher shops, three hardware stores, a carriage factory, an agricultural implement and seed depot, two shoe stores, half a dozen blacksmith shops, a steam laundry, three livery stables, three jewelry stores, four drug stores, two millinery stores, a bakery, a gun store, two photograph galleries, two opera houses, two notion stores, a large number of restaurants, plenty of saloons, real estate and insurance firms in abundance, twelve professional firms or individuals, lodges of the Masons, Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W., Knights of Pythias, Catholic Knights of America, G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Rebekah and others. To these business establishments probably not many were added during the continuance of financial depression, yet the town held its own well, experiencing few important failures and little of the inconvenience that came to other towns. In September, the Herald informed its readers that "lack of confidence" had not yet closed a door in North Yakima; that the city was without an unoccupied house and was not troubled with crowds of unemployed. Later a few small houses suspended business, but it was not until March, 1895, that the first important failure took place, the unfortunate man in this instance being John C. MacCrimmon, of the Modern store. The two banks were on a firm footing, having on deposit, according to their quarterly statement published in March, \$250,088.85, or an amount equal to about \$62.50 per capita of the county's population.

The people of North Yakima are certainly to be congratulated on the courage with which they battled against adverse conditions, and the boldness they displayed in undertaking new enterprises despite the hard times in their midst and all around them. In 1894 they bonded their school district for twenty thousand dollars to pay

off the floating indebtedness, purchase a site for a new schoolhouse and build an addition to Central school. During the winter of 1894-95 several buildings were erected, including the two-story brick residence of W. H. Kershaw and the brick block of Taft & Son. In the spring of 1895 a number of contracts for buildings were let, and even in 1896, which was probably the year of greatest financial embarrassment in North Yakima, some improvements were undertaken, among them the splendid house of worship of the Congregational society, which was dedicated, free of debt, the following year.

With a record so well maintained during a period of depression, the town might be expected to continue growing when the sun of prosperity again began to shine, and it did so. Reviewing 1897, Mrs. Hulda Kinsey said through the columns of the Herald:

"The growth of North Yakima during the past year has not been marvelous, but steady and sure. Numerous improvements have been made, and premises on every street give evidence of prosperity and thrift.

"Among the improvements worthy of note is the James creamery, a convenient establishment, equipped with the most modern machinery, and having a daily capacity of one thousand pounds of butter. Its product is not excelled by any like institution in the state.

"Another improvement has been the beautifying of the State Fair grounds, which have been leveled and seeded. The buildings have been painted, and a permanent water right has been secured for the grounds. The fruit and vegetable evaporator recently put into operation was a badly needed improvement and speaks much to the credit of those who were instrumental in securing the plant. * * *

"A number of minor improvements have been made in the building of some very neat cottages and fine residences. Other homes have been artistically improved.

"Commercial and financial conditions show a marked improvement over the years 1895 and 1896. Beneath all the confusion that prevailed and all the uncertainty as to the legislative outcome, there are numerous good indications. Our merchants have enjoyed a good trade. The bank deposits during the closing months of the year showed an increase of fifty per cent. over the previous year. The once vacant store buildings are now all occupied, and the same can be said of the residences in and about town. The prosperity of the town has depended upon the prosperity of the farmers, who have had a very encouraging year, and many of whom are living on Easy avenue, with mortgages paid and a good amount of grain, hay, potatoes and fruit on hand."

It was not, however, until the year 1899 that North Yakima experienced anything which could be properly denominated a building boom, but

during that twelvemonth over one hundred buildings were erected. One of the principal of these was the new Northern Pacific depot, one hundred and twenty feet long by forty wide, an excellent building in every respect. A concrete walk seven hundred feet long was put in around it, and on each end a beautiful park, occupying an entire block, was created. The old depot was removed across the track and increased in size by the building of a sixty-foot addition so as to serve the purpose of a freight depot. Larson's ten-thousand-dollar theater was begun during the year, and the following men constructed business buildings costing the sums immediately succeeding their names: A. E. Larson, \$2,500; P. Y. Heckman, \$2,000; Thomas Lund, \$4,000; A. B. Munchie, \$4,000; the Fashion stables, \$4,000; Lombard & Horsley, warehouse, \$1,000.

In an interview in the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle given early in the year, Professor Getz, of the state university, said concerning North Yakima:

"I saw the most wonderful transformation through the Yakima valley. The bankers told me that the deposits in the two banks of the city amounted to five hundred thousand dollars, a vast increase over the deposits of one or two years ago. There are no vacant houses in Yakima, and it is difficult to find a residence to rent. The merchants have large stocks of goods, the cattle men are bringing in their cattle to sell at good prices and the hay grown in the valley finds a ready sale at a good price. The people are exceedingly prosperous. I think the chief explanation of it can be found in the variety of resources. Yakima has fruit, cattle, grain and other crops upon which it may depend. The same may be said of the Kittitas valley, for this condition of affairs extends on up to Ellensburg."

But there is one small disaster chargeable to 1899, that of November 9th, when at two o'clock in the morning, flames were discovered bursting from the gable ends of the old Rosenfeldt building, then occupied by the Lion clothing store. Despite heroic efforts of the fire department, the structure was soon totally consumed. Another building caught and was gutted, nothing being left but a shell; then the progress of the devouring element was stayed. The latter building was occupied on the ground floor by Samuel Arendt's novelty, toy and cigar store and by Ditter & Mechtel's grocery and crockery store, while the second story furnished quarters to M. Probach, the tailor, and to three other persons. The losses aggregated several thousands of dollars, partly covered by insurance. One lady was rendered destitute by the fire, but a generous public came to her assistance with a goodly subscription.

The year 1900 was not specially fruitful of events such as add interest to history's page, but it brought progress and development all along the line, one of the improvements to its credit

being a free carrier delivery. In this year, also, Larson's theater was opened to the public. The first performance, consisting of a rendition of Charles H. Yale's play, "The Evil Eye," was given on the evening of July 11th, and the people manifested their joy and pride in the new theater by packing it from parquet to gallery.

The growth of the city of North Yakima in the past three or four years has been steady and rapid. Seven business houses were built in 1901. In 1902 there were twice as many, among them the Odd Fellows' temple, costing \$15,000; the new Ditter building, costing \$6,000; O. A. Fechter's building, \$6,000; Frank Shardlow's, \$12,000; C. P. Wilcox's, \$12,000; B. F. Pickett, \$4,000; T. E. Mollette, \$6,000; A. D. Sloan, \$14,000; N. H. Johnson, addition to hotel and improvements, \$15,000; George Glazier's, \$3,500; Thomas Lund's, \$3,500; Andrew Johnson, \$3,000; three uncompleted improvements and buildings, namely, George Wilson's building, to cost \$15,000; improvements to W. B. Dudley's building, \$2,000; the new Presbyterian church, \$12,000. A great number of residences were also built, one, it is said, costing as high as \$9,000.

The Yakima valley is favored with three substantial banking institutions, located in North Yakima. In the order of their establishment they are: The First National Bank of North Yakima, incorporated 1885; capital, \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$51,569.17; president, W. M. Ladd; vice-president, Charles Carpenter; cashier, W. L. Steinweg. Yakima National Bank, incorporated 1888; capital, \$50,000; surplus, \$22,500; president, George Donald; vice-president, H. K. Sinclair; cashier, J. D. Cornett. The Yakima Valley National, incorporated 1902; capital, \$75,000; president, Miles Cannon; first vice-president, A. W. Coffin; second vice-president, J. S. Baker; cashier, H. S. Coffin. The deposits in each are unusually large.

The church societies of the city may be enumerated as follows:

First Baptist, Rev. J. J. Tickner, pastor; Christian, Rev. Arthur C. Vail, pastor; Congregational, Rev. H. P. James, pastor; St. Michael's Episcopal, Rev. Hamilton M. Bartlett, rector; First Methodist Episcopal, Dr. Henry, pastor; Lutheran, St. Paul's German Evangelical, Rev. Johannes Gihring, pastor; Presbyterian, Rev. F. L. Hayden, pastor; St. Joseph's Roman Catholic, Rev. Father B. Feusi, S. J., pastor; Dunkard, Rev. G. E. Wise, elder; Mennonite, Rev. J. A. Persell, pastor; besides which the Christian Scientists have a flourishing society, and the Salvation Army has a barracks here. All of the above mentioned societies own substantial and, in many cases, unusually fine houses of worship. The Presbyterian and the Episcopalian church edifices are handsome stone buildings.

The city has four prominent clubs, organized

for different purposes. The Commercial Club, which has been maintained, though at times irregularly, since the establishment of the city, is a thrifty organization whose membership embraces the leading citizens and business men of the community. At present its rooms are in the Clogg block. Its officers are: President, J. D. Cornett; first vice-president, F. C. Hall; second vice-president, W. A. Bell; treasurer, Frank Bartholet; secretary, Fred Chandler; governing board, C. E. White, Ira P. Englehart, A. E. Larson, J. J. Macdonald, C. T. Dulin, Frank Horsley; trustees, H. H. Lombard, A. Schindeler, O. A. Fechter, A. B. Weed and George Donald. The Commercial Club has done much valuable advertising of the Yakima country, and North Yakima in particular.

The Twentieth Century Club is a woman's organization, which meets at the homes of its members twice each month. Its officers are: Rebecca J. Rigg, president; Jennie Harader Bell, vice-president; Edna Haines Miller, recording secretary; Carrie Duval Krutz, corresponding secretary; Esther C. Miller, treasurer; Annie Highfill Walker, auditor; Rose B. Larson, parliamentary critic; Edith Moore Coleman, pronunciation critic. The Woman's Club of North Yakima also meets bi-monthly. Its officers are: President, Mrs. Vestal Snyder; vice-president, Sue M. Lombard; recording secretary, Mrs. Miles Cannon; corresponding secretary, Lucy Nichols; treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Cornett.

The Yakima Rod and Gun Club has the following officers: T. R. Fisher, president; W. A. Bell, secretary; George Stacy, treasurer. The club's grounds are at the south end of Third street.

North Yakima is justly proud of her schools, for they have attained a high standard of excellence. The city board of education is composed of Benjamin F. Barge, ex-superintendent of the Ellensburg Normal, president; Ralph K. Nichols, Miles Cannon; George S. Hough, clerk. A. R. Jolly, A. M., is superintendent. The district has three fine brick schoolhouses, all modern in design, construction and equipment—the High school, also known as the Lincoln school, on North Third street between D and E streets; the Central, South Second street between Walnut and Spruce streets, and the Columbia, North Kittitas avenue between B and C streets; besides which there are the Lincoln school annex and the Fairview, the last named being suburban. The corps of teachers in charge of the schools last year were: High, Mrs. Ella S. Stair, principal, Luther M. Seroggs, Eva C. May, Berdina M. Hale, Grace Shannon, M. Kate McKinney, Elizabeth Prior, Albertina Rodman; Central, A. W. Schwartze, principal, Clara E. Bullan, Beulah G. Gilman, Maude L. Patterson, Carrie Young, Anna Jungst, Charlotte Lum, Minnie Larsen; Columbia, Lulu Meeds, principal, Bessie M. Ballinger, Lois B.

Whittle, Mary A. Young, Bessie Aumiller, Avanelle Gans, Ethel M. Burns, Mrs. Edna Miller, Jennie J. Sherwood; High, or Lincoln, Annex, Mrs. Ella Needham, Ella Howland, Berde Moore; Fairview, Florence McWain, teacher.

Beside the public schools, North Yakima has several private ones, treated of elsewhere in this work. These are: St. Joseph's Academy, conducted by the Sisters of Providence; Miss Wright's private school, Miss Annie C. Wright, principal; private kindergarten, Miss Alice B. Scudder, principal; Burrows' musical kindergarten, Mrs. Carrie Fox, principal; and the Seventh Day Adventist school, H. Gillis, principal.

Among North Yakima's other noteworthy institutions are: St. Elizabeth's hospital, conducted by the Sisters of Charity; a public library, which is soon to occupy an elegant home donated by Andrew Carnegie, the city having bound itself to appropriate at least one thousand dollars annually for the library's support; a Deaconess Home, established in 1902, Mary Venema, deaconess and superintendent, Mary Murphy, deaconess, Matilda Anderson, nurse; four weekly newspapers, the Yakima Democrat, Yakima Herald, Yakima Republic and Northwest Farm and Home, and one daily, the Daily Republic, fully described in the press chapter; and the Washington State Fair grounds, located on the outskirts of the city. The city also supports one company of militia, Company E, First Regiment, W. N. G., of which C. T. Dulin is captain; John M. Curry, first lieutenant; J. Howard Wright, second lieutenant.

The list of secret and fraternal societies of North Yakima is a long one; it is herewith presented, together with the principal officers of each lodge:

Ancient Order of United Workmen, North Yakima Lodge No. 29—J. J. Tyler, M. W.; M. S. Liggett, foreman; E. Hamilton, overseer; F. M. Sain, recorder; George N. Tuesley, financier; Sam Arendt, receiver.

Degree of Honor, North Star Lodge No. 52—Fannie M. Scott, P. C. of H.; Daisy Wylie, L. of C.; Belle Arendt, C. of C.; J. J. Tyler, recorder; M. S. Liggett, financier; E. P. Taylor, receiver.

Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Homestead 363—J. C. Varker, honorable foreman; Mrs. Emma Allen, master of ceremonies; Miss Anna Jungst, secretary.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, North Yakima Lodge No. 318—Z. Y. Coleman, E. R.; W. P. Guthrie, E. L. K.; A. J. Shaw, E. L. K.; John Cleman, E. L. K.; Dr. P. Frank, secretary; C. E. Meyer, treasurer.

Foresters of America, Court Florine No. 50—J. B. Cooper, C. R.; Bert Fletcher, F. S.

Fraternal Aid Association, Yakima Council No. 149—Frank Fry, president; Mrs. Minnie Fletcher, secretary; E. E. James, treasurer.

Fraternal Brotherhood, North Yakima Lodge No. 266—Paul G. Kruger, president; Mary E. Martin, vice-president; Carl Pusch, secretary; Emma B. Farmer, treasurer; R. N. Gordon, J. B. Burns, physicians; Olive Borth, chaplain; M. W. Porter, sergeant; Gertrude Lyon, M. at A.; Wade Shockley, I. D. K.; Arthur G. Bunce, O. D. K.

Fraternal Order of Eagles, North Yakima Aerie No. 289—W. E. Thomas, P. W. P.; Z. Y. Coleman, president; F. B. Shardlow, vice-president; J. E. Merwin, chaplain; G. B. Hunt, secretary; E. G. Tennant, treasurer; Dr. G. J. Hill, physician; Frank Kremer, inside guardian; Fred Dunbar, outside guardian.

Grand Army of the Republic, Meade Post No. 9—W. J. Reed, commander; C. H. Hoffman, senior vice-commander; A. S. Paul, Jr., vice-commander; Enoch Boyle, chaplain; D. L. Druse, adjutant; E. R. Leaming, quartermaster.

Women's Relief Corps, Meade Corps No. 9—Susie Kussmaul, president; Anna Oliver, senior vice-president; Emma Farmer, secretary; Louise Henderson, treasurer; Anna Tuesley, chaplain.

Improved Order of Red Men, Yakima Tribe No. 24—L. Durgin, P. C.; D. Crowder, S.; D. Ferguson, S. S.; G. Jewell, J. S.; L. Durgin, P.; H. Roedler, K. R.; F. Cook, K. W.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, North Yakima Encampment No. 7—Herman Hagerdorn, C. P.; Frank Winchell, H. P.; J. G. Hilliard, S. W.; J. M. Kussmaul, J. W.; P. Frank, scribe; A. S. Dam, treasurer; C. E. Lum, trustee. Yakima Lodge No. 22—F. T. Liggett, N. G.; H. D. Hagedorn, V. G.; A. L. Flint, secretary; Charles Carpenter, treasurer; John Kussmaul, trustee. Isabel Rebekah No. 22—Mrs. Van Norman, N. G.; Minnie Himbaugh, V. G.; Minnie Hinman, secretary; Walter White, financial secretary; Mrs. Mariam Whitehouse, treasurer.

Knights of Pythias, North Yakima No. 53—W. T. Stewart, C. C.; W. E. Herd, V. C.; L. D. S. Patton, prelate; C. M. Houser, K. of R. and S.; B. F. Kumler, M. of W.; J. C. Liggett, M. of F.; Frank Horsley, M. of Ex.; Arthur Pierce, M. at A.

Rathbone Sisters, North Yakima Temple No. 31—Mrs. Anna R. Stewart, P. C. of T.; Mrs. Lizzie Badger, M. E. C.; Mrs. Mary L. Coe, E. S. of T.; Mrs. M. A. Murchie, E. J. of T.; Mrs. Dora Short, M. of T.; Mrs. Linna E. Kumler, M. of R. and C.; Mrs. Ruth Herd, M. of F.; Mrs. Florence Lince, P. of T.; Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton, G. of O. T.

Uniform Rank, K. of P., North Yakima Company No. 9—C. T. Dulin, captain; C. M. Houser, first lieutenant; J. M. Curry, second lieutenant.

Knights of the Maccabees, Yakima Tent No. 26—H. L. Tucker, P. C.; A. E. Knerr, commander; Charles Gleeson, lieutenant-commander; J. A. Adams, Rec. K. and Fin. K.; E. L. Sessions,

chaplain; Dr. W. H. Carver, physician; W. W. Doty, sergeant.

Ladies of the Maccabees, Yakima Hive No. 24—Mrs. Margaret Nevin, P. L. C.; Mrs. Mary L. Donovan, L. C.; Mrs. Nora L. Knerr, L. L. C.; Mrs. Anna Innes, R. K.; Mrs. Mary C. Bartholet, F. K.; Mrs. Julia H. Sessions, chaplain.

Masonic, Yakima Chapter No. 21, Royal Arch Masons—R. K. Nichols, E. H. P.; P. Y. Heckman, K.; James Greene, scribe; Walter J. Reed, treasurer; Marcus M. Graves, secretary. Yakima Lodge No. 24, A. F. and A. M.—W. L. Lemon, W. M.; B. F. McCurdy, S. W.; H. E. Scott, J. W.; J. D. Cornett, treasurer; M. S. Scudder, secretary.

Eastern Star, Syringa Chapter No. 38, O. E. S.—Lucy Nichol, W. M.; B. F. McCurdy, W. P.; Mrs. Edna Miller, Assoc. M.; Mrs. Anna Lauderdale, secretary; Mrs. Nellie Niles, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Cleman, conductress.

Modern Woodmen of America, North Yakima Camp No. 5,550—Orlando Beck, V. C.; E. E. Knowles, banker; E. L. McComb, W. A.; F. L. Janeck, clerk; G. W. Bissell, E.; Drs. Gordon, Wells and Fletcher, physicians.

Royal Neighbors, Sunshine Camp No. 1,520—Mrs. Temah Truitt, oracle; Mrs. Jennie Lisle, V. O.; Mrs. Corranza Beck, P. O.; Mrs. Abbie E. Badger, recorder; Mrs. Emma Mattoon, receiver.

Order of Pendo, North Yakima Lodge No. 192—Mrs. Helen Van Norman, concilor; Mrs. Dora Coombs, P. C.; Mrs. Theodore Smith, secretary; Mrs. Annie J. Elmer, treasurer; Theodore Smith, chaplain; William Van Norman, V. C.

Order of Washington, Electic Union No. 80—Dr. Burns, president; Agnes C. Curry, vice-president; Mrs. S. M. Ballinger, secretary; Mrs. Kussmaul, chaplain.

Royal Tribe of Joseph, North Yakima Lodge No. 7—George Grist, W. P.; Mrs. T. Truitt, V. P.; Mrs. Alice Wilgus, president; Mrs. Gertrude Zook, scribe; Mrs. F. M. Scott, treasurer; Tom Larson, escort; Mrs. Nora Bedker, inner guard; Harry Jacobs, outer guard; May Zook, organist.

Woodmen of the World, Yakima Camp No. 89—A. A. Smith, C. C.; W. W. Pettijohn, A. L.; J. J. Sandmeyer, escort; C. Gleeson, banker; W. V. Holden, manager; F. D. Clemmer, clerk.

Women of Woodcraft, Rustle Circle No. 268—Mrs. Anna Howard, P. G. N.; Mrs. Elizabeth Chambers, G. N.; Mrs. Annie Thacker, clerk; Effie Murchie, banker; Mrs. D. Cleaver, musician; Mrs. F. Fear, advisor.

Other miscellaneous societies of the city are: Deaconess' Home Association, International Sunshine Society, Minnesota Society, North Yakima Ball Park Association, North Yakima Baseball Club (the Hop Pickers), North Yakima Horse-

shoers' and Blacksmiths' Protective Association, North Yakima National Union No. 727, Northwestern Home Finding Association, State Irrigation Association, Washington State Fair Commission, Yakima Armory Association, Yakima Cattle and Husbandry Association, Yakima County Bar Association, Yakima County Horticultural Union, Yakima County Medical Society, Yakima County Teachers' Association, Willard Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, of which Mrs. B. A. Wylie is superintendent, Mrs. B. Ballinger president, Emma Parshall secretary and Miss Chambers treasurer; the North Yakima Women's Christian Temperance Union, of which Mrs. Oliver is president, Mrs. Hoffman is secretary and Mrs. Julia Wilkinson treasurer; Nagler's orchestra and band, F. X. Nagler, director; Ladies' Musical Club, Mrs. H. M. Bartlett, president, Mrs. Guy McL. Richards, vice-president, Blanche Reed, secretary, Bessie Hall, corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. E. Poole, treasurer, and Mrs. Marshall Scudder, chairman musical committee; and the Junior orchestra, Clarence Farmer, director and manager.

Four cities in the west are growing more rapidly or substantially than North Yakima. The federal census of 1900 gave the city credit for 3,154 people, but this number is now far too small. Says R. L. Polk & Company's 1903-4 city directory regarding this point:

"Based on the number of names of individual persons only contained in the Directory of North Yakima, and using the usual multiplier, two and a half, the city, at present, has a population of 6,940, and is growing rapidly. Some idea of the rapidity of its growth and its business development may be gained from the fact that during the year 1902, over \$125,000 was expended in the erection of business blocks, and during the same time about \$175,000 was expended in other building operations. At the present time there is scarcely a vacant store-room or residence in the city. To supply the immense demand, the four leading lumber companies shipped on 856 cars of lumber and building material during the year 1902, of the value of fully \$375,000."

Speaking further of North Yakima's business enterprises and outlook, the writer says:

"North Yakima is rapidly assuming importance as an industrial center and in manufacturing and kindred industries. One of the largest and best appointed sawmills and sash, door and box factories in the west is just being completed. There is a large and well equipped flouring mill with a capacity of two hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day. Several creameries are in operation in and near the city as a result of the rapidly growing interest in dairying throughout the country. The large amount of fruit and vegetables raised nearby is attracting canning and preserving industries, and such works have already passed the experimental stage and promise to

assume great importance. The wholesale and commission business is well represented, and many other interests, including a fine new ice factory, are well established. There is also a large and well equipped electric light and water-works plant. The various mercantile establishments would do credit to a much larger city. They carry, as a rule, larger stocks and a higher class of goods than is ordinarily found in a city of this size supported by a farming community. This is necessary to meet the peculiar demands of its inhabitants and of a thickly populated community of intelligent and well-to-do people, successfully engaged in diversified and intensive agriculture. The three banks of the city held in deposits, January 1, 1903, approximately \$1,500,000, and transact an average daily deposit and exchange business of about \$50,000, which certainly speaks well for the business enterprise and general prosperity of the city and surrounding country."

The city is divided into between thirty and thirty-five additions and sub-divisions, besides which practically all of the land for three or four miles on all sides has been subdivided and platted into small tracts of from one to ten acres. These suburban lands sell at from one hundred to one thousand dollars an acre, depending upon their location, the character of the soil and the state of improvement and cultivation. The city is in easy and quick communication with all parts of the surrounding valleys by means of rural free delivery mail routes and telephone systems. Telegraphic service, locally and with the outside world, is furnished by the Western Union Company, and telephone service by the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The city is symmetrically laid out with streets one hundred feet wide running north and south and eighty feet wide running east and west, with two exceptions, Yakima avenue, the main business street, which runs east and west, and Natches avenue, running north and south, which is one of the prettiest boulevards in eastern Washington. Each street, except Yakima avenue, is fringed on both sides with rows of beautiful shade trees of at least a score of varieties, watered by small irrigating ditches. This gives a pleasing and refreshing appearance to the city and speaks highly for the wisdom and æsthetic nature of its founders and people. In fact, it would seem as though the corporation had done or was doing everything in its power to promote the healthfulness, safety, comfort, stability and beauty of the metropolis.

The old city charter, granted by the territorial legislature, remained in force until the city was incorporated under the general state law as a city of the third class. This charter at present governs the corporation. The city's boundaries are as follows:

Commencing at the northeast corner section

thirty, township thirteen north, range nineteen east; thence north one-half mile on section line to northeast corner southeast quarter section nineteen, township thirteen, range nineteen; thence west one-quarter mile to northeast corner of northwest quarter southeast quarter section nineteen, township thirteen, range nineteen; thence north three-quarters mile to northeast corner southwest quarter of southeast quarter, section eighteen, township thirteen, range nineteen; thence west one-quarter mile to northeast corner of southeast quarter of southwest quarter section eighteen, township thirteen, range nineteen; thence north one-quarter mile to center section eighteen, township thirteen, range nineteen; thence west one mile to center of section thirteen, township thirteen, range eighteen; thence south seven-eighths of a mile to northeast corner of south one-half of southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section twenty-four, township thirteen, range eighteen; thence west one-quarter mile to northwest corner of south one-half of southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section twenty-four, township thirteen, range eighteen; thence south five-eighths of a mile to southeast corner, southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section twenty-four, township thirteen, range eighteen; thence east on section line one and three-quarters miles to point of beginning.

The municipal government is in the hands of the following officers, whose terms expire January 1, 1904: Mayor, A. J. Shaw; city attorney, Vestal Snyder; city engineer, C. G. Wands; city clerk, H. B. Doust; city treasurer, Charles R. Donovan; city marshal, J. N. Mull; police judge, J. A. Taggard; city physician, J. B. Burns; councilmen, first ward, Harry E. Moran, A. L. Aikins; second ward, E. J. Wynan, Thomas R. Fisher; third ward, J. C. Liggett, A. F. Switzer; at large, E. O. Keck (elected for two years, the terms of four expiring each year). The fire department, with headquarters at the city hall on Front street, is composed of C. M. Hauser, chief; hose company (volunteers paid for service at fires), F. T. Liggett, captain, S. E. Bunce, driver; engine company, W. D. Walker, engineer; hook and ladder company, Ernest Hamilton, captain. The police department, also with headquarters in the city hall, is in charge of Marshal Mull and Policemen G. C. Hunter, A. J. Villaume and James Curran.

PROSSER.

Second in size of the towns of Yakima county, but second to none in the brightness of its prospects for future development is Prosser, situated at Prosser falls of the Yakima river, on the main line of the Northern Pacific railroad. Like many other towns of central Washington, it owes its development to the magic power of irrigation in the reclamation of desert land. Its history, therefore, may, without great inaccuracy, be

said to have had its inception with that of the irrigating era in Yakima county.

A small village was, however, called into existence at Prosser falls nearly twenty years ago by the necessities of farmers and stockmen in the vicinity, and of construction crews at work on the railroad. The land was located by the well-known Colonel William Prosser in 1883, and that same year, the first two business houses were put up by that esteemed pioneer of the place, Nelson Rich, and a man named Chamberlain. Both were stocked with general merchandise. The town consisted of little more than two stores, a blacksmith shop, a saloon and five or six dwelling-houses until 1890, when it began to move forward at a quickened pace. The Yakima Herald of January 3d of that year, after briefly reviewing the previous history of the town, and noting its slow growth and small population, says:

"Brighter prospects are in the air for this little hamlet, however, and capitalists who have in the last few months obtained large holdings in and adjoining the townsite propose to make things hum this coming season. M. V. B. Stacy, Mr. Alexander, of Tacoma, and Eugene Canfield are interested in the booming scheme, and it is said that Robert Harris, late president of the Northern Pacific, will have a hand in the pie. Electric lights and waterworks are to be established with power taken from the falls, and other improvements and enterprises inaugurated. The big ditch to be built by the Yakima Irrigation and Land Company will open up much tributary farming land, which will be a stimulus to the building of the town."

From the issue of the same paper bearing date of April 19, 1894, we learn of the completion of the enterprises referred to in the above quotation. It tells us that the happy event was celebrated three days before by appropriate exercises, including speeches by Colonel W. F. Prosser, W. L. Jones, G. L. Homes, president Tacoma Chamber of Commerce; W. D. Tyler, receiver of the Hunt system of railroads; D. E. Lesh, president Moxee Company; Dr. N. Fred Essig, of Spokane, and James F. Kinney. It likewise states that the officers of the company which had accomplished the important and meritorious enterprise were: President, J. G. Van Marter; vice-president, G. B. Hayes; secretary and treasurer, W. B. Dudley; manager, Fred R. Reed; superintendent of buildings, Frank McCartie; engineer of construction, Frank Bartlett. From the pen of the last named, we obtain the following description of the work:

"A pumping plant has lately been put in at this place to irrigate four thousand acres, and arrangements have been made to furnish water power for different factories soon to be erected. * * * The Prosser Falls Irrigation Company control the south side of the river. The land on this side of the river is too high to be covered by

any gravity system, and though it is as productive as any in the state, without water it would be worthless. The power of the falls is utilized to raise water one hundred feet high to cover this land. The water power here is the best on the Yakima river, the fall being twenty feet in half a mile, and during the dry season in October, 1893, the river discharged 2,662 second feet, equivalent to 6,050 horse power.

"The headgates are placed in the rock on the south side of the river. The headgate frame is made of sixteen by sixteen timbers; is twenty-two feet high and thirty-six feet wide, and has six openings for gates, each four feet in the clear. In front of the headgate frame is a rack frame made of twelve by twelve timbers, on which rest the racks which will keep floating timber and ice out of the wheels. A wing dam has been built from the headgates out into the river to direct the current toward the flume.

"The headgates supply two flumes, each ten feet deep and twelve feet wide in the clear, and the water will be six feet deep in the flumes when the river is lowest. One of these flumes will supply water to the factories; the other furnishes water for the irrigation canal, and the power to raise that water one hundred feet, also water to supply the town. From the headgate to the power house is six hundred and fifty feet. Part of this fall is lost during high water, and the machinery has been designed for a twelve-foot fall. The flume connecting the headgate and power house is made of two-inch tongued and grooved planks with bents every two feet, made of six by ten timber. The water from the flume enters a forebay ten feet wide, seventeen feet deep and sixty-five feet long, and from the forebay enters three penstocks, from which it is discharged through the turbines.

"The turbines are forty-eight-inch, special Victors, and develop one hundred and thirty-five horse power each, under twelve-foot head. Each turbine drives a duplex power pump, twenty-five-inch cylinder, twenty-four-inch stroke. Each pump has a capacity of four thousand gallons per minute. This is the discharge of an eighty-foot per minute piston speed, and the pumps, when necessary, can be run at a one-hundred-foot piston speed. Two pumps and two turbines are now in successful operation, and when the third pump is in, the plant will have a daily capacity of seventeen million two hundred and eighty thousand gallons.

"From the pumps this water will pass through twenty-eight hundred feet of twenty-eight-inch steel pipe to the penstock at the head of the company's canal. Three hundred feet from the penstock the canal divides into two branches—the western one being nine miles long, the eastern now only three miles long, but with a proposed extension. The water supplied to the canal is twenty-seven second feet, which, at a duty of one

hundred and fifty acres to the second foot, will irrigate four thousand acres."

The inauguration of this irrigation system resulted in the starting of a newspaper, the Prosser Falls American, in the town, the opening of the First National Bank of Prosser Falls, and the establishment of a number of other enterprises, with the natural increase of population attending such development. But the era of financial depression soon dawned, giving a quietus to anything like rapid progress for the time being. The Prosser Falls Irrigation Company became involved in financial difficulty, and with them the country suffered. After a pause of three years, the town and its enviring country resumed their onward march, but the irrigation company, unfortunately, was not able to recover itself, and its property eventually passed into other hands. Some conception of the rapidity with which the country picked up may be gained from a comparison of the volume of Prosser's shipping business in 1898 with that of the preceding year. In 1897 there were transported from the town two cars of wheat, four of flour, fifteen of wool, three of hay, seven of melons, forty of cattle and four of sheep; total, seventy-five cars. In 1898 there were shipped twenty-nine cars of wheat, twelve of flour, twenty-four of wool, twenty of hay, twelve of melons, twenty-two of cattle and four of sheep; total, one hundred and twenty-three cars.

February 11, 1899, a city election was held in Prosser, at which the question of incorporating was at issue and a corps of officers were to be chosen for the new city should the friends of incorporation carry. The result was: For incorporation, forty; against, eighteen; mayor, E. W. R. Taylor; councilmen, James Whiting, G. W. Anderson, Joseph Ponti, Fred Brandt, C. H. Denley; treasurer, C. A. Jensen.

Notwithstanding the fact that in 1899 the sale by the receiver of the Prosser Falls Irrigation Company's property became necessary, there is no evidence that any stagnation existed in the town during that year or the ensuing two. It is, however, plainly evident to the most superficial observer that the Prosser of to-day is largely a product of more recent growth. The United States census of 1900 gives to the town a population of only two hundred and twenty-nine. The census may have been incomplete, but is surely to be taken as an approximation to the truth as it then existed. But if the actual population was four hundred, it has almost, if not altogether, tripled in the three years that have since elapsed. No statistics from which the present population may be estimated are at hand. Men well acquainted with the town have, however, stated to the writer that there must surely be at least a thousand people in Prosser, and some have expressed the opinion that an enumeration would show an even greater number.

An idea of the present business development of Prosser may be gained from the following register of its business men and establishments, which is thought to be very nearly, if not quite, complete: General merchandise, the Prosser Mercantile Company, Nelson Rich, E. W. R. Taylor, D. S. Sprinkle, Coffin Brothers; hardware, Cheshire & Sovern; hardware and furniture, Harper & Sons; furniture, the Prosser Furniture Company; groceries, Reider & Kuhnley, E. C. Johnson; undertaking, William Guernsey; lively, Lee & Miller, Bandy & Smith; blacksmith, W. W. Smith; drugs, Elkins Drug Company, the Angus Drug Company, which also carries paints, etc.; paint and wall paper, Kuhnley Brothers; millinery and fancy dry goods, Williamson Brothers; meat market, Ed. Wilson, I. J. Croufutt; candy and confectionery, Finn & Hinsling; hotel, the Lape; restaurant and bakery, Kuhne & Allgaier; three Chinese restaurants; lodging house, S. H. Mason; photograph gallery, Horace C. Deitz; barber shops, Ethan R. Allen and E. Burk; banks, Prosser State Bank, J. D. Bassett, of Ritzville, president, and the Prosser Commercial Bank, established and soon to be opened for business; harness and saddlery, Hinkle & Castor; the Prosser Steam Laundry, A. W. Baker, proprietor; flour mill, Taylor & Kemp; warehouse, Ezra Kemp; jewelry, Elmore T. Hensler; saloons, Ward & McFarland, James H. Bailey and Joseph Ponti; postmaster, Nelson Rich; the Prosser Lumber Company, St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company; contractors and builders, Creason & Barandt, J. H. McKeivitt; brick-maker and contractor, Theodore Wright; a number of dressmakers; dealer in coal and wood, H. W. Creason; draying and hauling, Railsback Brothers; newspapers, Prosser Falls Bulletin and Prosser Record; city waterworks, the Prosser Falls Irrigation Company; electric light, Thompson & Pratt; tin shop and plumbing, J. W. Jett; milkman, G. W. Krippner; real estate dealers, A. J. Busen, A. G. McNeill, W. H. Hill, Ashley-Burnham Land Company, H. J. Jenks, Williamson Brothers, L. A. Clarke, C. A. Jensen and G. W. Krippner; dentist, R. A. Calkins; physicians, Charles C. McCown, D. M. Angus; lawyers, G. A. Lane, S. H. Mason and McGregor.

Prosser has a fine public school of eleven grades, and six teachers—two men and four women—labor during nine months of each year for the intellectual and moral betterment of the juvenile population. The number of children of school age in 1903 was one hundred and twenty-six males and one hundred and twelve females, and the average daily attendance was seventy-five male and seventy-eight female children. There are two church edifices in the town, the Presbyterian and the Catholic, but services are held by several other denominations of Christians. Not a little interest is manifested in fraternal organizations, flourishing lodges of the Masons, I. O.

O. F., M. W. A., Yeomen, R. N. A., Rebekahs and Women of Woodcraft being maintained. The water system before referred to as owned and operated by the Irrigation Company, furnishes, besides a supply for domestic purposes and for the beautifying of yards and lawns, an abundant protection against fire, while an electric light plant gives to the town an up-to-date appearance at night.

The rapid development of Prosser during the past year or two is not the result of over-advertising or the efforts of the professional boggler, but is the legitimate outcome of an extensive development in the surrounding country, a country whose natural capabilities for wealth production cannot easily be over-estimated. Nor is this era of progress approaching its end. On the contrary, it is believed to be just beginning and that nothing short of a general financial stringency can bring it to a speedy end. It is stated that at least thirty thousand acres of land under the Sunnyside ditch are tributary to Prosser, and the projected extension of that canal will, if carried into execution, result in the population of another large tract whose trade will naturally flow to that town. Of the farmers on the extensive Rattlesnake wheat plateau to the north and the still more extensive Horse Heaven country to the south, a very large proportion make Prosser their trading point. The possession of this vast extent of rich tributary territory, of a splendid water power and of an unexcelled climate has inspired in the people an abiding faith in their future, a faith which in itself is the best possible earnest one could seek of what that future will be. It impels the citizens to strive most zealously for the encouragement of enterprise, cheerfully making whatever of personal sacrifice may be necessary for the attainment of the general good.

This public spirit has recently manifested itself most emphatically in efforts to secure the erection of a five-hundred-ton sugar factory at Prosser and the building of a branch road to Sunnyside to bring the sugar beets of that rich irrigated section to the factory. A mighty effort has resulted in the raising of the required subsidy for the beet sugar company, which is the same that has done so much for the people of the Grande Ronde valley of Oregon, and if a satisfactory adjustment can be effected of certain difficulties at present existing between the citizens and the Northern Pacific Railway Company relative to the subsidy required by the latter for the construction of the Sunnyside spur, the factory will soon be an established fact. There is every reason to believe that the last slight obstacle in the way of this great desideratum will be speedily removed, and that the town and country will receive the impetus which must result from the inauguration of such a splendid industry.

SUNNYSIDE.

The Sunnyside irrigation region of Yakima county enjoys a fame that is widespread and deserved. It has come to be thought of by multitudes as a sort of Utopia, a land of sunshine and warmth and good cheer, the birthplace of fatness and plenty, the home of industry, morality and thrift. The evangelists of its fame have been the products of its soil, which, borne by the arteries of commerce, have penetrated all parts of the west and crossed a continent and an ocean. Its succulent alfalfa is in demand in the orient, while the lusciousness of its fruits has appealed most powerfully to the palates of the denizens of the eastern states.

This renowned valley is situated on the northeastern side of the Yakima river between it and the high Columbia divide, and extends from Union Gap to below the town of Prosser. A short distance back from the river, an irregular, long, high basaltic ridge, named Snipes mountain in memory of a pioneer cattle king of the county, gives boundary to the gently rising slope and shuts in the greater part of the valley. The main canal winds along the base of the Columbia river divide, perhaps ten miles north of the river in places, sending forth its hundreds of miles of laterals to water the hillsides and plains constituting the farming section. Wherever the canal's vitalizing fluid has gone, orchard, field and garden have sprung into being, comfortable homes and buildings have taken the place of the sage brush waste, and a prosperous people have expelled the coyote and the jack rabbit. The luxuriant foliage, the bloom of orchard and garden, the emerald hay fields, the comfortable homes are indeed a glad some sight to the summer visitor—and summer on the Yakima is a long season. Tens of thousands of acres are here in cultivation, generally intensively farmed, producing hundreds of thousands of dollars each year, bringing the blessings of abundance to multitudes of homes and challenging the admiration and wonder of the visitor from less favored regions.

The city of Sunnyside, the commercial center of the valley, is situated at the eastern end of Snipes mountain. It is surrounded for miles in all directions except toward the ridge by a rich, irrigated region. The townsite forms the center of a circle embracing a solid area of cultivated land, broken only by the projection into it of the narrow end of Snipes mountain. Twelve miles to the north rises the sharp crest of the barren divide separating the watersheds of the Columbia and the Yakima; seven miles south is the Yakima river at Mabton; while the broad valley stretches eastward and westward at least twenty miles in each direction.

Says Walter N. Granger, organizer and present general superintendent of the Sunnyside Canal

company: "At the instance of friends, in 1889, I had come from Montana to look over the irrigation project presented by that portion of the lower Yakima valley, locally called the Sunnyside section. So one June morning, accompanied by a guide, I left North Yakima. We soon passed through the gap, Parker bottom and out into the valley. A few miles farther down we ascended Snipes mountain and traveled along its summit, the better to view the country on either side. When we reached the lower end of the bridge, the vast area of practically level land below us plainly indicated that we were in the heart of the region. As I gazed on the scene I then and there resolved that a city should some day be built at the base of the mountain, for the site was ideal. My mind had been made up regarding the feasibility of the canal project, and next day we rode to the nearest telegraph station, where I wired for my crew of engineers. The rest of the story has been told so often that it need not be repeated."

The canal was built and two townsites laid out in the region to be irrigated, Sunnyside and Zillah. Mr. Granger became the president of each townsite company, the stockholders being canal company officials. True to his resolve, President Granger platted the town of Sunnyside, named after the great canal, on the site he chose that June evening. The land was acquired from the railroad company, being section twenty-five, of township ten north, range twenty-two east. The canal passed the site in 1893, and in December of that year the engineers surveyed the town.

In the meanwhile, through Paul Schultze, the townsite company offered William H. Cline, of Tacoma, a business and a residence lot in Sunnyside if he would open a store there. Mr. Cline accepted the offer, shipped his goods and lumber to Mabton, and during December, 1893, built Sunnyside's pioneer store, on Mayhew street, just west of Sixth, or Main street. The grocery was opened for trade about January 1, 1894. The prospect was not an inviting one, as there were then not a dozen families in the vicinity, the usual troubles of placing a light soil under cultivation were experienced and the hard times were just beginning to be felt.

Perhaps a few words may here be said regarding the early settlement of the region surrounding Sunnyside. The pioneer families in the district were those of Jock Morgan and John Ferrell, who lived five or six miles from Sunnyside toward Mabton. They were not there as farmers or fruit growers, but as cattle and horse raisers, for at one time that vast area was covered with the succulent bunch-grass. The first real settlers as farmers in the vicinity of the town were Joseph Kunz, who located with his family in 1890 on a homestead a mile northeast of town; John Chisholm, Nat Stone, William T.

Stobie, Sr., George A. Mathieson, Robert Mains, Abner Kirk, — Taylor, — Hendricks and one or two others. The honor of pioneership belongs to the first mentioned gentleman, who came before work on the canal was begun. To this list may be added the following who settled at an early date in the Outlook district, a few miles west of Sunnyside: W. H. Norman, P. S. Wood, B. H. Nichols, William Finn, A. Croonquist, T. J. Cooper, B. F. Brooks, A. Christenson, Fred Mansfield, Jack Williams and George Clark. These pioneers either settled upon government land or purchased land from the Northern Pacific & Yakima Irrigation Company. The waters reached them in the year 1893.

"During the spring of 1894," says Joseph L. Lannin, who came at that time, "there was a large influx of people who bought land, settled down and began preparing homes for themselves. Of those I may mention G. W. Wentworth, J. J. Brown, James Henderson, Emory Thompson, L. Pace, G. G. Mayenschein, C. E. Johnson, Andrew Green, P. S. Bacon, R. D. Young, M. Webber, F. C. Gorton, D. R. and J. W. McGinnis, E. E. Ferson, I. H. Rhodes, J. W. Day, M. D. Clarke and L. P. Vandermark. When I arrived in Sunnyside there were nine acres of alfalfa all told, of which Mr. Bacon and Mr. Mayenschein had three each. In those early years we had to do something for amusement, so we organized a literary and a dramatic society, both of which met first in the Gillis building and subsequently in the schoolhouse. (Mr. Lannin was elected president of the literary and Mrs. Lannin president of the dramatic society.) We had good times, you may be sure, and derived no little benefit from our associations. The foundation was laid then and there for the good fellowship which is now so characteristic of our people."

Late in 1893, Joseph Miller had established a stage to Mabton, and in January, 1894, the town secured a postoffice, D. R. McGinnis becoming postmaster. He was local sales agent of the townsite company. In January, also, Reuben Hatch built a commodious hotel, jocularly known as the "Incubator." A little later a man named Garland established a lumber yard and erected two small frame buildings on Sixth street, now occupied by George's mercantile house. In April, Miles Cannon opened the town's second store in one of these buildings, and about the same time B. M. Brewer occupied the other with a hardware business. D. C. Gillis, also, erected three buildings on Sixth street, which were soon in use by Crabb's restaurant, Gillis & Farrell's real estate firm, and as a schoolhouse and public hall respectively. Before the close of the year 1894, the town had, besides the establishments mentioned, another hotel, the Globe, built by Nathan H. Morris, which is still in operation; a drug store, opened by James Henderson in the fall; a livery stable, put up on Mayhew avenue

by W. T. Stobie; a furniture store belonging to Frank Petre; and a blacksmith shop, owned by Nathan Morris.

Withal, the year 1894, the first year of Sunnyside's existence, was a prosperous one and productive of a rapid growth in the new town. By January 1, 1895, there were probably a hundred people in Sunnyside, but the widespread financial depression was soon severely felt. Scores were obliged during 1895 to leave their farms in the Sunnyside valley. Many had sold land in the east, and made a payment upon their Washington farms, but being unable now to secure the balance due them, they were obliged to return and take back the old property. The valley was almost deserted for a period. In Sunnyside every business house but one, namely, William H. Cline's store, closed its doors.

But with the return of prosperity late in 1897 times in Sunnyside began to improve. The next spring J. B. George came to the town with another store; old lines of business were re-established and new ones founded, settlers began flocking into the country and a general industrial revival was experienced. Among the many new buildings of importance that were erected that spring was the Odd Fellows' hall, a two-story structure, of which the lower floor is fitted up as an opera house and public hall. It is a very creditable building to a town of Sunnyside's size.

During the early years of Sunnyside's history travelers crossed the Yakima river at Mabton, the nearest railroad station, on a scow ferry operated by Jock Morgan. At times the old scow was dangerous, and anyway the people desired something better than a ferry of any kind, so in the summer of 1897 a public meeting was held in Sunnyside for the purpose of taking steps to secure an improvement of conditions at the river crossing, of which meeting Joseph L. Lannin was president. A committee consisting of H. D. Jory, Tobias Beckner and Hugh Gray was appointed to look after the matter of building a bridge across the river. They laid the proposition before the board of county commissioners and secured an appropriation from the county, which, together with the generous donations of labor and money made by farmers and business men, including seven hundred dollars in cash and labor by the residents of Sunnyside, made possible, in 1898, the construction of the present substantial bridge.

About this time what is known as the Christian Co-operative movement was organized by Messrs. S. J. Harrison, Christian Rowland and H. M. Lichty for the purpose of colonizing the Sunnyside region. These three men had been associated for a number of years in church work, as members of the Dunkard, also known as the Brethren and German Baptist, religious sect. The gentlemen named met from year to year in the national conventions of their people. At

one of these meetings, Mr. Harrison was chosen editor of the Evangelist, the denominational paper. For several years he and Mr. Lichy had considered the question of colonizing their people in some favored section of the west, and in the course of their investigations, Mr. Harrison spent a year in California. While looking over that section, Mr. Rowland was asked to join them, and did so. The party came very near agreeing on a point in the San Joaquin valley, but Mr. Rowland saw a promising field in Texas, and five or six investigating trips followed.

Mr. Lichy then drew the attention of his associates to the Sunnyside region. He had acted as bookkeeper in the Yakima National Bank for a short period, and by reason of his residence in the county was somewhat acquainted with its resources. Albert Saylor, his old friend and a former partner, who had lived ten years at North Yakima, urged Lichy to take advantage of the reduction that was made in 1897 in the price of Sunnyside lands. Messrs. Harrison, Rowland and Lichy looked upon the matter favorably and at once organized to carry out their long cherished project. They were members of the Brethren or Progressive division of the Dunkard church, but had many warm friends in the German Baptist, or Conservative, branch; so had little trouble in securing the enthusiastic indorsement of their scheme by D. L. Miller, a prominent colonizer of the latter branch.

Under the name of the Christian Co-operative Colony, the firm began work in 1897, bringing about twenty people into the district that year. Instead of colonizing their own people exclusively, they determined to embrace all Christian workers and secure, so far as possible, their co-operation in building up a Christian community. In their efforts they have been unusually successful. During the first six years of their work, Mr. Harrison estimates that they brought directly more than three hundred people into the Sunnyside region, besides exerting a powerful and ever increasing indirect influence. The Christian Co-operative Colony has done a great work in the Sunnyside valley. Its influence has ever been exerted for the substantial development of this noted irrigation district and the highest good of its citizens. Largely through the efforts of this firm the Christian Co-operative Telephone Association was organized, and many other public projects have been carried to success. Messrs. Harrison, Rowland and Lichy are still engaged in their work of colonizing. Mr. Rowland resides in Lanark, Illinois, the others in Sunnyside.

In the fall of 1899 Messrs. Harrison, Rowland and Lichy purchased the holdings of the Philadelphia Securities Company in the Sunnyside townsite. That corporation had acquired the property from the original owners through a mortgage. They still own about two hundred lots, the remainder having been disposed of to

various individuals. The title is in Mr. Harrison's name. All deeds issued contain a forfeiture clause designed to keep out of the city saloons, gambling resorts and houses of ill-fame. At present Sunnyside is without any of these demoralizing institutions, and there is but one saloon in the entire valley.

So rapidly did the town grow after its resurrection in 1898, that by 1902 the citizens were able to incorporate under the state laws as a city of the fourth class. Attorney Henry H. Wende had charge of the matter. The town became a municipal corporation September 2d. Its first officers were: Mayor, James Henderson; councilmen, Joseph L. Lannin, W. B. Cloud, William Hitchcock, C. W. Taylor and George Vetter; treasurer, J. B. George; attorney, Henry H. Wende. Mr. Vetter became the city's second mayor, and Henry H. Wende its third. The latter is serving at present. The remaining city officials at present are: Councilmen, Elza Dean, W. B. Cloud, G. W. Reece, L. C. McDonald, E. J. Young; treasurer, L. E. Johnson; clerk, H. W. Turner; attorney, C. E. Woods; marshal, B. F. James. At the last city election one hundred and thirty-five votes were polled. Conservative estimates place the population of the city now at not less than seven hundred.

In educational and religious facilities, Sunnyside is especially blest, the development along these lines being abnormal for a young western town. As early as the spring of 1894, Mrs. Anna Williams, subsequently Mrs. Albert Wright, taught a private school in her own home to accommodate the few children then in the community. Later in the summer the pioneer public school was established in the Gillis building with Professor H. G. Rousch as teacher. He instructed between thirty and thirty-five pupils. In the fall the district built what is now known as the Emerson school. This building originally cost twenty-two hundred dollars, but a fifteen hundred-dollar addition was added in 1901. The same year, 1894, another school-house, now known as the Washington school, was erected, under the supervision of P. C. Bacon, two miles east of the village. It cost fifteen hundred dollars.

February 1, 1903, the districts numbered forty-four and forty-eight, embracing sixteen-square miles around Sunnyside, were merged into a union school district for the purpose of building and maintaining a high school. The Washington Irrigation Company donated to this district forty acres of land which netted it fourteen hundred dollars, while S. J. Harrison and H. M. Lichy gave two lots worth five hundred dollars. Then the district issued twenty thousand dollars in five per cent. bonds for the payment of its indebtedness and the erection on a fine five-acre tract in the northwestern part of the town of an eleven-thousand-dollar school-

house. The building is a handsome frame structure of modern design, resting on a stone foundation and very prettily located. It will be used this fall for the first time.

The school board of the Sunnyside union district maintaining the Emerson and Washington schools, before mentioned, and the high school, is now composed of Lee A. Johnson, J. B. George and F. W. Noble. More than four hundred and fifty pupils are enrolled in these schools. The corps of teachers in charge is as follows: Superintendent, Miss K. L. Brown; principal high school, Miss Maude M. Corson; assistant principal high school, J. C. Oliphant; commercial department, Mrs. W. B. Bridgman; Emerson school, eighth grade, E. M. Douglass; seventh grade, Miss Fannie Freeland; sixth grade, J. D. Marsh; fifth grade, Miss A. E. Rodman; fourth grade, Miss G. P. Searle; third grade, Miss M. A. Jacobs, principal Emerson school building; second and first grades, teachers not selected; Washington school, primary room, Miss H. G. Snyder, principal of the building; grammar room, Miss E. J. Jacobs. The high school courses are broad, including practically everything taught in any high school in the country.

Perhaps no town of like size in the state can boast of more or better churches than Sunnyside. The first church service in the city was held in Gillis' office in February, 1894, by Bishop Wells, of the Episcopal faith, and throughout all the early years the Episcopalians, Methodists and Congregationalists held services alternately, and a union Sunday school was maintained. Now there are ten religious bodies represented. The Sunnyside Sun, in its special issue last February, listed these and their membership as follows: Brethren, 92; Christian, 35; Baptist, 47; Congregational, 45; Episcopal, 40; Free Methodists, 60; German Baptist Brethren, 75; Methodists, 170; Presbyterian, 75, besides a society of Christian Scientists.

The Episcopal, German Baptist and Federated church buildings were all erected in the summer of 1901, and are substantial, handsome edifices. The Free Methodists completed a neat little church last winter. Rev. Edward J. Baird is rector of the Episcopal church, Rev. Rollins E. Blackman has charge of the Presbyterian, Rev. B. J. Hoadley of the Methodist, Rev. Whitmore of the Congregational, Rev. Slosser of the Baptist, Rev. S. P. Westfield of the Free Methodist, S. J. Harrison of the Dunkards, and Rev. S. H. Miller and D. B. Eby of the German Baptist.

The Federated church is so named because it was erected by the Sunnyside Church Federation, an incorporated body consisting of six different denominations, as follows: Baptist, Brethren (Progressive Dunkard), Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian and Congregational. This federated movement has been a grand success, and there is probably not a single denomination in the feder-

ation which is not numerically stronger to-day than it would have been if each had undertaken to go it alone. The expense of keeping up five or six separate establishments is obviated. Its growth has been unprecedented and the news of its success has been widely published.

The fraternal spirit is strong in Sunnyside, as is evinced by the presence of nine thriving lodges—Sunnyside Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., and its auxiliary, Rebekah Lodge, Sunnyside Camp, No. 561, Modern Woodmen of America, with its auxiliary, the Royal Neighbors; Edith Lee Lodge, No. 73, A. O. U. W.; a Masonic lodge just being chartered, and lodges of the Fraternal Brotherhood of America, Order of Washington and Yeomen. The city churches also maintain various organizations for charitable and religious work, including a home-finding society.

Quite recently the city established a public library. To Mrs. Joseph L. Lannin belongs the credit of originating this enterprise and doing more than any other to carry it to a successful issue. Through her individual efforts a subscription of five hundred and fifty dollars was raised in the town, a donation of town lots valued at five hundred dollars secured from the owners of the townsite, and a promise of twelve hundred dollars' worth of land obtained from the Washington Irrigation Company. An organization was effected in October, 1902, with Mrs. Geneva Lannin as president; Rev. Lee Johnson, vice-president; H. Perin, secretary; S. J. Stewart, Mrs. J. R. Harvey, Henry Wende, J. W. Sanger and E. C. Taylor as trustees. However, before this administration was able to complete all arrangements, a new one was elected with William B. Bridgman as president, and a short time ago the library was purchased. Temporarily it occupies a rented building.

The Sunnyside Bank was organized April 15, 1902, by well-known Yakima county business men, with an authorized capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. A general banking and exchange business is transacted. This institution is fortunate in having for its stockholders and directors men of known business ability and experience. The directors and other officers are: S. J. Harrison, president; N. Woodin, vice-president; L. E. Johnson, cashier; P. J. Lichty, of Sunnyside, George Donald, president of the Yakima National Bank, and Miles Cannon, president of the Yakima Valley Bank.

Sunnyside has two telephone systems, a long distance system whose wires extend all over the Northwest, and a local line. What is now the Christian Co-operative Telephone Association, with its nearly two hundred telephones and its seventy-five miles of main line, connecting Prosser, Belma, Mabton, Outlook, Zillah, Toppenish, Parker and Wapato with each other and Sunnyside—its base and headquarters—was first conceived by Homer L. Brown, its former electri-

cian, now deceased, and S. J. Harrison. Mr. Brown furnished the knowledge of the business, and Mr. Harrison and three associates the money to connect their own residences and run a line to Mabton, thus giving them connection with the railroad. This was in April, 1900. The original plan was simply to give a few neighbors and merchants in Sunnyside a telephone connection with the depot, seven miles away, but these gentlemen built better than they knew. They had started what those farmers, who were not neighbors in the strict sense of the word, saw that they wanted and must have. New members were added. New lines had to be built. An exchange had to be put in at Sunnyside. The benefit of the telephone spread from house to house. Mr. S. J. Harrison had up to this time assumed the responsibility of this growth, both financial and otherwise. The present association was incorporated at that time with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, one thousand shares at fifty dollars each, with the following officers: S. J. Harrison, president; William LeMay, vice-president; R. D. Young, secretary and treasurer. At a recent meeting of the stockholders the price of stock was advanced to seventy-five dollars per share, or twenty-five dollars above the par value.

The city is connected with Mabton and Zillah by stage lines, now owned by Allen & Mathieson Bros. The Zillah stage makes daily trips; the Mabton stage makes three round trips daily except Sundays, when only two round trips are made. This excellent transportation system gives the city as many mails as any town on the railroad possesses. However, the historic stage bids fair to cease soon its labors in the Sunnyside valley, as there is every reason to believe that the Northern Pacific will soon build a belt line from Prosser to Toppenish, via Sunnyside, directly tapping one of the richest sections on its entire route.

One of the important enterprises of the Sunnyside valley and of the town is the Mountain View Creamery, established and owned by E. E. Ferson. For the year ending December 31, 1903, this institution gathered 137,474 pounds of cream. It made last year 39,307 pounds of butter, for which it received an average price of 22²/₃ cents, and paid out to its patrons the sum of \$8,858.82, an average per month of \$738.24. The concern is in a highly prosperous condition.

One of the real forces at work in the community—and one of no mean strength—is the Sunnyside Sun, to whose courtesy we are indebted for much information concerning the field in which it circulates. The first issue appeared May 24, 1901, and since that date the paper has steadily improved in every respect until it has become one of central Washington's leading weeklies. The Sun's founder, editor and proprietor is William Hitchcock.

A summary of the city's business houses and professional men would include the following:

The Sunnyside Sun, published every Friday; the Bank of Sunnyside; the Mountain View Creamery; general stores, J. B. George, Boutell Bros. & Company, Coffin Bros., C. S. Wenner, manager; hotels, the Sunnyside, G. G. Muller, proprietor, the Globe, S. E. Jones, proprietor, the Vetter, Frank Vetter, proprietor; livery stables, Allen & Mathieson Bros.; clothing, Valley Clothing store, W. B. Cloud, proprietor; hardware and furniture, Lee A. Johnson & Company; drug store, James Henderson; lumber yards, Sunnyside Lumber Company, R. L. Reese, manager, St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, E. A. Hamilton, manager; jewelry stores, Frank L. Maxham, R. S. Calkin; harness store, J. E. Fisher; restaurants, Frank Vetter, Rev. M. P. Westfield; grocery, C. F. Wheeler; meat markets, G. F. Barnes, Farmers' Market, W. C. Smith and L. L. Higgins, proprietors; confectionery and bakery, Frank Vetter; millinery, Mrs. A. H. Lyons; book store, Rev. A. H. Lyons; blacksmith shops, John Coney, Nathan Morris; undertaking parlors, M. D. Clarke; attorneys, Henry H. Wende, C. E. Woods, William B. Bridgman; physicians, Dr. J. R. Harvey, Dr. J. D. Campbell, Dr. F. C. Jones, osteopath; dentist, Dr. M. R. Kinner; real estate, Sunnyside Land & Investment Company, Elza Dean, general salesman, C. E. Woods, local manager and attorney, Milton & Meacham, William B. Bridgman, Frank H. McCoy; insurance, Rev. A. H. Lyons, L. C. Johnson, Dean Woods; photographer, William P. Jackson, A. K. Black; barber shops, two, owned by Brown & Fisk; tailor, L. B. Caple; contractors, Oliver Hibarger, J. E. Streiff, H. W. Holloway, Ira D. Martin, Caleb W. Taylor; painters, F. E. Lampkin, A. D. Cafferty, W. E. Lemming; plumbing, Sunnyside Plumbing & Heating Company, Frank Rodman; stove repairing, Robert Plant; billiard hall, bowling alley, etc., Pace Brothers; well drillers, Huston & Cabell Brothers, West Well Company; fine poultry breeder, H. W. Turner; Sunnyside Cemetery Association, William Hitchcock, president; M. D. Clarke, secretary; S. J. Harrison, treasurer.

The Sunnyside postoffice, George Vetter, postmaster, was advanced to the presidential class, January 1, 1904. The business of this office increased forty per cent. last year. There are now two rural free delivery routes connected with it.

Tributary to the city of Sunnyside is an area of thirty-five thousand acres of tillable land, of which at present nearly twenty thousand are in cultivation. It is estimated that fifteen thousand are in alfalfa, which last year yielded seventy-five thousand tons, selling at an average price of five dollars. One firm of stockmen, Courtney & Wright, bought thirty thousand tons of Sunnyside hay last season. Although there are several

hundred acres of orchard and vineyards surrounding the city, this district is surpassed in horticulture by the upper canal district near Zillah. But berries, vegetables, etc., are produced abundantly, and it seems to be the general opinion among those competent to judge that Sunnyside will in the future be famous for its market gardening. Experts claim that the soil is especially adapted to this kind of intensive farming. One gardener last summer raised over five hundred dollars' worth of vegetables on half an acre of land within the corporate limits of the town. He marketed radishes, lettuce, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, parsnips, carrots, turnips, lima beans, bush beans, peas, cucumbers, melons, celery, eggplant and tomatoes. Celery proved to be the best crop raised.

The healthfulness of Sunnyside may truthfully be said to be much greater than that usually found in irrigated districts. Dr. J. R. Harvey, one of Sunnyside's prominent physicians, states that during the past year there have been about fifteen cases of typhoid fever, of which only one proved fatal. Of pneumonia, in this same period, there were only two cases reported, neither of which terminated fatally. Sunnyside has not lost a case of pneumonia during the past three years. Although the people do not desire to advertise their section as a health resort, they feel that much injustice has been done them in the matter of health reports and claim to live in a section whose sanitary conditions are above the average.

KENNEWICK.

In the southeastern part of Yakima county, and eighty-seven miles from its seat of justice and local government, is the thriving town of Kennewick. It enjoys an exceedingly fortunate location, being about midway between Spokane and Puget sound, while its low elevation, three hundred and sixty-five feet above sea level, gives to it and the country immediately surrounding the advantage of a semi-tropical climate. Certainly no town in the state surpasses it in the brevity and mildness of its winter seasons. "Here smiling spring its earliest visit pays," while autumn's delightful charm lingers long after winter has enfolded most of the other towns of the state in its chill embrace.

The advantage of a warm, genial climate to a town depending in large measure upon fruit culture for its support is fully apparent. A high price always rewards the men who can first get their fruit products on the market. The earliest strawberries often command prices several times greater than those which often obtain even a week or two afterwards, and the same is true of other small fruits. Kennewick growers are in a position to outdo practically all competitors in the matter of early berries, for they enjoy a season earlier by two or three weeks than do grow-

ers in most other parts of their own county, one of the warmest in the state. Indeed, it is claimed that they can even antedate with their products the horticulturists of the famed Hood River valley of Oregon.

Inasmuch as Kennewick is located in an arid plain of great extent, one would hardly expect it to be favored with an environment specially pleasing to the eye, but the surrounding country is not without scenic beauty. Far to the east, the wondrous Blue mountains rear skyward their lofty crests; on the south the general level finds at length a boundary in the hillsides which form the stairway to the prodigious Horse Heaven wheat plateau; away to the northward shadowy uplands, clad in the beautiful hue which nature delights to give to all distant objects, stand projected against the paler blue of the sky; while right at one's feet is the great Columbia, world-famed for its beauty. A trip to the center of the railway bridge which spans at Kennewick this mighty river places one in a position to view its pellucid waters, and soon the beholder is convinced that it needs not the embellishment of verdure-clad banks to give it a divine charm. Though its currents are not of crystal clearness, a greenish blue cast has been imparted to them which, while it takes away transparency, adds a touch which appeals most strongly to the aesthetic eye. At times the Columbia, as seen from the bridge, suggests to one the river of Addison's vision, which appeared to emerge from a deep mist at one end of the valley and to lose itself in a deep mist at the other.

On the Columbia plains contiguous to Kennewick may be observed the exceeding gorgeousness of coloring which is wont to characterize the advent and departure of the sun in desert places—a gorgeousness never equaled in more favored localities—while here and there a wealth of verdure contrasts strongly with the sandy, sage brush plains, and gives earnest of the beauty which shall here develop, when irrigation shall have done its perfect work.

The history of Kennewick for many years is one of long waiting and hope deferred. When the railroad made its way into the country in 1883, and it was known that eventually a bridge would span the great Columbia at this point, the fact that a town would one day be built became apparent to some of the men engaged in construction work. C. J. Beach, who was at that time in the company's employ, filed upon government land in the vicinity, and his homestead is a part of the townsite. The other part was railroad land. The first building in town was Beach's house, which still stands, but the honor of having erected the first structure for business purposes belongs to one Joseph Diamond. It was built in 1884 and filled with a small stock of general merchandise. Mr. Diamond catered to the trade of the railway employees, during the period of

road building, then to the needs of settlers in the vicinity, until about 1890, when he removed to Walla Walla. Several merchants had stores in Kennewick at different times, and blacksmith shops and saloons were opened—perhaps a few other business establishments also, but the growth of the place was slight until 1892, when an attempt was made to irrigate the arid lands contiguous. It was then that the town was regularly platted. Mr. Beach tells us that the village received its rather peculiar name in this way: The railway company, desiring to name the town to be after the first white man to visit its site, aside from those of Lewis and Clarke's party, made some inquiry among the Indians as to who of the pale-face race first came among them. The simple natives tried to say "Chenoweth," referring to an early trapper, but corrupted the name into something which sounded like "Kennewick," and Kennewick the town was christened.

The Yakima Irrigation and Improvement Company, for such was the name of the aggregation of progressive individuals who first sought to redeem the Kennewick country, did not meet with complete success, though it spent much money in the construction of a lengthy canal from the Horn rapids of the Yakima river, some seven miles below Kiona. The work of this company gave a temporary impetus to Kennewick, and in the years 1892 and 1893 there was a very considerable influx of people. It was then that the magnificent Columbia Hotel building was erected. But the ditch was too small and totally inadequate; the irrigation company was unable to enlarge it, owing to the hard times which began to oppress all classes in 1894; so the town suspended developments and soon relapsed into much the same condition it was in before the quickening resulting from this enterprise.

The return of prosperity brought renewed activity to the Columbia plains, as to other parts of the state and nation, but it was not until 1902 that the work of town building was resumed at Kennewick in good earnest. The ditch, water right and realty holdings of the old irrigation company passed at length into the hands of what is known as the Northern Pacific Irrigation Company, which in February of the year designated began the work of enlarging the ditch. This undertaking was intrusted to Superintendent John Russell, a competent and careful man, who, supplied with abundant means and instructed to do a good job at all cost, has built what is claimed to be the finest irrigation canal in the state. At Kennewick, twenty-one miles from the head-gate, it is five feet deep, eighteen feet wide on the bottom and twenty-eight on top. The ditch is thirty miles long and so situated that about fifteen thousand acres can be irrigated from it. A perpetual water right costs the farmer or horticulturist about thirty-five dollars

an acre, and a maintenance fee of a dollar an acre a year is thereafter charged.

Though the ditch was not completed in time for use in 1902, it has already produced a wonderful effect in the development of Kennewick. The population of the town a year ago last May was fifty. In May, 1903, it was estimated at four hundred, and conservative men now claim for Kennewick a population of five hundred. Almost all the present business houses have been opened in the past eighteen months, so a simple enumeration of them gives a good idea of the commercial development wrought in that brief period. They are: Dry goods and furnishings, Scott & Company; general merchandise, Johnson & Fullerton, Robert Geary, Coffin Brothers, L. S. Erley; hardware, Ridow & Schweikert; hardware and furniture, H. A. Bier; Exchange Bank of Kennewick, S. H. Amon, president, John Sherman, vice-president, J. R. Amon, cashier; shoe and second-hand store, T. S. Cantrill; drug store, H. R. Haynes; blacksmith shop, Charles E. Reed; carpenter shop, Schroeder & Callahan; real estate, C. J. Beach, C. A. Lundy, Cosgrove & Hanson, C. F. Freithaupt, H. A. Hover; shaving parlors, J. F. Shafer and B. F. Nye; livery and feed stables, H. E. Beach and C. M. Lloyd; lumber yards, St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company and Frank Emigh; saloons, N. R. Sylvester, Hawkins & Wilkie; hotels, the Antlers, William Keefer, proprietor, the Hotel Hover, H. A. Hover, proprietor, the Hampshire House, C. P. Stanyan, proprietor, and the Hotel Kennewick (the last named of which was built by C. J. Beach in 1892); Japanese restaurant; confectionery, etc., W. A. Morain; postmistress, Ida M. Morain; confectionery and ice-cream, B. F. Nye; wall paper and paint, M. P. Fuller; attorneys, Daniel Boyd and Fay Dean, the latter being also an abstractor; physicians, Drs. William Pallister and J. W. Hewitson; music teacher, Mabel Haney; newspaper, the Columbia Courier, C. A. Anderson, editor.

There are two churches in Kennewick—the Presbyterian and one used by the Congregationalists and Methodists jointly. The Modern Woodmen of America have a flourishing local camp, and a camp of their auxiliary society, the Royal Neighbors of America, has also been established. The Kennewick public school district was organized in 1884. At that time it was twelve miles square and contained fifty-four children of school age. The present schoolhouse, which was erected in 1893, is a two-room structure in which a graded school is maintained during nine months of each year. An addition the importance of which can hardly be estimated has recently been made to the educational facilities of the town by the establishment there of the Academy Emanuel. The superb building* originated

*Since this was written the Academy building has burned.

inally erected by the Yakima Irrigation and Improvement Company for hotel purposes has been purchased by Matinas O. and Mrs. Carolina Klitten, and is now being renovated and fitted for the use of the academy at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. The people of Kennewick take great pride in this institution, but as it is described in some detail elsewhere in this volume, extended reference to it here is unnecessary.

An enumeration of the attractive features of Kennewick would surely include notice of the very extensive and superb collection of curios belonging to D. W. Owen. Though it is a strictly private collection, it has attracted not a little notice from government naturalists and curio hunters far and near. Mr. Owen receives many letters of inquiry from persons in all parts of the United States, while an occasional communication reaches him from some point in the British Isles. A man of seventy-three summers, he has been an enthusiastic collector from his earliest years, and the result is a miniature museum. It includes mounted animals and birds, petrified objects, fossil remains, rare pottery, heirlooms, buffalo robes and other skins, specimens of Indian handiwork, arrow heads, ancient pottery, pictures of monstrosities, a Buddhist idol, portions of papyrus with Greek characters inscribed thereon, curios from Pompeii, the holy land, the far north and the far south, pieces of wood from the steamer Beaver, the Charter Oak and other historic structures, specimens of the continental and other paper money of two centuries or more ago, ancient American coins, rare foreign coins, shells, beautiful agates, opals and other precious stones and many things rare and interesting. The collection and the kind hospitality of the enthusiastic curio lover who owns it have made a deep and lasting impression upon the mind of the writer.

It is hoped that the foregoing paragraphs of this sketch have conveyed to the reader some idea of the town of Kennewick and the country contiguous to it, past and present. One of the most hopeful portents of its future is the faith and courage of its inhabitants. These are not backward in pointing out to the visitor that the Northern Pacific Railway Company believes in and is partial to their town, and some of them infer that the recent building of a five-thousand-dollar passenger depot and the expressed intention of the company to build a freight depot of like cost, together with other unmistakable signs, indicate an intention to build down the north bank of the Columbia at no distant date, thus making Kennewick an important distributing center and railway point. "At any rate," say they, "the state of Oregon will build a portage road around The Dalles, has appropriated money for that purpose already—and soon the cheery whistle of the steamboat will greet our ears."

These people are firm in the belief that the warm, dry, healthful climate of their section, its excellent drainage to the Columbia river, its rich, volcanic soil, the superb system of irrigation with which it is supplied, its early seasons, its splendid location, its excellent railway facilities and its inexhaustible markets must secure for their town and country a high and abundant development.

MABTON.

Mabton, a bustling village on the Northern Pacific railroad thirty-eight miles southeast of North Yakima, lies at the extreme eastern edge of the Yakima Indian reservation in the lower valley of the Yakima. It is the shipping point of the rich Sunnyside district and considerable of the fertile Horse Heaven and Bickleton wheat belt, a fact in itself sufficient to give more than ordinary importance to the station. A few years ago Mabton was but a telegraph point with a side track and a store; to-day it is a lively, rapidly growing place of probably one hundred and fifty people with exceedingly bright prospects for the future.

Thousands of acres of rich, arid sage brush soil surround Mabton on every side. The great stretches of dull gray plains, for the most part practically level or slightly undulating, extend for miles up and down the valley, which winds three or four miles wide between Snipes mountain and the Columbia river divide. Across the river a mile and a half north of Mabton, green fields and foliage mark the beginning of the Sunnyside irrigated district, which extends back many miles, reaching far up the slope of the Rattlesnake range and as far as the eye can see up and down the river. Through a low gap in the high basaltic wall to the north, a glimpse may be had at this writing of a verdant wheat field, tokening the lower edge of Yakima's cereal region, but not one green spot is to be seen on the vast plain below; only the promise of a great future, when irrigation shall have begun its transforming task.

The reason for the present condition of this valley land is that the lower end of the reservation is still without water, and the presence of the large reserve makes it almost impossible to carry out any canal project which has for its object the irrigation of the valley below the reservation. It is quite probable that the new government ditch will be extended so as to cover most of the reservation, and some of the Mabton region, but it is thought that in order to bring water upon all the land in the vicinity of and beyond Mabton, a canal will have to be taken out of the Naches river. This would be an expensive undertaking, but enterprising men have nevertheless applied for permission to build an aqueduct across the reservation, and are now preparing plans for its construction. The open-

ing of the reservation which is expected to take place in the near future, will greatly simplify the water problem, and, owing to Mabton's fine natural location, will give a mighty impetus to the life of that town.

When Samuel P. Flower, formerly of Bickleton, erected a warehouse and store building at Mabton in June, 1892, the only other structures there were a section house and a water tank. They stood on the reservation a few yards west of the line. Mr. Flower's building was placed on the company's right of way just west of the section house. His small stock of general merchandise occupied one end of the little warehouse, and his customers were the few homesteaders in the region and those who occasionally came to Mabton siding to ship stock. The next year the railway company built a station and installed T. W. Howell as telegraph operator. That year also Edward F. Flower became the pioneer postmaster of the Mabton settlement. In 1894 Tobias Beckner established his present general store, just off the reservation; in 1895 Frank Martin opened the Hotel Mabton on its present site; school district No. 36 was also organized and a little frame schoolhouse built a mile and a half southeast of Mabton, in which Miss Lima Platt taught the pioneer school during the winter of 1895-96. The year following a substantial depot building took the place of the telegraph station.

The next business to be established at Mabton was Tilton F. Phillips' general store, which came in 1898. A year later George Miller opened a blacksmith shop; then came J. L. Brewer's harness shop, and in 1901 the Hub Mercantile Company's store, the North Yakima Milling Company's warehouse, the Birk Hotel, built by Ferdinand Selle, and other business concerns. Mabton's greatest development, however, came in 1903, and at the present writing it is rapidly expanding along all lines; nor is its growth unnatural or in any degree the result of an effort to boom the place for purposes of speculation.

The original townsite lies in section one, township eight north, range twenty-two east, being upon railroad land. Of this section, one hundred and eighty-eight acres are within the reservation. So strong was the demand made for a townsite that about the first of the year 1901 the railway company platted eight acres of this section adjoining the depot grounds. The lots were all soon sold, and May 16, 1902, Joseph A. Humphrey and Mrs. Amy M. Flower purchased the remainder of section one—four hundred and forty-four acres. They incorporated the Mabton Townsite Company, which has platted one hundred acres into town lots, practically all of the property being south of the railroad. Northeast of this and the original townsite and adjoining the reservation, lies Phillips' addition of forty acres, which is a portion of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one, township nine, range twenty-

three, originally the Dalton Mansfield homestead, filed upon in the early nineties. Fred Phillips subsequently acquired the homestead through relinquishment. The reservation line passes through the center of the town as now built up, those living on Indian land leasing it; but it is quite probable that this condition of affairs will not long continue. The town is as yet unincorporated.

District No. 36 held a special election May 28, 1904, at which, by a vote of fifty-three to five, the taxpayers voted to issue bonds in the sum of four thousand dollars for the purpose of building a new brick schoolhouse. The site selected is on the Mabton Townsite Company's addition south of the tracks; the building will be erected this summer. The old schoolhouse southeast of town was abandoned after the first year's use, the district accepting the offer of the Methodists to use their church at Mabton. This comfortable little building has served as both church and schoolhouse since that time. It was built in 1894. At present the Presbyterian society also uses the building. Rev. H. E. Hoadley conducts the Methodist services. The Mabton school board is composed of Tilton F. Phillips, E. J. Eide-miller and Ewald Selle. Miss Mary McKay and Miss A. M. Cone will have charge of the school next year.

An interesting enterprise is now under way at Mabton, namely, the drilling of an artesian well, the Mabton Townsite Company being engaged in this laudable undertaking. At this writing the drill is down eight hundred and forty feet.

Mabton's business interests are much larger than a casual observer would judge. Last December (1904) the freight receipts at this station are reliably reported to have been between thirty thousand and thirty-five thousand dollars, and December was not an unusual business month. Some days as high as twenty cars are loaded with wheat, hay and fruit from the Bickleton, Horse Heaven and Sunnyside districts.

The Mabton Chronicle was established by Bernard J. Pacius, May 12, 1904, and is a creditable weekly, a six-column folio, independent in politics. It occupies a cozy, well-equipped office. A directory of the town's other business men and establishments follows: General stores, Tilton F. Phillips & Company, the Hub Mercantile Company, of which Charles Bilger is manager, and The Spot, owned by N. J. Beckner; lumber, lime, cement, etc., Samuel P. Flower & Company, St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, Dean D. Stair, manager, and the Cascade Lumber Company; hotels, The Mabton, Frank Martin, proprietor, East Side Hotel, C. M. Christy, proprietor; livery, Cyrus O. Wommack; restaurants, J. B. Early, Roy Glaze; warehouses, Interior Warehouse Company, Balfour Guthrie & Co., proprietors, Tacoma Grain Company, James Skirving,

manager; feed, flour, grain, North Yakima Milling Company, Edward Eidemiller, manager; blacksmith shop, A. Safstrom; drug store, Mabton Drug Company, Alexander Angus, proprietor; barber shop, J. S. McArthur; temperance hall, Herbert Kenyon; boots and shoes, Frank M. Nelson; real estate, Mabton Townsite Company, Samuel P. Flower, manager, Fred Phillips, W. L. Leonard, Fred Selle, J. B. Early; lawyer, George W. Paswater; physician and dentist, Dr. James E. Stephenson; plumber, house-moving, Ewald Selle; carpenters and contractors, Ernest A. Colby, A. W. McKinney, N. E. Litherland.

A thrice-day line of stages is operated by Allen & Mathieson between Sunnyside and Mabton, and a tri-weekly line between Mabton and Bickleton by C. O. Wommack. The Pacific States and the Christian Co-operative Telephone Companies have lines extending into the town.

TOPPENISH.

Situated about the center of a large, fertile valley on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railway, nineteen miles southeast of North Yakima, is Toppenish, the principal trading and shipping point on the Yakima Indian reservation. At present it has perhaps a hundred inhabitants, but the volume of its business transactions would do credit to a place of much larger population.

Toppenish is an Indian word, applied also to a creek whose source is in the Simcoe mountains, the valley's western boundary. In the Yakima tongue, "toppenish" is said to mean "sloping," and in the Klickitat, "the main or highest trail."

The valley in which Toppenish lies is similar in shape, except that it is longer, to the valley surrounding North Yakima. It is bounded on the north by the Columbia river divide, on the south by the Simcoe range, and on the east and west by low hills pierced by the river. The Toppenish and Satus creeks, whose sources are in the Simcoe range, flow through the reservation. As the valley reaches the foothills, the lands become very broken and rough, except in these creek valleys, where the principal Indian settlements are.

When the Northern Pacific Railway was built through the reservation, in the middle eighties, a section house, water tank and telegraph station were established there. The point was designated Toppenish. Some years later stock yards were built by the company, side tracks were put in and a station agent was appointed. W. J. Jordan in 1888 became the station's second agent, and with his advent the shipping business began at once to increase materially.

Thomas Stalen, late in the eighties, opened a trading post on the reservation about three miles below Toppenish, but conducted it only a short time. In 1890 N. H. Lillie secured a post-trader's license from the government and opened the first business house in Toppenish, his building

being erected on the south side of the track. A postoffice was also established in 1890, Mr. Lillie becoming the first postmaster.

George Harvey in 1895 succeeded Lillie as post-trader at Toppenish, but in the fall of 1896 sold out his business to J. B. George, who erected the building now forming the rear portion of the Hotel Toppenish. This same year William L. Shearer became station agent, relieving Mr. Jordan. Two years later, in August, 1898, another mercantile establishment entered the community, the Toppenish Trading Company, of which F. A. Williams was the manager and principal owner. This concern soon became the official trading post, which resulted in its becoming master of the business situation. In the meantime Mrs. Carrie Staten secured George's old building and opened a hotel, but she soon after sold to Mrs. S. E. Stone, who leased the place to her son, Harry Stone. The station also had a blacksmith shop at this time, established by Lillie, for whom John Palmer conducted it at first.

About 1898, also, white men began leasing large areas of the reservation, inaugurating the present universal method of farming the valley lands. The first government canal on the reservation was built during 1896-7, covering an area of twenty thousand acres. This aqueduct diverts water from the Yakima river near Wapato, flows for twelve miles in an easterly direction across the valley and empties into Toppenish creek. From the first, the agricultural experiments on the reservation proved highly successful, with the result that white settlers flocked into the region by the score, rapidly placing the Indian lands under cultivation. This year more than five thousand acres of this area will be farmed. A larger area would be cultivated if leasing conditions were more favorable.

From the inception of the leasing regime and the revival of the Sunnyside canal region after the hard times, Toppenish has grown steadily and rapidly, especially as a shipping and receiving point. One by one new business houses have been established, large warehouses erected, old businesses enlarged and trade facilities increased and improved. Among the new institutions may be particularly mentioned the Hotel Toppenish, begun two years ago by Ira Pearsoll, and completed by the present owners, Charles H. Newell and A. N. Sarjent; they opened it for business June 3, 1902. This hotel is three stories high, built of wood, and is quite a pretentious structure for a small town. Another business institution of especial importance is the Washington nursery, established two years ago by former residents of Salem, Oregon. This nursery is one of the best in central Washington and is doing a rapidly increasing business. J. P. McDonald is manager.

As a shipping point Toppenish is one of Yakima county's wonders. Last year (1903) between

thirteen hundred and fourteen hundred cars were required to ship the immense quantities of hay, fruits, potatoes, hops and live stock raised in the tributary region. To dispose of the 1904 crop a much greater number of cars will be required. Five miles of the new government canal, which is designed to irrigate fully fifty thousand acres, have already been completed, and by the utilization of its magic life-giving power, more than three thousand acres are this year being converted from sage brush prairie into thrifty farms. Work on the canal was begun last fall. Each year the government will appropriate money for its extension until the proposed twenty miles are finished. The project is of gigantic importance to the county. The government's two canals will place practically all the valley under irrigation, furnishing homes for thousands of people, although a general settlement will not be effected so long as the present Indian department rules remain in force. Five commission houses handle the shipping interests.

One of the signs of progressiveness at once noticed in this thrifty community is its excellent educational advantages. The fact that every white inhabitant of the district, with the exception of those living upon the railroad's right of way, is there purely by Indian sufferance has not in the least prevented Toppenish from having one of the best schools in the county. Mrs. Powell taught the pioneer school in 1898. In 1901 district No. 49 leased a small tract of land from T. P. Robbins for ten years and erected thereon a two-room building. Last year the capacity of the building was doubled, bringing the aggregate cost up to forty-two hundred dollars, which was raised by special tax. The schoolhouse is supplied with the most approved equipment of all kinds, and has been so built that if necessary it may be moved at small cost. The district has purchased a library valued at two hundred and fifty dollars, to which it is constantly adding, and owns two organs. Two high school grades are maintained, and next year a drawing and music teacher will be added to the corps. Last year the one hundred and sixty pupils enrolled were under the instruction of Principal Halbert Lawrence, Miss Alice Clark and Miss Kate Hitz. The school board of this unusually progressive district is composed of William L. Shearer, William McAuliff and W. R. Laidler.

The town has one church (the Methodist), of which Rev. J. J. CaHaway is resident pastor. This society erected its cozy, substantial house of worship in 1898 upon a tract of leased land which the society has the prior privilege of purchasing when offered for sale.

Toppenish labors under one unfortunate disadvantage in that it occupies leased land, with the exception of a strip five hundred and ninety feet wide owned by the railroad company. The remainder of the site east of the track is land

leased to the whites by Mrs. S. E. Stone, of Indian and white parentage. Lancaster Spencer, an Indian, owns the rest of the site lying west of the railroad. This land, under the law, cannot be sold at the present time. Should serious trouble arise between lessees and lessors, it is possible that the town would be removed to an eighty-acre tract adjoining the eastern side of the railway grant half a mile above the station, as F. A. Williams purchased this land from the government last December at a price of one hundred and one dollar and fifty cents an acre. Mr. Williams is the principal stockholder of the Toppenish Trading Company.

However, despite the unfortunate condition of the townsite, the inhabitants of Toppenish appear to regard the matter as merely an impediment and not a menace to their town's growth. Substantial buildings are constantly going up, including the new stone warehouse of Richey & Gilbert. When finished, this structure will have a total length of two hundred and fifty feet and a width of eighty feet. A directory of the town's business houses would include the following:

General merchandise, Toppenish Trading Company, Coffin Brothers; lumber, the St. Paul & Taconia Lumber Company, carrying approximately nine hundred thousand feet of lumber, besides lime, cement, laths, shingles, etc., W. H. Holt, manager; commission firms, Richey & Gilbert, Coffin Brothers, Toppenish Trading Company, John L. Craib, J. M. Perry & Company; hotels, The Toppenish, Charles H. Newell and A. M. Sarjent, proprietors, The Staten, Frank Snipes, proprietor; nursery, Washington Nursery Company, J. D. McDonald, manager; bakery, confectionery, Adolphus Gaunt; blacksmith shops, Cantrell & Gibson, Lancaster Spencer; meat markets, T. P. Robbins (established in 1901), Casey & Bond; barber shop, Adolphus Gaunt; cigars and confectionery, Stephenson Brothers; station agent, express agent and postmaster, W. L. Shearer.

Toppenish is well located and is fortunate in possessing broad-minded, progressive business men who will make the most of the advantages which their town possesses in situation and natural resources.

ZILLAH.

The town that bears this pretty name lies on the high northern bluff of the Yakima river four miles northeast of Toppenish, the nearest railway point, in the very heart of the fruit-growing section of the Yakima valley irrigated by the Sunny-side canal. Fully one hundred and fifty people make their homes in the village.

Nature has dealt most generously with the region surrounding and tributary to Zillah. Its beauty is truly surpassing. The swift waters of the Yakima course noisily through their wood-fringed channels eighty feet below the level of

the town, then wind prettily down the valley, presenting an entrancing water scene. Off to the south and west, across the Indian reservation, the horizon is converted into a broken line by the Cascade and Simcoe ranges, from which the whitened dome of Mount Adams and the sharp peaks of Mount Ranier rise into conspicuous prominence. To the north lies the high rocky divide separating the Columbia and Yakima watersheds; but by far the most fascinating sight, for many reasons, is that of the country reclaimed by the great life-giving canal and its hundreds of miles of small arteries. The course of the Sunnyside canal is plainly marked upon the dull gray landscape by a wide strip of verdant hay and grain fields, innumerable orchard tracts, pretty farm buildings and rows of stately, waving poplars. Dale and hillside alike have responded to the efforts of the husbandman. The verdure and luxuriance of their new life are fairly dazzling. The object-lesson of irrigation is here overwhelming in its vividness and force. If ever the desert has "blossomed as the rose," it is in the region around Zillah. What is of probably greater importance in this commercial age, this quondam desert is now producing the necessities and luxuries of life in quantities that are rapidly enriching the fortunate owners of the land.

The head-gates of the canal are twelve miles above the town, but, owing to the topography of the country, the cultivated strip between the aqueduct and river is quite narrow for the entire distance, and even a few miles farther; but the region is all intensively farmed and supports a large population, most of whom are engaged in fruit-growing. The soil consists of decomposed lava, volcanic ash and alluvial wash from the surrounding mountains, from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth and wonderfully rich in all the elements of fertility. The rolling topography of the region watered by the upper portion of the canal adapts it particularly to horticulture; hence it is that we find that industry the principal one, apples being the chief fruit raised. The next crop of importance is alfalfa. Just what amount the Zillah region produces it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy, but the region furnished most of the twelve hundred cars of produce shipped from Toppensish last year. The climate is very favorable, and an altitude of eight hundred feet and good drainage contribute to the healthfulness of the locality. With such a region from which to draw its support, Zillah can hardly fail to prove a permanent commercial center, and when the Yakima reservation, embracing the rich lowlands across the river, is placed under cultivation, the town will draw support from it also.

As might be supposed, Zillah came into being with the construction of the Sunnyside canal in the early nineties, and its growth has been contemporaneous with that of the surrounding coun-

try. Walter N. Granger, the promoter of the great canal and its only general superintendent, selected the townsite in the spring of 1892, acting for the Zillah Townsite Company. Of this corporation he was president, while Paul Schultze, Thomas F. Oakes, William Hamilton Hall and C. A. Spofford, the last named acting for Henry Villard, were trustees. Seventy acres of railroad and state land were platted for the new town.

Some time in April, shortly after the selection of the townsite, a party of railroad and canal officials, including President Oakes, his wife and daughter, visited the place in charge of Mr. Granger. The question of naming the town arose, and, after some discussion, Mr. Schultze suggested Zillah, in honor of Miss Zillah Oakes. Then and there the party adopted this pleasing and rather striking name, and by it the town has ever since been known.

The next step in the town's growth was the establishment some weeks later of its first business house, the Zillah Hotel, built by Reuben Hatch. This commodious building is still in use. At the same time the Northern Pacific & Yakima Irrigation Company erected its present handsome, substantial offices. A little later E. J. Jaeger and George Harvey, partners, opened a general store opposite the irrigation company's building, and Col. R. C. Walker was appointed postmaster. Then came the Puyallup Drug Company's store, in charge of C. H. Williams; a hardware store, owned by the present stockholders of the Yakima Hardware Company, and managed by Arthur Knowles, and Blagdon's blacksmith shop. By the first of the year 1893 Zillah had a population of perhaps fifty people.

The year 1893 was an important one in the town's history. The mercantile firm of Jaeger & Harvey was dissolved and a new one formed by Jaeger and J. B. George. J. P. Fox succeeded Blagdon in the blacksmith shop; C. S. Hale opened a livery barn and a meat market; Dr. Andrew McCracken and Harry Armitage purchased the drug store, and a few new business enterprises were started. An unusually heavy spring flood of the river washed out fully ten acres of the townsite, resulting, however, only in the loss of the land. The town has suffered one further loss of this kind, the spring flood of 1904 having been attended by similar consequences; but it is thought that the channel is now permanently fixed, as it is straight. In 1893 also the hardware and drug stores were burned. Both were rebuilt. E. W. Dooley opened a saloon about this time which was subsequently destroyed by fire.

School district No. 32 was organized in 1894 and a comfortable frame schoolhouse built. With improvements since added, this building has cost twenty-two hundred dollars. It is indeed one in which the district has reason to take pride. Edna Haines taught the first two terms in it,

and Fred Haines, Joseph Lucas and ——— Gale comprised the first school board. At present this school is taught by Principal S. S. Busch, assisted by Grace and Ossie Laughlin.

Zillah has grown steadily, though slowly, since its establishment, always keeping pace with the surrounding country, but never experiencing a convulsive boom. It is now on a more substantial basis than ever before. Until a railroad reaches it, Zillah cannot excel as a business point, but as a residence town and country commercial center, it stands high.

The Episcopal, Christian and Methodist churches have organized in Zillah, and three years ago the first named society erected a fine stone church, costing twenty-five hundred dollars. Rev. E. J. Baird is the present rector. The two other societies occupy the Modern Woodmen hall, a substantial frame building erected by Zillah Lodge, No. 5577, M. W. A., which has a large membership. The lodge also has a thriving auxiliary, the local organization of the Royal Neighbors. The community has three other lodges—Zillah Lodge, No. 175, I. O. F., and its auxiliary, and a lodge of the Order of Washington.

The most important business institution of the place is the headquarters of the Washington Irrigation Company, in charge of Superintendent Walter N. Granger and a large staff of other canal company officials. The offices are in a handsome frame building, erected upon a beautiful site and so situated as to at once attract the attention of the passing visitor.

Two stage lines and two telephone (local and long distance) lines give Zillah intimate connection with the outside world. A twice-a-day stage is operated by C. H. Furman between Zillah and Toppenish, while Allen & Mathieson run a daily stage between Zillah and Sunnyside.

Zillah's other business men and establishments are: The Zillah Hotel, Cornelius H. Furman, proprietor; general store, Edward J. Jaeger; hardware, groceries, undertaking, Edward L. Lawrence; meats and groceries, Henry Randolph; bakery and feed store, Mrs. M. Jennie McCleery; drug stores, Dr. Andrew McCracken and Dr. James H. Barthley, the proprietors being general practitioners of medicine; jewelry, John Bergman; blacksmiths, Archie J. Elliott, W. R. Newell & Bro. (David A.); millinery, Mrs. Ida E. Clute; real estate, Dell A. Fox, C. H. Furman; postmaster, John P. Fox; barber shop, Frank J. Sprague; a saloon.

Zillah is as yet unincorporated.

YAKIMA CITY.

The early history of Yakima City, the first town to be established in the Yakima country, is so intimately interwoven with the general history of Yakima county that it has been treated of in

that connection. To tell again the story of the founding of this business center, to trace its growth from a mere hamlet to a thriving county seat of nearly two thousand population, to describe the numerous stirring events of which it was the scene, to detail the interesting story of its struggle against the rise of North Yakima, its loss of the county seat to the rival town and its subsequent decline for many years, would be useless repetition. Yakima City has experienced its share of the vicissitudes of fickle fortune, but to-day its people rejoice in the stability and prosperity of their town and are firm in their belief that a bright future is before them.

Yakima City is situated on the western bank of the Yakima river, four miles south of North Yakima, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway. Its location is both pleasing and convenient. The presence of an abundance of shade trees and other foliage and the fine view of the river and the surrounding country give their charm to the place. Two passenger trains stop daily to accommodate the traffic, while a mail stage operates daily (except Sunday) between the town and Fort Simcoe. A mile south of the town is Union Gap, which is the northern gateway into the rich Toppenish valley and Parker bottom region, much of whose trade comes to Yakima City.

The town has always been an important trading post, and to-day the business interests are well represented by prosperous establishments. Edwin H. Taylor, who is also postmaster, Mrs. Elizabeth Carmichael and Herman Kampmeier have general stores; W. Z. York has a feed, second-hand, saddlery and notion store combined with a wood yard; Albert Piche and Milton Hildreth own meat markets; Charles Campbell and Joseph Brownlow maintain hotels; Charles Campbell has a livery stable; Captain J. H. Thomas, owner of most of the townsite, and Cowles & Butler are in the real estate business; there are two saloons; B. H. McNeel is station agent, and there are a telephone exchange, express office and a telegraph station in the town. Besides these establishments, Yakima City possesses two important manufacturing concerns—a flouring mill and a creamery. The mill, which is the old Schanno property, has a capacity of thirty barrels a day and is operated most of the year by its owner, Edward Goins. Mrs. Elizabeth Carmichael owns the Yakima City creamery, a fair-sized plant, built two years ago, while Thomas H. Wheeler is the proprietor of the Yakima dairy, a large concern. Three church societies are established in the town—the Roman Catholic, the Methodist Episcopal and the Christian, the last two occupying a union church. Rev. A. C. Williamson, of the Methodist church, is the only resident pastor. A four-room school is taught by C. M. Beardsley, principal, W. A. Bowers and Miss Ruby Vertner. There are two

secret organizations—Yakima Camp, No. 10, 228, M. W. A., and its auxiliary.

It is not at all improbable that Yakima City will in the near future possess a fine beet sugar factory. The whole Yakima valley is supporting the town in its efforts to secure this concern, which seems sure to locate somewhere in the Yakima country. It is said that one man alone has guaranteed half the necessary capital for a four-hundred-thousand-dollar plant, and the deal is now being closed for the granting of an eighty-acre tract of land requested by the company. Such a manufactory, together with the opening of the Indian reservation, the boundary of which is only a mile distant from Yakima City, cannot fail to give the pioneer town a great impetus.

The town is incorporated under the general state laws, its present corps of officers being: Mayor, John L. Baker; councilmen, John L. Druse, Marshall Oliver, William Loudon, Reuben U. Underwood, Edward Goins; clerk, Edwin H. Taylor; treasurer, James A. Loudon; marshal, Walter Lindsey.

KIONA.

This thriving little hamlet is situated sixty-six miles southeast of North Yakima, on the Yakima river; also on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Like all the business points in the lower Yakima valley, it depends for its existence and growth upon the development by irrigation of the rich sage brush land surrounding it. The country immediately tributary is under the recently completed Northern Pacific canal, while the northern boundary of the famed Horse Heaven prairie is only two miles south of Kiona. Experience has demonstrated that tender fruits, such as strawberries, apricots, peaches and nectarines, grown in the lower Yakima valley can be placed on the market from ten days to two weeks earlier than those produced in any other portion of the entire Northwest, all of which tends to the rapid development of the region, and gives the towns their hope for future development. One acre of melons on the Kennedy ranch netted the grower one hundred and fifty dollars; Ezra Hill harvested fifty-five tons of potatoes from four acres, selling the entire crop at twenty-two dollars per ton; raspberries on the Ralph fruit farm yielded at the rate of four hundred dollars per acre, while equally valuable crops of other small fruits and berries are reported from the district immediately surrounding Kiona.

The townsite is now owned by Kelso Brothers and Mrs. Kennedy. The former conduct a hotel and livery stable, and Mrs. Tina Scott has a gen-

eral store, besides which there are a blacksmith shop and a lumber yard. The Episcopalians, Methodists and Presbyterians maintain church organizations, though as yet there are no buildings especially dedicated to public worship. Rev. E. H. Rubicam, of the Methodist church, is the only resident pastor. There is a two-room schoolhouse in the village, presided over by Mrs. H. H. Nagle and Miss N. N. Williams, and the town also has a flourishing Modern Woodmen lodge, a Western Union telegraph office, a postoffice in charge of J. Giezentanner, and one physician, Dr. F. S. Hedger.

FORT SIMCOE.

Thirty-one miles southwest of North Yakima is Fort Simcoe, the oldest permanent settlement in the county, and for several decades the headquarters of the Yakima Indian agency. At that point are situated the agency buildings, schools, etc., occupying one of the prettiest nooks in the whole Yakima region. A postoffice, of which Mrs. J. D. Coburn is postmistress, and Cline & Coburn's general store constitute the business portion of the village, aside from the agency and the school. Fort Simcoe was established immediately after the Indian wars of 1855-56. Whenever the surrounding country is all placed under cultivation it is quite probable that the village will be converted into a large town, its location being so favorable.

Other business points in Yakima county are: Ahtanum, in the Ahtanum valley, which is the home of Woodcock Academy, and has, besides a general store kept by A. J. Chambers, a creamery and a public hall; Belma, consisting of a postoffice, of which O. Bergeron is postmaster, a general store kept by O. Bergeron, and a blacksmith shop, owned by O. Brunette; Bluelight, a settlement midway between Mabton and Bickleton; Cowiche, a trading point and postoffice of the Cowiche valley, sixteen miles northwest of North Yakima, with which it is connected by tri-weekly stage, W. H. Schenck, postmaster; Nile, a postoffice on the Naches river, thirty-four miles northwest of North Yakima, James Beck, postmaster; Outlook, a postoffice in the Sunnyside region; Tampico, a postoffice and trading point on the upper Ahtanum, twenty miles southwest of North Yakima, H. J. Knox, postmaster; Wenas, a station on the Northern Pacific Railway in the Selah valley; Wenas, the postoffice, on Wenas creek, Ida R. Kandle, postmistress; and Wapato, formerly Simcoe, a flag station and trading point on the Yakima Indian reservation. Alexander E. McCredy has a general store there, and Mrs. McCredy is postmistress.



PART IV.

KITTITAS COUNTY

PART IV.

HISTORY OF KITTITAS COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

CURRENT EVENTS.—1861-1889.

To determine who first discovered the Kittitas valley would be a difficult problem. No doubt some of the emissaries of the great fur companies, the real pathfinders of the northwest, were the first to feast their eyes upon this beautiful gem of the Cascades. These strange merchants pushed their operations in all directions, following every high-way of Indian migration and especially every stream in their trapping and fur purchasing excursions. It is therefore likely that, by ascending the Yakima, they were led into Kittitas valley at a very early date, possibly during the regime of Astor's Pacific Fur Company, or soon after that of its successor, the Northwest Company, began. One man, who is now a resident of Kittitas valley, passed through it in 1855. This man is Charles A. Splawn. He tells us that he found a small Catholic mission on what is now the Pet Barnes place, known as the Mission farm, situated on the Manastash. There was a priest in charge whose name he does not remember. The mission was probably abandoned during the Indian war and never repossessed.

It is certain, however, that when the actual settlement of south central Washington commenced, there were practically no traces of previous settlements in the valley and that the reign of savagery showed few signs of having ever been disturbed, except by the operations of troops and volunteers in the Indian war of 1855-6. The occupation of this region by whites began in Klickitat county in 1858, reached Moxee basin in 1860 and the Kittitas a few years later. Of course, after the first settlements were established in the country near by, Kittitas valley, which for years had been seldom

visited by whites, was more frequently traversed and the day when it, too, should be appropriated by the dominant race and made to yield up its wealth for the support and comfort of civilized man was not far distant.

State Senator A. J. Splawn, in describing a trip with cattle to the British Columbia mines, made by himself and others in August, 1861, says:

"It was the fourth day out that we came to the beautiful Kittitas valley. This valley as it looked that day to me, a boy of sixteen, was the loveliest spot I had ever seen. To the west stood the great Cascade range; to the north rose the snow capped peaks of the Peshastin, standing as mighty sentinels to guard the beautiful valley below, where the Yakima river wound its way full length, while from the mountains on the north flowed numerous small streams, and the whole plain was covered with a thick coat of grass. Sage hens and prairie chickens and jack rabbits were on all sides. The song birds were singing a sweet lullaby to the departing day and the howl of the coyote was borne on the evening breeze. As we gazed on this lovely sight, I wondered how long it would be before the smoke would be curling from pioneer homes, for here the settler would find a paradise."

Mr. Splawn tells us that he visited the valley again in May, 1863, with a pack train of forty horses, enroute to the Caribou mines, and that he found the whole flat covered with Indian lodges. The red men were there that their women might gather the kous for winter provision, while the warriors of the different tribes should hold councils, and engage in sports of all kinds, gambling, dancing, horse racing, etc. It was a grand gala occa-

sion, and the savage shouts, the barking of dogs, the neighing of horses, the noise of the drums and the dance produced a medley of sounds such as not many at the present time are privileged to hear.

A. J. Splawn says that for a few months during 1860, Hald & Meigs, of The Dalles, Oregon, maintained a trading post at Manastash ford, Kittitas county, for the accommodation of travel to the Similkameen mines. In the fall of 1865, John Rozelle, with his wife and three sons, and his son-in-law, William Harrington and wife, entered Kittitas valley with intent to form a permanent settlement, but that winter they ran out of provisions and the cold being very severe, their sufferings were great. Hearing of their distress, F. Mortimer Thorp, of the Moxee valley, sent Andrew Gervais to the rescue. The latter persuaded them to return to Moxee with him, so the Kittitas valley was again left without a white resident. There may have been a few in the mining region of what is now Chelan county.

The first actual settler in the valley was a Swiss named Frederick Ludi, who, in company with John Goller, better known as "Dutch John," came in from Montana in the summer of 1867. Mr. Ludi says that while mining in Montana he fell in with an old German sailor who talked incessantly of the Sound country. So eloquent were this man's descriptions, that he and Goller were finally persuaded to seek their fortunes in the supposed earthly paradise. Ludi had a thousand dollars, his companion nothing. They came via the Mullan road to Walla Walla, thence to Wallula and up the Yakima river, traveling with a saddle horse each and a pack animal. They bore notes of introduction to F. M. Thorp, James Allen and Alfred Henson, the first mentioned of whom advised them to go to the Kittitas valley, which they did. When Ludi got his first view of the country to the northward of the Umpanum divide, the beautiful valley, with its tree-bordered streams, appealed to him so powerfully that he resolved to go no further, but to seek within its confines the home he so ardently desired. It was now September. Descending into the valley, he found a pleasant place in a well watered basin half a mile above the mouth of the Manastash, and there he decided to make his home. The Indians raised no objection to the building of his little cottonwood cabin; indeed they said they rather desired the presence of one or two white men among them, but they asked Ludi to discourage his white brethren from coming. "Snow fall Injun deep; awful cold; whites can't stand it," they said. There were two principal bands of red men in the valley, one under Shushuskin and one under Mex, the latter occupying territory near where Thorp now is. Besides these there were numerous parties passing through, berry picking and hunting and fishing at certain seasons of the year, or gathering kous and camas. All were very friendly to the two pioneer settlers, and Mr. Ludi says he found them

quite trustworthy. He says there was one white man among these Indians, a worthless fellow named Wilson, who probably came to the valley in 1860 or the spring of the following year. He lived with Chief Shushuskin near the mouth of a stream which Mr. Ludi named Wilson creek.

Finding that the snow was much deeper on the west side of the Yakima river, where he was, than on the east side, and that it stayed on much later, Mr. Ludi determined to change his place of abode. Accordingly, the last of April found him on a claim in the southern part of the site of the present Ellensburg. Here he began farming in a small way, raising peas, beans, cabbage and other vegetables and in a measure demonstrating the incorrectness of the general impression that the valley was too cold for garden products or fruit.

June 16, 1868, the white population of the valley was increased by the arrival from Renton, Washington, of Tillman Houser, a stockman. He took as a pre-emption, the place now known as the Bull ranch, ten miles northeast of Ellensburg on Coleman creek. He states that the settlers at the time of his arrival were as heretofore named, that is to say, Ludi, Goller and William Wilson. The last mentioned, Mr. Houser tells us, was drowned in the Snake river in 1869 while endeavoring to escape with a band of stolen horses.

After erecting a little cabin on his pre-emption, Mr. Houser returned to the Sound, from which, with the aid of a man named Stewart, he brought a band of some fifteen head of cattle. Having put up a quantity of wild hay for winter feed, and erected a more commodious cabin, he went to the Sound once more; but October 22d found him again in the Kittitas country, this time with his wife and three children, Sarah, Harrison and Clarence; so Mrs. Houser gained the distinction of being the second white lady to effect a permanent settlement in Kittitas valley, Mrs. Charles Splawn being the first, though Mrs. Rozelle and Mrs. Harrington had come in before them with the intention of making homes there. Mr. Splawn had come in August and settled on what is now the Thorp estate on Tanum creek. His family soon joined him and wintered there that season. The white population of the valley was now two families and three bachelors. The valley also had a small trading post, one having been established by Mr. Splawn on his ranch, primarily to trade with the Indians.

The first part of the winter was mild, but later considerable snow fell and toward spring the ground was covered to a depth of fourteen inches. But though there was a heavy crust on the snow, cattle ranged all winter; nor was the death rate among them high. Mr. Houser lost quite a number of his three hundred sheep, however, but owing to the fact that disease had got among them and not because of cold and snow, for they were well cared for and fed.

The first survey of land in what is now Kittitas

county was made in 1867 by Page Beach, but was not accepted. In 1868 he resurveyed it, this time with more success; and so townships seventeen and eighteen in range nineteen and townships seventeen and eighteen in range twenty east of the Willamette meridian, were prepared for entry under the United States land laws. The first filing was made by Tillman Houser at Seattle in the spring of 1869.

The time had now arrived for the Kittitas valley to experience a comparatively rapid development. It was during the year 1868 that the Union Pacific was completed, leaving a great many without employment. Large numbers of these started to seek homes and fortunes on Puget sound, and some of them, on beholding the Kittitas valley in its primeval luxuriance, resolved to go no further, but to cast in their lot with the few pioneers already there. Some also came from the Sound, and not a few with cattle from the Yakima country. The latter, however, had no intention of establishing permanent homes, wishing to remain only during the summer, then return with their herds to the lower and warmer levels.

Among the arrivals of the year 1869 were the following: Walter A. Bull, a bachelor, who located on the old Bull ranch on the Nanum not far from its confluence with the Yakima; Thomas Haley, a bachelor, who came with Bull and took a place adjoining him; Patrick Lynch, likewise a bachelor, who settled on what is now the Geddis ranch east of Bull's place; Charles Reed, who brought his family from Deer Lodge, Montana, and made his home on what later became known as the McEwen ranch on Cooke creek in the southeastern part of the valley; he subsequently located on the Manastash; Martin Davern and family, who came with the Reeds, and who located on the present Carver place, three miles southeast of Ellensburg; William (or as he was more frequently styled "Windy") Johnson, a bachelor, who took up his abode on Wilson creek, near the river; George Hull, who settled on Warm Spring creek in the eastern part of the valley; F. Mortimer Thorp, a Yakima stockman; George Gillespie, who settled below Bull's place and engaged in stockraising; Matthias Becker and family, who settled on the Fogarty ranch on the west side of the river; John Schmidt, a bachelor, who settled on the east side of the river two miles east of Ellensburg on the place now owned by Andrew Olson (he was drowned in the winter of 1869-70, in an attempt to ford the river, and his body was never recovered); William H. Kiester, a bachelor, who had come in with Christian Clymer's sheep to Houser's in 1868, but had gone away again leaving the sheep with Houser on shares; S. R. Geddis, a married man, who settled on the present Widow Prater place; John L. Vaughn, also married, who settled at Pleasant Grove, two miles southwest of Ellensburg; George and Jefferson Smith, the former a bachelor, the latter a squaw man, who took a ranch six miles northeast of Ellensburg; William H.

Crockett, who settled on the Mission ranch, Manastash creek; and Andrew Jackson Splawn and his brother Moses, formerly of the Moxee.

Other early pioneers of Kittitas valley who settled during that year or within a year or two afterward were: Thomas and Benton Goodwin; W. H. Beck, six miles east of Ellensburg; F. M. Frisbee, bachelor, on the Manastash; A. B. Whitson and sons, Edward and Albert, stockmen, East Kittitas; John A. Shoudy and family, at Ellensburg; John Brush, married, Cooke creek; J. D. Olmstead, married, on what became known as the Newland ranch in the southeastern part of the valley (he afterward established a store and conducted it several years), Charles P. Cooke and family, including Edward, Mode, Rufus and George, sons; William Taylor, bachelor, six miles northeast of Ellensburg; Jacob Becker, a blacksmith, at Ellensburg; Elias Messerly, bachelor, eleven miles northeast of Ellensburg; Harry M. Bryant, also a bachelor, who settled near Messerly; George W. Parrish, a bachelor stockman, who located in the eastern part of the valley in the "Park," so named by "Windy" Johnson in early days; D. J. Schnebly, sons Henry and Charles and their cousin, Frederick Dorsey Schnebly, all of whom settled about twelve miles north of Ellensburg and engaged in the stock business; E. E. Erickson, married, a stockman, who located just north of the Smith ranch in East Kittitas; George Wheeler, eight miles northeast of Ellensburg; August Nesselhouse, Cooke creek; "Nigger" Johnson, a bachelor, who came over from the Sound and made his home on the Tjossem ranch, just south of Ellensburg; J. G. Olding and family, East Kittitas; William Lewis, J. M. Perry, Hugh Perry, Charles A. Sanders and family, two miles northeast of Ellensburg; William Dennis, a partner of John A. Shoudy; Robert Wallace; J. D. Dysart; M. M. Dammon; James H. McDonald; C. B. Walker; Fenton McDonald; J. H. McEwen; David Murray, a nomadic stockman; Humboldt Packwood, who remained but a few weeks, although a few years later he returned to Ellensburg and became a permanent settler; Jesse W. McDonald, East Kittitas; Anthony A. Meade.

Practically all of those named engaged in the stock business. They sought a market for their cattle on the Sound, where, it is said, a two-year-old steer would bring from \$35 to \$40; a cow, \$40 to \$50; and a yearling, \$20. The cattle were driven over the Snoqualmie trail to Seattle, which, though a town of small population, was even then an important shipping point.

Another event of the year 1869 was the birth, late in March, of Viola V., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Splawn, the first white child born in the valley. In August of the same year, twin children, a son and a daughter, were born of Mrs. Martin Davern, under a thorn bush in South Ellensburg, and on the 24th of the following December,

Mrs. Houser gave birth to a daughter, who is now Mrs. William German.

During the spring of 1869 several bands of cattle from the Yakima country were driven into Kittitas valley for the summer, giving inception to a custom which remained in vogue for a few years afterward. While there with cattle during the summer of 1870, A. J. Splawn noticed the rapidity with which the region was settling up and concluded to start a store right on the camping ground. "After making arrangements for a huge log house," says he, "I went to The Dalles and bought my goods, and on November 20, 1870, my outfit of two four-horse teams and thirty pack animals was unloaded and I had my stock in order and was ready to do business with all comers. One evening my friend, John Gillespie, rode by and remarked, 'Jack, you want a sign; I will make one for you.' A few mornings after that I looked up over the door and there was a sign, sure enough; it read 'Robbers' Roost.'

"I settled down for the winter, which was a lone- some one, with my brother Moses as a companion, who found employment in quarreling with old Joe Ferrier and Fred Bennett over a certain passage in the Bible. . . . I had bought three hundred steel traps and given them out to the Indians in various parts of the country, thinking by that means they could be induced to trap for furs. It proved a wise move as the fur trade was my principal business. Indians would bring furs for hundreds of miles, and I was always ready to entertain them at any kind of games they were looking for. I kept race horses to run them from one jump to ten miles; had a race track of my own and here the Indians would come for their jubilee. Having never dealt in furs I knew nothing of their value, so I just traded by guess, but I never overlooked the price on my goods. One thing in favor of the Indian that traded with me, he never needed a pack horse to carry away what his furs brought."

In the same article from which the above is quoted, Mr. Splawn tells an amusing story of the early days, which is here reproduced in his own language:

"In November of that year I was passing from Yakima to Kittitas, and fell in about noon at Matthias Becker's, whose wife was a jewel, with a heart full of goodness. Riding up near the door I dismounted and went in thinking they would be glad to see me. There sat the whole family and my friend, John Gillespie, and the young lady sister, Miss Caroline Gerlick. We all called her Linnie. They gave me a cold stare for which I could not account. I wondered what I had done to lose their friendship and made up my mind to vacate the premises as soon as possible and ride on, which I proceeded to do. When I got outside my boy friend, Willie, was standing by my horse, and he said: 'Mr. Splawn, don't go; John and Linnie is going to get married and don't want anybody to know

it.' I said, 'All right, Willie, I'll stay,' and returned to the house. I remarked that the atmosphere seemed chilly, as if pointing to some catastrophe that hovered over the premises. 'It surely bodes no good to this family,' said I, 'and I have concluded to remain and see if I can do anything to bring a ray of light from out the gloom.'

"Mrs. Becker began to laugh, saying: 'We can't fool Jack and might as well tell him that there is going to be a wedding here as soon as the justice of peace can arrive.' Just then the Hon. Frederick Bennett showed up, dressed to a finish. He had on Ben Burch's old pants, the legs of which reached to just below the knee, and it must have cost him a great effort to get into my coat which fit him as well as the pants did. My shirt, with a large striped paper collar, set him off in shape for most any kind of ceremony. John and Linnie were on their feet and Frederick Bennett, J. P., proceeded at once to tie the knot. These were his words: 'Shoin your right hands. By this you signify you love one anuder. By de laws of our country and de power in me, I pronounce you vife und vife.' He was almost exhausted. Catching his eye, I shook my head and he recalled the mistake and said: 'I don't mean dot, I means 'usband und vife.' This was the first marriage ceremony in Kittitas valley ended, and John and Linnie were one. They were both the salt of the earth and I count them as among my early friends."

During all the earliest years, the pioneers of Kittitas valley had many hardships to endure. The few residents were almost completely isolated, and as they had not much to sell, there was little money in circulation. Mr. Houser tells of using roasted peas for coffee and drinking the infusion with little or no sugar, also of living throughout the winter of 1869-70 on eight bushels of corn that he had carried up from old Yakima City and ground into meal in a coffee mill. Other pioneers subsisted themselves and families in much the same way until they could take small ditches out of the streams and get little patches of land under cultivation and irrigation. Of course beef was plentiful, that being the chief product of the valley. At first these pioneers were almost cut off from mail communication with the outside world. Charles Splawn tells us that he and Mortimer Thorp established the first postal and express system, a private one, late in 1868, employing a friendly Indian named Washington to make weekly trips to Seattle. For this service they paid him ten dollars a trip. Mr. Splawn says that this service was the only regularly established one in the valley until they created Tanum postoffice at F. M. Thorp's place on Tanum creek in the fall of 1869, Mr. Thorp becoming the first postmaster. The mails came in and went out through Yakima City, weekly at first, then oftener. The next postoffice was established at Walter A. Bull's place; then a little later moved to J. D. Olmstead's ranch, near the Bull place in the southeastern

part of the valley, where also Mr. Olmstead early opened a small store. The name this postoffice bore is not recalled. About 1870 the Tanum postoffice was discontinued and in its stead, one was established at Pleasant Grove, West Kittitas, with John L. Vaughn in charge. Finally, along in the early 'seventies, the Olmstead office was abandoned and one established at Ellensburg, with John A. Shoudy as postmaster. Pleasant Grove postoffice remained in existence many years. As might be expected, during the first few years the Kittitas mail service was an irregular one, oftentimes many weeks of the winter passing without any mail whatever, except what some one who was forced to travel might bring up from Yakima City. Elisha Pell was one of the early carriers. The mail came in and went out by way of Yakima City and Umatilla, Henry D. Cock having the contract for its conveyance between the two points. In time the stage coach succeeded the saddle horse or mule in the important service of carrying the United States mail between the different points in central Washington.

During 1873* occurred an event of great moment in the settlement of the future Kittitas county, namely, the discovery of gold in the Swauk region. As early as 1867 a prospecting party, of which N. Thomas Goodwin, Benton Goodwin and Edward Townner were members, had passed through this country, and while following one of the many Indian trails, namely, that leading to the Peshastin district, had made a discovery, the importance of which they did not realize at the time. While camped for their midday meal near Swauk creek, Benton Goodwin busied himself in panning one of the bars of the stream. He was ignorant of the appearance of native gold, but suspecting that some yellow particles he found in the bottom of his pan might be the precious metal, he showed them to Townner, the only experienced prospector in the party. The latter pronounced the find gold. His statements were received with considerable doubt by the party in general, which passed on, having first jocularly named the place where the gold was found Discovery bar.

During the ensuing two or three years the region was prospected occasionally, but no one found enough gold to warrant the establishment of a camp. In the fall of 1873, however, a party of men met with better success than had any of their predecessors. In this fortunate company were Newton Thomas Goodwin and Benton Goodwin, who had been in the party that made the discovery six years previous, also W. H. Beck, George Mycock, whose name was later changed by the legislature to Starr, and a young Kentuckian named D. Y. Borden. The men were very much dispirited,

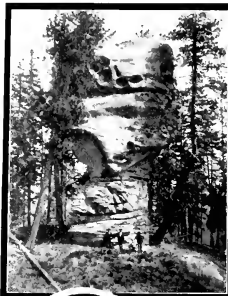
having been unsuccessful in their quest of fortune and being exhausted and nearly out of provisions, but Benton and N. T. Goodwin accepted the proposal of the Kentuckian to prospect Swauk creek. Benton Goodwin soon discovered a small nugget. He called the others to him, who soon found a pot hole in the center of the stream. To dig down to bedrock was the work of but a short time, as there was nothing in the cavity but wash gravel. From a panful of dirt taken out of the bottom of the hole, Borden washed a small nugget worth about fifteen cents. The rest of the men were summoned. Leaving their sizzling supper to take care of itself, they set to work panning the gravel from the pot hole, and within an hour they had over five dollars' worth of coarse dust and nuggets, one of the latter weighing a dollar.

Next day the party divided its forces, Starr and Beck going below and the rest above the camp. Those who ascended the creek found a spot where, as evidenced by the protruding roots of a large fir tree, the bedrock was close to the surface. Digging here, Borden took out a nugget weighing over an ounce, and worth about \$16. He also found gravel that yielded thirty to forty cents to the pan.

The five prospectors now prepared for systematic work, staking out claims in the regular way and sending to John L. Vaughn's place for provisions. Great pains were taken to keep the discovery a secret, but in about two weeks, rumors of it reached the outside world through the Indians. In that time, however, the party had secured between \$500 and \$600, even with the crude equipments at hand. One day, it is said, they dug out \$150 with a butcher knife.

News of the discovery soon precipitated a rush of miners and others and ere long there were many hundreds on the ground. That fall the Swauk creek mining district was organized with D. Y. Borden as the first recorder. It was agreed that claims should be 200 feet long and from rimrock to rimrock. Soon the creek was located from its mouth, five miles below Discovery bar, to the forks fifteen miles up the stream, but the miners were unable to find gold in paying quantities except on and in the immediate vicinity of the bar. As a result most of the people left as speedily as they had come, and that winter less than fifty were there. These consisted of the Discovery Company (then increased to twelve by the addition of John P. Beck, G. W. Goodwin, Al. Churchill, David Munn, James and Samuel Bates and another), and three other companies, namely Walter A. Bull & Company, on Starr bar, a French association led by Joseph Superneau, operating on Williams creek, and a co-operative company at the mouth of that stream. The Williams creek miners met with little success that winter, though subsequently some rich ground was discovered there. Indeed the explorations and operations of the first three years failed to bring to light the wealth of the region, except

*Some difference of opinion exists as to the date of the discovery of gold in the Swauk, a few claiming that 1871 is correct.



CASTLE ROCK.
INDIAN AND CIVILIZATION.
ARRASTRE—Old Time Mining Method

HYDRAULIC PLACER MINING
WAPTUS FALLS



on Discovery bar, where, in the spring of 1874, sluices were built of whipsawed lumber and where an ounce a day to the man was averaged that season. But the next year the lead played out and in 1876 the mines were abandoned. In the late 'seventies, activity was renewed in the Swaik district; lost leads were discovered; the region became a prominent producer and ever since it has continued to yield considerable quantities of gold. Many who were attracted to the country by the first discoveries remained to assist in the development of Kittitas county's latent resources, so the finding of the yellow metal may be considered one of the most important events of the early days, not alone in its direct but in its indirect effects.

Meanwhile the agricultural development of Kittitas valley was progressing slowly but surely. Every year brought a few additions to the laborers at work in the task of subjugating the rich country and winning from it its stores of natural wealth, but all were handicapped by lack of means to operate on anything like an extensive scale. The first irrigation ditch of considerable size constructed in the county was the Manastash canal, built about 1874 by farmers on the creek from which it took its name. Though a comparatively small ditch, its importance was great, serving to demonstrate the practicability of irrigation under the conditions of climate and soil obtaining in the valley. After all these years of usefulness, it still continues to render valuable service.

This canal antedated but little, perhaps not more than a year, the Tanum ditch, which took its water out of the creek of the same name. Though nine miles long, it carried only a small amount of water. As yet, however, it has not been superseded by any more capacious canal, though its own capacity has been increased somewhat. It now carries five thousand inches. It was put in by the Tanum Ditch Company, a local association of which J. E. Bates was the first president. Though the Manastash and Tanum canals were not large in comparison with the huge aqueducts of later years, they were the work of pioneer farmers without adequate capital, and their construction is a credit to the energy and persistence of the indomitable men who opened the way for the subjugation and settlement of the Kittitas valley.

Important though the first decade of white occupancy of the Kittitas was, it is not fruitful of events such as illumine and add interest to history's page. It was the time of small things, when men struggled with poverty, with isolation, and with a dearth of almost everything essential to comfort. It was a period of unromantic wrestling with the problem of existence, when, as George D. Virden expresses it, men were concerned with the vital question of "how they were to cover up their out-sides and fill up their insides," a problem serious enough for the majority of people in all lands and at all times. But the Kittitas pioneers were fortunate

in that they were working out their destiny in a land well favored by Nature. In every direction was an abundance of succulent bunch grass for the sustenance of flocks and herds, while the tall rye grass along the streams furnished food for them during the winter months, greatly reducing the quantity of hay it was necessary to put up during the summer seasons. The early settlers well knew that in a land where stock may be allowed to multiply almost indefinitely, there is no danger of permanent poverty and that an abundance of everything was likely to be theirs, if they could but worry along for a few years. That they knew the time would come when these conditions would no longer exist is, however, evident from the energy and zeal displayed by them almost from the first in the development of agriculture by irrigation.

Another favorable circumstance was the general friendliness of the Indian tribes. That the red men would have preferred that the whites remain out of their country was evinced by their continually magnifying the drawbacks of the valley, its cold climate, deep snows, etc., but they never offered armed resistance to white occupancy, neither was reasonable ground for apprehension as to the safety of the white families presented at any time prior to 1878. That year was, however, one of not a little anxiety throughout the whole of central Washington. The unfortunate Perkins affair and the events which grew out of it have been treated at some length in connection with Yakima county, of which the Kittitas valley was then a part. In the apprehension and punishment of the dastardly murderers, the citizens of the northern section were no less active and interested than were their neighbors to the southward. Nor were the Kittitas residents less vigilant than the Yakima people during the continuance of danger from the Bannock and Piute war. The first intimation they had that trouble might be anticipated came in July, 1878. Rumors of danger caused G. W. Shaser and Gillam to start for the range after their cattle, lest these should fall into the hands of predatory Indians. When they got as far on their journey as Selah springs they met the Burbank boys, who, as elsewhere narrated, had been fired upon by the red men. These of course told their story, and immediately upon hearing it, Messrs. Shaser and Gillam set out post haste for home. Reaching Ellensburg about eight o'clock that evening, they at once gave the alarm. The result was electrical. Messengers departed forthwith for all the outlying districts, while those who remained at home began active preparations for quarantining and defending the people who should flock to their town, as well as themselves. Many of the country people were slow to take alarm, but a majority preferred to run just as few risks as possible, so flocked to the several places of defense without delay. Of these the principal were at Ellensburg, on the old Parson Hawn homestead adjoining Samuel T. Packwood's

farm in West Kittitas, and on the A. B. Whitson place, but besides these blockhouses were built by Charles Wheeler, George Shaser and Robert Wallace, each erecting one on his own homestead. The stockade at Hawn's was largest of all, enclosing about three acres and being between fifteen and twenty feet in height. That on the Whitson place covered an area of not more than half an acre, but, it is said, was a cleverly designed, strong fortification, enclosing a blockhouse. The stockade at Ellensburg occupied most of the block bounded by Pearl, Main, Third and Fourth streets.

It is stated that these several fortifications, though thrown up with great rapidity by the settlers, were really quite substantial and capable of withstanding a considerable force supplied only with small arms. To them, during the early days of July, nearly all the white inhabitants of the valley, some three or four hundred, repaired with cooking utensils and supplies and what few firearms they could muster. Of the last there was certainly no great abundance at first.

Upon the assembling of the settlers, the formation of a military company for home protection was one of the first measures thought of. There were in the valley several men who had seen service in the Civil war, among them Samuel T. Packwood, a resident of West Kittitas. To him was assigned the duty of organizing the company. The muster rolls, which unfortunately cannot now be found, were signed by about fifty men. Mr. Packwood was of course captain and F. D. Schnebly, William Morrison and Tillman Houser were chosen for the offices of first lieutenant, second lieutenant and orderly sergeant, respectively.

Soon after the people had gathered into stockades, the officials of Yakima county had received from the government through the chief executive of the territory, a supply of needle guns and ammunition, which were brought from The Dalles to Yakima City by a detachment of men from the Yakima country. Of course, Kittitas valley was entitled to a just share of these, and to secure the same Captain Packwood, with a detachment of ten or twelve men, proceeded in a four-horse wagon to the county seat. It was feared that there might be some technical difficulty in the way of their obtaining the guns, and as the urgency of the case seemed to justify a rather high handed policy, the captain resolved to secure the weapons and ammunition first and to ask for them afterward. In the execution of this plan he succeeded admirably. Not before fifty stand of arms and ammunition therefor were in possession of his men did he mention his errand to County Auditor Masters, and when at last he broached the subject to that official, the result was as expected. "I have no authority from the commissioners to distribute the guns," he said. When, however, he learned that the arms and ammunition were already on the way to Ellensburg, he raised no serious objection, and seems to have

concluded that the wisest policy was to overlook the illegality of the proceeding entirely.

As soon as the military supplies reached Ellensburg, the work of drilling the company was begun, Lieutenant Morrison serving as drill master. Much attention was paid not alone to drilling and maneuvering during the early part of the Indian war, but also to the maintenance of a strict guard at night. But as time passed and no enemy appeared, the irksome sentinel duty was neglected, and soon the families returned to their homes and regular occupations. The military organization was, however, maintained for over two years. The guns were never called in and, it is presumed, are still in possession of the home guardsmen or their descendants.

While some of the tribes of central Washington were undoubtedly hostile in feeling, the Indians who made their homes in the Kittitas valley were very friendly. Indeed they seemed to fear an invasion of their red brethren in arms as much as did any of the white men.

Another Indian scare was occasioned by Chief Moses' demonstration on the Columbia river, the story of which has been told elsewhere. Many of the settlers again sought the protection of the stockades, but careful defensive precautions were not observed as on the former occasion. Captain Packwood states that quite a large number gathered at his home during these times of uncertainty and trouble, also several friendly Indians, all of whom were as well taken care of as conditions would permit.

These Indian scares and the prospect that trouble with the aborigines might last indefinitely, caused a few settlers to conclude that the climate of the country was unendurable and to go elsewhere in search of Fortune's favors. It is probable, too, that some intending settlers were deterred from coming by the unsettled Indian situation. However, the vigor displayed by the whites in preparing for defense and their energy and courage in capturing and punishing the Perkins murderers effectually put an end to all danger of an Indian uprising in future, and whatever scares there may have been since were absolutely without foundation. The promptness, determination and vigor displayed in the years 1878 and 1879 are certainly deserving of the highest commendation; and the wisdom of the course pursued by the settlers in bringing the perpetrators of atrocities to summary punishment has been abundantly justified by the subsequent history of central Washington.

The winter of 1878-9 was a mild one, and the season following it brought some encouragement to the struggling pioneers of the Kittitas country. It was about that time that Dr. Dorsey S. Baker, of Walla Walla, began preparations for the building of his celebrated wooden railroad from Walla Walla to Wallula, creating a big demand for ties and other timbers. Throughout the whole of the

winter of 1879. W. J. Harkness operated a tie and lumber camp near Cle-Elum, employing a considerable crew of men and, of course, greatly improving the local market for farm products. Next spring an enormous drive of logs and tie timber was sent down the Yakima to the Northern Pacific Company's sawmill at Ainsworth. It was during that year, also, that the railway began building eastward from Ainsworth, inspiring the hope that the day of isolation from the outside world must soon pass, and creating a demand for the timber on the eastern slope of the Cascades. It furnished encouragement for an industry which had its first feeble beginnings as early, it is thought, as 1876, when James S. Dysart established a sawmill near the site of the present Cle-Elum. Even this was not the first manufacturing plant if Houser's dates are correct, for he says that in 1875 a grist mill was built in the county by Robert Canady. It stood on Wilson creek, five miles northeast of Ellensburg, where the brick mill now is. At first it was a small water power mill, but later Mr. Canady took in his brother as a partner and enlarged and improved the plant. Other flour mills were soon after built by Charles A. Sanders and Jerry D. Dammon. Thus it will be seen that even during the earliest days, when the people were few and for the most part poor in worldly possessions, the resources of the Kittitas country began to be developed, and promise was given of a time when it should be taking prizes at state fairs for the variety of its industries and products. Before the first decade had passed, it had begun to yield besides agricultural products and cattle and horses, considerable outputs of lumber and gold, and some manufactured articles.

The first time, and at least during the early years the only time, that troops were stationed in the Kittitas valley was in the spring of 1879, when about two hundred cavalrymen took station near George Cooke's present place about a mile above the old Olding ranch. The troops came by order of Department Commander O. O. Howard for the purpose of watching the Columbia River Indians, who were then showing signs of restiveness. They remained several months.

As in all other parts of the central Washington country and the northwest, the winter of 1880-1 was exceedingly severe in the Kittitas country. The first weeks of the winter were not unusually cold, nor did they bring much snow, but at Christmas the trouble commenced. Then the earth was wrapped in a downy coverlet nearly a foot thick. Soon this melted somewhat and crusted. Several lighter snowfalls succeeded, each one crustling, until, in January, there were twenty inches of solid ice and snow. Then came a fall of eight inches, followed by a terrific blizzard, the first, and indeed the only one, occurring since the advent of the whites. When at length the storm subsided, the canyons were drifted full of snow and all roads were effectually blocked. The effect upon range stock may

be imagined. Entire bands were imprisoned where sustenance could not be secured and some of them perished utterly before the snow melted or help came, while others were in the last stages of starvation, eating each other's hair and tails, when discovered.

At this time there were few large bands of cattle in the valley, but many had from ten or fifteen to two hundred head; Smith Brothers had more than two hundred. The losses amounted to fully fifty per cent., the heaviest losers, proportionately to their entire herds, being the owners of small bands, for the large stock owners had made greater provision for feeding, hence were able to tide a greater percentage of their animals over the severe weather.

Fortunately, the blizzard occasioned the loss of no human lives in Kittitas valley, though one man, a Swede named Honson, was unlucky enough to be caught by it in the Yakima canyon, north of Squaw creek. He saved his life by lying down and allowing the snow to drift over him, covering him completely. When the fury of the elements had at last spent itself, he dug his way out and resumed his journey unharmed.

The stock loss sustained by the Kittitas farmers was partly compensated by the increase in prices following upon the hard winter. In 1880, a two-year-old steer was worth about \$15; in the spring of 1881 the same animal would bring \$20, and a year later \$30. A further compensation was had in the immense crops the heavy snowfall produced the next spring. The snow lay on the ground till after the 1st of March, then started to go away quite rapidly before the warm breath of a Chinook, but fortunately the balmy wind did not last long, and most of the snow disappeared gradually, causing no destructive floods. The abundance of moisture in the ground caused everything sown or planted by the agriculturist to grow and produce bountifully. Mr. Houser tells us that forty acres of his farm which was not plowed on account of being too wet, yielded thirty bushels to the acre of volunteer wheat, worth from fifty to seventy-five cents a bushel that season.

Although the population of the Kittitas valley in 1880 was still small and scattering, yet even at that early date, the people began to have political ambitions. They had from the first experienced much inconvenience on account of the distance to Yakima City, their county seat. Enough of their time was consumed in making long, periodical trips to The Dalles for the purpose of disposing of their products and laying in stocks of supplies, without other long trips to Yakima City, whenever county or court business had to be attended to. The people desired one of two things, that the county seat be removed to Ellensburg or that a new county be organized. Of course the people of the Yakima valley were opposed to both projects, especially the former, for the removal of the county seat would

work a hardship upon all the residents of Yakima valley from Naches gap to the Columbia river. The matter was in issue in the election of 1880. Its effect was seen in the election of George S. Taylor, a Democrat, to the legislature by a majority of fifty-six over John A. Shoudy, the Republican candidate, although the county was Republican at the time. The reason was that many Yakima valley Republicans supported the Democratic nominee, fearing that Shoudy, if elected, would attempt to divide the county or remove the county seat.

At the next election, that in the fall of 1882, the same men were candidates for the same office. This time the Kittitas valley Democrats, or many of them, supported Shoudy and the result was that he was elected over Taylor by exactly the same majority that the latter had received two years earlier, fifty-six.

"Between these two elections," says W. H. Peterson, "several things had occurred to arouse and solidify the taxpayers of Kittitas valley in favor of county division. The small building, or courthouse, occupied by the county officers, was, with all its contents, totally destroyed by fire, and the board of county commissioners had to provide some place for the use of the county officers. There was no doubt that a large majority of the taxpayers of the county were in favor of renting offices, but the board, then as now consisting of three members, two living in Yakima and one in Kittitas valley, in their wisdom saw fit to proceed at once to erect a new courthouse. To get them to take this step great pressure was brought to bear on them by the residents of old Yakima. It was a subject of remark at the time and of no little adverse criticism among the people of Kittitas valley, that the two commissioners from Yakima valley were divided on the proposition, while the vote of the one from Kittitas, which if in the negative would have defeated it, was cast for it. Of course the people of old Yakima were jubilant over the action of the board. They felt sure that once the new courthouse was built there would be no possibility of the removal of the county seat to Ellensburg, and that it would have the effect of postponing for a long period the division of the county. But 'the best laid plans of men and mice gang aft aglee.'

"S. T. Packwood brought an action in the district court attacking the right of the board to build a courthouse without having first submitted the question to a vote of the people. In connection with this he also secured an injunction from the court restraining the county treasurer from paying any orders issued in payment for the courthouse or any part thereof pending the final determination of the case. Judge J. R. Lewis, a resident of Seattle and president of the Yakima National Bank, was the holder of these orders. He was too good a lawyer not to know that upon a final determination of the case the temporary restraining order would be made permanent. It was apparent to him that in case

the county was not divided he could not hope to realize on his warrants, as Packwood was determined to fight his legal battle to a finish, but that should it be divided, the terms of division would no doubt be such as to virtually indemnify Kittitas for the payment of its proportionate part of his warrants and in that case he could (as he afterward did) get Packwood to have the case dismissed by reimbursing him for his expenses. And so it came about that the influence of Judge Lewis and the bank instead of being wielded against county division, was exerted in favor of it."

When Shoudy's bill for the creation of Kittitas county came up before the territorial legislature, it met with practically no opposition. The mother county was vigilant to protect her every interest, but as the bill was a liberal one and fair to the old county in every respect, there was no cause for a fight. The language of the creating act is as follows:

AN ACT

To create and locate the county of Kittitass and to define the boundaries thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington: That all that portion of Yakima county situated within Washington Territory and included within the following limits be, and the same shall be known as, the county of Kittitass, viz: Commencing at a point where the main channel of the Columbia river crosses the township line between township fourteen and fifteen north, range twenty-three east, Willamette meridian, and running west on said township to the range line between townships eighteen and nineteen east; thence north on said line six miles to the township line between townships fifteen and sixteen north; thence west on said township line to the Naches river; thence northerly along the main channel of said river, to the summit of the Cascade mountains, or southeast corner of Pierce county; thence north along the eastern boundaries of Pierce, King and Snohomish counties to the main channel of the Wenachee river; thence down said river to the Columbia river; thence down the main channel of the Columbia to the place of beginning.

Section 2. That Robert N. Canaday, Samuel T. Packwood and C. P. Cooke are hereby appointed a board of county commissioners for the county of Kittitass, with all the powers as if regularly elected, who shall hold their offices until the next general election and until their successors are elected and qualified; and said board of commissioners shall have power to select and appoint the remaining county officers, who shall serve until the next general election and until their successors are elected and qualified, for which purpose the county commissioners herein appointed shall meet at the county seat of Kittitass county, within forty days after the approval of this act, and appoint the necessary officers for said county, and perform such other duties and things necessary for a complete organization of the county of Kittitass.

Section 3. That the justices of the peace and constables who are now elected as such in the precincts of the county of Kittitass be, and the same are hereby, declared justices of the peace and constables of and for the said county of Kittitass.

Section 4. That the county seat of said county of Kittitass is hereby temporarily located at Ellensburg, at which place it shall remain until located permanently elsewhere in said county by a majority of qualified electors thereof, and for which purpose a vote shall be taken at the

next general election provided for by statute; and the officers of election shall receive said vote and make return thereof, to the commissioners, who shall canvass the same and announce the result in like manner as the result of the vote for county officers; Provided, That if there be not a majority vote in favor of such location of county seat at any one place at such general election, the qualified electors of the county shall continue to vote on that question at the next and each subsequent general election until some place receive such majority, and the place so receiving a majority of all the votes cast shall be declared the permanent county seat of said Kittittass county.

Section 5. That all laws applicable to the county of Yakima shall be applicable to the county of Kittittass.

Section 6. That all taxes levied and assessed by the board of county commissioners of the county of Yakima for the year A. D. 1883, upon persons or property within the boundaries of the said county of Kittittass, and all delinquent taxes heretofore due said county of Yakima shall be collected by its proper officers and paid into the treasury of said Yakima county, for the use of said county of Yakima; Provided, That the said county of Yakima shall pay all the just indebtedness of said Yakima county; and Provided further, That the county of Kittittass shall pay to the county of Yakima a just proportion of the net indebtedness of said Yakima county, the same to be determined as hereinafter provided.

Section 7. That the auditors of the counties of Kittittass and Yakima are hereby constituted a board of appraisers and adjusters of the real estate and other property of Yakima county, and if they cannot agree, the auditor of Klickitat county shall act as umpire, and for this purpose shall meet at Yakima City on the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1884; then and there they shall appraise the value of all public property, both real and personal, belonging to the county of Yakima, and said board of appraisers and adjusters shall then proceed to ascertain the net indebtedness of said county of Yakima, which shall be done as follows, viz.: Ascertain all the county justly owes in warrants, scrip or other just debts, which amount shall constitute the gross indebtedness of said county, from which deduct the amount of the unpaid portion of the assessment roll of 1883 and the amount of all delinquent assessment rolls which are considered collectible up to that date, and the amount of all moneys and other credits due the county, also the value of all public property belonging to the said county of Yakima, and the balance so found shall constitute the net indebtedness of said county of Yakima; Provided, The real estate and personal property thus deducted shall be the property of Yakima county after division.

Section 8. That the net indebtedness of the said county of Yakima as found above, be divided equally between the counties of Yakima and Kittittass in proportion to the taxable property of said counties as it legally appears on the assessment roll for the year 1883, and the said county of Kittittass shall cause a warrant or warrants to be drawn upon its treasurer, payable to the county of Yakima out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, for its full share of such indebtedness; Provided, That if from any cause either or both of the above mentioned adjusters and appraisers fail or refuse to act as such, then, and in that case, the county auditors of the respective counties shall constitute a board of arbitrators and appraisers, and shall proceed as herein directed.

Section 9. That if the board of appraisers and adjusters as herein appointed shall not agree on any subject of value or settlement as herein stated, they shall choose a third man from an adjoining county to settle their differences, and their decision shall be final.

Section 10. That the compensation of the said board of appraisers and adjusters shall be four dollars per day each, for each and every day necessarily employed therein, and the counties of Yakima and Kittittass shall pay the same equally.

Section 11. That the county auditor of Kittittass county shall have access to the records of Yakima county, without cost, for the purpose of transcribing and indexing such portion of the records of property as belongs to the county of Kittittass, and his certificate of the correctness thereof shall have the same force and effect as if made by the auditor of Yakima county; it is hereby provided, however, that nothing in this section shall permit the record books of Yakima county to be removed from the office of its auditor.

Section 12. That the county auditor, for transcribing and indexing the records of Kittittass county, shall receive the sum of three dollars per day for each and every day so employed, to be paid by the county of Kittittass, and in addition to his yearly salary as hereinafter provided.

Section 13. That the county of Kittittass shall be attached to the county of Yakima for legislative purposes and to the second judicial district for judicial purposes.

Section 14. That the county commissioners of the county of Kittittass shall receive the sum of four dollars per day each for each and every day necessarily employed in the service of said county, and ten cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled to attend said county business. The auditor shall receive a yearly salary of three hundred dollars per year, payable quarterly. The treasurer shall receive a yearly salary of \$150 a year, payable quarterly. The sheriff shall receive the same fees as are allowed to sheriffs of other counties by the statutes of Washington Territory. The probate judge shall receive the regular fees of his office as prescribed by the laws of Washington Territory. The superintendent of public schools shall receive a yearly salary of forty dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and all other officers of the county shall receive the regular fees of their respective offices as prescribed by statute.

Section 15. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to effect just proportion of the school fund of the said county of Kittittass.

Section 16. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 17. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval by the governor.

Approved November 24, 1883.

At its first meeting, held in December, 1883, the board of county commissioners, in harmony with the provisions of the creating act, named the following officers for the county: Probate judge, W. A. Bull; sheriff, J. C. Goodwin; auditor, W. H. Peterson; treasurer, Thomas Johnson; surveyor, John R. Wallace; superintendent of schools, Irene Cumberland; coroner, M. V. Amen, M. D.; sheep commissioner, E. W. Lyen.

"The act creating the county," says Auditor Peterson, "provided that the auditor of Kittittas county should make a copy of all that part of the Yakima records required to be kept in Kittittas county. It also provided that the settlement between the counties should be made by the auditors of the same and went on to designate how it should be made. In case they failed to agree they were to call to their assistance the auditor of Klickitat county.

"For his services in transcribing the records and making the settlement the auditor was to receive three dollars a day. After paying stage fare back and forth from Yakima several times in the dead of winter through fierce snow storms (one of which I think my old friend, M. M. Dammon, has not yet

forgotten) and paying my hotel bills, I had, as may readily be inferred, not much of my per diem left to pay for cocktails and cigars. Fortunately for me, however, I could do without these luxuries, and buoyed up by the knowledge that I was entering upon the discharge of the onerous duties of an office for which I was to receive the princely salary of three hundred dollars a year, I faced the storms and rushed my work.

"The first instrument filed for record in Kittitas county was filed on the 22d of December, 1883. The first marriage license was issued on the 9th of January, 1884, to John C. Ellison, now deceased, and Amy A. Childs; Dr. I. N. Power, now residing at Cle-Elum, was the first physician who registered in the county.

"When a Republican legislature, at the instance of Mr. Shoudy, himself a Republican, created the county of Kittitas and appointed a county board consisting of two Democrats and one Republican, and vested in it the power to appoint all the county officers, who were to hold their offices until after the next general election, the Democrats had the laugh on the Republicans, but when the same board appointed more Republicans to office than Democrats, the laugh was on the Democrats. When, at the first general election, held in November, 1884, there was only one Republican elected in the county, it was the Democrats' turn to laugh."

The local government was not maintained without some inconvenience and sacrifice on the part of the early officers, who were of necessity very poorly paid. The county had no courthouse or other suitable building for the keeping of its records and for offices, etc., neither was it deemed expedient at first to erect such a building, so that for several years the machinery of government was moved from one rented place to another, bank vaults being used as receptacles for the record books and valuables. But the local political power was in good hands during the earliest years, and the result was that the county's warrants did not fall so far below their face value as did those of the mother county, nor did they go begging in the market as some prophesied that they would. The officials practiced due economy in the expenditure of public moneys, thereby maintaining the credit of the county and enabling it to pay off, with reasonable rapidity, the sum it was adjudged to owe to Yakima. It may be safely asserted that notwithstanding the sparseness of its population, Kittitas county got a very fair start as one of the political divisions of the territory.

The year that the county of Kittitas was created was one of great activity in the territory which was included in its confines. While not much money was in circulation, an abundance was enjoyed by all the people, who traded much with each other by direct barter of commodities, thus obviating the necessity for a large circulating medium. The railway was in course of construction, and the cer-

tainty that it would soon traverse the valley, caused an influx of homeseekers. The necessity of coal for the consumption of the railway had given an impetus to prospecting, and it was during this year that discoveries were made which led to the opening of the Roslyn mines. The Seattle & Walla Walla Trail & Wagon Road Company, of which Walter A. Bull was president and George H. Smith, secretary, were at work on a road over the mountains and everywhere the wheels of industry were in motion.

June 16th of this year appeared the initial issue of the Kittitas Standard, a weekly newspaper, with headquarters at Ellensburg. This pioneer journal tells of numerous parties of land hunters seeking homes in the Kittitas valley in anticipation of the railroad, of a bright outlook for abundant crops, and of the fact that one hundred men had just been added to the railroad force in the canyon of the Yakima. It states that a mail route would be opened July 1st from Ellensburg to Wenatchee via Peshastin; that J. Blomquist had opened a brewery on his place on Wilson creek and that George H. Smith had completed thirteen miles of his Cascade wagon road between Ellensburg and the summit. A few quotations from some of its later numbers will illustrate the spirit of this strategic period in the county's history as no pen of the present could.

In its issue of June 30, 1883, it said:

Cattle are now as good as gold, and owners, in our opinion, need not fear a decline in prices. A variety of causes has operated to bring about this state of affairs, but probably the greatest cause for advance in prices lies in the rapid development of the Northwest. The thousands now pouring into our territory require to be fed. Eastern buyers have also in a measure depleted our large herds and hence a scarcity of good marketable cattle exists and those we do have for sale are bringing from \$50 to \$60 a head in many instances.

The same number contains the following:

We learn that matters in general throughout the Peshastin mining district are lively and encouraging. The Summit, Pocket, Polepick, Bobtail, old Polepick, Schaffer, Tiptop and other mines are being worked. Upon the creek two arrastres and the Schaffer Mining Company's six-stamp mill are busily engaged in crushing quartz; and the prevailing complaint is lack of sufficient crushing machinery to meet the demands of the camp. This want will be filled in a measure by the erection of a mill upon the old Polepick property, recently purchased by Thomas Johnson, Esq. . . . Upon a recent run of twenty-one days, upon culled hard quartz, the Schaffer Company's little mill yielded \$1,800 in free gold, while the new concentrator saved four tons of sulphurets worth \$300 per ton and upwards. During the past six years, the Schaffer Company property has yielded \$36,000, the Tiptop mine over \$1,100 in thirty days and other mines in like proportion. As yet the mines are still in the grass roots. Twenty-five men are working in the camp, many of whom are prospecting or developing upon their own account. . . .

The issue of August 18th contains the following:

Sheep raising is ever a large as well as an increasing industry in our section. There are large portions of our

county which are not fit for agricultural purposes, but as grazing grounds for sheep and cattle they cannot be excelled. Among those who have profitably followed this industry in this section we may note: Messrs. Coleman, Meade, Lyons, Schnebey, McCleary, McDonald and Hanna. Of the above, Meade and McCleary, Lyons and Schnebey and McDonald and Hanna are partners, while Mr. Coleman is alone. The latter has about 1,800 head, McDonald & Hanna, 1,000; Meade & McCleary, 1,500, and Lyons & Schnebey, 700. The summer range of these flocks extends from the east dividing ridge of the valley to the Columbia. In winter they are taken to more sheltered localities—Johnson's gulch and Whiskey creek. We learn that the clip this season was unusually good, and as far as sold has averaged fair prices. Lyons sold in San Francisco and cleared 16 cents a pound over all expenses. McDonald sold at The Dalles for 15½ cents. From the others we have no report. The sheep of this section are healthy, free from scab and thrifty.

A quotation from the writings of one of its correspondents follows:

LAKE CLE-ELUM, August 22, 1883.

EDITOR STANDARD:—

For a pleasant and profitable mountain excursion commend us to the section of country in and about the headwaters of the Wenatchee, Peshastin, Cle-Elum and Teanaway rivers. Three years ago, by panning gravel in and along the Cle-Elum, S. S. Hawkins was enabled to discover gold and silver bearing ledges, well up on the west slope of the mountain which bears his name and marks the divide between the south fork of the Teanaway and Fortune creek (since named Good Fortune creek). Being pleased with the character of the quartz found, as also with a description of the locality given by Mr. Hawkins, Messrs. Boyls, Stevenson, P. J. Flint, Morrison, Wilson, Splawn and others subsequently visited the new camp and made locations covering the claims known as the I-1-ays, Cle-Elum, Hawk, Foster, Ida Elmore, Red Jacket, Madeline and Silver King, all of which by numerous reliable assays yield from \$17 to \$400 per ton. From the presence of copper and the fact that in almost every case the amount of gold and silver yielded by assays is equal, and from the general appearance of the formation in which serpentine, horn blende and slate predominate, the general impression prevalent is that with depth the mines in question will yield large returns in silver bearing ore. Several desirable claims have been grouped and sold to Tacoma mining people, who are making preparations to prospect their property thoroughly during the coming winter.

East of the Cle-Elum mining camp, and upon the Teanaway slope of the Hawkins mountain, lies the greater part of the recently discovered copper mines. The honor of this discovery lies between Messrs. E. P. Boyls, York, Hawkins and A. J. Splawn, but to share in the profit thereof of come with the discoverers, Messrs. Wilson, Flint, Morrison, Stevenson, Foster and others of Yakima City and Walter A. Bull & Company of this place. The property located is about 180 acres by each party or 360 acres in all, which is about the known extent of what is known as the Copperhead and Copper King lodes, which assay seventy-six to eighty per cent. copper with several dollars of silver to the ton; also a little gold.

Another correspondent in the issue of September 1st says:

Going up Dry creek with a feeling that you have passed the edge of civilization and that nothing but dense forest, unbroken, save by an occasional mining camp, lies beyond until the settlements upon the west side of the Cascades shall have been reached, it is quite a relief when the foundations of several pretty homes are first

sighted in Horse canyon, and later the picturesque farm of Mr. Virden is found nesting down on the Swauk, while a great and agreeable surprise is felt when a continuous line of settlement, in every degree of development, from the well fenced and otherwise well improved farms of Messrs. Giles, Seaton Senior, and Masterson, to the "tomahawk improvements" of the last corner, is found all along the Teanaway and skirting the southern margin of Lake Cle-Elum. Several thousand acres of agricultural lands have been located in this region during the present season and thousands of acres of mixed timber and open lands yet remain open for settlement. A large mill race has been taken out of the Teanaway and two sawmills and a gristmill are now under construction. The principal settlement lies along and one to four miles away from the Seattle and Walla Walla wagon road, as also of the proposed Cascade division of the Northern Pacific railroad, the 100-mile tree from salt water being located at a point just opposite the mouth of Teanaway creek. At no distant day this must be a large and prosperous settlement, and will add not a little to the traffic of both wagon road and railroad. The heavy snowfall, averaging perhaps three and a half feet, and the supposed prevalence of destructive frosts, have done much to retard the settlement of the Teanaway country, but hardy Minnesotans are filling up the region and are well satisfied.

Passing through miles of open country in which berry and hazel nut bushes occasionally vie with each other in blocking the way, the whirr, whirr of the grouse, and the deer and bear signs seem quite often, very quickly explain the great attachment our dusky population feel toward this section. Sighting the magnificent waters of Lake Cle-Elum, bounded upon one side by high, craggy, treeless peaks and upon the other by gently sloping, forest-covered hills, free from underbrush, one can readily understand what a magnificent sight must have been presented when, in days ago, the lake was dotted with gaudily decked Indian canoes, or its ice-environment surface was illuminated by hundreds of torches of the piscatorially inclined children of the forest. Nor is any great stretch of the imagination required to enable one to see that at no distant day the waters of this beautiful lake must attract to its shores many persons upon health or pleasure bent.

Again on December 8th the Standard quotes from a communication of Charles B. Reed, in the following language:

We are not ashamed of the following statement concerning our town, valley and surroundings, sent by Postmaster Reed to Charles S. Fee, Assistant Superintendent of Traffic, Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in response to a request:

"First, Ellensburg is located about one mile north of the Yakima river; second, population, 450, an increase in two years of 400; third, water power abundant; fourth, has two hotels, capacity 150 guests; one National bank, capital \$50,000; two public halls, also an Odd Fellows and A. O. U. W. hall combined and a Masonic hall; four general merchandise stores, carrying \$50,000 in stocks; six retail stores and sundry minor establishments, shops, etc.; two newspapers, two livery stables, and a fine two-story public school building erected entirely by public subscription; fifth, in the immediate vicinity are five gristmills of from ten to twenty barrels capacity, and excellent equipment; also three sawmills with capacities of from eight to twenty thousand feet per day; sixth, in adjacent mountains \$75,000 in placer and \$100,000 in quartz gold have been taken out by primitive processes and during the past season an extensive field bearing copper ore assaying from fifty to eighty per cent. copper and carrying \$15 to \$1,000 in silver per ton, has been discovered; also a belt of bituminous coal lying in veins of from five to eight feet adjoining the copper and iron fields; . . . ninth, our shipments are

live stock to the amount of \$500,000 per annum, driven chiefly over the Snoqualmie Pass wagon road to Puget Sound markets, and wool hauled 150 miles by wagon and shipped to Portland, Oregon; tenth, in game we have deer, bear, grouse, prairie and sage chickens, ducks and geese, while in fish, every stream carries fine salmon and speckled trout; eleventh, our neighboring towns are Yakima City, fifty miles, stage fare, \$5; Ainsworth, 125 miles, \$15 fare; The Dalles, 150 miles, \$15, daily stages, and Seattle, 125 miles. To reach the later the Snoqualmie Pass wagon road is being constructed, upon which mail service has been ordered and by which stage fare will be \$12."

An event of the year 1883 deserving, perhaps, of a passing notice, was the expulsion of a family named Wilson from the valley as a result of a sensational criminal trial in which one of them appeared as prosecuting witness. It seems that about 1881, the Wilsons settled on the school section, along the Nanum creek, eight miles northeast of Ellensburg. Two years later, Elsie Wilson, one of the young women of the family, laid a complaint against one William Clark, a cowboy, charging him with the crime of seduction. Clark was arrested and placed under bond, but later the case was compromised in some way. The defendant was re-arrested, however, and a sensational hearing before Justice Ford, who resided a mile and a half south-east of Ellensburg, resulted in his discharge.

The young man had many staunch friends who made open accusations against the Wilson girl, and who expressed their indignation, at the time of the hearing, by repairing to Ford's court in force, loading the family into a wagon and taking them down the canyon to Squaw creek, where they were released with a warning that they should never again set foot on Kittitas soil.

Upon reaching Yakima City, Mrs. Angie Wilson immediately commenced civil proceedings against George O'Hare and others, retaining Allen & Whitson and Reavis & Prun as her attorneys. The defendants employed Mires & Hill and Hiram Dustin, so that both parties to the battle were well represented by legal talent. After a hard contest in Judge Turner's court in Yakima City, the case was concluded June 2, 1885, by a verdict of \$5,000 damages against five or six of the leading defendants. The collection of the judgments greatly crippled several well known Kittitas citizens and caused quite a number to leave the valley.

Great activity continued throughout the year 1884, notwithstanding the scarcity of money which no doubt operated as a brake upon the wheels of industry. The mountains were scoured by prospectors, though, it is said, the already discovered properties were not developed so energetically and persistently as during the previous twelvemonth. There was, however, much activity in the Swauk district, which was reorganized and had new laws enacted for it at a meeting held at John Black's cabin, May 7, 1884. The limits of the district were described as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Teanaway and running along the east bank of

the same to the Swauk trail; thence to and along the summit of the Swauk and Teanaway divide; thence to and along the summit to the Peshastin and Swauk divide; thence to and along the summit of Wilson creek and Swauk divide; thence along and down the same to the 'Nineteen-mile post' on Dry creek; thence westerly to and across the Yakima river; thence up the same to a point opposite the mouth of Teanaway river and across the Yakima river to place of beginning." A feature of the laws enacted was that by them all Chinamen were forbidden to come into, mine or hold property in the camp. The notice to the Chinese by this legislation was signed by the following: Luke McDermott, T. Lloyd Williams, S. Bandy, James A. Gilmour, Zeb. Keller, Moses M. Emerson, James Eoall, Daniel May, J. C. Pike, W. H. Elliott, T. F. Meagher, L. McClure, A. J. Wintz, Louis Quietsch, John Black, G. S. Howard and D. L. Evans.

In an article in the Northwest Magazine bearing date of September 29, 1884, H. C. Walters spoke of this mining district as follows:

"Fifteen miles south of Peshastin and twenty-five miles from Ellensburg is located the Swauk district, chiefly noted for its placer deposits from which \$50,000 to \$75,000 have been extracted in nugget gold. The pay is found in an old channel which cannot be traced above the mouth of Becker creek, yet much of the gold has the appearance of having been washed a long distance. Nuggets have been found weighing from \$100 to upwards of \$750 each; and a perplexing feature in the matter of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to the source of the placer deposits is found in the fact that many of the nuggets, mixed with a sort of porphyritic quartz or 'spar,' appear to have been freshly broken from veins of that character occurring in the mountain beyond which the older channel is not higher traceable. The gravel deposit in and about the discovery is deep, the pay spotted and water for extensive working difficult to procure. Hence placer mining has thus far been confined to drifting and ground sluicing in a limited way simply for the bedrock gold. Beautiful wire gold specimens in every imaginable shape and design are found in these placers. As much as \$1,100 in spiral and other curious wires have been taken from a single crevice. The bedrock, alternately slate and sandstone, occasionally carries small seams of coal, and here the strange anomaly has been presented of bituminous coal and native gold in the same crevice. Hydraulic mining has recently been undertaken upon a small scale and it is highly probable that in the near future water sufficient for extensive working will be carried by ditch and flume upon an immense auriferous gravel deposit, appearing to mark the point at which the ancient stream empties into the lake or other body of water once covering Kittitas valley. This deposit is fully one-half town-

ship in extent and its greatest depth is one hundred feet.

"Gold bearing quartz, assaying from \$10 to \$300 and remarkably free in character, has been discovered in the Swauk district. Considerable money has been expended in an effort to develop the Homestake Company's property, but here, as in fact in almost every other mining enterprise undertaken in this region, the amateur mania for tunneling upon undeveloped quartz prospects prevailed and in consequence nothing beyond the value and extent of highly promising top croppings is known."

But the precious metals and copper do not constitute the only minerals of Kittitas county. Even in 1884 the existence was known of a mineral which has since surpassed all others in importance and wealth producing power, namely coal. The discovery of "float" had caused some desultory prospecting at a very early period and its presence was responsible for the interest taken in the Lake Cle-Elum country by the Northern Pacific Company, long before the rails were laid through Kittitas valley. At any rate about the year 1881, they sent into the region a prospecting party in charge of a man named Taylor. The party failed to discover the desired commodity, and had the assurance to report the utter absence of it in the country.

Two years later the Lake Cle-Elum region began to settle up. April 28, 1883, Thomas L. Gamble came and staked off as a homestead the southeast quarter of section twenty-six, township twenty north, range fifteen east, which is now a portion of the townsite of Cle-Elum. By him Walter J. Reed was induced to come in and take the claim adjoining on the west. These two men were the first permanent settlers in the township, but later that same summer came C. P. Brosious, a prospector, and located on a claim between Cle-Elum lake and the site of Roslyn. He was soon followed by Chris. Anderson, John East and John Stone and perhaps one or two others. The land proved very productive, yielding as a reward for the labor and faith of Mr. Gamble a large crop of potatoes and other vegetables the first season. Another arrival of the year 1883 was H. Witters, who built a saw-mill at the mouth of Teanaway creek, operating the same by a turbine water wheel.

Hardly had Mr. Gamble completed his cabin when his attention was called by Mr. Brosious to the float coal found in the vicinity. As he had formerly been a resident of the Pennsylvania coal fields, Mr. Gamble was familiar with the mineral and competent to judge of its quality. The specimens exhibited by Brosious he found to be good, but he nevertheless took but little interest, giving his energies rather to the task of building a home in the wilderness. There were others, however, who gave the matter more attention, among them George D. Virden and William Branam, the former of whom, it is claimed, opened up what was prob-

ably the first deposit of any size found in the county, a portion of what afterward became Mine No. 3, situated at Ronald. But little development work was done the first summer. The discoveries, or supposed discoveries of the year were summed up in a newspaper of the time as follows:

"In reference to the recent coal discoveries in this county, we learn from Messrs. Gamble and Masterson that the present limits of the coal field are the Masterson gulch, left fork of the Teanaway and Lake Cle-Elum. Thirteen locations have been made by Seattle and Renton people and six quarter sections by Messrs. Schnebly, Smith, Bull, Walters and others of this place (Ellensburg). Mr. Gamble an experienced operator, states that three likely discoveries have been made, one a five-foot vein of bituminous coal of excellent quality being undoubtedly in place. Coming upon the heels of the successful season's campaign among the copper, silver, iron and other smelting ores of the Cle-Elum and lying upon the proposed line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the very gateway of the Cle-Elum district, these coal discoveries are of great importance to our whole people."

The same publication in its issue of November 17th says: "Now comes John Stone forward with tidings of the finding of no less than four well defined veins, though from what is told us we are of the opinion that this latest find is on the same belt as those of the Teanaway. Mr. Stone's find is four miles and a half northwest of the Preston ranch, and on the east side of the Yakima river. Among those who have located are: John Stone, C. P. Brosious, J. R. Tucker, William and K. Branam and 'Auntie' Maynard."

To George D. Virden and "Nez" Jensen belong the honor of exporting the first coal from the Roslyn mines. The former took his out in a sack and tried it in a blacksmith shop in Ellensburg. June 24, 1884, Jensen started with his first load, and throughout the whole summer he made fortnightly trips with team and wagon, supplying the Ellensburg blacksmiths. This ore was taken from what became known as the "Dirty" vein, opened by Jensen, Brosious, Branam and others.

Throughout the season of 1884 much prospecting was done. Among the seekers for hidden treasure were Brosious and Reed, who together had the previous year discovered the vein on which Mine No. 3 was later located. They met with little success in 1884, finding only occasional specimens or broken ledges of poor quality, but during the spring of 1885, in company with Judge I. A. Navarre, of Lake Chelan, they discovered the famous Roslyn vein in upper Smith creek canyon. The original prospect was a large cropping on a hillside a little west of Mine No. 3. It was covered with earth originally, but this the prospectors scraped away, bringing to light a considerable body of coal. Smith creek is a small stream draining

into the Yakima, a narrow, short, irregular and densely timbered cañon heading above Roslyn.

Judge Navarre called the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's attention to the discovery of the Roslyn vein, which promised better than any prospect previously found, and he succeeded in inducing the company to send experts to locate the property and look over the field. None of the original discoverers were ever directly recompensed for the valuable information furnished the railway officials. They could not locate the find themselves as it was upon railroad land.

In May, 1886, the Northern Pacific Company's party made its appearance in Kittitas county. Its *personnel* was H. E. Graham, Harry Cottle, Thomas Flemming, Archibald Patrick, William Thompson, Archie Anderson and William Anderson, and it was equipped with diamond drills and everything else that could facilitate the search. At Masterson's ranch, four miles east of Cle-Elum, it sank its first prospect hole, and found the mineral of which it was in search, after which the drill was moved to a point north of Cle-Elum. In a comparatively short time a number of splendid mines were discovered and located.

August 12, 1886, active development work was begun by a force of eighteen men under the supervision of James Anderson. Simultaneously with the prospecting party came also a company of engineers, surveying for a practicable route from the main line at Cle-Elum to the coal fields, and in June construction crews reached Cle-Elum and began work on the Roslyn branch. By November or December the road to the mines was completed. The shipment of coal commenced at once and the rapid development of the region began. It is claimed that the discovery of the Roslyn coal beds was what definitely decided the railway company in favor of the Stampede pass, rather than the Naches or any other.

Unfortunately, the opening of the mines gave rise to much litigation between the railroad company and the settlers. The company began at once an effort to secure possession of the entire district, buying the claims of settlers and carrying them forward to patent as rapidly as the law would allow. Many persons took advantage of the situation by acquiring an inchoative right to land, in order to sell to the railway at a good price. Some claims netted their owners as high as \$3,000. Many bona fide settlers were forced to sell as they could not prove up under either the homestead or pre-emption laws, when the land was shown to be mineral in character, and to patent the claims under the statutes governing the disposal of such lands cost \$20 an acre in cash, besides a specified amount of development work.

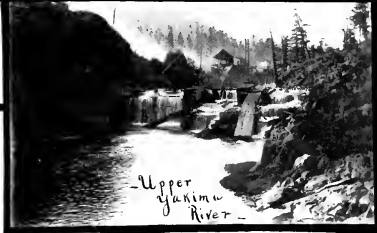
Of course, the railway company could not acquire the whole district peaceably, and in August, 1886, it contested the claims of twenty-six settlers on the ground that the land was mineral and not

agricultural in character, offering as evidence to sustain its contention the affidavits of H. E. Graham and Archie Anderson, two of the prospecting party sent out the previous spring. In order to oust the settlers the coal company must prove that at the time of filing on the claims the settler-knew of the existence of mineral thereon, certainly a difficult task. The case was taken directly to the General Land office and two years later was decided by the secretary of the interior in favor of the settlers.

Meanwhile the main line of the Northern Pacific was in course of construction through Kittitas county, giving employment to all who wished it, furnishing a market for the products of the agriculturists, distributing thousands of dollars in a county that had theretofore suffered through lack of a sufficient circulating medium and otherwise contributing almost immeasurably to the development and settlement of the whole of south central Washington. Throughout the entire year, 1886, the company was active in the Kittitas country and the mountains to westward, pushing to completion the connection between the two parts of the Cascade division. During the fall of that year, the efforts to fill in the gap become especially strenuous. Says the Yakima Signal of October 13, 1886: "A recent trip along the road from Tacoma to Ellensburg demonstrates to the satisfaction of a Signal representative that, if the present favorable weather does not break, through trains will be running early in January. On the west side (of the Cascade mountains) the track is laid nearly to Hot Springs, a distance of thirteen miles east of Eagle Gorge, and on this side the track has reached McGinnis's, twelve miles from the mail tunnel. The grade is nearly if not quite completed to the east face of the main tunnel, barring the trestles and the minor tunnels, which will be finished in time to allow of the track's reaching the switchback by the 1st of December. Hunt's grade work on the east side will be completed to-day and between five and six hundred laborers will be let out, some of whom have been secured to push the work on the west side. The grading on the switchback is approaching the finish, and will be delayed only for the trestling. Leonhard's mill, having exhausted the suitable timber at Tunnel City, has moved to a point two miles west of Cle-Elum, where it will be utilized in sawing trestle timbers, which will be fitted at the mill and moved by car to the switchback, ready to be swung into place and bolted. On the west side the work is not so far forward. A reduction of wages on October 6th to two dollars a day lessened the forces considerably, but the old wages are to be reinstated and the work hurried forward. Engineer Pogue is desirous of having the connection made by the 1st day of January, 1887, and is exerting every energy to that end, and should the weather hold good his desires will be fulfilled."

When at last the gap was bridged and trains began laboriously working their way back and

System of Farm Corrals.

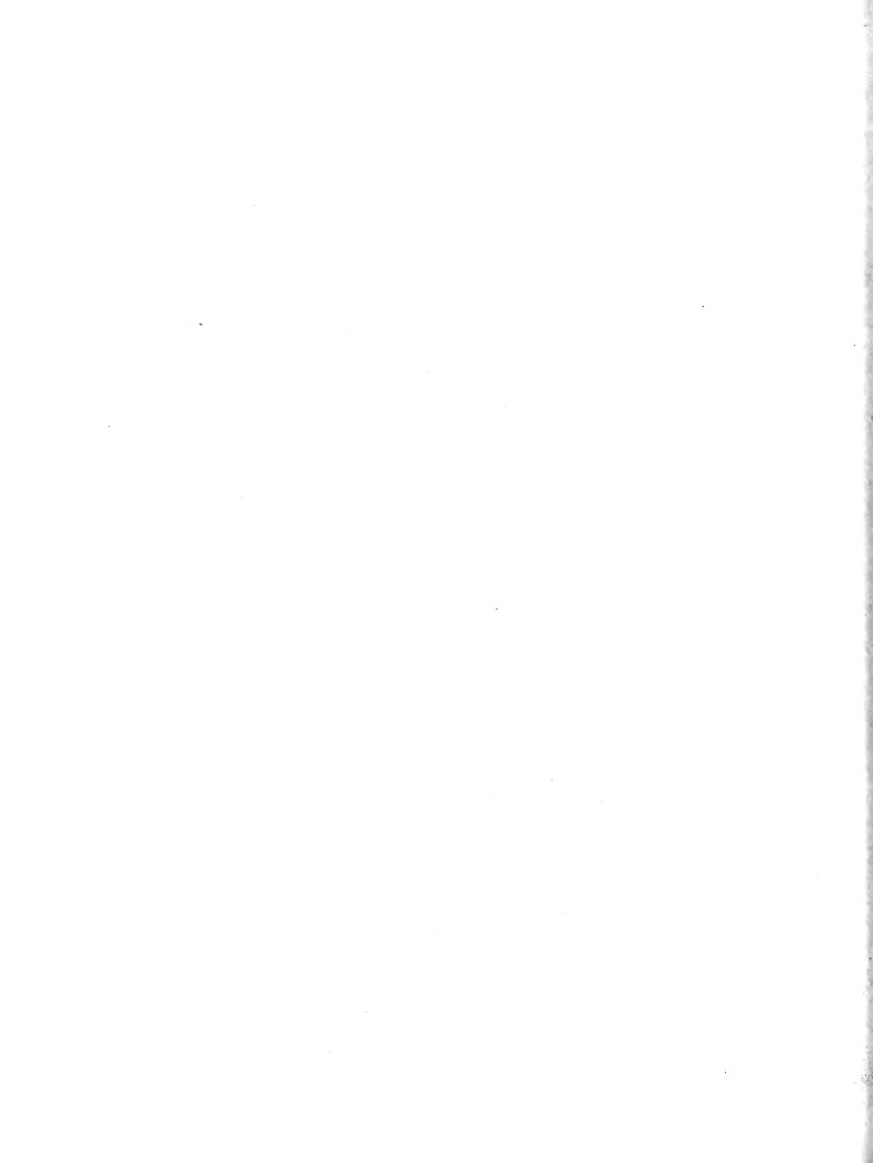


*-Upper
Yakima
River-*

Housed for the Night.



THREE FEATURES OF KITTITAS COUNTY RURAL LIFE.



forth over the interminable windings of the switch-back, the country enjoyed not only the blessings of a transcontinental railway but likewise a continuation of the period of construction, for the great Cascade tunnel kept men at work constantly for years. The impetus given to the territory at large, by the completion of the iron pathway connecting it with the east, soon enabled it to knock successfully at the doors of the federal union, and Kittitas county, by reason of the fact that the bars of its isolation were broken forever and owing to the development of its mineral as well as its agricultural and timber resources, was ready to take a prominent place among the political divisions of the larger Washington.

It is necessary to record but a few more events happening in the county during its life as a part of the territory. In 1885 was incorporated the Ellensburg Water Company with a capital stock of \$40,000, subscribed by the farmers and real estate owners of the Kittitas valley. It proposed to itself the task of constructing the first large ditch ever undertaken in the county. The canal took its water out of the Yakima river and carried it in a south-easterly direction across the valley, covering at first several thousand acres, and subsequently a much larger territory. The people were rather slow in carrying forward the enterprise and after about ten miles of the ditch were completed, work was suspended until 1891, when it was extended seven miles further. One of the moving spirits in this important enterprise, which gave a great impetus to Ellensburg, was S. T. Packwood. For several terms he served as president of the company of which he was the largest stockholder at the time he disposed of his interests.

The territorial legislature of 1885-6 passed an act slightly changing the boundary between Yakima and Kittitas counties and correcting an error in the wording of the act creating the latter. By this change of boundaries, Yakima county gained nearly four townships on the upper Wenas, while Kittitas gained a township embracing in part the Yakima canyon. The language of section one of the bill follows:

"That the boundary line between Kittitas and Yakima counties, in Washington Territory, be and the same is hereby changed and shall hereafter be as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point where the main channel of the Columbia river crosses the township line between townships fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) north, of range number twenty-three (23) east of the Willamette meridian, and running thence west on the said township line to the range line between ranges eighteen and nineteen east, thence north on said range line six miles, or to the township line between the townships fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) north, thence west on the said township line to the range line between ranges seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) east, thence north to the town-

ship line between townships sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) north, thence west along said township line and a line prolonged due west to the Naches river, and thence northerly along the main channel of the Naches river to the summit of the Cascade mountains, or the eastern boundary of Pierce county." Governor Squire approved the bill February 4, 1886. No further changes have since been made in the county's boundary lines.

The first serious railroad accident in the county occurred, according to Thomas L. Gamble's valuable diary of events, on March 31, 1887. A locomotive working on the divide above Easton became unmanageable and started down the track at a terrific speed. The fireman jumped early and escaped injury. As the engine rounded a sharp curve, the engineer also jumped. He struck against a high bank, rebounded onto the track and was seriously though not fatally bruised. A little below this point and beyond another sharp curve, four men were at work on a high trestle, spanning a canyon. One of these men was struck and killed instantly; another jumped to the ground, seventy feet below, and was badly injured, though he recovered; a third threw himself flat between the rails and escaped owing to the fact that the engine was running on one rail at that point in its mad career, while the engine left the tracks before it reached the fourth man, who watched the steel monster leap through the air, down to a snow bank many feet below. It was hauled out of its resting place, repaired and placed in service again. The inquest over the body of the unfortunate man killed by this accident was held by Mr. Gamble.

April 21, 1887, less than a month later, another and more serious accident occurred, the scene this time being the vicinity of Cle-Elum. A large construction crew was being taken back from dinner on a flat car pushed by an engine. A drunken engineer was in charge, a man who took great delight in throwing the throttle wide open whenever he felt so disposed. On the flat car were twenty men, sitting in front and on the sides with their legs dangling over the edges, when the train pulled out from Cle-Elum to a place where the men were employed some distance up the line. A mile and a half above town the train rounded a curve at a rapid rate of speed and crashed into the tender of a disabled engine in front, which was slowly descending the grade, flat car and tender coming together. Five men were killed instantly, their remains being frightfully mangled; three more were mortally wounded and all the rest were injured more or less seriously.

At an inquest held before Justice Gamble at Cle-Elum, the crews of both engines were bound over to appear before the grand jury at its next session. Before the next term of court the train crews departed for parts unknown, and as the grand jury failed to find true bills against any of them, no attempt was made to mete out punishment to those

guilty of this awful disregard of human safety and life.

An event long to be remembered by those who were residents of Kittitas county at the time was the great Roslyn strike commencing in August, 1888. It was instigated, so it is claimed, by the Knights of Labor, then a new organization. The strikers demanded that the hours of labor be reduced from ten to eight and that other concessions be granted, but their principal contention, and the one which was most strenuously objected to by the adverse party, was that all employees not affiliated with the Knights of Labor should be summarily dismissed. Upon the refusal of the superintendent to accede to their demands, the strike was ordered at once, the strikers calling upon all workmen to give them a moral support. Indeed, Mr. Gamble tells us that a virtual reign of terror was inaugurated, and that the chief victims were those toilers who refused to go out in sympathetic strike when so ordered. He states that about the middle of August, the employees of Thomas Johnson's mill at Cle-Elum were directed to cease work forthwith; that upon hearing of it, Mr. Johnson called his men together and asked if they had any grievances; that on their replying in the negative he asked them if they would remain at work and they said yes; that the men were armed and placed in a position to defy the strikers, when at length the latter appeared. Upon being told to go about their own business, he says, the strikers threatened to burn the sawmill. They failed, however, to carry their threats into execution, as the mill was vigilantly and efficiently guarded.

It is also related that Superintendent Alexander Ronald was captured by the mob, severely beaten and then placed between the Roslyn branch railway tracks to meet death from an oncoming train. Fortunately, the train crew saw the man in time. They did not dare to stop, but slowed down considerably that the fireman might pick Mr. Ronald up, a feat which he successfully accomplished, the angry mob hooting and jeering the while. The train brought the outraged man to Cle-Elum and placed him in

the Reed hotel where he and others who had incurred the enmity of the strikers were closely guarded by citizens. An attempt to capture certain persons within this place of refuge on August 28th was frustrated by the courageous opposition of Sheriff Packwood, Judge Gamble, Walter J. Reed, Theodore Steiner and a number of other defenders. The next day there came at the request of the miners Governor Semple and staff. The chief executive went to Roslyn, accompanied by Sheriff Packwood and addressed the citizens of that place. He declined to interfere in the situation, stating that such action could not be taken unless at the request of the sheriff, who had as yet said nothing to indicate that he and his deputies were unable to cope with matters. So Governor Semple returned to Olympia without having interfered with the county's affairs. The trouble continued in a desultory way, however, although Sheriff Packwood and his large force of deputies in the mining region warded off serious complications, and Governor Semple, January 22, 1889, again visited Cle-Elum in an effort to settle the strike. Sheriff Packwood remained in office until the following March, keeping such a firm hand upon the situation that the operation of the mines was continued uninterruptedly and after the first few outbreaks, there was no more trouble of a serious nature, though some few indulged in petty acts of a malignant and contemptible kind. Mr. Gamble claims that to his personal knowledge, three different men were beaten into helplessness and then permanently maimed by having each an eye kicked out.

The company filled the places of its striking employees with negroes imported from Illinois. Two shipments were brought out, special trains guarded by deputies being run to convey them to their new homes in the west. For two years afterward the black population of the district outnumbered the white, but the first negroes imported were a corrupt lot, and the company filled their places by whites as rapidly as possible. There are, however, still quite a large number of negroes at Roslyn.

CHAPTER II.

CURRENT EVENTS.—1889-1904.

The early months of the first year of statehood were not specially prosperous ones in Kittitas county. There was a great scarcity of snow in the mountains throughout the winter of 1888-9, and the result was a shortage of water for agricultural purposes. The grass also was affected by the drouth and cattle were left in poor condition to withstand the hardships of the following winter. The farmers having very little produce to sell experienced a scarcity of ready cash that was in many instances embarrassing. They, of course, contracted as few debts as possible, doing without everything they could and unloading nearly all their surplus produce right after the Ellensburg fire when the demand was extraordinary. They did comparatively little business with the merchants and the result was dull times.

The fall of snow in the winter of 1889-90 made the farmers jubilant over the prospect of good crops and plenty of water the following season. But the snow lay on the ground so long that much hardship was experienced, especially among the stockmen. Even as late as February 26th, the mercury recorded thirty-four degrees below zero.

"The winter of 1889-90," says the Capital in its issue of April 10th, "has been one long to be remembered by the people of Ellensburg and Kittitas valley. It followed on the heels of a dry summer which had caused short crops, and although the heavy snowfall brought joy to the hearts of the farmers, it lay so long on the ground that it brought dismay to stockmen, for the ranges were covered to a depth which made it difficult for stock, especially cattle and sheep, to reach the bunch grass underneath. As a consequence the loss was unusually great, and for a while a feeling of discouragement was plainly visible. Now, however, spirits are rising and both farmers and business men are putting their shoulders to the wheel."

The dry season had at least one beneficial result for it led the people of the valley to redouble their efforts to provide a sufficient supply of water, so that by August of the year 1889 they had almost completed the ditch known as the West Side canal, which would furnish water for about ten thousand acres of arid land besides supplying the shortage on farms theretofore partially irrigated. They thus added many thousands to the value of property on the west side of the river, augmenting very materially the productive capacity of the land.

During the year 1890 a petition was presented to the legislature, asking for a division of Kittitas county and for the formation of a new county to be known as Grant. The boundaries of the proposed new political entity were to be as follows: Commencing at a point where the township line between townships twenty-three and twenty-four crosses the range line between eighteen and nineteen east, Willamette meridian, and extending thence south on said line to the township line between townships nineteen and twenty; thence west on said line between townships nineteen and twenty to the range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen; thence south on said range line to the township line between townships sixteen and seventeen; thence west along said line to the Naches river; thence northerly along the main channel of said river to the summit of the Cascade mountains or southwest corner of Pierce county; thence north along the eastern boundaries of Pierce, King and Snohomish counties to the main channel of the Wenatchee river; thence down said river to where said river crosses the township line between townships twenty-three and twenty-four; thence south on said township line to the point of beginning.

The principal opposition to the division, it is stated, came from the merchants, bankers and real estate men of Ellensburg who feared the building of a town of importance in the proposed county, which with its rich mining interests would rival Ellensburg and take therefrom much of the trade now received from the western portion of the county. The farmers and taxpayers aside from the class named were generally favorable to the division because they claimed that the extra expense of preserving law and order in the mining districts had increased their burden of taxation. But the proposal failed to receive the favorable attention of the legislature.

Notwithstanding the partial failure of crops in Kittitas valley in 1880 and the losses to the stockmen due to the hard winter following, the next year found the valley in a flourishing and prosperous condition. Indeed, the time was past when small losses would affect the county or retard its growth. The property values according to the assessment rolls were increasing steadily from year to year.

The United States census for 1890 credited Washington with a population of 349,496, and Kittitas county with a population of 8,761, placing it

twelfth among the counties in point of population. This was, by comparison with the state auditor's report, a gain of more than 2,000 in three years. By precincts, the county's population is officially given as follows: Easton, 172; Ellensburg, 2,758; Martin, 77; No. 17, 504; No. 18, 992; No. 19, 411; Rosa, 12; township fifteen, 15; township sixteen, 21; township seventeen, 288; township eighteen, 328; township nineteen, 117; township twenty, 45; Cle-Elum, 337; Deerlick Swamp, 2; Fish Lake, 17; Lake Katches, 2; Mission Creek, 185; McCallum, 8; Rycpatch, 3; Ronald, 409; Roslyn, 1,481; Seaton's mill, 28; Silver Dump, 99; Swauk, 34; Teanaway, 14; Wenatche, 81; unsurveyed lands, 38; Wenatche Point, 203; total 8,761.

The fourth annual county fair was successfully held on the Kittitas County Agricultural Association's grounds at Ellensburg, September 8th to 12th inclusive, and proved to be a very congenial and profitable gathering. At the Northwest Industrial exposition, held at Spokane during the closing days of October, 1890, Kittitas county was awarded a gold medal, a silk banner and a superb mountain goat head for the best combined mineral and agricultural display and for the greatest variety of natural products. H. C. Walters was in charge of the exposition.

It was at this time becoming more and more apparent to the farmers of the valley that a larger supply of water must be secured for utilization in the agricultural development of the valley, and during the years 1891 and 1892, a movement was set on foot for the construction of a canal that would furnish water to at least eighty thousand acres in addition to that already irrigated. A corporation was formed known as the Kittitas Valley Irrigation Canal Company, the following named gentlemen being the incorporators: W. H. File, W. J. Magee, Willard S. Sargent and J. H. Wells. The capital stock was one million dollars; the object the construction of the upper ditch previously projected and the irrigation of the land of Kittitas valley. The men promoting this scheme were possessed of ample means and courage to carry through any feasible undertaking, and it was generally believed they would achieve an excellent success. Commenting upon the scheme and its reception by the farmers and merchants, the Register, in its issue of June 14, 1892, says:

"The business men of Ellensburg and the farmers of Kittitas valley, who have withstood the great fire of 1889 and the short crops for the past three years, which latter were caused by a scarcity of water for irrigation purposes, must certainly feel proud to know that an immense crop is assured for this year, and that the long-talked-of water canal is an assured thing. Ellensburg is in the center of a valley containing two hundred thousand acres of as fine land as can be found. Our farmers have pledged thirteen thousand acres and twenty of our business men seven thousand acres to Mr.

J. H. Wells, the promoter of the high line ditch. This land will be put under water this year, as Mr. Wells has gone east to secure the capital required for the enterprise and promises quick action. Besides payment for the water right on these twenty thousand acres, the company will receive a dollar an acre per year maintenance fee."

In October of the same year contracts were let to J. A. McDonald for the construction of the canal. Thirty miles of clearing contract were sub-let to Messrs. Matthewson and Charles Dickson, of Tacoma, between Easton and the mouth of the Swauk. In November eleven hundred men were reported at work on the right of way. In all about twenty thousand dollars were spent in surveys and clearing; then unfortunately the undertaking had to be abandoned because of the advent of financial stringency and wide spread industrial stagnation.

Early in the year 1892 occurred one of those heartrending accidents such as occasionally happen in the course of human activities. About two o'clock in the afternoon of May 9th there was an explosion in the Roslyn mines causing the death of forty-five men. Two boys coming from the mine with a donkey and a car of coal were forcibly expelled from its mouth and after them came a cloud of smoke and gas. As soon as the nature of the accident was surmised a party of twelve men under Foreman Harrison were sent into the mine in search of those within. They found little trouble in descending. When passing between the third and fourth levels they discovered the bodies of Harry Campbell and Leslie Pollard (colored), both of which were with difficulty borne by them to the surface, where the reappearance of the rescuers was awaited with not a little anxiety. It was hoped that many of the imprisoned miners might escape, but when the first bodies were examined, despair and gloom possessed the hearts of all.

By 12 o'clock fourteen bodies had been removed, all more or less bruised and burned, and nearly all so disfigured that they could not be identified. Then the gas in the mines became so oppressive as to compel the search party to suspend operations until the mine could be repaired. Thursday, the 12th, the work of bringing out the dead was resumed, and by Friday night forty-five bodies had been recovered.

Relative to this melancholy disaster, George Harrison, foreman of the mine, expressed himself thus in an interview with a reporter of the Seattle Press-Times:

"I was at the office when the explosion occurred. I went to the mines at once and called for volunteers. The men responded nobly and worked unceasingly. At noon yesterday there was no fire damp in the mine, as is demonstrated by every man working with a naked lamp; no safety lamps. There must have been a sudden outburst of gas. No expense was spared by the company to prevent accidents. The mine is considered a model mine.

The stoppings are built of cement and rock. New fans and air courses were recently put in. The men are satisfied that everything possible was done. The company has nothing to conceal and desires this to be known."

Justice Thomas L. Gamble, of Cle-Elum, held the coronor's inquest over the dead, the local justice, Henry Smith, being disqualified because of his close connection with the miners. The inquest was held at Roslyn. The testimony brought out the fact that the rooms in the slope were examined regularly by competent fire bosses and that as they found the mine somewhat disposed to give forth heavy gases, they repeatedly warned the miners to be careful. From the evidence submitted, Mr. Gamble says it is quite clear to him how the explosion occurred, though the jury did not fix the individual responsibility for the affair. Among the miners working on the seventh level near the main entry was one who was inclined to be careless, and in his efforts to effect a junction between the room and the entry, over zealous. This junction was nearing completion at the time the explosion occurred and there remained but a narrow wall to be pierced. The fire boss cautioned the men against shooting this breast as there was great danger from gas. However, the miner in question showed by his manner and remarks that he intended to "shoot" the wall anyhow. Again the fire boss warned him. A little later the explosion occurred. When the coronor's jury visited this particular room they found drill holes in the wall and around them indications of exploded powder. The miner to whom reference is made was discovered sitting on the floor with his back against the wall, some distance from the drill holes. He was undoubtedly killed by the concussion which resulted from the explosion. It is Judge Gamble's belief that he "shot" the wall contrary to good judgment and repeated warnings and that the great disaster resulted therefrom. The jury was composed of four business men and two miners; it sat eight or ten days in the Roslyn town hall. Its verdict was as follows:

"We, the undersigned, summoned to inquire into the cause of the death of the persons whose bodies were found in coal mine No. 1, Roslyn, having been duly sworn according to law and having made such inquiries, after inspecting the bodies and hearing the evidence adduced, upon our oath, each and all say that we find the deceased (naming the dead) came to their death by the explosion of fire damp in mine No. 1. We further find that said explosion was caused, in our opinion, by deficient ventilation, all of which we duly certify."

The Northern Pacific Coal Company finally agreed upon a compromise with those who instituted suits for damages whereby the surviving relatives were paid varying sums of money and the suits dropped.

In September of the same year, came news from the mining district that set the whole western

country ablaze with excitement. A bold and successful attempt at robbery had been made on the bank of Ben E. Snipes & Company, at Roslyn. The manner in which the robbery was conducted as can be gathered from the newspapers of the time was as follows:

Five armed men rode up to the door of the bank, which three of them entered while the two others stood guard outside. Cashier Abernethy was writing when the first robber entered, and turning to wait upon the supposed customer, found himself facing a forty-five Colts revolver. Dr. Lyon, who had just entered, turned to go out, but was brought to a halt by a pair of Colts revolvers in the hands of the second robber. The third desperado picked up a pistol belonging to Cashier Abernethy and knocked him down with it. The cashier arose, his head streaming with blood, and was told to keep quiet if he wanted to live. The third robber then walked to the safe, which happened to be open, and taking out the coin and bills, shoved them into a canvas bag, which he then threw over his shoulder. The three men thereupon departed, joining the two who had remained without to guard the approaches to the bank.

Just before the robbers had made their sudden appearance, F. A. Frasier, assistant cashier, had stepped out. As soon as he perceived what was transpiring he came with a shot gun, but a ball from the rifle of one of the robbers, wounding him in the hip, prevented his interference. A colored man also was shot in the leg, and several others narrowly escaped injury or death at the hands of the murderous gang. The robbery successfully consummated, the five desperados mounted as many fleet horses, which had been held in readiness by one of their number, and speedily disappeared via the trail which leads over the mountains to the northward of Roslyn.

The sheriff was notified forthwith, and speedily organizing a large posse, started in hot pursuit. Manager W. R. Abrams, of the firm of Snipes & Company, offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of the robbers. This was supplemented by an offer of an equal amount by Cashier Abernethy and of five hundred dollars by Governor Terry.

The robbers were dressed as cowboys and showed themselves to be expert in horsemanship and the use of weapons, executing their plans in a manner that would have done credit to the James gang. As Saturday was pay day at the Roslyn mine, \$40,000 arrived from Tacoma that morning. It was this the robbers were after. They presumed it was on deposit in the bank for distribution, but fortunately it had been taken to the company's office. What are supposed to have been three of the gang were noticed by coal company officials at the depot in Cle-Elum at five o'clock Saturday morning when the money was transferred from the Northern Pacific car to the coach on the Roslyn branch.

By seven o'clock of the day on which the robbery took place, thirteen of the pursuing posse came in contact with three of the desperadoes, and a few shots were exchanged but, owing to the darkness, it was impossible to tell with what effect to the fugitives. None of the posse was hurt. The next morning three horses were found on the trail taken by the robbers, and marks on them evinced that they had been hard ridden. Later in the day two of them were identified as having been among the animals ridden by the desperadoes Saturday. The other horse was a pack animal laden with provisions and clothing. Two of these animals were retained in the hope that their original owners might be found by the brands.

The sheriff's posse returned after a search of several days' duration, having failed to find any new trail of the gang. The same day another Roslyn party also returned, reporting that they had followed the trail of the robbers along the high ridges to a point east of Mount Stuart, where was found the remains of a fire where clothing had been burnt. The ashes were still warm.

A detective named M. C. Sullivan was placed on the trail of the desperadoes and toward the end of November he arrested Cal Hale, Tom Kimzie and George Zachary in eastern Oregon on a warrant issued upon the affidavit of F. A. Abernethy, the cashier of the bank, charging these men and others with being the perpetrators of the crime. The warrant called for the arrest of Byron Barnard in addition to the men named, but for some reason he was not taken into custody, though he telegraphed his address to the chief of police at Portland, Oregon, on learning that he was wanted.

Hale, Kimzie and Zachary were given a preliminary trial Monday, November 28th, before Justice Boyle. The defendants were without counsel. They asked time to summon witnesses in their behalf, but it was unnecessary that testimony for the defense should be heard in the preliminary hearing, and the request was denied. Cashier Abernethy positively identified Hale as the one who had assaulted him with a revolver, afterwards taking \$5,000 in money from the safe, while Doctor Lyon asserted that Kimzie was the man who held him up while the robbery was being committed. Other witnesses also identified the three as members of the gang and the bond of each was fixed at \$10,000. Two others were arrested later but both were discharged after preliminary hearing.

A large reward had been offered for the apprehension of the robbers, and it was the intention of the state to spare no expense in its efforts to capture and convict the responsible parties. Attorney Henry J. Snively, of North Yakima, was retained by the state to assist Prosecuting Attorney McFall. The trial was first set for January 3d, but had to be postponed twenty-seven days, an important witness for the state being sick. Meanwhile E. E. Wager had become prosecuting attorney, and he with Mr.

Snively conducted the state's case. The attorneys for the defense were Frost & Warner and A. Mires.

As may be imagined the interest in the trial was intense. That it was not local merely is evinced by the fact that a special correspondent was sent by the New York World to report the proceedings for that paper. About thirty-five witnesses were summoned from eastern Oregon to testify in behalf of the accused, while the state called about fifteen, two or three of whom were from that section and the remainder from Kittitas county.

On request the defendants were granted separate trials, Cal Hale's being called first. A jury was secured with little trouble, the members of which were E. B. Mason, J. K. Morrill, Isaac Burns, J. F. Leclerc, L. Raskins, D. R. Richards, Harrison Houser, E. S. Coleman, D. Hannon, T. M. McCandless, W. A. Rice and S. T. Packwood. The taking of testimony occupied three days, twelve witnesses for the state and seventeen for the defense being examined. The story of the robbery, as told by F. A. Abernethy, Dr. J. H. Lyon, George M. Jenkins, Mrs. Clemens and Mrs. Veach, all of Roslyn, was in accord with the statement of facts already made. They fixed the date as between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of September 24, 1892. According to the review of their testimony made by the press of the time, it was substantially as follows: While Cashier Abernethy was alone at work two men and Dr. J. H. Lyon, a resident physician, entered. Both the cashier and the doctor were ordered to throw up their hands. One of the robbers immediately walked over to where Mr. Abernethy was standing and dealt him a stunning blow on the head with a gun. A third man entered, and covering Professor George M. Jenkins and a colored man named Smith, who were joined by a boy named Hewitson, he compelled them all to hold up their hands and watch the robbery. Their two confederates stood outside, one holding the fine saddle horses ridden by the gang, while the other guarded the street. The vault was open and it took but a few minutes for one of the men to secure the money, which amounted to over \$5,000 in gold, silver and paper, besides which some checks were taken. This man, the apparent leader of the gang, was identified as the defendant by Abernethy, Lyon and Jenkins; Mrs. Clemens also identified Hale as one of the gang that rode away from the bank. Attempts to further identify Hale only resulted in eliciting the information that the prisoner closely resembled the man connected with the robbery. The testimony of George M. Jenkins brought out the fact that ten of the pursuing posse tracked the robbers from Roslyn to the Teanaway trail crossing, where several shots were exchanged with the posse by three of the desperadoes without effect; that the trail led toward the river and that the posse withdrew unsuccessful on the afternoon of September 25th.

The main efforts of the defense were directed

to establishing the good character which Hale bore among his neighbors. An attempt was also made to establish an alibi. The evidence bearing on Hale's reputation in Oregon was especially favorable to him, but the positive testimony of those who said they saw the defendant commit the crime made a stronger impression upon the minds of the twelve jurors, for after five hours' deliberation, they returned a verdict of guilty as charged.

The case against Thomas A. Kimzie was called February 7th. The same attorneys appeared as in the Hale trial. A special venire of jurors was issued and returned, and after nearly forty had been rejected, the following were chosen: F. D. Schnebly, A. C. Steinman, John Olding, A. Welty, James Hornbeck, Chris. Johnson, John F. Denton, F. G. Hume, John Gilmour, William Beers, David Murray and Frank Martin.

The general character of the testimony was similar to that given in the Hale case, the prosecution seeking to establish the identity of the defendant as one of the robbers, and the defense setting up an alibi and offering proof of the good character of the accused at home. Dr. Lyon, George Jenkins, John Hewitson, Mrs. Veach and E. G. Hanlon swore positively that Kimzie was one of the men engaged in the robbery. Marshal Beal testified that a man closely resembling Kimzie drove him back when the shooting began, but was not positive that Kimzie was the man. Cashier Abernethy failed to identify Kimzie as the man who assaulted him, on the contrary claimed that he was not the man. Johnny Hewitson testified that Kimzie was the man who ordered Professor Jenkins and himself inside the bank during the robbery. Several witnesses for the defense testified as to Kimzie's reputation and whereabouts on September 24th. The case was given to the jury on the 8th, without argument. As might be expected from the contradictory nature of the testimony, the jury failed to come to any agreement; seven standing out for acquittal and five for conviction. The charge against George Zacliary was dismissed on the ground of insufficient evidence and later the two others were discharged on account of strange developments in the case, for while these trials were in progress, some new and exceedingly interesting complications had arisen. From a woman in Salt Lake City word was received by the authorities to the effect that the wrong men were being held for the crime. She offered to give information as to who the guilty ones were, if she could be assured that she would be protected from their assaults. Deputy Sheriff Banks and F. A. Abernethy made a trip to Salt Lake to interview the woman. Upon her statements a warrant was secured for the arrest of George, William and Thomas McCarty, of Baker City, Oregon, one Ras. Lewis, alias Christiansien, and two others. Deputy Sheriff Banks started for Baker City, Oregon, with a requisition for the three McCarty brothers. Arriving April

2d, he found Chief Farley, of Denver, there in quest of Tom McCarty, who was, it appears, also charged with having committed robbery in Colorado, and together they started for their men.

The warrants were turned over to Sheriff Conde, of Baker City, for service as the law required. It was ascertained that George McCarty was on Cracker creek, about forty-five miles from town and that William was at Haines. Deputy Kinison was despatched with a party to arrest George, an undertaking which was accomplished without difficulty. It was agreed that Banks and Farley should arrange with Sheriff Conde for the arrest of William. Sheriff Conde consented to start immediately, but insisted that it was unnecessary to take assistance; that if William McCarty knew he was wanted he would come in and give himself up. Banks and Farley protested and Conde finally consented to call for them at ten o'clock that morning, April 3d. They waited until eleven in the evening but no Conde appeared, though when they inquired as to the cause of his delay they were assured that he would soon come. He failed utterly to do so, however, and at eleven o'clock next day, April 4th, it was ascertained that he had started for Haines alone. Farley immediately set out after him, and overtaking him, rode into town in his company.

Upon arriving at the McCarty place, the officers were informed by a boy that William was out on the ranch, from which, however, he was expected to return soon. They then drove away, each in his own direction, having first agreed to meet later and make the arrest together. When Farley met Conde an hour afterward, the latter was much excited and said that William and Tom McCarty had held him up and made their escape. The story he told was that he saw William coming in on a horse, went out to meet him, and told him that he had a warrant for his arrest on a charge of complicity in the Roslyn bank robbery. William agreed to go with the sheriff if he would accompany him to the house. Conde did so. Just as they arrived at the door, Tom McCarty came out with a Winchester and getting behind the officer, compelled him to go into the house where he was disarmed and held a prisoner by Eck. McCarty until William and Tom had made good their escape. When Tom drew his gun on Conde he exclaimed: "You want to arrest Bill, do you? Well, you can't do it. I am the one that is responsible for this business, but you will never take me alive."

A message was sent to Baker City to raise a posse at once to scour the country for the escaped men. This message was the first intimation Mr. Banks had that the arrest had been attempted and he was greatly puzzled at the action of Sheriff Conde. A posse was quickly raised and started in pursuit of the McCarties. Their horses were found about ten miles out from town, but the whereabouts of the men could not be discovered although it was thought that they were hiding somewhere

near. Thus by the false confidence and bungling of the Baker county officer was the one chance of arresting the McCarties lost. Deputy Banks returned home April 7th, accompanied by Chief Farley, who, as before stated, had come from Denver in search of Tom McCarty, wanted in that town for holding up M. V. Moffatt on the street a few years previous and taking \$21,000 from his person.

Meanwhile Marshal McGrath, in company with Officers Wallace and Hart, had proceeded to Douglas county, Washington, in quest of Ras. Lewis and the other suspects. The different printed accounts of their adventure are slightly at variance, but no doubt that given by the Yakima Herald is substantially correct. That paper said: "The arrest took place at a cabin occupied by Christiansien, where the officers in the garb of miners applied for something to eat. When Christiansien was returning from a neighboring spring with a bucket of water he was covered with three guns and ordered to throw up his hands. Instead of obeying the command he laughed, dropped the bucket and reached for two guns which he carried in his breast pocket. The officers overpowered him before he could draw, and brought him and his two companions to this city (North Yakima), where they were held in jail until taken to Ellensburg, on the 5th."

George McCarty and R. Lewis were brought before Judge Boyle for examination. The state was represented by E. E. Wager and the defendants by Prun and Ready and by Judge C. A. Johns, of Baker City. By stipulation, the examination was continued until Monday, April 17th. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 each, in default of which the defendants were remanded to jail.

Attorney H. J. Snively about this time received a letter bearing date May 1st, from Rose Lewis, wife of Ras. Lewis, alias Christiansien, who, from the time of her husband's arrest, had been stopping with her mother in Salt Lake City, Utah. In this epistle she declared that she was tired of Lewis's criminality and that she was willing to assist the authorities in capturing and punishing the lawless gang. She stated on oath that Ras. Lewis, her husband, George, Bill, Tom, Fred and Nellie McCarty were the only persons who took a hand in the bank raid. The plans for the robbery were laid at Ephrata, Douglas county, Washington, in Ras. Lewis's home, and after the robbery a part of the gang returned to that point.

The following is a verbatim copy of a part of the letter: "I am the living witness that George McCarty, Bill McCarty, Ras. Lewis, alias Ras. Christiansien, Tom McCarty, alias Williams, Fred McCarty and Nellie McCarty are the only individuals interested in the above robbery. This, your honor, judge and gentlemen of the jury. I swear by the powers of all heaven and the right of our government, as an honest citizen, the wife

of Ras. Lewis, alias Christiansien. Now as for dates, as near as I can remember, about the 10th of September, they just met to our house planning the robbery, they left about the 12th. In about two weeks Ras. Lewis went to them and returned either the 1st or 2d of October. That was the last I saw of them until November 12th, 1892, when Billy, Tom and Fred McCarty came there to plan for another robbery and would have gone but for my interference. I swear to what my sister, Sarah Jane Morgan, has said, that it is the truth only, so help me God. Rosa Willard is my marriage name, Christiansien in Oregon, Lewis in Washington. Am also witness for five other robberies, train, bank, and store.

"Their secret names: Tom McCarty, Walluke; Billy McCarty, Fire-Foot; George McCarty, Craps; Fred McCarty, Kid; Ras. Lewis, Diamond Dick; Nellie McCarty, Sparta, Queen of the Forest."

On Sunday afternoon, May 21st, the day before the trial, George McCarty and Ras. Lewis made a bold break for liberty. It was customary to allow the prisoners the freedom of the corridors between the hours of nine and four. McCarty and Lewis were given their dinner at the customary hour, shortly after one o'clock, and everything seemed as usual, but the highwaymen had their plans made and were only waiting for an opportunity to put them into execution. By means of a crowbar, a hole was quickly made in the brick wall, and through this the robbers crawled. They then ran across the yard and jumped the fence to the street. Under the sidewalk they found two revolvers secreted there by some of their confederates, and these they took with them. They started down Sixth street. Soon they were discovered by a couple of men who gave the alarm and started in pursuit. At Water street the fugitives turned north toward the Catholic church, shooting at their pursuers as they turned and hitting a man named Hayes in the arm. At this critical juncture, Mose Bollman and O. B. Castle appeared in front of the robbers, coming in a buggy from a hunting trip. Mr. Bollman, quickly taking in the situation, proceeded to use his shot gun, and soon both fugitives were wounded with fine shot. Being thus attacked from the front, the fleeing men ran across a residence block to Mr. Clymer's house, where they hid behind a projection. Here they were discovered by Charles Pond, whom they drove back with their revolvers. Mr. Helm sought to persuade them that their course was a foolish one, but arguments were answered effectually by two ugly looking weapons shoved in his face. Soon the officers and a large force of men arrived on the scene and the prisoners withdrew to Clymer's house, where were Mrs. Clymer and her son alone, neither of whom the fugitives offered to harm. Presently the escaped prisoners found themselves confronted with two shot guns loaded with buck

shot and concluding that further resistance was useless, they allowed themselves to be led back to jail by Marshal McGrath and Deputy Sheriff Banks.

A Winchester rifle and belt of cartridges were found under the sidewalk, where the prisoners had taken the revolvers, and a further search of the jail and prisoners resulted in the discovery of two small saw frames and eighteen blades, an inch drill and a one-half inch bit and brace. The escape was certainly well planned and failed of success only because of the prompt action of officers and by-standers. It is supposed that the prisoners were to meet two men, who were seen approaching town on horses without saddles, but miscalculated the time.

On the following day, May 22d, the case of Lewis was called. In selecting a jury the regular panel was exhausted as were also special venirees of one hundred and forty-six before the following were secured: Elmer Goodwin, William McMillan, George P. Bradley, A. Anderson, Joseph Preece, Edgar Pease, R. M. Osborne, John Benson, A. Jensen, W. A. Scribner, Stanley Ames, and — Jones.

The first witness called was Cashier Abernethy, who testified to the facts heretofore narrated concerning the manner in which the robbery was accomplished. Then Mrs. S. J. Morgan, sister-in-law of Lewis, was called. She testified that in September, 1892, she was living with the Lewis family at Ephrata, Douglas county, Washington, where they were keeping a restaurant; that about the middle of September Lewis went away and was gone three weeks; that before going he had told his wife he was about to rob a bank; that upon his return he told her he had robbed the Roslyn bank, and had brought back the proceeds in a belt made for the purpose at Coulee City; that she helped count the money, which amounted to about \$1,100. She testified that before he went away three of the McCarty boys had visited him, and that he rode a gray horse belonging to a neighbor on the trip, telling the owner he was going to Rock Island on a real estate deal. The horse was wounded in the jaw, a fact which Lewis explained as having been caused by cutting out glanders. She said she was sent to Waterville for papers giving the news of the robbery.

Ole Hanson testified that on the night of September 24, 1892, Lewis, in company with four others, came to his cabin on the Teanaway inquiring for the trail. They offered him ten dollars for his lantern, which he refused. They then offered him ten dollars to guide them to the trail. This he did. They went to a log cabin where they had left their horses a few days before. They told Hanson of the robbery, and threatened to kill him if he informed on them. After giving him the ten dollars as agreed they struck him in the face with a revolver and left him.

Joe Brooks, a former partner of Lewis, testified that the defendant left home about the middle of September, 1892; that he borrowed a horse belonging to witness saying he was going to Rock Island; that he returned about ten days later, both horse and man being in an exhausted condition. He said that the McCarty boys came to the house and held secret conferences both before and after the bank robbery; that he heard them counting money in the bedroom; that Lewis wanted him to aid in the robbery of the banks; that he had visited George McCarty and wife at Iron Mountain in company with Lewis. He identified the horses as belonging to the McCarty boys.

Doctor W. H. Harris, of Roslyn, testified that there were footprints of a woman among those of the men wherever the pursuers found tracks of the robbers afoot, and another witness identified the horses in the possession of the officers as the property of the McCarties.

The principal effort of the defense was directed toward discrediting the identification of Lewis. The lawyer who defended Cal Hale in the first trial of the Roslyn bank robbery case testified that Cashier Abernethy swore Hale was the man who took the money in the bank, and that on cross examination he was the only witness who admitted he might be mistaken. The stenographer at the same trial gave evidence that Abernethy said he was satisfied in his own mind that Hale was the man, though admitting the possibility of his being in error. It was also shown that other witnesses had sworn that men other than the defendant were the men who committed the crime. At one P. M. Thursday, May 25th, the jury retired and on the following day they reported that it was impossible for them to come to an agreement, eight standing out for conviction and four for acquittal. They were discharged.

The case of George McCarty was then taken up, and to try him the following jurors were selected: W. M. Stenson, J. M. Pease, W. H. McKee, C. D. Rhodes, B. A. Maxey, Ole Johnson, William Cutcheon, A. O. Fowler, William Norton, F. M. Leslie, Nick Blazen and W. W. Spurling.

The first witnesses called were those in the Lewis trial and their testimony was about the same. James Masterson identified the prisoner as the man he had seen at his house, eight miles from Roslyn the September before, and A. L. Bridgeman testified that he had seen McCarty on September 12th about twelve miles from Roslyn, accompanied by a woman and another man. J. M. McDonald identified the defendant as the man who held the horses in front of the Roslyn bank at the time of the robbery. He also testified that he saw three horses next morning and that they were the same as those held by the officers, and that he had found cooking utensils and footprints, including those of a woman, on the trail.

William Fisher, of Baker City, testified to having sold McCarty a horse before he left the valley. Mrs. Morgan, on being recalled, related that one of the robbers was shot by his own revolver on the retreat from Roslyn; that they crossed the river in an old boat for which they made oars; that they separated after getting ashore, and that they had deserted the horses after being fired upon by the posse from Roslyn. She also repeated the story of the cartridge belt and the counting of the stolen money in the cabin. She told about Sheriff Simmons, of Yakima, coming to Ephrata in search of the robbers; that Lewis sent her to the house to ascertain his (Simmons') errand, which she did. She explained that her hatred for Lewis was occasioned by his cruel and inhuman treatment of her sister (his wife), relating that on one occasion he had compelled her to dance at the point of a gun, and that on another occasion he drew a revolver on the witness, telling her that if she ever divulged any of his secrets he would cut off her ears and nose and otherwise disfigure her so that the dog would not look at her. Lewis also told the witness that Billie, Fred, George and Nellie McCarty went with him to rob the bank.

Joe Brooks testified that he saw Billie, Fred and Tom McCarty at Lewis' house September 12, 1892, and noticed their horses, the same ones now in Ellensburg in the hands of the officers.

The defense was opened by the calling of several witnesses to testify to the good character the accused bore at Baker City, and William McMillan, juror in the Lewis trial, testified that while giving testimony in it, Sarah J. Morgan had asserted her intention to send Lewis to the penitentiary and that now was the opportunity. J. Adkins testified that on September 24, 1892, the day of the robbery, he had ridden with Lewis from Crab Creek to Rock Island.

George McCarty, the defendant, being placed on the stand, said he lived at Baker City, Oregon, and had been prospecting since 1884. He left Sumpter valley accompanied by Ras. Lewis, Tom McCarty, Mrs. Lewis and his own wife. He prospected through the Peshastin and Swauk during the summer, going back to Baker City in September. He denied any connection with the Roslyn bank robbery in any way. He also denied that he had ever acknowledged that he had robbed the bank or that he had seen his brothers and Lewis after he had left the Columbia river. The last of September he and his wife and a man named Jones, whose whereabouts were not known, were in the Swauk and Peshastin prospecting. Mrs. Nellie McCarty, wife of the accused and known as the "Queen," substantiated her husband's testimony. She thought that they were camped on Tarpestan creek in September.

The jury again disagreed, seven voting for acquittal and five for conviction. Lewis and McCarty were both held for another trial, but at the

September term of court they were dismissed by Judge Graves because of the inability of the state to procure the attendance of witnesses.

September 7th they were brought before Justice Boyle for preliminary hearing on a charge of shooting with intent to kill on the occasion of their breaking jail in the spring, but the evidence against them was held to be insufficient to warrant their being bound over, and they were accordingly discharged from custody.

Regarding the fate of the other McCarties believed to have been connected with the robbery, the Register of September 16, 1893, gives the following information:

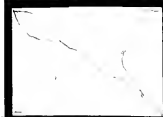
"The two men killed at Delta, Colorado, on Thursday last (September 14th) while attempting to escape after robbing the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank and killing its cashier, have been positively identified as Tom and Fred McCarty, father and son. The third man, who escaped, is Billy McCarty. These men are undoubtedly a part of the gang who robbed the Roslyn bank last fall, and for whom a reward of ten thousand dollars is offered on account of their having robbed stages and United States mail.

"Chief of Police Farley, of Denver, says that Tom McCarty is the man who robbed President Moffitt of the First National Bank of that city about four years ago of \$21,000. Ras. Christiansien, recently turned loose from the Kittitas county jail, was with Tom McCarty when he robbed Moffitt. George McCarty, another brother, and his brother Bill are the only members of the gang at large, but Tom being dead the country may breathe easier. Christiansien is a Dane and the most dangerous of any of them. Billy is addicted to the habit of excessive drinking and for that reason has never been entrusted with the carrying out of any plans.

"Jobs beside that at Roslyn with which the McCarty boys are positively identified, are the robbery of the San Miguel County Bank at Teluride, Colorado, in June, 1889, \$22,000; Wallowa National Bank, Wallowa, Oregon, October 8th, 1891, \$3,450; Farmers' Mortgage and Savings Bank, Somerville, Oregon, November 3d, 1891, \$5,000."

This is the story of the Roslyn bank robbery, which in connection with a combination of circumstances was responsible for the failure of the banking house of Ben E. Snipes & Company, of which the Roslyn Bank was a branch. The Yakima Herald of June 15, 1893, contained the following item:

"The banking houses of Ben E. Snipes & Company at Ellensburg and Roslyn closed their doors on Friday last, June 9th, being unable to weather a run made on the Roslyn Bank. The Ellensburg fire, business depression, a heavy judgment against Mr. Snipes in the Bunner-May case, extensive purchases of Seattle real estate on a dull market, loss of cattle and low prices of beef, the Roslyn bank robbery and cost of prosecution, together with ina-



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bility to realize on securities, all contributed to bring about the suspension. The liabilities of the Roslyn and Ellensburg banks are \$192,000, while the assets are estimated as \$310,000. Much sympathy is expressed here for Mr. Snipes."

When the Ellensburg Bank failed to open its doors the company posted the following notice:

"This bank is temporarily suspended owing to other bank failures. Deposits have been steadily decreasing and money is so scarce that it is impossible to realize on anything at present. No depositor will lose a dollar by our suspension as we have ample resources to cover all.

"We hope to resume in a short time.

"Ben E. Snipes & Company."

Mr. Abrams, junior member of the firm, made the following statement about the failure:

"The story is a long one and goes back to the beginning of the hard times which in this locality was precipitated by the big fire of 1889. The main cause which has led to the climax is the stringency of the money market, which is similar to that of 1873. Were the times ordinarily good, the present condition of the bank would be considered sound and business could proceed without embarrassment. We have had a series of misfortunes that aided in precipitating the suspension. First, the loss by robbery to the Roslyn branch bank, which was no greater than the effect it had on the credit of the bank as a depository. To this add \$8,000 expense in the prosecution of the robbers. Second, an ugly rumor was circulated last winter, seriously affecting the standing of the firm in this city, which at that time was gilt edge. Yet the story had its effect. Deposits have been steadily and constantly withdrawn, while but two small ones were made. I have felt for some time that there was an undermining, pernicious influence at work against us, but whether it is of a local nature or from elsewhere I am unable to say; neither do I understand the nature of it. Yet it has existed and has made the struggle all the harder to bear. Lastly, a run on the branch bank at Roslyn began Wednesday (June 7th) and culminated yesterday in drawing our funds from this bank to meet the demands there. I have no idea what caused the run, but it came and crippled us. The affairs of the bank are such that all the depositors will be paid in full, and is expected will resume business in a week or ten days at the outset."

Early in December, 1893, I. N. Powers, of Ellensburg, was appointed receiver by Judge Graves, of the Superior court, and he took charge about the 19th of that month. His annual report, dated March 20, 1894, shows the total assets of the estate of Ben E. Snipes and Ben E. Snipes & Company to be \$354,805.43, and the total liabilities, \$280,054.89. From this it would seem that the creditors in course of time would surely receive all that was due them, and that some would be left for Snipes and his partners. Not so, however.

In his report dated December 31, 1896, Receiver Power estimated the total assets at that time at \$310,189.35 and the total liabilities \$246,463.54. March 1, 1898, Dr. P. P. Gray, also of Ellensburg, succeeded to the receivership, Dr. Power having resigned. March 29, 1900, Gray reported that, acting under orders of the court, he made repeated efforts to dispose of all the assets in his possession at both public and private sale, that on a portion of the real estate he could get no bid whatever above the taxes then due; that \$9,962 of warrants and \$19,957.10 of asset notes, shown as credit balances on the books of Receiver Power were in the hands of the Merchants' National Bank of Seattle, and never came into his possession; and that \$8,147.34 in notes reported in possession of the Washington National Bank of Seattle proved a total loss to the receivership, as did some rents due. "The results," said Gray, "of the efforts to sell the asset judgments, overdrafts Ellensburg, overdrafts Roslyn, cash items, Roslyn, and bills receivable, Ellensburg, proved very unsatisfactory in the amount obtained for the receivership. Where any bid could be secured it was for a very small fraction of the listed values and for a great portion the only bid obtained was one of two dollars for the unsold lot."

The Ellensburg bank property, listed at \$22,500, was sold by Gray for \$10,350; the balance of the May ranch and North Yakima lots, listed at \$9,830, sold for \$1,500; a number of pay checks drawn on Railroad Contractor G. W. Hunt, listed at \$2,015.40, sold for \$1.50; asset judgments, Ellensburg bank overdrafts, Roslyn bank overdrafts, Ellensburg bank bills receivable and other items amounting in all to \$140,815.07, were disposed of for \$564.41. March 1, 1900, according to official figures, the aggregate liabilities were \$234,062.72, while the resources had dwindled to \$42,369.93, of which \$33,568.98 were in real estate. None of the creditors received more than 9.55 per cent. of their claims.

While it is said that the Snipes banks loaned money recklessly, it is still hard to understand why assets of such great apparent value should, in such good times as prevailed for years before the receivership ended, return so little in actual cash. The failure caused much distress in Kittitas county, probably a majority of whose citizens were directly affected by it. Many have severely criticised the judges, receivers and all others connected with the management of the estate.

Unfortunately the failure of these banks was but the beginning of financial disaster and business depression, which was general throughout the country, and from the effects of which no section wholly escaped. The next bank to close its doors in the county was the Ellensburg National. Thursday morning, July 27th, H. W. Thielsen drew the curtains and posted the following notice on the door:

"Owing to continued shrinkage in our deposits,

and our inability to realize on our securities, this bank is obliged to temporarily suspend payment. Our resources are ample and no depositor will lose a dollar."

As a result of the business energy of the bank officers, the Ellensburg National was able to resume business by October 23, 1893. The manner in which it recovered its standing in the face of financial depression of the time reflects great credit on the management. We are informed that at the time of suspension the bank stood a drain of seventy-five per cent. of the deposits, having paid \$140,000 in cash within that year.

It was not alone the financial interests of the county that suffered from the panic of 1893 and the hard times ensuing. The farmers and stockmen were also greatly affected by the low prices and poor market for their products. Especially did the sheep industry suffer during this year of unprecedented financial depression. The Wilson bill, practically placing wool on the free list, had struck a blow at the sheep raising business from which it would take years to recover. The Capital, of November 30, 1893, gives the following interview with J. H. Smithson:

"Speaking of my own case, and every sheep man's experience has been the same, last year I sold my clip for \$3,600 without any trouble. This year the clip from the same band netted \$1,260. Besides this the price of mutton is extremely low now; in fact, it can scarcely be sold at any price. Contrast the price of wool last year, 15 cents, with the present price of 5 cents, and you can easily see the sheep men cannot afford to feed, because, cheap as feed is, it does not take a sheep long to eat its head off. The sheep men will naturally take chances and turn the animals into the hills. If the snow is not too deep, they will come out all right; but a deep, lasting snow will practically wipe them out."

The crops for the year were exceptionally good, a fact which in part compensated for the exceptionally low prices. "The Register of July 29, 1893, informs us that: "Kittitas county will harvest this year the biggest crop ever raised within its confines. Wheat is headed out in large full heads and upon good stocks. Never in the history of this valley has vegetation been so rank. The yield per acre in hay and all cereals promises to be phenomenal, and it will require every moment of time until winter sets in to handle the crop. The snowfall last winter, the late spring with considerable rain are conditions that have proven what water will do in Kittitas county, and although the natural supply has not quite met requirements, the result is the biggest crop ever known here."

That the people elsewhere were feeling the condition of financial depression was impressed upon the minds of the settlers of Kittitas valley early in the spring of 1894. It will be remembered that about this time a man named Coxy had con-

ceived the idea of making a personal appeal to congress for help for the unemployed. He thought to back up his appeal by an organized army of petitioners who should accompany him to Washington and personally second his demand. The people of Ellensburg and the surrounding country made their first acquaintance with this army of unemployed on their march to the National capital, on Friday, May 4th, when a few straggling members of the advance guard reached town. Saturday increased the number materially and by Sunday about two hundred had arrived. Among these was "Jumbo" Cantwell, the commander of the Tacoma legion. The men were without supplies, or any means of providing them, except by begging, tramp fashion, as they went along.

Donations were made by the meat markets and bakery; farmers and business men gave flour and vegetables and a dinner was served on Sunday, May 6th, to about two hundred and fifty men. On each day following they were similarly fed by the townspeople and farmers. For about ten days they continued to arrive and depart, although they experienced some difficulty in boarding outgoing trains, as the railway officials took to running their freight cars through at a high rate of speed to prevent the men from stealing rides. A great many, notwithstanding, managed to get out on the trains, and some probably walked to Yakima.

Finally, to get rid of the remainder, the council in special session apportioned seventy-five dollars' worth of provisions for the Industrial Army, and with these the last of them departed, some drifting down the river on rafts and in boats.

One boat, containing eighteen men, was upset and four of its occupants were drowned, three swam ashore, and eleven were rescued from a log on which they found lodgment. One of the bodies was washed ashore below the scene of the wreck. On the following day it was recovered and interred by the county. The remains were identified as those of J. Werner, of Spokane, who had joined the army at Ellensburg.

"It has been estimated," says the Capital, "by those who watched the army closely, that from 1,200 to 1,500 men passed through Ellensburg in ten days. While here they lived as well as, if not better than, many of our workmen, and of course their sustenance was a heavy drain on the community, and their departure caused no regret. As a body they conducted themselves in a very orderly and lawful manner and our people have no cause for complaint on that score. We are well rid of them and should be thankful for our fortune."

In June of the disastrous year 1894 occurred the great railroad strike, which was called through sympathy with the strikers in the Pullman Car Company's works. This tie-up was so far reaching in its results as to almost completely block all land traffic throughout the country. The strike took

effect at Ellensburg June 28th. Every train was deserted by its crew and both passenger and freight transportation was brought to a standstill. Among the delayed trains was a special of thirteen Pullman tourist sleeping cars, containing Brigadier General Curry and staff and eleven companies of state militia en route to Olympia to attend the state encampment. No trains were moved until July 30th, on which date a crew to man one was obtained.

For the most part the strike in the Kittitas section was conducted in an orderly manner and few deeds of violence were committed. After the strike had continued about fifteen days, however, it was found that some of the more lawless had burned a bridge near Thorp. To this act the Yakima Herald of July 11th made the following reference:

"The great railway strike now raging throughout the nation is making itself felt in Kittitas county. Another outrage perpetrated by the strikers was the wanton burning of the costly bridge at Thorp Monday night, July 9th. The structure was one known as a combination bridge, wood and iron, the span of which was two hundred and fifty feet long. It will take weeks to replace it, although it is thought that a crossing may be effected in a few days by means of false work. The disturbance of traffic is working a hardship on farmers and business men all along the line of the road."

On the 13th of July, traffic began to move again. In the evening two passenger trains that had been laying at Ellensburg pulled out for the west and that night the special with the militia left. At the same time a passenger started east.

Two companies, A and D, of the Fourteenth infantry from Vancouver were stationed at Ellensburg during the strike. Detachments of these went east and west on the trains as a guard, getting off at Hope or Tacoma, and coming back on the return trains. Every train was guarded and a sufficient reserve was left in camp to provide against emergencies. The troops were withdrawn July 29th, after three weeks' stay.

By degrees the strikers resumed work, and those that still held out were replaced by others, until finally about the last of July, conditions became normal once more. Those going into the service of the Northern Pacific were required to take pledges binding them to support the constitution of the United States and to obey all orders of the United States courts.

Later in the year a strike was instituted in the coal mining regions. It resulted from an attempt on the part of the Northern Pacific Coal Company to reduce the scale of prices for mining coal at the Roslyn mine twenty per cent. The proposition submitted by the company was that they would pay eighty cents instead of a dollar a ton, with one dollar for hand picked coal, and in turn they would agree to furnish five days' work a week instead of two. They stated as a reason for the proposed reduction that if accepted they would be enabled to

close a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company for five hundred tons a day. The miners held a conference at which it was decided to offer a compromise. This offer being refused by the company, another conference was had at which it was voted to strike. The company allowed a certain time for the men to agree to their terms, at the end of which time, they said, they were determined to fill the places of the strikers from without, if such a course became necessary. The miners were steadfast in their demands. In its issue of July 26, 1894, the Capital said:

"Last Saturday (21st) was the time limit for signing the coal company's agreement at Roslyn, but not a miner signed. General Manager Kangley is now in Seattle consulting. The company states that the places of the strikers will be filled at once, as it intends to operate the mines before August 15th. A detachment of regulars was sent up to Cle-Elum from the camp here on the 24th. The miners have been drilling at Roslyn for several weeks past; and as they have not been in an amiable mood, trouble is expected."

When it was announced by Manager Kangley that new men would be put in the Roslyn mines, a number of the old miners declared themselves in favor of accepting the company's terms and returning to work. At a meeting held August 6th, ninety-four of them voted for a resumption of work at the wages offered. They were outnumbered, however, one hundred and seventy votes being cast against the proposed resumption, but on the following day another meeting was held at which a decidedly different conclusion was reached. This time only twelve out of a total of five hundred and seventy-two expressed themselves in favor of continuing the strike. As a result hundreds of applications for work were filed and on Wednesday, August 8th, operations were resumed after a suspension of three months' duration.

During the following year (1895) occurred in Kittitas one of those tragic and now rather rare outbreaks of the mob spirit which once was so rampant in western life. The two homicides which led to the sensational lynching of Sam and Charles Vinson, father and son, occurred in the Teutonia saloon, August 11th. About six o'clock in the evening Samuel Vinson, who was without doubt under the influence of liquor, followed John Buermlin into the saloon and tried to compel him to treat. Buermlin refused with the words, "I loaned you two dollars and you have not paid it. You cannot drink with me." A quarrel ensued which resulted in Buermlin's being stabbed and Vinson's being severely beaten over the head.

While Vinson, the father, was quarreling with Buermlin in an effort to get him to treat, Vinson, the son, looked in at the saloon door. Seeing the bartender come around in front of the bar, he walked in and with drawn revolver compelled him to retire. Then Michael Kohlhepp, one of the proprietors of

the saloon, took a club and attempted to drive the young Vinson out, but when Kohlhepp got within four feet of him, he fired, shooting Kohlhepp through the lung. The latter, however, retained sufficient strength to throw and hold his assailant until the city officers arrived and took both Vinsons into custody. Michael Kohlhepp was shot a few minutes after six o'clock and died before eight. John Buermlin walked to the office of Dr. Newland, who after an examination of the wound, found reason to hope for his recovery. He died, however, on Tuesday afternoon, August 13th.

After the demise of Buermlin there was strong talk of a lynching, but the prevailing opinion among the law abiding citizens was that such extreme measures would not be resorted to. As the evening advanced, however, matters began to assume a serious aspect, and by ten o'clock the streets were crowded with men. Sheriff Stinson placed six guards on duty, remaining with them himself, while Deputy F. D. Schnebly, after locking the steel cage, took the keys and went away. It was believed that the sheriff and guards could keep off any ordinary crowd and it was thought that even if a mob should get possession of the jail, they would not be able to break in through the steel bars of the cage, which were warranted to be proof against tools.

Contrary to the general impression among the citizens that the agitation would end in talk, a determined mob had collected by eleven P. M., at the jail. About forty in number, all fully armed with guns, revolvers, sledge hammers and railroad iron, they appeared before the door of the sheriff's office at the courthouse. On being refused admission they smashed in the door, whereupon the officers were covered by the guns of the mob and compelled to surrender. The crowd demanded the keys of the cage. On being told that Schnebly had taken them with him one of the men remarked that it was unkind of him to be away with the keys when the people wanted them, but that they could get in just the same. Two men were sent with Sheriff Stinson for the keys but failed to find Schnebly; consequently it was determined by those in charge to break in. This was no small job, as it was necessary to destroy the jail lock which was protected by a small iron box. The mob, however, divided the work among themselves and for two hours wrought energetically. Inside the doomed men took matters calmly considering the circumstances. Young Vinson maintained his reputation for bravado, swearing occasionally at his "blood hunters," as he styled them, and fanning out the flickering candle flame with his hat whenever he felt like doing so, apparently enjoying the annoyance which he, in this way, caused the men at work. The father seemed more keenly to appreciate what was coming and for the most part maintained a sullen silence.

At last about one o'clock the bars surrounding the main lock were cut, the so-called chisel proof steel being in fact of poor quality: the door was

broken down and the prisoners secured after a short struggle in which the old man's head was severely cut and bruised. Meanwhile efforts had been repeatedly made on the part of several citizens, to disperse the mob but without avail. Judge Graves came from his home in answer to a summons and vainly endeavored to induce the men to retire, and other attempts of similar character were likewise futile.

The cell door being at last forced open, ropes were speedily passed around the necks of the doomed men, who, surrounded by their guards, were led away to the residence lot of Ed. Dickson on the corner of Seventh and Pearl streets, where the mob intended to hang them to an electric light pole. Mr. Dickson strenuously objected, however, pleading the enfeebled and nervous condition of his wife, and presently the crowd moved one block farther east to Pine street. Here a small cottonwood tree was found, to the lower limbs of which the unfortunate father and son were soon hanging.

The street was so dark that only the vague outlines of the crowd could be distinguished, and although all but the leaders were unmasked, it was not possible to recognize any of them. Only a part of the city was aware of what was going on, and even some of the people who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the jail and the tree did not hear of what had happened until next morning.

Sam Vinson was fifty-five years of age at the time of the lynching and Charles was twenty-nine. They were a worthless pair. The father when sober was no worse than many other citizens who would not be classed as criminals, but the son was a thoroughly desperate man and had been arrested several times for stock stealing. There is no doubt that they were guilty of killing the two men in the Teutonia saloon, but it is not certain that a jury would have found either guilty of a capital offense.

"The lynching," says the Yakima Herald of August 22, 1895, "was no doubt largely due to the fiasco in which the trials of the Roslyn bank robbers resulted. The first trial terminated in a conviction, but it was subsequently proven that the convicted men were innocent, and they were given their liberty. Then the real criminals were arrested and a disagreement of the jury resulted. By this time the county was nearly bankrupt and there being no money with which another trial could be had, Judge Graves ordered the prisoners turned loose."

An attempt was made to overtake and punish the parties responsible for this outbreak of mob violence. Eight persons were arrested by Sheriff Stinson on evidence furnished by the prosecuting attorney, namely, William Kennedy, Mike Linder, ex-deputy treasurer; John Bush, a wagon maker; Frank Uebelacher, partner of Kohlhepp, who was killed by Charles Vinson; Frank Feigle, and Frank Groger, brewers; Robert Linke and Patrick Desmond, farmers. Bush, Desmond and Groger were discharged for lack of evidence. The five others were held for trial on information filed by Eugene E. Wager,

prosecuting attorney, charging them with murder in the first degree, committed August 14, 1895, when in the language of the information, "they did purposely and of their deliberate and premeditated malice kill Samuel Vinson by means of a rope placed and tightly drawn around the neck of the said Samuel Vinson." Judge Graves being disqualified because of having witnessed a part of the affair, the accused were given a trial before Judge T. J. Humes, of King county. The case went to the jury September 20th, and on the 21st the matter was terminated as far as the judiciary was concerned by the rendering of a verdict of not guilty, contrary to what would have been expected from the evidence and the judge's charge.

The year 1895 was a year of small profits to both farmers and business men. Although crops were good in the valley, prices were extremely low. Barley sold at seventeen cents a bushel, the lowest price ever recorded in the history of Kittitas county, and on account of the exceptionally low price of wool, the sheep industry was badly demoralized. Thus it came to pass that many of the farmers and merchants found themselves in straitened circumstances. Dairy products, however, brought uniformly good prices throughout the year and indeed throughout all the hard times proved one of the main reliances of the farmers.

The winter of 1895-6 was unusually long, cold and disagreeable. Snow fell to the depth of twenty feet at the Stampede tunnel and to an exceptional depth throughout the valley. A late cold and frosty spring followed in which considerable damage was done to fruit. However, the early summer months were warm and favorable and in a great measure atoned for the severe winter and backward spring. Nevertheless, as the result of a hot, dry period in July, 1896, water for irrigation was scarce during the late summer, and in consequence, the cereal crop for the year was somewhat short as compared with former more favorable seasons. The loss on this account was mostly confined to the late sowing, however, as the fall grain was pretty well matured before the hot weather commenced and was much less affected by the drouth. In this respect Kittitas valley suffered less than many other sections of the country. The hay crop of the valley was exceptionally heavy and was harvested without any deterioration from rain. The prices of cereals reached a point much in advance of the previous season, wheat going up to seventy cents, and so the farmers were compensated in some measure for loss sustained by them through deficiency in yields.

The period between the 13th and the 18th of November, 1896, was one of exceedingly high water in the Kittitas valley. It began raining on Friday, November 13th, and continued with increasing force during Saturday and Sunday. On Monday it snowed all afternoon and most of the night. Such was the condition of affairs at Ellensburg and in the mountains the storm was no doubt much worse. Not

a little snow was on the ground at the time, and when the heavy rains came, speedily melting it, a flood was the inevitable result. Throughout the whole of Saturday night, the river rose at a marvelously rapid rate and by Sunday morning it was over its banks in many places. All day Sunday it continued to rise. Many people in the vicinity of Thorp had to leave their homes for higher ground; all the lower levels were covered with water and the railroad track was threatened in many places. Ellensburg was cut off from all railroad communication for several days, bridges being washed out both above and below the town. Tuesday morning brought cooler weather and a consequently speedy amelioration of conditions. The water fell as rapidly as it had risen and in the afternoon traffic began to be resumed. This flood was regarded by many as phenomenal though it had its counterpart, according to the statement of an early settler, about twenty years previous, when under similar conditions a still harder rush of waters occurred.

The unusual flood of 1896 was followed by an exceedingly cold period of about ten days' duration. Eight inches of snow fell in the Kittitas valley and at other points much heavier falls were reported. The snow in the hills was so deep as to cause stock men much apprehension for the safety of their cattle. November 28th, the thermometer registered twenty-eight degrees below zero, indicating the coldest weather for that season of the year since the advent of white men into the valley. The weather during the whole month was very unusual.

Early in the year 1897 evidences of the return of prosperity to the country began to be everywhere manifested, and the Kittitas people were among the first to feel the effect of the new and improved conditions. The crops for the season were excellent and that coupled with the advanced prices due to the improved financial condition of the country gave a new impetus to business and brought prosperity to all classes.

The hay crop of the season was exceptionally heavy, in fact surpassed that of all previous years, and it sold readily in the local market for nine dollars and upwards a ton. Wheat also was a good crop, and early in the season reached the seventy cent mark. Oats, barley and other cereals were also a splendid yield and sold readily for fair prices. The wool clip of the county for the year, estimated at about 600,000 pounds, sold at seven and eight cents a pound, and remunerative prices, abundant crops and ready markets soon restored commercial faith and prosperity.

And it was not alone in the farming districts that good times were working out their beneficent results. In August, 1896, reports show that the Roslyn coal mines were working only one and a half and two days a week, and that all operations were confined to level No. 2, no coal being taken out below, although much money had been spent in opening up the shaft and preparing for work. In August, 1897,

the mines were being operated to their fullest capacity and the railroad was being sorely taxed to haul away their product. The output for the month of November was 48,365 tons and the December product was close to 60,000 tons. All the miners were kept steadily employed; indeed, it was even found necessary to work overtime, that the demands might all be supplied.

Considerable excitement was occasioned during the early months of the year by the trial of Thomas Johnson for the murder of George Donahue, a homicide which had occurred in June of the preceding year. Briefly stated the facts in the case are these: Ill feeling of long standing had existed between the two men. This eventually led to a quarrel, the final result of which was the shooting. The tragedy occurred in Peshastin mining district. Donahue was shot three times, two bullets entering his leg, one above and one below the knee; the third passed through his body killing him. Johnson immediately gave himself up, and at the preliminary examination before Judge Boyle, in Ellensburg, was bound over to appear at the next session of the Superior court in January. The trial was postponed, however, on account of the serious illness of one of the jurors, until the 3d of the following March, when the case was again called. Some forty or fifty witnesses were examined during the trial. The crime charged was murder in the first degree. The defense admitted the shooting of Donahue but entered a plea of self defense. From a legal standpoint this trial was one of the hardest fought battles that ever took place in the Kittitas county courts. Much interest was manifested by the general public and during its progress the courtroom was each day filled with a crowd of interested spectators. While the attorneys were making their arguments, all available standing room was occupied and the court judging the building unsafe for such an assembly ordered the aisles cleared. The arguments of counsel lasted from nine o'clock in the morning of Saturday, March 13th, until ten in the evening, each attorney being allowed two and a half hours. On the morning of the 14th, after six or seven hours' deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

July 19th, 1897, an event occurred which thro' the entire northwest and many other parts of the United States and the world into the temporary madness of a mining excitement. On that date the steamer Portland drew quietly up to an anchorage in Seattle with over seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold from the far north safely stowed away in her hold. This was the first large shipment of treasure from the rich Klondyke gold fields, while stories of fabulous wealth together with this substantial earnest of the richness of the north land occasioned an excitement throughout the entire northwest unequalled since the days of the Idaho placers. The result was an immediate rush for the land of treasure, where according to reports from fifty to two

hundred dollars had been taken out to the pan. Some of the people mentioned by the press as among those who returned with fortunes were from this valley, and that made the local interest all the greater. Within a week a large company of Kittitas citizens had set out for the rich Eldorado. But this was not the only effect of the gold strike, for it was soon found that to get supplies across the mountain passes on the road to the new gold fields pack horses were necessary. Thus a new market was created for all the small horses of the valley, which sold readily for from twenty to twenty-five dollars a head.

While the Klondyke was attracting the attention at home and abroad, the local mining interests were not being neglected entirely. For some time the Swauk country had been coming to the front as a gold producer, and according to the report of the director of the mint, Kittitas county had taken the lead in 1895 in mineral production in the state of Washington, having furnished one-third of all the gold mined in the state that year. One week in September, 1897, four bonds for deeds for mining properties in the Swauk country were filed. Clean-ups of one hundred dollars a week were common; some as high as three hundred and fifty dollars to the man were reported, and throughout the entire year the district yielded a goodly output of gold.

Great as was the excitement over the discoveries in the Klondyke, it was almost lost sight of in the stirring events which took place the following year. As soon as the news had reached Kittitas valley that the United States had taken up the cause of the struggling Cuban people and was resolved to punish Spain for her inhumanity, the whole county was aroused to a sudden burst of patriotic enthusiasm. The Capital of April 23, 1898, says: "The effect was like a fire alarm and the throng was soon surging around the Capital bulletin window. In less time than it takes to tell it, flags and bunting were fluttering in the air; patriotic excitement ran high, and for the rest of the afternoon little besides the war prospect was discussed."

At the outbreak of hostilities Kittitas county had but one military organization, Company A, officered as follows: Captain, A. C. Steinman; first lieutenant, S. C. Davidson; second lieutenant, E. E. Southern; sergeants, J. J. Charlton, L. L. Seely, Robert Murray, Ralph Brown, W. O. McDowell, Holly V. Hill; musician, Whit Church; corporals, C. A. Swift, Willis Gott, James Shaw, G. M. Hunter, John Hoskins, J. J. Putman; wagoner, Edwin Barker; artificer, Charles P. Morgan.

The company offered its services to the governor, who promptly accepted them, and early in the morning of the 30th of April, Captain Steinman received orders to have his company ready to take the train for the west at ten-twenty-five that evening. From Ellensburg the company proceeded to Camp Rogers where it was mustered in May 11th as Company H, First Washington Volunteers. Seventy-five of the

company, including the officers, were taken from Kittitas county; the remainder were recruited at Tacoma and Seattle from all parts of the state. The personnel of this company was as follows:

Colonel, John H. Wholley, commanding; major, John J. Wesenburger; major, W. J. Canton; captain, Alfred C. Steinman; first lieutenant, Edward E. Southern, promoted December 9, 1898; second in action April 11, 1899; second lieutenant, John J. Charlton, promoted September 3, 1899; wounded in action April 13, 1899; sergeants, first, Robert Murray; quartermaster, Luke L. Seely; Ralph Brown, William O. McDowell, James Shaw, John R. Hoskins; corporals, Caddy Morrison, Carstens H. Junge, George M. Burlingham, wounded April 20, 1899; John Brustad, William M. Pearson, William George, George S. Smith, James A. Harris, Burrel B. Wright, Charles H. Eiselstein, William Chambers, Charles Hagenson, Bert Godanier (cook); artificer, Arthur E. Snyder; wagoner, William Craig; privates, John A. Alm, Fred L. Ballou, wounded July 26, 1899; Edwin Barker, George A. Clark, wounded by gun explosion July 27, 1899; John R. Clark, James Cross, Clark E. Davis, Sidney O. Dickinson, wounded March 7th and April 27, 1899; Arthur H. Ellis, wounded April 27, 1899; Alexander Fraser, Steven A. Griffin, Robert Hovey, wounded April 27, 1899; Philip W. Harner, William T. Hill, Ralph Hepler, Edward T. Johnson, Francis B. Jones, Thomas P. Kerwin, John Lundy, Arno H. Moeckel, wounded February 5, 1899; Vanrancelar Martin, George C. McCarthy, Lee M. Putman, Albert J. Paulist, Byars E. Romane, William F. Ritchey, Solomon Russell, wounded March 6, 1899; Arthur F. Ridge, William Ridley, Joseph Vomacka, Thomas Williams, Robert C. Wenzel; transferred, privates, George W. Fitzhenry, to company B; Martin Forrest, to hospital corps; Paul Roberts, to 10th Pennsylvania; died, Corporal George W. Hovey, wounded April 27, 1899, died April 28, 1899; Privates, Albert J. Ruppert, killed February 22, 1899; Joseph Eno, killed April 27, 1899; Clyde Z. Woods, wounded April 27, died April 28, 1899; Sherman T. Shepard, wounded April 27, 1899, died June 18, 1899; discharged, First Lieutenant, Samuel C. Davidson, October 29, 1898; Second Lieutenant Joseph Smith, wounded February 5, 1899, resigned September 2, 1899; Sergeant Holly V. Hill, resigned to accept commission in 11th U. S. Cavalry; Sergeant Willis L. Gott, re-enlisted; Corporals, George M. Hunter, Robert Bruce, James J. Putman, Charles A. Swift, William B. Tucker, wounded February 22, 1899; Corporal Israel F. Costello, re-enlisted; Musicians John L. Grandin and Louis G. Frenette, re-enlisted; Musician Joseph R. Whitechurch; Artificers Charles A. Morgan and Stephen S. Blankenship; Privates William H. Adkins, wounded June 5, 1899; William S. Bullock, Frederick Bollman, re-enlisted; Henry H. Cassriel, Clinton H. Campbell, John S. Ellis, Edward Friel, re-enlisted; Otto N. Gustavson, re-enlisted; Byron E. Hersey, William

E. Howard, wounded April 27, 1899; William W. McCabe, Emmett C. Mitchell, Roland D. McCombs, re-enlisted; Fred Nelson, Abel Nilsson, wounded April 27, 1899; Frank E. O'Harrow, Frank Rothlisberger, Thomas Richardson, Arthur J. Stoddart, Victor E. Sigler, re-enlisted; Winford E. Thorp, Harvey R. Van Alstine, William Ward, re-enlisted; James W. Walsh.

The company was organized as Company A at Ellensburg, October, 1890. They were mustered into the United States service as Company H, at Camp Rogers, Washington, May 11, 1898; did garrison duty from that time until October 28, 1898, when the company embarked on the United States transport Ohio, arriving at Manila November 26th. The company went ashore November 30th, and did outpost duty until the outbreak of hostilities with the Filipino insurgents. While in the Philippines they took part in the following engagements: Engagements with the insurgents, 1899, around Manila; at Santa Ana, February 4-5; Pateros, February 15th; San Pedro Macati, February 17th; Guadalupe, February 19-22 and March 13th; in trenches at San Pedro Macati, February 15th to March 13th; Taguig, March 18th; Bay Lake, March 19th; Taguig, April 9th, 16th, 20th, and 27th, May 19th and June 12th; Calamba, June 26th, 27th and 30th (expedition); a detachment of scouts took part in an expedition to Santa Cruz, April 8th and in engagements at Santa Cruz, April 9th and 10th; at Pagsanyan, April 11th; at Lamba, April 12th, and at Paete, April 13th. Detachments also took part in engagements at Cainti, Tayti and Morong.

They embarked for San Francisco on the United States transport Pennsylvania, September 4, 1899. They sailed September 5th by way of Nagasaki, the Inland Sea and Yokohama, arriving in San Francisco bay October 9th. They were mustered out at the Presidio, California, November 1, 1899, after almost a year and a half of service. On being mustered out, Colonel Wholley presented the company with the sights of the Krupp gun captured in the big battle of February 5th.

Meanwhile, all necessary preparations were being made for receiving the returning soldiers at home with a formal welcome. The Capital, September 23, 1899, says:

"At a special mass meeting held Monday night, September 18th, the following committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the Red Cross society in welcoming our soldier boys; J. B. Davidson, W. H. Talbott, Austin Mires, E. H. Snowden and H. S. Elwood. The soldiers left Nagasaki, Japan, September 16th and should arrive at San Francisco about October 8th. The following sub-committees were appointed: Finance, G. E. Dickson, chairman; program, J. B. Davidson, chairman; decoration, S. P. Fogarty, chairman; speaking, Ralph Kauffman, chairman; music, C. V. Warner, chairman; reception, Dr. J. W. Bean, chairman; print and press, A. H. Stulfauth, chairman; house and hall, E. T. Bar-

den, chairman; banquet, Mrs. P. P. Gray, chairman; hospital and memorial, Rev. J. P. Smith, chairman; marshal of the day, J. E. Frost."

A later issue of the *Capital*, November 11th, gives this further information about the arrival and reception of the returning soldiers:

"On a train of fourteen coaches, Company H, and other eastern Washington soldiers rolled into the depot at 5:50 Tuesday evening, the 7th. The time of arrival had been spread broadcast and the result was that such a crowd as gathered to welcome them has never been seen in Ellensburg. It is safe to say that between the depot and armory from 4,000 to 5,000 people were lined up and scattered, each trying to outdo the other in noisy demonstration. It was unfortunate that the train did not arrive in daylight as the demonstration could have been seen and better appreciated by the soldiers; nevertheless it was a magnificent affair and the reception was a success from every point of view.

"The public and private decorations were beautiful and the soldiers passed many compliments on the display. The evergreen arch on Fourth and Pearl was a beautiful structure, both by day and night, and was a handsome tribute to the good taste and industry of the decoration committee. The business men vied with each other in beautifying their windows and the result was creditable to all.

"All the efforts above referred to were good—above criticism, but to the women of Ellensburg and Kittitas valley, working under the direction of the Red Cross society, must the greatest credit be given. When the troops left the train Marshal Frost quickly formed the parade and the march to the armory, with the volunteers in the place of honor, began. Besides the returning soldiers there were several companies of militia and cadets, making in all about 300 men who were to partake of the ladies' hospitality. On reaching the armory, the volunteers, amid the playing of bands and a gorgeous display of fireworks, were admitted to the banquet hall; after them the militia and cadets went in.

"The sight that met their gaze as they entered the vast hall was a beautiful one. The long tables beautifully decorated and loaded with the choicest delicacies, presented an inviting appearance, under the brilliant electric lights and without a moment's confusion the soldiers were seated by companies and were soon enjoying the good things prepared for them. After they had been seated, the crowd was admitted and soon filled every inch of standing room. Large delegations were in town from Cle-Elum and Roslyn and the band from the latter place contributed no small amount to the enjoyment of the occasion."

While the country had been vigorously conducting the war abroad, the pursuits of peace had not been neglected at home. It has always been characteristic of the American Republic that it emerges from a foreign war stronger, more vigorous, more wealthy, more prosperous than at the beginning of

hostilities. This was especially true of the Spanish-American conflict. The condition of prosperity which had its inception in 1897 continued unabated throughout the following year and the local prosperity was great. By April, 1898, wheat had reached the eighty cent mark, a price not before recorded in five years. In May of the same year it went up to eighty-four cents. All through the winter of '97-'98 the Klondyke country had continued to make levies upon the young men of Kittitas county. Roslyn especially lost many. But at the same time the mining interests of the county at home were continuing to attract a proportionately large measure of attention. The *Capital* of May 28, 1898, informs us that: "The largest sale in the mining history of the county has been consummated by L. H. Jansen, who sold to T. P. Carson, who in turn transferred the property to the Cascade Mining Company of which he is manager. The syndicate is made up of Wisconsin parties. The following named properties were conveyed to the syndicate: The Becker, Ritz, Eureka, Pat Hurley, Tenderfoot, Swauk and Williams Creek High Bar placers, Black, Halvor Nelson, Gustaf Nilson, Mascotte, High Stump, Lillie, Klondyke, Sunnyside, Bloomer, Why Not, Gold Channel, Fremont, Discovery and Theresa. Water rights, also a reservoir site, are sold with these. Some of the claims, notably the Black, Meagher and Nilson properties, have been among the greatest producers in the camp."

Although the numbers withdrawn to the gold fields and the war left a larger measure of labor to be performed by those remaining at home, never at any time did the people of the valley become so absorbed in business affairs that they could not pause for a few hours to celebrate the successes of our arms on land and sea. As the news of the victories came, each more overwhelming than the last, if such a thing were possible, it was met by spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm throughout the whole county. A current newspaper gives the following account of the manner in which the news of Dewey's victory was received:

"Never have our people witnessed such a demonstration in the town (Ellensburg) as took place last Monday night, May 2d, after the news of Dewey's victory in the Philippines had been received. It was a spontaneous affair, there being no fixed program arranged. The ball opened with a parade of the drum corps, composed of boys, including Austin Mires, the standard bearer. Soon fire crackers began to pop, followed by the roar of bombs and anvils, and from all parts of the city came the people. The crowd entered on Pearl street between Ford's cigar store and Weed & Parker's market, and there they turned themselves loose. Fire crackers were burned by the armful, rockets were sent up, bombs rared, whistles were blown, and the ladies formed themselves into a large choir, singing patriotic songs in which the crowd joined. For three hours the racket lasted and the patriotic smoke curled high

above the celebrators; indeed the revelry continued all night long, though with diminishing fervor. A feature of the demonstration was the active participation of the ladies."

In similar manner was the news of Admiral Schley's victory at Santiago received. A telegram dated July 3d from the Seattle Times, conveying the misinformation that the Santiago fight was another "Bull Run" caused a general depression among all the people, but when in the evening the true result was reported, the news was electrical in its effect. Few slept that night. The din was too great to permit of sleep, even had anyone thought of such a thing.

February 10, 1899, the county was aroused to a high pitch of excitement by a daring and ingenious jail break. The three men responsible for the successful attempt were Arthur Harris, Charles Ray and Frank Thomas. The men were held for highway robbery, and were recognized as desperate characters, being allowed only a few hours' freedom a day during which time they were always closely guarded. The Capital of February 18th gives the following account of their escape:

"About 8:30 the janitor, W. J. Boyd, who sleeps in a room off the sheriff's office, heard the men in the cells call for more fire. He responded at once. As he stepped inside of the jail proper two of the men jumped upon him and quickly had him tied and gagged, using a towel with a stick as a gag. He was taken completely by surprise.

"As they were binding him, Charles Ray, the 'big one', appeared on the scene. The two others wanted to kill Boyd and one of them had an open knife in his hand, but Ray forbade it. After inspecting the helpless man, he thrust a piece of paper into Boyd's pocket; then the three walked out of doors. They took nothing from him.

"Boyd soon managed to get free and to give an alarm. The note left in his pocket was to Attorney C. V. Warner, who was appointed by the court to defend them during the trial last month, when the jury disagreed. Charles Ray, in it, informs Warner that he shall be paid for his good services.

"On investigation it was found that the criminals had sawed off eight plates two and a half by one and a half inches in size, leaving an opening about twelve inches square, through which they all crawled, although Ray weighs 100 pounds. These plates are fastened with heavy rivets, so that the section came out in one solid piece. The steel is guaranteed to be hardened so it is tool proof, yet the bars were sawed off as smooth as wood. So neatly was it done that when put back in place five men were over five minutes locating the section. How they did the work is a mystery as they left no tools behind. The section sawed out was at the bottom of the cage behind the bunk." The men were never caught despite a most thorough search.

In compliance with the prayer of a large body of petitioners from the inhabitants of the locality di-

rectly affected, an act was passed February 27, 1899, by the state house of representatives, creating the new county of Chelan. The same bill passed the senate March 8th, and it having met with the approval of the chief executive, Kittitas county's territory was curtailed by the cutting off of the Wenatche valley. The portion of the act establishing the boundaries is as follows:

"Section 1. All these portions of the counties of Kittitas and Okanogan described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the point of intersection of the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river with the fifth standard parallel north, thence running west along said fifth standard parallel north to the point where said fifth standard parallel north intersects the summit of the main divide between the waters flowing northerly and easterly into the Wenatchee and Columbia rivers, and the waters flowing southerly and westerly into the Yakima river, thence in a general northwesterly direction along the summit of said main divide between the waters flowing northerly and easterly into the Wenatchee and Columbia rivers and the waters flowing southerly and westerly into the Yakima river, following the course of the center of the summit of the watersheds dividing the said respective waters, to the center of the summit of the Cascade mountains at the eastern boundary of King county; thence north along the eastern boundary of King, Snohomish and Skagit counties to the point on the said eastern boundary of Skagit county where said boundary is intersected by the watershed between the waters flowing northerly and easterly into the Methow river and the waters flowing southerly and westerly into Lake Chelan; thence in a general southeasterly direction along the summit of the main divide between the waters flowing northerly and easterly into the Methow river and the waters flowing westerly and southerly into Lake Chelan and its tributaries; following the course of the center of the summit of the shed dividing said respective waters to the point where the seventh standard parallel north intersects said center of the summit of said watershed; thence east along the said seventh standard parallel north to the point of intersection of the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river with said seventh standard parallel north; thence down the middle of the main channel of the Columbia to the beginning."

Some events that took place during the year go far to show the degree of importance to which the coal mining industry had developed in the county. In April the Cle-Elum coal mines passed under the control of the Northern Pacific Coal Company, that corporation obtaining the forty-year lease granted by Thomas L. Gamble in 1894 to Oscar James, James Smith, Isaac Davis and Charles Hamer. These men, it is understood, had transferred their rights to the Spokane Gas Company and from this corporation the coal company in its turn obtained them. The Northern Pacific Coal Company already

owned the Roslyn mines; therefore, by this transfer, the coal mining industry of the county was united under one management. In 1898 about thirty men were employed in the mine and the output was between 10,000 and 15,000 tons a month. Again, in September, by a double transfer, the property of the Northern Pacific Coal Company was conveyed to the Northwestern Improvement Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey. The consideration named was \$109,532.26. The object of this reorganization was to enlarge the field of operations and deal in other industries connected with the production of fuel. This new company had a capital of \$4,000,000, and was prepared to operate on a new and more extensive basis.

Within a month or so it concluded a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company to furnish that road with 110,000 tons of coal from the Roslyn mines. The demands upon these mines had never before been so great and it is said that the company was compelled to refuse a 50,000 ton order from Honolulu. The output was 4,000 tons per day and the whole Northern Pacific system from Livingston, Montana, to Portland, was using Roslyn coal.

In concluding the annals of the year 1899, it is safe to state that the whole year was a period of continuous prosperity for the valley. Good crops and good prices were together responsible for this condition. "To the people of Kittitas valley," says the Capital of January 6, 1900, "the year just passed will be a pleasant memory. Under its benign rule prosperity came to the homes, bringing a cheer that dispelled the gloom which came with the panic. Good times are now with us; our people are all employed and the jingle of the dollar makes music on all sides; good prices are realized for the products of the farm, and all have some to sell; nature has invited an abundant crop; the seasons have been congenial and success has crowned our efforts."

When Austin Mires, supervisor of the census for 1900 in the district of eastern Washington, made out his list of appointments of enumerators, the following were named for Kittitas county: John Lindley, M. Hull, Agnes M. Hinman, Alonzo E. Emerson, Louis L. Sharp, James A. Piland, Hoyt F. Blair, Joseph L. Chisholm, William Adam, John Donivan, Byars E. Romane, and James S. Dickson. The official census enumeration for Kittitas showed the population as 9,708 as compared with 8,761 in 1890, an increase of ten per cent. in the decade. The creation of Chelan county accounts for the small gain.

The crop of hay in the valley for the season of 1900 was estimated by R. P. Tjossem to be 50,000 tons. Timothy was worth eleven dollars and alfalfa five dollars in the stack. He further estimated that 15,000 tons would be required for home consumption. This estimate would allow 35,000 tons for export, which at an average price of eight dollars a ton would bring the substantial sum of \$280,000 to the

valley for hay alone. Certainly no other county in the state could make as good a showing.

The first event that occurred in this county in 1901 of sufficient general importance to be noted in our review was of a criminal nature. As nearly as can be ascertained, the remote cause of the trouble which led to the shooting and fatally wounding of G. Huhn by W. R. Crawford was an old feud over a line fence, but the immediate cause, it is claimed, was an effort on the part of Huhn to drive over Crawford with a load of hay. Crawford, it is said, warned Huhn, who was continually abusing him, to cease. The latter paid no attention, and after enduring insult and contumely as long as he could, Crawford fired. Huhn was shot on the 11th of January and died three days later. All contemporaneous reports of the affair seem to indicate that public sympathy was very generally with Crawford, who had been a resident of the valley for about twenty years. He was tried, however, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to a year in the penitentiary. Upon appeal he secured a new trial in February, 1903, but it had exactly the same outcome as the first one and the defendant was compelled to go to the penitentiary for a twelvemonth.

A pleasant event of the year 1901 was a pioneers' picnic, held at Slinger's grove, about four miles east of Ellensburg, August 22d. About one thousand and people, it is estimated, were present. Edward Whitson, a resident of North Yakima, but a pioneer of Kittitas county, addressed the assembly on events of early days, after which a register of those coming to the county previous to 1886 was prepared. A pioneer association was organized by the election of the following officers: President, J. F. LeClerc; vice-president, Tillman Houser; secretary, Robert A. Turner; directors, A. J. Slinger, Matthew Bartholet, M. M. Dammon, W. L. German, J. W. McDonald, John Packwood, Frank Bossong, and J. G. Olding. The membership roll is here reproduced from the secretary's record book that as many as possible of the names of those who fought the first battles in the subjugation of the county and the development of its resources may be preserved. Some of these people did not become permanent settlers during their respective years:

1860—Louis Oueitsch.

1867—Mrs. Eliza Schnebly, Milford A. Thorp, and Mode Cooke.

1868—Tillman Houser, Mrs. Louisa Houser, Harrison Houser and C. J. Houser.

1870—William Lewis, Harry M. Bryant, Elias Messerly, George Wheeler, William Taylor, Mrs. Carrie Erickson, Edward H. Whitson.

1871—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Olding, J. M. Perry, C. A. Sanders, Milton Kertley, Mrs. N. J. Durgan, F. D. Schnebly, Mrs. William L. German, J. H. McEwen, Catherine Morrison, Emma J. Bartholet, J. D. Dysart.

1872—Mrs. J. D. Dammon, M. M. Dammon, J. P. Becker, P. H. Schnebly, Jesse McDonald, Olive

F. Montgomery, Jennie Ford, C. B. Walker, Mary Erickson Burroughs, James H. McDonald, Martha D. McDonald.

1874—Samuel T. Packwood, M. F. Packwood, Collie Bradshaw, John I. Packwood, Lora Erickson Shirrell, E. A. Murray.

1875—Eva Olding Shaw, R. Lee Purdin, William B. Price.

1876—Phil. Olmstead, Amelia Houser Churchill, Louis L. Sharp, Rose Carver, Maude Voice Gault, Mara Voice Yocom.

1877—Burt Pease, George W. Smith, Mrs. G. M. Burlingham, Mrs. V. S. Pease, A. T. Mason.

1878—E. B. Pease, Mrs. A. M. Pease, C. M. C. Pansing, M. V. Amen, Mrs. Ellen B. Rader, Matt Bartholet, Mrs. J. B. Jones, G. B. Robbins, Charles Bull.

1879—Mrs. R. N. Bull, Rose Rader Huss, J. M. Prater, Jennie Rader Bailes, W. H. Rader.

1880—W. J. McCausland, J. F. Montgomery, A. Welty, T. M. McCandless, William T. Montgomery, Melissa M. Welty, Virginia Gilmour, Lottie H. Becker.

1881—L. F. Ellison, R. H. Drew, J. A. Davis, C. F. Wilson, T. T. Wilson, Maria Davis, Mrs. Susan A. Montgomery.

1882—Isaac B. Taylor, Mrs. Cox, M. D. Cox, Martha E. McCausland, Moses Peffer.

1883—L. P. Burk, Horton Crandall, John W. Dixon, George W. Weaver, Mrs. E. E. Weaver, Mrs. S. S. Kiester, James Irwin.

1884—Mrs. Ella Wilson, Mrs. N. E. Smith, Mrs. Mary Phelps, Belle Cooke, C. S. Palmer, Phil. A. Ditter, Sven Pearson, Howard Ebert, Agnes Damm, Mrs. William L. German, Jerry Pattenaude, Carrie McDowell, J. G. McDowell, Edwin A. Carpenter.

1885—John Voice, E. A. Willis, Lucetta E. Garrison.

1886—A. O. Wishard, Simon P. Fogarty.

1890—Robert A. Turner, by special permission.

The following figures from the assessor's rolls for 1907 will show something of the extent and value to which the property interests of the county had grown at that time: Horses, 4,840, valued at \$120,000; cattle, 14,290, valued at \$262,835; sheep, 52,496, valued at \$104,969; hogs, 2,308, valued at \$9,881; vehicles, 1,540, valued at \$41,450; sewing machines, 999, valued at \$9,212; merchandise, valued at \$143,783; farm products, valued at \$481,850; Northern Pacific property, rolling stock and personal, valued at \$155,676; Northern Pacific track, 93 miles, valued at \$603,800; 429,040 acres of land, valued at \$1,862,541; total value of city property, \$316,302; 77 miles of telephone wires, valued at \$8,085; total assessed value of personal property, \$1,303,064.

As irrigation became more common in the valley it is noticeable that the cereal crops were more and more abandoned to the less fertile districts, and crops that yielded a larger revenue per acre took their

places. In 1901 only one-eighth as much wheat was sown in Kittitas county as in 1896. For the most part hay had taken the place of the grain crop, because of the immense returns derived from this product in the rich valley. Good crops and good prices prevailed throughout the year, although times were quieter than during the preceding twelvemonth.

Early in 1902, a movement was set on foot to again bring before the people a proposition to construct the high line ditch. Several times before this enterprise had been under consideration but something occurred each time to prevent it from materializing. With the advent of the new year agitation of the matter was resumed and on January 9, 1902, a mass meeting was held in the courthouse, at which Austin Mires was chosen president and Frank N. McCandless secretary. A permanent organization was effected, the officers being: President, Austin Mires; secretary, Frank N. McCandless; assistant secretary, Harry W. Hale; treasurer, James Ramsay. The association chose as a name the Intermountain Irrigation Association. A committee on ways and means was appointed, namely, J. E. Frost, W. D. Bruton, J. L. Mills, J. E. Burke, W. T. Morrison, Herman Schwingler, Jacob Bowers, Sherman Smith, S. T. Packwood, and Frank N. McCandless. After organizing, the association adjourned until January 18th.

On that date another large mass meeting assembled at the courthouse and listened to reports. The committee appointed to appropriate water rights reported that it had secured 50,000 inches, at or near the mouth of the Cle-Elum river and 25,000 at Easton. Further time was requested in which to perfect the plans.

Again on March 4th, a meeting of the Intermountain Irrigation Association was held at the courthouse, and Ralph Kauffman, chairman of the ways and means committee, made a written report which declared against the practicability of constructing a canal along either of the so-called high line or district routes, proposing instead the old Burlingame line, surveyed in 1862. The report also urged that the county look for outside capital to take up the proposition, thus declaring against the co-operative scheme advocated by the editor of the Dawn and by many others.

About this time a number of local business men met in Kauffman & Frost's office and organized a ditch corporation with a capital of \$250,000. The company was composed of S. T. Packwood, John H. Smithson, Ralph H. Kauffman, J. C. Hubbell and John E. Frost, and was called the Cascade Canal Company; officers were elected as follows: President, Samuel T. Packwood; vice president, J. H. Smithson; treasurer, J. C. Hubbell; secretary, J. E. Frost. It was resolved to follow the old Burlingame route except that instead of following that survey down the east side of the river from Cle-Elum, the ditch should come down the west side to a point above Thorp, on John Yearwood's ranch.

This plan would give water for about 6,000 acres on the west side and about 20,000 on the east side of the valley. At a meeting of the Intermountain Association held March 15th, the report of the committee on ways and means recommending the Burlington route, if any, was adopted and the meeting resolved to support the Cascade Canal Company in its effort to construct the ditch, although many condemned the abandonment of the scheme which would allow all to take a part in the enterprise.

The Dawn informs us that during the following year contracts were let by the Cascade Canal Company for the construction outline work and excavation of the canal. The contract for fluming was awarded to George Milton Savage & Company, of Tacoma, and the contract for excavation was given to Nelson & Heavey, also of Tacoma, the work to be completed by April 1, 1904.

Meanwhile another plan for the construction of the high line ditch was being brought to the consideration of the people of the valley. At the request of Messrs. Wells and Lee a meeting of the Intermountain Irrigation Association was called by the president, Mr. Austin Mires, at the courthouse. The object of the meeting was to listen to a proposition of Wells and Lee looking to the construction of a high line ditch. Mr. J. H. Wells had hitherto been connected with a plan for the construction of such a canal, but the proposition had failed because of the financial crash. Mr. Wells' proposal was as follows:

"I may state at the outset that the building of a high line ditch is of vast importance to this valley. I shall not enter into any elaborate statement. This meeting is for the purpose of hearing what we may have to say and for you to accept or reject our proposition. In the first place in promoting any proposition of large dimensions you must first look to its finances and I will now ask Mr. Lee to present them to you."

Mr. Lee said: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. About five or six months ago while in New York Mr. Wells and myself took up the question of building the high line canal. We could not make any satisfactory arrangements at that time for we had to have certain securities before we could place the bonds. On presentation of the enterprise we were told that under certain conditions the money would be forthcoming to carry our enterprise to a successful issue. Our next step is to raise the necessary securities to protect and get the capitalist to take hold. We have the capital. We also have a contractor who stands ready and willing to build the canal and give the necessary bonds for the faithful performance of the work as soon as the necessary securities have been raised."

Mr. Lee then handed the chairman the following letters which were read by the secretary:

JAMES D. HOGE JR., ESQ.,

First National Bank, Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir: Would you be so kind as to give me all

the information you have as to the responsibility of Turner A. Beal, Banker, No. 16 Broadway, New York. We are informed by Mr. J. H. Wells that he has disposed of all the bonds necessary to build the irrigation canal in our county, providing Mr. Wells secures certain contracts and concessions from our people. We wish to be in a position to recommend the enterprise. A letter from you would be accepted as authority.

Very respectfully,

E. H. SNOWDEN.

Ellensburg, July 17, 1902.

E. H. SNOWDEN, ESQ.,

President Bank Ellensburg, Ellensburg, Wash.

Dear Sir: I acknowledge receipt of your favor 17th inst., and will say that my acquaintance with Mr. Turner A. Beal, No. 26 Broadway, New York, has been of short duration and but slight. He is known to be identified with many strong institutions and from all that I have heard believe him to be absolutely reliable. He wrote me about the proposition you refer to and I gave him all the information I could obtain. I think that you can safely feel that you are taking no chances in dealing with him, but if you want absolute information let me know and I shall be pleased to take it up for you.

Yours truly,

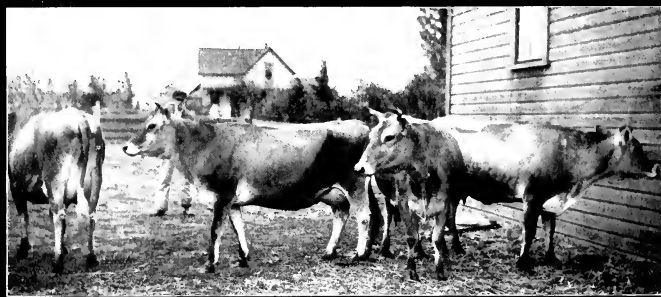
JAMES HOGE JR.

Seattle, July 18, 1902.

"Now, Mr. Chairman," then continued Mr. Lee, "a few words in regard to floating bonds in the eastern market. There is not a purchaser east of the Mississippi river who will buy a bond until the canal is built. After the enterprise is completed the bonds have then a financial standing and the banks will then take them off our hands. However, we stand here ready to give you the high line canal."

Mr. Wells then said: "Mr. Lee spoke of securities. Securities placed in banks are not worth anything until you create a value for them. When you go to create a value for securities the capitalist or banker always wants something for it. Now I think we have satisfied you in regard to our financial standing. As Mr. Lee has said we have sold our bonds. We have also made arrangements with the contractor to build this canal and now we are ready to hear from you. I came here in 1892 and made you a proposition and raised all the necessary money to complete this canal but the panic of 1893 knocked me out."

"On unimproved property, such as government land, etc., we want half of the property or its equivalent in a mortgage. On partly improved land we want one-third of the land or its equivalent in a mortgage. We propose to place these mortgages in a bank, and when we have completed our canal they become our property. We propose to classify the land. If we cannot come to terms as to valuation we will arbitrate the matter. The mortgages will run from five to twenty-five years, redeemable at any time and the interest will be seven per cent. We will charge \$1.50 per acre for the water,—half-inch to the acre measured in your own lateral. I have maps, profiles, etc., that will convince the



A BUNCH OF MONEY MAKERS
SOME PRIZE JERSEYS
MILKING TIME.



most incredulous as to the possibility of the work. The high line canal covers 110,000 acres.

"Mr. William Ham Hall, state engineer, gave us a very favorable report. Engineer Anderson, of Campbell & Anderson, then of Denver, Colorado, who was at the head of the engineering irrigation bureau, and who passed on all irrigation bonds sold to foreign buyers, gave us a thirty-four page report in which he spoke in the highest terms of our Chief Engineer Owens' work, extracts from which are as follows:

"With more than the ordinary difficulty met with from the engineering point of view in enterprises of this character, it is more than satisfactory to find upon examination that the surveys now made have exhausted the possibilities and present the best possible proportions in a thorough and comprehensive manner. With the difficulties surrounding the location of a suitable canal, that is, to the river crossing, it reflects great credit upon the engineering force to be assured at this early stage of the operations that the best line has been secured, as I believe it has, and it is still more creditable that the data affecting the cost, etc., of such a line have been carefully prepared so that reasonable accuracy may be secured in the estimation of cost."

The scheme proposed by Wells was a mammoth one. The Kittitas Irrigation Company, of which he was manager and promoter, contemplated the construction of a canal which was to be twenty-four feet wide on the bottom, forty-eight feet on top and ten feet deep near the intake, and approximately 110 miles in length. Nearly \$1,500,000, it was estimated, would be required to build the great ditch. The Ellensburg Commercial Club endorsed the company's plan and appointed a committee, consisting of Frank Bossong, chairman, James Burke, Thomas Haley, W. J. Peed, and Clarence Palmer, to assist in carrying out the work of securing the desired support. The company appropriated 1,000 second-inches from the Yakima river, to be taken from the river just below Easton, but the road of the promoter is usually beset with obstructions and the pathway of this one was by no means smooth. Strong local opposition developed during the fall and winter which finally gained strength enough to practically kill the project, though many contracts for water rights had been secured. This opposition was mainly of a personal nature.

Apathy was rapidly gaining a firm hold on the people of the county when a new promoter appeared with a plan that seemed certain of success. A. S. Black, a Colorado irrigation expert of pre-eminent ability and a practical builder, is the man referred to. At the National Irrigation Congress held in Colorado Springs early in 1903, Mr. Black had become interested in the Kittitas project through the representations of Delegate

P. A. Getz, of Ellensburg. In April he appeared before the citizens of this county and late in the same month the Ellensburg Commercial Club appointed a committee consisting of Chairman Briggs F. Reed, W. J. Peed, Dr. J. A. Mahan, Andrew Olson and C. H. Flummerfelt, to investigate the scheme. A citizens' committee, of which Dr. J. C. McCauley was chairman and C. R. Hovey secretary, was also appointed at a mass meeting.

Both committees recommended a general indorsement of the enterprise as feasible, timely and substantially backed. Mr. Black's proposition appeared to contain all the elements necessary to immediate success. In brief it was as follows:

For a consideration of \$35 per acre, payable in ten annual installments without interest or other charges, provided contracts were signed for not less than 30,000 acres of irrigable land, he would build a satisfactory canal within a reasonable length of time. Upon the expiration of ten years, the water right owners should have the privilege of purchasing the canal and its franchises at cost with ten per cent. added, and thereafter maintain it themselves. If not so purchased at that time, the contracts to remain in force as formerly except that an annual maintenance fee of \$1.50 per acre should be paid. The legal standard of water measurement in Washington, the second foot or one cubic foot per second of time, was to be used and rights were to be sold on the basis of one cubic foot per second of time for each one hundred and sixty acres of land. As customary in all such cases, Mr. Black was to have a legal first lien on the lands supplied with water, and purchasers of water rights were to furnish abstracts of title to their lands. Mr. Black covenanted that when contracts for 30,000 acres were ready for record, he would furnish written evidence from some reputable bank in Colorado that he had had practical experience in the construction and maintenance of irrigation canals and that he and his associates had the necessary financial backing to complete the works proposed. He agreed further that within thirty days after the abstracts were furnished and duly prepared for record that work should be commenced on the canal and carried to completion within a specified time.

An appeal went forth from the committees the last of April asking the people of the valley to accept the offer at once, and within a few days persons holding more than 5,000 acres in the aggregate had entered into the required agreement. The Commercial Club committee, whose members were among the leading citizens of the county, opened headquarters in the office of P. A. Getz for the receiving of land pledges. The time limit fixed by Mr. Black for securing the necessary 30,000 acres was thirty days from May

1st. All interested in the project labored with unusual energy. Many gave days of their time to securing the desired contracts, and Palmer Brothers' livery stable, of Ellensburg, furnished free transportation to all who would take up the matter with land owners. The newspapers accorded considerable space to furthering the proposal; in fact, never before in the county's history was so much interest manifested in irrigation matters.

But the hopes of all were to receive a sudden setback. Friday afternoon, May 29th, all business houses were closed and business generally suspended that all might attend a mass meeting called by Mr. Black in the opera house of Ellensburg. Several hundred citizens gathered, believing that the long-sought high line ditch was now an assured fact and that at the meeting Mr. Black would set in motion the plan outlined. Instead, he stated that he was unable to do anything for them and so far as he was concerned, the matter was ended. His explanations were plainly without substantial foundation; the true reason of his action lay deeper.

A more astonished and crestfallen audience than his was after this unexpected announcement probably never confronted a public speaker. The committees of citizens, which had so proudly taken their seats upon the platform in anticipation of the victorious ending of their work—and better work was never before done in Kittitas county by committees—were utterly crushed by the turn events had taken. Indignation blazed from every eye. A few denunciatory speeches by wrathful citizens followed. Prosecuting Attorney Warner taking the lead, after which the meeting adjourned amid confusion.

While Black withheld the real explanation of his remarkable action from the general public, he subsequently made the matter clear to at least two reliable, interested citizens. The man from Colorado, it seems, had attempted to carry out a scheme of unusual boldness. He never for a moment intended to desert his irrigation project in this county, but was simply playing to secure better terms than his original proposition gave him. He thought that when he had thrown the people into the slough of Despond by his sudden and radical coup, they would be ready to accept any proposition he might make. The result showed that he had completely mistaken the temper and spirit of the Kittitas citizens.

The people rallied forthwith from the confusion into which Black's shameful conduct had thrown them, reconvened and chose M. E. Flynn and S. C. Boedcher chairman and secretary respectively of their meeting. A committee was appointed consisting of A. L. Slemmons, Jerry Vanderbilt, W. M. Kenney, James Burke and C. V. Warner to confer with Mr. Wells or others regarding canal matters. This committee, how-

ever, never received any substantial encouragement and the high line ditch still exists in prospect only.

Whatever help has since come to the people of Kittitas valley in the way of irrigation canal construction has resulted from the efforts of Samuel T. Packwood and his co-laborers of the Cascade Canal Company, heretofore mentioned. They are just completing a ditch to cover 15,000 acres. The same company is now considering the matter of constructing a high line canal somewhat lower than the proposed Wells ditch, and as this corporation and its president, Mr. Packwood, have invariably carried through everything they have undertaken, there is every reason to believe that if the construction of the proposed canal is found practicable under existing conditions, it will soon be undertaken and pushed to a successful issue.

One melancholy event of the year 1902 may perhaps be noticed briefly. On May 10th, Oscar Rentszche's saloon, Ellensburg, became the scene of a sensational tragedy, in which John B. Stanley lost his life. His slayer, John W. Ellis, walked through the front door opening on Third street, and called Stanley to him, presumably to speak to him. Stanley came out from behind the screen and was shot down without warning by Ellis in the presence of a score of people. The latter immediately gave himself over to the authorities. Both men were gamblers and well known in sporting circles. Each had a sanguinary record and the testimony showed that a long standing feud existed between the men; also that Stanley had repeatedly said that he and Ellis must separate or one of them must die. A few days previous to the shooting the men met on the ball grounds near Ellensburg and a shooting affray in the presence of several hundred people was narrowly averted.

Ellis was at once tried in the superior court for the murder of Stanley, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced by Judge Rudkin to eleven years in the penitentiary. On appeal Ellis secured a new trial and in May, 1903, was acquitted and discharged from custody.

Events of the last year or two are too fresh in the memories of all to require detailed narration here. Crops were excellent in 1903, prices good, conditions propitious, prosperity universal and progress the watchword everywhere; and the current year gives promise of being superior even to its predecessor. The development of Kittitas county, begun under unfavorable conditions and carried on in the face of obstacles and discouragements, continues to go forward with ever increasing momentum, keeping pace with the advance of this great commonwealth of Washington and the rapidly expanding Pacific.

Perhaps the most pleasant, inspiring and universally interesting of recent occurrences was

the President Roosevelt reception, May 25, 1903. The president's train pulled into the station at nine o'clock A. M., amid the wildest demonstrations of the thousands of people who had gathered from the stores and shops and homes of Ellensburg, from other towns of mountain and valley, and from farms far and near. The school children, the band, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Spanish war veterans were all in evidence and aglow with his reception. He addressed to the assembled multitudes the following words of greeting and sound wisdom:

Mr. Mayor, my fellow citizens, my fellow Americans: It is the greatest pleasure to be with you today. First of all let me greet those whom I know. Others will not specially grudge my specially greeting the men of the Grand Army and representatives of those who did even more than the men of the Civil war, the women. (Cheers and applause). For while the men went to battle, to the women fell the harder task of seeing husband or lover, father or brother, going to war, and she herself having to stay behind with the load of doubt, anxiety, uncertainty, and often the hard difficulty of making both ends meet in the household while the bread winner was away. In a state like Washington with its record of active, vigorous life, its representatives of the men who fought, I do not wonder that her sons did so well in the Philippines. I am not surprised that you here should have sent a company which, as I understand, lost more than almost any other company of all the troops in the Philippines. They were my brethren, my comrades in our war, which was a very little war compared to yours, but still we had a job to do, and we did it. (Applause).

Let me say a special word of greeting to those at the other end, the children. I have greeted the veterans; now I want to greet the children specially. I am very, very glad to see you. I have just one word to say to you. It applies almost as well to your elders. I believe in play. I believe in work. Play hard while you play, when you work do not play at all. (Applause).

In congratulating you of Washington upon your lumber, your commerce, upon your great coal fields, upon cattle upon a thousand hills, in congratulating you upon all your products I congratulate you most upon the children. They seem all right in quality and in quantity. I believe in your stock, and I am glad it is being kept up. (Applause).

It has pleased me particularly, coming through this mighty state with its extraordinary capacity for industrial development, to see your men and women, who are developing it, and at the same time that you are taking the fullest advantage of your material resources, are taking care to build upon those as a foundation for a higher life, that you are taking thought for the next generation, taking thought for the country, and for the people that are to come after you.

No men do their duty if they simply think of their own interests, if they do not shape governmental policy, their social policy for the country as a whole, the country that is to come after them. Exactly as every man worth his salt or woman worth her salt, will care even more for their own children's well being, so in this nation we are bound in honor to shape our present policy with a view to the nation's future needs, to do as you did in the Civil war. You went to war, you faced four years of conflict that generations that come after you for centuries to come should live in union, in peace within our borders. (Applause). So when you provide for training, upbuilding of children, when you provide for schools—high schools, normal schools, academy, college—you are building firm, wide, deep foundations for right and greatness of the future; for, after all, important though ma-

terial resources are, important though your wheat, your lumber, your fisheries, your cattle, your mines, your commerce, your factories are, most important of all is the standard of good citizenship which you produce.

I congratulate Washington upon its school system, upon all its schools from the simplest to the highest; I say a word of special greeting to those engaged in teaching. No other body of men or women in time of peace does a more important work than those upon whose teaching the example of sympathy, self abnegation, enthusiasm, so much for the future generations depends.

Yet men and women must remember that you cannot put off upon teachers the whole duty of educating the next generation. Fathers, mothers, must educate their children in their own homes by precept, by example. Just let me say this, that if your precepts and your examples differ you cannot expect good results for children. There is no use preaching unselfishness if father consistently leads a selfish life. There is no use preaching the gospel of work if the father or mother shirks work. There is no use preaching the gospel of duty if there is no attempt to perform duty on the part of those who preach it. A father and mother have a duty in educating their children of which no one can relieve them. Teachers can do much, but, after all, it is the help in the home which can do most.

I also want to say a word upon the kinds of quality which we need in citizenship, for we need more than one kind. In the first place you need decency, honesty, the spirit of fair dealing, the spirit that makes a man a good neighbor, a good friend, the spirit that makes a man do his duty by the state. If you have not the foundation for clean living and fair dealing in you, then the greater a man's ability is, the worse he is for the community. It is just as it was in the Civil war; if a man had not the spirit of loyalty, of obedience, of faith to the flag, of faith to the nation, then the stronger, abler, more cunning he was, the more dangerous he was. In his regiment he was the cause of disturbance; outside the regiment he would come very near being a traitor to the nation.

So in civic life, exactly as bodily strength if unaccompanied by spirit of self restraint, makes a man a dangerous brute, while at the same time if guided in the right, it makes him a most valuable citizen, so mere intellectual ability, power that makes a man able to rise in the world, his smartness, his business capacity, his shrewdness, if there is not a backing of moral sense behind it, make him more dangerous.

In this country we urgently need to have it established that weight of public opinion shall be felt just as heavily against the scoundrel who succeeds as against the scoundrel who fails. (Applause). But that is not enough. Exactly as in the Civil war, you need patriotism first, but patriotism did not count if the men ran away. So it is in civil life. In addition to the spirit of decency, of fair dealing, of honesty, you must have strong virtue virtues; virtues that make a man able to hold his own in the world; to make his weight felt as of moment in the larger life of the nation. It is not enough to mean well when you sit at home. You have to be able to do well when you get out into the actual field. You have to be able to do well in your trade, in business, to keep your family, to make yourself felt; to bring up your children so that they shall go upward a little, to make yourself count, whatever your part.

Virtue that sits at home in its parlor and bemoans how bad the world is never yet benefited anyone. What we need is a type of decent man who can go out, hold his own against all comers; who, without losing his sense of decency, can make himself felt as a man of weight wherever he is put. That applies in the education of children.

Let me come back to that for just one moment. One thing that always makes me feel a little melancholy is to see fathers and mothers who themselves have worked

hard, led useful lives, but who, in a queer, misguided spirit of foolish affection, try to save their children from trouble by also saving them from being of any earthly use in the world. That is not affection; that is folly.

You all know, among your own neighbors, the man, I am sorry to say, who will say, "Well, I have worked hard; my boys shall enjoy themselves;" or if a woman, she will say, "I have had to work hard; my girls shall be ladies," under the foolish belief that to be a lady means that you are not to work, not to do, not to be of any use in the world. Those parents are preparing for their children a life of misery, a life of uselessness; because of all form of life, that which on the whole is least attractive, which has least real joy in it, is the life conscientiously devoted to nothing but the pursuit of pleasure. It is the meanest type of life that there is to lead.

In '61 there were lots of people in the country who were too fond of ease to go into the war; the easy thing to do was to stay at home and say the country could not be saved; the hard thing to do was to get out and save it. Those men stayed at home; they walked delicately; they lived on the earth's soft places while you had what you could carry on your back, and lay where night overtook you, marched until you were so footsore and weary

that you thought you could not keep up any longer. You found the blanket so heavy that if you were a recruit, you threw it away and at midnight wished you had two. You did that for four years while others lived at ease. Which had the real life—had the life that was worth living; which is proud now to stand on the heritage of what was done? The man that risked, fought, labored, shed his blood—he is the man who counts; he is the man who had a good time in life.

I do not pity any man because he has had to work at something worth doing and did it well. I admire him; so it is in civil life. Train your children, not how to avoid difficulties, but how to overcome them; train your children not to shirk what is hard, disagreeable, but to do it well. I believe in this country; I believe in you and those like you, because I know that in this country the average citizen has in him or her the power to lead just that kind of a life; has worth in his soul; the spirit that drives him on to work for worthy ends and to win triumph as a result.

My fellow citizens, I have enjoyed to the full coming here to greet you this morning—the men, the women, the children. It has done me good to see you. (Cheers and applause).

CHAPTER III.

POLITICAL.

As told elsewhere in this volume, Kittitas county came into existence late in the fall of 1883, the creating act being approved by the governor November 28th. Upon that memorable day in local history Yakima county lost nearly 3,000 square miles or more than a third of its territory, several hundred of its population, and dominion over one of the largest and fairest valleys in the Northwest. The new political division thus erected was a strong one from the beginning and capable of sustaining a much greater population. So rapid was its development during the first years of its life that it soon attained to a more prominent position in territorial affairs than did the mother county itself. The two campaigns preceding the organization of the new county were lively ones for the citizens of this region, the overshadowing issue being whether or not the people of the Kittitas should be citizens of a new political division or remain citizens of Yakima county. John A. Shoudy, the father of Ellensburg, was elected territorial representative in 1882 and at the next session of the legislature succeeded in securing the passage of his county bill.

By virtue of section two of the creating act, the board of commissioners of Kittitas county,

consisting of Robert N. Canaday, Republican, Samuel T. Packwood and Charles P. Cooke, Democrats, met in called session in Ellensburg, December 17, 1883, for the purpose of organizing the county government. Commissioner Canaday was elected chairman of the board. The board then proceeded to appoint the following officials, all of whom qualified and entered upon the administration of their offices: Auditor, W. H. Peterson, Democrat; probate judge, Walter A. Bull, Republican; treasurer, Thomas Johnson, Republican; sheriff and assessor, John C. Goodwin, Republican; superintendent of schools, Miss Irene Cumberlin, Democrat; surveyor, John R. Wallace, Republican; sheep commissioner, E. W. Lyen, Democrat; and Dr. Newton Henton, Republican, coroner. The following day the board authorized the auditor to purchase the necessary office supplies for county purposes, and adjourned *sine die*.

The board met in first regular session, Monday, February 4, 1884, all being present. B. D. Southern and others presented a petition praying for the resurvey and establishment of the Durr bridge and Tanum creek county road with the following changes, to-wit: "Leaving the line of the county road some forty or fifty rods

west of the Robinson schoolhouse, to run in a northwesterly course to the north side of a grove on S. T. Packwood's land claim; thence to continue and run due west until it intersects the county road; and that the road be located as it is now traveled through Mr. Hayworth's land claim, B. D. Southern's claim, thence within thirty feet of Seward Southern's pre-emption claim and thence north to the aforesaid road." J. H. Stevens and J. L. Vaughn were appointed viewers and J. R. Wallace surveyor of the proposed road. The road was officially accepted by the county at the May term. Although not the first road established within the county's boundaries, this road was the first one established by Kittitas county officials.

The same day the board appointed F. M. Thorp and O. Hutchinson as viewers for a new county road to run from George Ellison's place to Mat. Becker's old sawmill site. This road was known as the Watt canyon road; it was duly established in May. On the following day the board acted on still another road petition, one presented by F. Leonhard and others for a road beginning at the south end of Pearl street, Ellensburg, and terminating at or near the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, all in township seventeen north, range eighteen east. E. R. Yocum and B. W. Frisbie were appointed viewers. This road and a relocation of the old Nanum creek road were also established at the May term.

The board next directed its attention to a division of the county into twelve road districts, the names of the first supervisors, in the numerical order of the districts, being as follows: Tillman Houser, T. T. Wilson, Thomas Haley, Jacob Bowers, W. H. Stoddard (elected), J. J. Suver, David Freer, Elmer Lockwood, Joseph Stevens, J. Jostes, William Briggs (elected), and W. A. Stevens.

On February 7th the board divided the county into three commissioners' districts:

"No. 1. Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of the Nanum creek; thence up said creek to the head of same; thence in a northerly direction to the mouth of Nigger creek on the Wenachie river; thence down the Columbia river to the south line of Kittitas county; thence west on said line to the Yakima river; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

"No. 2. Commencing on the Yakima river at the mouth of Nanum creek; thence up said creek to its head; thence northerly to the mouth of Nigger creek on the Wenachie river; thence up the Wenachie river to the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence westerly to the headwaters of the Yakima river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

"No. 3. Shall be and comprise all that part

of Kittitas county on the west side of Yakima river."

At the May term the board authorized Auditor Peterson to enter into a contract with A. W. Engle, cashier of the First National Bank of Ellensburg, for the rent of rooms adjoining the office room and vault of that bank as offices for the auditor and sheriff; the auditor was also authorized to rent a portion of the bank's vault. Accordingly a six months' lease at \$25 a month was entered into between the bank and the county and the latter's officials at once occupied their temporary courthouse.

The August term was a busy and an important one. The first business of consequence to come before the board was the laying out of six election precincts, which was done August 5th as follows: Whitson or East Kittitas, with voting place at the Grange schoolhouse; Ellensburg; Wenas, with voting place at Henson's sawmill; West Kittitas, with voting place at the Bond school; Swauk, voting place at the Virden schoolhouse; and Wenatchee, voting place in Miller & Greer's store. Then grand and petit jurors were drawn for service at the county's first term of court, and principally that the names of as many pioneers as possible may be preserved we give the list of those drawn: Grand jury, A. Burge, William Briggs, C. C. Coleman, G. W. Carver, H. M. Cooper, John Davis, B. W. Frisbie, J. F. LeClerc, David Freer, R. F. Montgomery, J. L. Mills, and J. H. Stevens; petit jurors, John Amlin, John Catlin, J. S. Dysart, William Grim, O. Hutchinson, Henry Knight, T. D. Quinn, T. O. Stepp, Braxton D. Southern, J. P. Sharp, David Wheaton, J. L. Vaughn, Jacob Bowers, James Curtis, Tom Doke, James Ferguson, E. G. Grindrod, John Haley, William J. McCausland, B. S. Pease, S. T. Sterling, William Taylor, V. C. Wynegar, and J. R. Van Alstine. The contract for county printing was awarded D. J. Schnebly, proprietor of the Localizer. The application of the Seattle and Walla Walla Trail and Wagon Road Company for the privilege of maintaining a toll road from the summit of the Cascades down to Tanum creek over their old route was favorably acted upon at this same session. Before adjourning the board rented, for \$15 a day, Elliott's hall, in the First National Bank building, for use as a courtroom; agreed upon and levied the following tax assessment: territorial two and a half mills, penitentiary one-quarter mill, county eight mills, school three mills, road and bridge one mill, property road one mill and poll four dollars; and authorized the issuance of warrants to the amount of \$15,407.62, payable to Yakima county as Kittitas county's share of the mother county's indebtedness, agreed upon by the respective auditors.

Sheriff Goodwin presented his resignation to

the board November 7, 1884, whereupon Commissioner Packwood, having also resigned, was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the former.

Kittitas county's first general election was held in November, 1884, and was an event of great importance in local history. There were no local issues of special importance involved, the contest being overshadowed by the presidential struggle, though Washington as a territory could take no deciding part in the greater campaign. The Republicans gathered in county convention at Elliott's hall, Saturday afternoon, August 23d. Dr. I. N. Power was chosen chairman; R. Price, secretary. The following delegates were seated: Nanum, B. W. Lewis, Thomas Haley, James Dysart and S. T. Sterling; Wenas, Charles Pressey; West Kittitas, J. P. Sharp, R. G. Hawn, B. D. Southern and W. A. Stevens; Ellensburg, Austin Mires, I. N. Power, Thomas Johnson and S. C. Davidson; Swauk, M. C. Giles, R. Price and T. Caster; Wenatchee, unrepresented. The convention adopted the short but strong platform given below:

"Resolved, That we indorse the platform of the National Republican convention, adopted at Chicago in 1884, and the nominees thereof for president and vice-president, James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.

"Resolved, That we demand an economical administration of all public offices, both territorial and county.

"Resolved, That we favor the speedy admission of our territory into the union."

Dr. I. N. Power, S. T. Sterling, R. Price and Thomas Haley were chosen as delegates to the territorial convention, while the county ticket was selected as follows: Probate judge, W. A. Bull; auditor, J. R. Wallace; sheriff-assessor, J. J. Imbrie; treasurer, E. Dickson; commissioners, W. A. Stevens, Thomas Haley and J. S. Dysart; surveyor, B. E. Craig; superintendent of schools, Rev. J. A. Laurie; coroner, Dr. T. J. Newland; sheep commissioner, Mat. Becker.

The Democrats met in the same hall, August 30th, the officers of the convention being John Amlin, chairman, and G. W. Seaton, secretary. The delegates present were: Ellensburg, James J. Hart, Nick Rollinger, John Cato, Harry Simpson, M. C. Sprague, L. Pool, G. W. Seaton; Whitson, A. A. Meade, John Davis, R. F. Montgomery, W. Taylor, John Thompson, Daniel Gaby, Jesse McDonald; West Kittitas, S. T. Packwood, J. M. Shelton, O. Hutchinson, John Amlin, P. Barnes, John Neuman, James Brooks; Wenas, Jacob Somers; Teanaway, S. S. Bates, James Stevens, B. K. May, Peter McCallum. The platform adopted read:

"Resolved, That we approve the platform of the Democratic National convention and indorse

the nomination of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks for president and vice-president.

"Resolved, That to insure an economical administration of public affairs in all public offices it is necessary to put Democrats into office.

"Resolved, That we favor the regulation of railroad traffic to avoid discrimination in favor of Portland, and against the people east of the Cascades."

The county ticket placed in the field by this convention consisted of John Davis for probate judge; W. H. Peterson for auditor; Samuel T. Packwood for sheriff; J. J. Mueller for treasurer; Miss Irene Cumberlin for superintendent of schools; George W. Seaton for surveyor; C. C. Coleman for sheep commissioner; Dr. M. V. Amen for coroner; and C. P. Cooke, J. R. Van Alstine and J. M. Shelton for county commissioners.

There were some dissatisfied Democrats and Independents, however, and these met September 29th in Elliott's hall. They nominated E. N. Cooke for sheriff; A. Whitson for commissioner from district No. 1; and B. E. Craig for surveyor; the Democratic nominees for the other offices were indorsed.

From the official vote, given below, the rest of the story may be read:

Delegate to congress, Voorhees, Democrat, 551, Armstrong, Republican, 345; adjutant general, Anderson, Democrat, 485, O'Brien, Republican, 412; brigadier general, McAuliff, Democrat, 485, Peel, Republican, 411; commissary general, Berg, Democrat, 466, Livingston, Republican, 410; quartermaster general, Hand, Democrat, 485, Jackson, Republican, 411; prosecuting attorney, Dustin, Democrat, 520, Smith, Republican, 458; joint councilman, J. B. Reavis (elected), Democrat, 451, John A. Shoudy, Republican, 410; joint representative, Yakima and Kittitas, C. P. Cooke (elected), Democrat, 639, W. L. Stabler, Republican, 336; sheriff, Samuel T. Packwood, Democrat, 441, J. J. Imbrie, Republican, 318, Ed. Cooke, Independent, 52, Tillman, also an Independent, 50; auditor, W. H. Peterson, Democrat, 722, J. R. Wallace, Republican, 145; treasurer, J. J. Mueller, Democrat, 604, E. Dickson, Republican, 267; probate judge, John Davis, Democrat, 482, W. A. Bull, Republican, 382; commissioners, R. F. Montgomery, Democrat, 466, J. S. Dysart, Republican, 505, J. R. VanAlstine, Democrat, 498, Thomas Haley, Republican, 405, J. M. Shelton, Democrat, 475, W. A. Stevens, Republican, 397; surveyor, G. W. Seaton, Democrat, 330, B. E. Craig, Republican, 240, J. R. Wallace, Independent, 278; superintendent public schools, Miss Irene Cumberlin, Democrat, 606, J. A. Laurie, Republican, 265; coroner, Dr. M. V. Amen, Democrat, 479, T. J. Newland, Republican, 397; sheep commissioner, C. C. Coleman, Democrat, 477, Mat. Becker, 379;

church property tax, yes 438, no 256. Of course, the electors were asked to permanently locate the county seat. Ellensburg, being practically the only candidate in the field, easily carried off the prize, receiving 630 votes out of a total of 760. The proposition submitted by the commissioners to spend \$4,000 in the erection of a small county building and vault was received with general disfavor, the vote standing only 133 affirmatively, while 489 voted negatively. So the county remained without a courthouse three years longer.

During the ensuing two years Kittitas county enjoyed a wonderful growth, which resulted in a general shaking up of county affairs. In March, 1886, Miss Cumberlin and J. J. Mueller resigned their respective offices. The board appointed D. G. C. Baker as superintendent of schools and Henry Rehmke to succeed Mueller as treasurer. June 28th local option elections were held in several precincts. Whitson precinct alone refused the saloon admittance to its territory, Ellensburg, West Kittitas and Swauk defeating the prohibition movement by large majorities. J. R. Wallace, who had become surveyor in the meantime, resigned his office in November, 1886, and the office remained vacant until the first of the year 1887. The general election was held November 2, 1886, seven precincts participating, Whitson, Ellensburg, West Kittitas, Tunnel City, Wenatchee, Mission Creek and Teanaway. No local issues of special importance distinguished the campaign. As a thorough search through the records fails to discover those relating to the election of 1886, we are unable to present other than a list of the county officers elected:

Joint councilman, Charles P. Cooke, Democrat; representative, T. J. V. Clark, Republican; county commissioners, James S. Dysart, A. T. Mason, Republicans, S. L. Bates, Democrat; sheriff-assessor, Samuel T. Packwood, Democrat; treasurer, Henry Rehmke, Democrat; surveyor, E. J. Rector, who failed to qualify and was succeeded by C. R. Smith, appointed in March, 1887; auditor, W. H. Peterson, Democrat; probate judge, John Davis, Democrat; superintendent of schools, Clara V. Peterson, Democrat; sheep inspector, E. W. Lyen, Democrat; coroner, Dr. N. Henton, Republican. Thus it will be seen that the county was still in the Democratic column. The unofficial returns from Kittitas on territorial officers shows that Charles S. Voorhees, the Democratic candidate for delegate, received 888, while his Republican opponent, C. M. Bradshaw, received 567 votes. These figures give us some idea of the enormous gain in population that the county experienced in the years 1885 and 1886.

National issues predominated in 1888 in view of the fact that early statehood was expected by

Washingtonians and each party in the territory wished to make as imposing a showing as possible. The territory went Republican by a large majority. "Tuesday, November 6th, election day," says the Ellensburg Localizer in its issue of November 10, 1888, "opened fine, but a light rain set in and made the weather disagreeable for a short time, after which it cleared up. Voting commenced as soon as the polls opened. The election was a very quiet one, there being no fighting, no boisterous talking, everybody being on his good behavior. There was considerable scratching done. The vote in the Ellensburg precinct reached 648. Considerable money was staked on the results of the election this year. C. S. Voorhees, Democrat, was beaten in this county by a majority of sixteen, and Allen carried almost every other county in the territory, being elected by a majority of between 5,000 and 7,000. In Kittitas the Republicans elected the auditor, sheriff, and two commissioners, and gave a majority for Snow as joint councilman, as did Yakima and Douglas also. Fruit carried Franklin, but Lincoln will have to give him a plurality or he is defeated. Dr. Power is elected joint representative of Yakima and Kittitas counties." Saturday night, the 17th, the Republicans of Ellensburg and surrounding country made a memorable one for that city. The demonstration was in honor of the election of General Harrison and Levi P. Morton. The torch light procession was introduced for the first time to the people of this region, while the blowing of horns, cheering and the firing of anvils intermittently gave the city a sensation that it had never before witnessed. Speeches followed the parading. The official vote cast in this county follows:

For delegate, John B. Allen, Republican, 792, majority in the territory 7,371; Charles S. Voorhees, Democrat, 776, Roger S. Greene, Prohibitionist, 51; brigadier general, A. P. Curry, Republican, 778, J. J. Hunt, Democrat, 778, S. B. Vrooman, Prohibitionist, 66; adjutant general, R. G. O'Brien, Republican, 772, Hillory Butler, Democrat, 777, Henry M. Brown, 70; joint councilman, Lincoln, Douglas, Franklin, Adams, Yakima and Kittitas counties, J. M. Snow, Republican, 831, majority over Fruit in the district 161; Clay Fruit, Democrat, 606, H. C. Walters, Prohibitionist, 86; joint representative, Yakima and Kittitas, Dr. I. N. Power, Republican, 771, majority in district 57; Daniel Gaby, Democrat, 760, J. W. Brice, Prohibitionist, 69; prosecuting attorney, W. J. Milroy, Republican, 612, H. J. Snively, Democrat (elected), 958; sheriff, J. L. Brown, Republican, 707, A. A. Meade, Democrat, 701, S. T. Packwood, Independent, 159, L. L. Palmenter, Prohibitionist, 46; auditor, H. M. Bryant, Republican, 848, Charles Miller, Democrat, 661, W. R. Newland, Prohibitionist, 102; treasurer, P. C. Williams, Republican, 723, Henry Rehmke,

Democrat, 823, R. Breese, Prohibitionist, 57; probate judge, F. S. Thorp, Republican, 620, John Davis, Democrat, 805, D. G. C. Baker, Prohibitionist, 61; commissioners, 1st district, W. J. Gray, Republican, 746, J. W. McDonald, Democrat, 807, A. J. Rader, Prohibitionist, 61; 2d district, T. L. Gamble, Republican, 762, J. W. Wilmot, Democrat, 716, T. T. Wilson, Prohibitionist, 92; 3d district, J. N. Hatfield, Republican, 788, John L. Amlin, Democrat, 739, J. L. Mills, Prohibitionist, 80; surveyor, B. C. Bonnell, Democrat, 692, A. F. York, Republican, 870; coroner, Dr. N. Henton, Democrat, 751, Dr. W. H. Harris, Republican, 817; superintendent of schools, J. L. McDowell, Republican, 766, George W. Parrish, Democrat, 754, J. E. Denton, Prohibitionist, 89.

Again, for the year 1889, the year that brought statehood to the territory, and with that dignity a special election in October, the election records in this county are missing. This election was of especial interest to North Yakima and Ellensburg, because of their candidacy for the honor of being the state's capital. Had Ellensburg received the united support of the region east of the Cascades, there is little doubt but that today Kittitas county would possess the capital, but the candidacy of North Yakima and the political deal made by the southeastern portion of the state with the Sound region, threw the prize to Olympia. Of course, Kittitas county, almost as a unit, voted for Ellensburg. The total vote received throughout the state by the three leading candidates was: Olympia, 25,488, North Yakima, 14,707, Ellensburg, 12,833. E. T. Wilson, Republican, was elected state senator from Kittitas county; I. N. Power and J. P. Sharp were elected representatives; all three were Republicans. Carroll B. Graves, of Ellensburg, a Republican, was chosen district judge, Hiram Dustin, Democrat, of Goldendale, being his opponent. The county went strongly Republican; no county officers were elected at this election.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties held their state conventions the week beginning September 8, 1889, the former meeting in Walla Walla, the latter in Ellensburg. The Ellensburg convention placed in nomination the following ticket: Member of congress, T. C. Griffiths, Spokane; governor, Eugene Semple, Pierce; lieutenant governor, L. H. Plattor, Whitman; secretary of state, W. H. Whittlesey, Jefferson; auditor, John Miller Murphy, Thurston; treasurer, M. Kauffman, Pierce; attorney general, H. J. Snively, Yakima; commissioner public lands, M. Z. Goodell, Chehalis; superintendent public instruction, J. H. Morgan, Kittitas; supreme judges, W. H. White, King, J. L. Sharpstein, Walla Walla, John P. Judson, Pierce, John B. Reavis, Yakima, Frank Ganahl, Spokane; superior judge, Kittitas, Yakima and

Klickitat counties, Hiram Dustin, Klickitat. The Walla Walla convention nominated the following candidates: Member congress, John L. Wilson, Spokane; governor, E. P. Ferry, King; lieutenant governor, C. E. Laughton, Okanogan; secretary of state, Allen Weir, Jefferson; treasurer, A. Lindsey, Clark; auditor, T. M. Reed, Thurston; attorney general, W. C. Jones, Spokane; superintendent of public instruction, R. B. Bryan, Chehalis; commissioner public lands, W. L. Forrest, Lewis; supreme judges, R. O. Dunbar, Klickitat, Theodore L. Stiles, Pierce, John P. Hoyt, King, T. J. Anders, Walla Walla, Elmer Scott, Garfield; superior judge, Kittitas, Yakima and Klickitat counties, Carroll B. Graves. In the election the Republicans secured majorities for all their nominees.

In 1890 the Republican county convention was held in Ellensburg, September 21st; the Democrats convened at the same place September 2th. Both conventions adopted resolutions indorsing the national policies of the parties they represented, and it was along these general lines that the campaign was waged. The second and final capital election took place at this time, Olympia being victorious. Hopeless disorganization in eastern Washington and a well-planned, energetic campaign on the western slope decided the result. Olympia secured 37,413 votes, Ellensburg 7,722, and North Yakima 6,276. The vote cast in this county election day, November 4th, was as follows:

Permanent location of the state capital, Ellensburg, 1,319, North Yakima 160, Olympia 91; issuing bonds to fund the county debt, yes 924, no 521; congressman, John L. Wilson, Republican, 878, Thomas Carroll, Democrat, 791, Robert P. Abernathy, 68; representatives in legislature, Nineteenth district, John Davis, Democrat, 940, J. M. Ready, Republican, 878, W. H. Hare, Republican, 762, A. L. Slemmons, Democrat, 736; county attorney, D. H. McFalls, Republican, 974, C. V. Warner, Democrat, 829; county clerk, T. B. Wright, Republican, 1,009, E. J. Mathews, Democrat, 813; county auditor, J. E. Frost, Republican, 1,050, Martin J. Maloney, Democrat, 781; sheriff, Anthony A. Meade, Democrat, 990, J. L. Brown, Republican, 868; treasurer, John F. Travers, Democrat, 947, O. Peterson, Republican, 839; commissioners, 1st district, M. Haran, Republican, 909, Martin Michels, Democrat, 798; 2d district, J. W. Richards, Republican, 835, James Heron, Democrat, 732; 3d district, J. C. Goodwin, Republican, 893, A. M. Stevens, Democrat, 744; assessor, P. M. Morrison, Republican, 897, John Foster, Democrat, 828; superintendent of schools, J. H. Morgan, Democrat, 959, W. T. Haley, Republican, 817; surveyor, E. I. Anderson, Republican, 918, A. F. York, Democrat, 890; coroner, J. H. Lyons, Republican, 950, A. F. Fox, Democrat, 816.

A special election was held in this legislative district, February 7, 1891, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative John Davis, who died January 17th preceding. It was estimated that only half the normal vote was cast, W. H. Peterson, Democrat, being elected by a vote of 545 to 405 for J. P. Sharp, the Republican. Both candidates were placed in nomination by the county central committees.

It is said by those competent to judge that the campaign of 1892 was the hottest, not excepting that of 1896, ever witnessed in Washington. Many circumstances combined to make this so. First, it was a presidential year, and Washington was taking its first part in a national campaign; second, Populism swept into Washington that year with a tremendous impetus that shook the very foundations upon which the old parties rested, and immediately attained such growth as to give it rank with its older opponents; third, the gubernatorial fight between Snively of North Yakima and McGraw of the Sound reached fever heat through the bitterness of the personalities indulged in; and fourth, the election of a United States senator was scheduled for an early date. The campaign was a spectacular one and no one who passed through it has any difficulty in recalling it to mind. The Populist party that year received the largest vote cast by any third party in a quarter of a century.

The People's party was organized in Kittitas valley early in the year, and June 8th held its first county convention, nominating a full county ticket. On the 25th of the month following the state convention was held in the Ellensburg armory, and a state ticket nominated. The convention adopted an exceedingly strongly worded, scathing platform, demanding a host of reforms in both state and nation. The Kittitas county Democrats met August 20th, the Republicans July 30th, both convening in Ellensburg as usual. The official canvass of the vote cast follows:

For presidential electors, Republican, 855; Democratic, 789; Populist, 569; members national house of representatives, Thomas Carroll, James A. Munday, Democrats, 771 and 719 votes respectively; John L. Wilson, William H. Doolittle, Republicans, 873 and 828 votes respectively; M. F. Knox, J. C. VanPatten, Populists, 593 and 586 votes respectively; justices state supreme court, William H. Brinker, Eugene K. Hanna, Democrats, 723 and 717 votes respectively; Thomas J. Anders, Elmon Scott, Republicans, 849 and 821 votes respectively; G. W. Gardiner, Frank T. Reid, Populists, 584 and 486 votes respectively; governor, Henry J. Snively, Democrat, 783; John H. McGraw, Republican, 774; C. W. Young, Populist, 724; lieutenant governor, Henry Willison, Democrat, 743; Frank H. Luce, Republican, 813; C. P. Twiss, Populist, 631; secretary of state, John McReavy, Demo-

crat, 743; James H. Price, Republican, 868; Lyman Wood, Populist, 607; treasurer, Harrison Clothier, Democrat, 728; Orno A. Bowen, Republican, 854; W. C. P. Adams, Populist, 601; auditor, Samuel Bass, Democrat, 631; Laban R. Grimes, Republican, 723; Charles C. Rodolf, Populist, 591; attorney general, Richmond W. Starr, Democrat, 725; William C. Jones, Republican, 853; Govnor Teats, Populist, 597; superintendent of public instruction, John H. Morgan, of Ellensburg, Democrat, 921; Charles W. Bean, Republican, 742; James M. Smith, Populist, 641; commissioner public lands, Freeborn S. Lewis, Democrat, 732; William T. Forrest, Republican, 858; T. M. Callaway, Populist, 689; state printer, Joseph A. Borden, Democrat, 721; Oliver C. White, Republican, 841; A. J. Murphy, Populist, 576; superior judge, Frank H. Rudkin, Democrat, 515; Carroll B. Graves, Republican, 1,018; Lawrence A. Vincent, Populist, 677; state senator, eleventh district, W. H. Peterson, Democrat, 803; Charles I. Helm, Republican, 807; John T. Greenwood, Populist, 582; representatives, Samuel T. Packwood, George W. Kline, Democrats, 665 and 718 respectively; John H. Smithson, F. E. Madiqan, Republicans, 862 and 666 respectively; J. F. LeClerc, John Catlin, Populists, 643 and 683 respectively; sheriff, Anthony A. Meade, Democrat, 931; P. M. Morrison, Republican, 785; W. M. Stinson, Populist, 575; auditor, Elmer E. Saladay, Democrat, 652; J. E. Frost, Republican, 1,067; C. W. Dibble, Populist, 505; clerk, Alonzo L. Sowers, Democrat, 846; Martin Cameron, Republican, 887; Robert A. Turner, Populist, 504; treasurer, John F. Travers, Democrat, 986; J. H. Dixon, Republican, 760; J. M. Montgomery, Populist, 495; county attorney, Eugene E. Wager, Democrat, 945; D. H. McFalls, Republican, 818; superintendent schools, Fred O. Seaton, Democrat, 565; G. M. Jenkins, Republican, 950; J. M. Traugbber, Populist, 615; assessor, Perry Cleman, Democrat, 738; W. A. Stevens, Republican, 907; C. J. Tennant, Populist, 526; surveyor, Andrew Foldin, Democrat, 703; E. I. Anderson, Republican, 929; L. F. Ellison, Populist, 543; coroner, George W. Hoxie, Democrat, 704; I. N. Power, Republican, 913; I. S. McGuire, Populist, 547; commissioners, 1st district, George S. Miller, Democrat, 666; Alexander Pitcher, Republican, 705; George Charlton, Populist, 584; 2d district, Peter McCallam, Democrat, 768; H. L. Mack, Republican, 734; H. P. Fogh, Populist, 536; 3d district, Adam M. Stevens, Democrat, 748; Herman Page, Republican, 746; William F. Lewis, Populist, 583. • The Republicans carried the state by a majority averaging 2,500.

By 1894 the Populist party in Kittitas county had so gained in strength that it was able to capture three important county offices and one legislative office, distancing the Democratic party and running neck and neck with the Republican.

Compared with the previous and the succeeding campaigns, that of 1864 was of only ordinary interest, its one phase of special interest being the rapid ascendancy of the People's party. The People's party held its county convention September 8th; the Republicans convened next, September 13th, and the Democrats met September 22d, all in Ellensburg. November 6th was election day. The vote was as follows:

For representatives to congress, William H. Doolittle, Samuel C. Hyde, Republicans, 851 and 820 votes respectively, N. T. Caton, B. F. Heuston, Democrats, 383 and 394 votes respectively, W. P. C. Adams, J. C. VanPatten, Populists, 794 and 780 votes respectively; supreme court justices, Ralph O. Dunbar, M. J. Gordon, Republicans, 859 and 816 votes respectively, Thomas N. Allen, John L. Sharpstein, Democrats, 439 and 462 respectively, H. L. Forrest, J. M. Ready, Populists, 745 and 607 votes respectively; state representatives, B. F. Barge, F. M. Scheble, Republicans, 882 and 801 votes respectively, John J. Jones, Clyde V. Warner, Democrats, 395 and 600 votes respectively, John Catlin, J. J. Leavis, Populists, 820 and 656 votes respectively; sheriff, P. C. McGrath, Republican, 687, C. S. Palmer, Democrat, 706, W. M. Stinson, Populist, 811; treasurer, Dexter Shoudy, Republican, 893, Michael Linder, Democrat, 619, John C. Ellison, Populist, 643; auditor, J. M. Baird, Republican, 908, John J. Suver, Democrat, 479, S. T. Sterling, Populist, 736; clerk, Martin Cameron, Republican, 821, L. F. McConihe, Democrat, 555, H. W. Eldred, Populist, 777; attorney, Edward Pruyne, Republican, 645, Eugene E. Wager, Democrat, 766, L. A. Vincent, Populist, 721; superintendent of schools, G. M. Jenkins, Republican, 956, Mrs. S. F. Montgomery, Fusionist, 813; assessor, W. A. Stevens, Republican, 877, Charles Kenneth, Democrat, 409, I. E. Curtis, Populist, 766; surveyor, A. F. York, Republican, 894, Andrew Flodin, Democrat, 365, L. F. Ellison, Populist, 751; commissioners, 2d district, L. W. Kribbs, Republican, 172, Peter McCallum, Democrat, 241, J. F. Brown, Populist, 333; 3d district, John C. Goodwin, Republican, 306, Adam Stevens, Democrat, 214, S. T. Packwood, Populist, 301; coroner, I. N. Power, Republican, 777, Charles E. Finberg, Democrat, 459, Theron Stafford, Populist, 780.

There have been few more exciting or spectacular campaigns in the United States than that of 1896. For the first and only time in its history as a state, Washington went out of the Republican column: Kittitas county went completely under the control of the Fusionists, they electing every candidate and carrying the county for the state and national tickets by majorities varying from 200 to 300. The state gave Bryan 50,643 votes, as against 38,573 for McKinley, and elected both Fusion candidates for congress.

The opening note in the local campaign was

sounded by the Republicans May 9, 1896. On that day they organized the Lincoln Republican club, electing as officers: Dr. Bean, president; C. R. Hovey, vice-president; J. G. Boyle, secretary; Albert Tjossem, treasurer; there were twenty-nine charter members. The Republicans held their county convention at the courthouse Friday, August 21st; the ticket was nominated upon a platform indorsing the national one adopted at St. Louis.

The silver forces, as had been expected, united, forming a fusion party composed of Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans. Each party elected delegates to a county convention, the three meeting in Ellensburg, Monday, August 10th. After a two days' session, prolonged by a disagreement regarding a division of the offices, the conference report was accepted and the interests of all merged. According to this agreement the joint convention nominated Populists for one representative, sheriff, auditor, clerk, a commissioner, county attorney and assessor; the Silver Republicans received the nominations for superior judge and state senator; and the Democrats were represented by one candidate each for representative and commissioner, and candidates for treasurer, surveyor and coroner. The latter party held a ratification convention September 12th.

But the great event in Kittitas political history in 1896 was the fusion convention held in the city of Ellensburg. This convention was composed of more than 1,200 delegates alone, divided into three sub-conventions, those of the Populists, the Democrats and the Silver Republicans, meeting in the armory, the opera-house and the courthouse respectively. The city was taxed to its utmost to entertain this great host of delegates and their friends, but nevertheless a citizens' committee was appointed to look after accommodations and did its work well. The conventions met Wednesday, August 12th. C. E. Cline was elected chairman of the Populist gathering. Steve Judson presided over the Democrats and George W. Thompson held the gavel at the courthouse. Of course such an enormous body as the combined delegations made could not be easily handled, so each convention appointed a conference committee consisting of one delegate from each county, and this committee did the real work of the convention. The Fusionists adopted the name of the People's party. As to be expected, the most serious proposition before the delegates was a harmonious fusion with an agreeable division of the offices. There were those in the Populist party who foresaw the beginning of the end, the moment fusion with the Democrats should be completed, and these men, termed "Middle-of-the-Roaders," persistently fought the movement. Four days they fought successfully, then yielded to overwhelming odds,

accepted the slate and within a short time the great convention, in mass meeting, ratified the nominations and adjourned. The Populists received eight offices, including the governorship, the Democrats five offices, including the congressman, and the Silver Republicans, two offices, including the remaining congressman. The memory of this convention will live long in the minds of the Kittitas people.

Kittitas county's official vote:

For presidential electors, Republican, 1,044, Fusionist, 1,206, Prohibition, 40, Gold Democrat, 23, Nationalist, 3; representatives to congress, James Hamilton Lewis, William C. Jones, Fusionists, 1,304 and 1,280 votes respectively, Samuel C. Hyde, William H. Doolittle, Republicans, 1,003 and 1,012 respectively, C. A. Saylor, Martin Olsen, Prohibitionists, 23 and 22 votes respectively, and Charles E. Mix, Nationalist, 3; justices supreme court, James B. Reavis, Fusionist, 1,310, E. N. Livermore, Prohibitionist, 29, John P. Hoyt, Republican, 1,000; governor, P. C. Sullivan, Republican, 988, John Rogers, Fusionist, 1,287, R. E. Dunlap, Prohibitionist, 77; lieutenant governor, Thurston Daniels, Fusionist, 1,274, John W. Arrasmith, Republican, 1,013, T. A. Shorthill, Prohibitionist, 36; secretary of state, Will D. Jenkins, Fusionist, 1,271, James H. Price, Republican, 1,029, C. L. Haggard, Prohibitionist, 32; treasurer, C. W. Young, Fusionist, 1,275, J. A. Kellogg, Republican, 1,026, John Robin, Prohibitionist, 30; auditor, Neal Cheatham, Fusionist, 1,231, J. E. Frost, Republican, 1,080, C. C. Gridley, Prohibitionist, 21; attorney general, Patrick H. Winston, Fusionist, 1,250, E. W. Ross, Republican, 1,041, Everett Smith, Prohibitionist, 37; superintendent of public instruction, Frank J. Browne, Fusionist, 1,286, E. L. Brunton, Republican, 1,013, C. E. Newberry, Prohibitionist, 36; commissioner of public lands, Robert Bridges, Fusionist, 1,287, William T. Forrest, Republican, 1,023, A. E. Flagg, Prohibitionist, 27; state printer, Gwin Hicks, Fusionist, 1,269, O. C. White, Republican, 1,024, Homer L. Bull, Prohibitionist, 31; superior judge, Yakima, Kittitas and Franklin counties, John B. Davidson, Fusionist, 1,284, Carroll B. Graves, Republican, 1,033; state senator, Eleventh district, Daniel Paul, Fusionist, 1,278, Hollis L. Stowell, Republican, 1,036; representatives, B. S. Scott, Fusionist, 1,270, Theron Stafford, Fusionist, 1,294, J. P. Sharp, Republican, 1,041, C. B. Reed, Republican, 964; sheriff, Isaac Brown, Republican, 1,077, W. M. Stinson, Fusionist, 1,260; clerk, Frank Martin, Republican, 1,053, E. L. Evens, Fusionist, 1,276; auditor, S. T. Sterling, Fusionist, 1,166, J. M. Baird, Republican, 1,163; treasurer, C. H. Flummerfelt, Fusionist, 1,297, Dexter Shoudy, Republican, 1,041; county attorney, Kirk Whited, Fusionist, 1,218, Edward Prunyn, Republican, 1,103; assessor, J.

C. Ellison, Fusionist, 1,220, James Lane, Republican, 1,095; superintendent of public schools, W. A. Thomas, Fusionist, 1,223, C. H. Hinman, Republican, 1,107; surveyor, Andrew Flodine, Fusionist, 1,226, E. I. Anderson, Republican, 1,095; coroner, William Edwards, Fusionist, 1,242, J. C. McCauley, Republican, 1,081; commissioners, First district, R. S. McClemons, Fusionist, 1,206, O. C. McManus, Republican, 1,040; Second district, John M. Newman, Fusionist, 1,262, J. C. Goodwin, Republican, 991. The office of auditor was contested by Mr. Baird, he alleging miscounts in the precincts of South Ellensburg, Liberty, South Kittitas, East Kittitas, North Kittitas and West Kittitas, all of which gave Populist majorities, with the exception of Liberty. Several votes were thrown out on both sides by the court, some slight changes in the figures made, but the result still gave Sterling a majority of three. The costs amounted to \$100, which were assessed to the contestant. The court's decision was given in December, 1896.

Sheriff Stinson died at his home in Rochester, Indiana, August 28, 1897. The vacancy thus left was filled by the appointment, September 15th, of L. C. Wynegar, of Ellensburg. Assessor Ellison died Monday, February 21, 1898, leaving another vacancy in the county's corps of officers; G. C. Poland was selected by the commissioners as his successor. In 1898, Commissioner Brown went to the Klondyke, and April 11th of that year John Surrell, of CleElum, was appointed to succeed him.

Washington experienced a change of political heart after the inauguration of President McKinley; in fact, so great was the change that in the election of 1898 the state went Republican by majorities ranging from 5,000 upwards. Kittitas likewise experienced this change and in 1898 placed the Republicans in almost complete power locally. Fusion was again used to cement together the Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans, though it was not so easy a task as in 1896. These parties held their state conventions in Ellensburg September 7th. The conference committee's report was adopted only after a long, hard contest. The Democrats secured one congressman, J. H. Lewis, and one supreme judge, M. M. Goodman; the Populists were awarded one supreme judge, B. F. Heuston; while the Silver Republicans named W. C. Jones, of Spokane, as the other congressman. At the county convention of the Fusionists, held Monday and Tuesday, September 5th and 6th, the Democrats secured only four offices. The Republicans held their county convention September 16th in Ellensburg and nominated all its candidates, except those for legislative offices, by acclamation. A week later the state convention met at Tacoma and placed a ticket in the field, which proved successful at the polls.

The vote cast November 8, 1898, in this county is officially given as follows:

For members congress, Wesley L. Jones, Francis W. Cushman, Republicans, 1,037 and 983 votes respectively, James H. Lewis, William C. Jones, Fusionists, 943 and 848 votes respectively, A. C. Dickinson, C. L. Haggard, Prohibitionists, 19 and 23 votes respectively, Walter Walker, M. A. Hamilton, Socialists, 8 and 11 votes respectively; justices of the state supreme court, T. J. Anders, M. A. Fullerton, Republicans, 1,022 and 1,016 votes respectively, B. F. Heuston, M. M. Goodman, Fusionists, 842 and 841 votes respectively, Thomas Young, Thomas Lowry, Prohibitionists, 12 and 9 votes respectively; state representatives, Eighteenth district, J. P. Sharp, R. B. Wilson, Republicans, 1,092 and 1,047 votes respectively, R. P. Edgington, J. F. LeClerc, Fusionists, 806 and 813 votes respectively; commissioners, First district, Dennis Strong, Republican, 1,060, R. S. McClemons, Fusionist, 824; Second district, William Mack, Republican, 1,037, H. P. Fogh, Fusionist, 847; sheriff, Isaac Brown, Republican, 1,044, W. F. Patterson, Fusionist, 880; clerk, Harry W. Hale, Republican, 1,014, E. L. Evens, Fusionist, 916; auditor, L. V. Wells, Republican, 946, Simon P. Fodory, Fusionist, 988; treasurer, W. A. Stevens, Republican, 895, C. H. Flummerfelt, Fusionist, 1,031; prosecuting attorney, C. R. Hovey, Republican, 989, W. J. Welsh, Fusionist, 940; assessor, John W. Richards, Republican, 961, G. C. Poland, Fusionist, 951; superintendent of schools, C. H. Hinman, Republican, 1,058, W. A. Thomas, Fusionist, 856; surveyor, E. I. Anderson, Republican, 1,324; coroner, J. C. McCauley, Republican, 1,095, J. B. Price, Fusionist, 806; woman suffrage amendment to constitution, yes 452, no 792. This amendment was defeated in the state by a vote of 33,866 to 15,969. Upon the creation of Chelan county, J. E. Burke was appointed to succeed Dennis Strong as commissioner, the latter becoming a citizen of the new county.

Kittitas valley residents were given an opportunity, Sunday morning, April 1, 1900, of seeing and hearing the country's great silver apostle, William Jennings Bryan, for on that day the distinguished gentleman passed through the valley enroute westward. At Ellensburg, Governor Rogers introduced his guest to the crowd assembled, and after a short speech Mr. Bryan held a reception. The campaign of that year was as interesting as most presidential campaigns are, nothing of especial local importance marking the contest. National issues predominated. President McKinley's administration was indorsed in Washington by a majority of nearly 13,000 and the re-election of Congressmen Jones and Cushman by majorities of over 10,000. As had been predicted by many, the year 1900 witnessed the

dissolution of the Populist party, the Democratic party absorbing the greater portion of its strength. However, a fusion convention was held in this county August 25th and a ticket placed in the field under the name Democratic. The Republicans held their county convention August 11th.

From the official returns given below, the victors in the local contest may be seen. It will be noticed that the majorities are small.

For presidential electors, Republican, 1,139, Fusionist, 934, Prohibitionist, 52, Socialist Labor, 9, Social Democrat, 22; congressmen, Francis W. Cushman, Wesley L. Jones, Republicans, 1,098 and 1,110 votes respectively, F. C. Robertson, J. T. Ronald, Democrats, 924 and 934 votes respectively, Guy Posson, J. A. Adams, Prohibitionists, 45 and 41 votes respectively, Walter Walker, Christian F. Larsen, Socialist Laborites, 11 and 9 votes respectively, William Hagan, Herman F. Titus, Social Democrats, 18 and 20 votes respectively; justices supreme court, Wallace Mount, R. O. Dunbar, Republicans, 1,091, 1,101 respectively, E. C. Million, Richard Winsor, Democrats, 937 and 918 votes respectively, Everett Smith, Prohibitionist, 48; Thomas Young, Frank Martin, Social Laborites, 13 each, D. M. Angus, J. H. Hay, Social Democrats, 19 and 23 votes respectively; supreme court justice, unexpired term, William H. White, Democrat, 989, no opposition; governor, J. M. Frink, Republican, 946, John R. Rogers, Democrat, 1,125 (elected), R. E. Dunlap, Prohibitionist, 34, William McCormick, Social Laborite, 10, W. C. B. Randolph, Social Democrat, 13; lieutenant governor, Henry McBride, Republican, 1,055, William E. McCroskey, Democrat, 981, C. I. Hall, Prohibitionist, 40, Matt Matson, Social Laborite, 13, E. S. Remert, Social Democrat, 16; secretary of state, Samuel H. Nichols, Republican, 1,073, James Brady, Democrat, 964, J. W. McCoy, Prohibitionist, 40, William J. Hoag, Social Laborite, 11, James H. Ross, Social Democrat, 18; treasurer, C. W. Maynard, Republican, 1,080, W. E. Runner, Democrat, 954, C. C. Gridley, Prohibitionist, 42, Eric Norling, Social Laborite, 12, J. J. Fraser, Social Democrat, 18; auditor, John D. Atkinson, Republican, 1,076, L. J. Silverthorn, Democrat, 954, A. W. Steers, Prohibitionist, 42, F. B. Graves, Social Laborite, 24, Charles S. Wallace, Social Democrat, 16; attorney general, W. B. Stratton, Republican, 1,062, Thomas M. Vance, Democrat, 967, Avid A. Byers, Prohibitionist, 40, John Ellis, Social Laborite, 14, David W. Phipps, Social Democrat, 18; superintendent of public instruction, R. B. Bryan, Republican, 1,064, Frank J. Browne, Democrat, 969, A. H. Sherwood, Prohibitionist, 47, Raymond Bland, Social Laborite, 13, John A. Kingsbury, Social Democrat, 18; commissioner public lands, Stephen A. Callvert, Republican, 1,078, O. R. Hol-



BLIND TOBY AND WIFE, NANCY, YAKIMA INDIANS OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF AGE



A PAPOOSE IN FULL REGALIA



A GOLD NUGGET FROM THE SWAUK MINS.
Value \$1,120.00



comb, Democrat, 951, J. C. McKinley, Prohibitionist, 47, W. L. Noon, Social Laborite, 14, Jerome S. Austin, Social Democrat, 18; state senator, J. P. Sharp, Republican, 1,207, Samuel T. Packwood, Democrat, 876; state representatives, Eighteenth district, R. B. Wilson, G. E. Dickson, Republicans, 1,068 and 981 respectively, T. B. Goodwin, J. E. Veach, Democrats, 1,002 and 998 respectively; superior court judge, Frank H. Rudkin, Republican, 1,009, John B. Davidson, Democrat, 1,066; auditor, Everett E. Southern, Republican, 953, Simon P. Fogarty, Democrat, 1,139; sheriff, Isaac Brown, Republican, 1,242, Charles F. Wurtz, Democrat, 857; clerk, H. W. Hale, Republican, 1,174, J. W. Thomas, Democrat, 912; treasurer, A. C. Steinman, Republican, 1,004, R. Lee Purdin, Democrat, 1,088; county attorney, C. R. Hovey, Republican, 964, C. V. Warner, Democrat, 1,137; assessor, John W. Richards, Republican, 1,048, A. J. Danunon, Democrat, 1,039; superintendent of schools, C. H. Hinman, Republican, 1,045, W. A. Thomas, Democrat, 1,053; surveyor, E. I. Anderson, Democrat, 1,447; coroner, J. W. Bean, Republican, 1,186, William Dulin, Democrat, 888; commissioners, First district, James E. Burke, Republican, 1,064, G. C. Poland, Democrat, 974; Second district, W. M. Mack, Republican, 1,001, W. E. Crowley, Democrat, 1,045; Third district, Jacob Bowers, Republican, 1,030, F. H. Bradshaw, Democrat, 951.

The election of 1902 is still fresh in the memory of those residing here at that time. It marked the advent into the political life of the state of the present widespread agitation for a railway commission and anti-pass legislation. Aside from this issue and national issues, the citizens merely recorded their personal preferences when they went to the polls, November 4th, the election being a comparatively quiet one. The county is divided into eighteen precincts. The largest vote cast in 1902 in this county was that cast for state representative, Wilson receiving 1,021 and Flynn 996, a total of 2,017. This compared with the highest vote cast in 1884, 978 votes for district attorney, and considering the fact that in the creation of Chelan county Kittitas lost a populous slice of territory, indicates the growth of the county in eighteen years. This year, 1904, a much larger vote will be polled. So evenly is party strength divided that it would be difficult, impossible, to classify the county as either Democratic or Republican, though undoubtedly there is a slight leaning toward Republicanism.

The Republicans were the first to hold a county convention in 1902, theirs taking place August 16th in the convention city, Ellensburg. A notable plank in their platform was one indorsing McBride's stand for a railway commission and anti-pass legislation. Fusion was no more, the Populist and Silver Republican parties having been abandoned after 1900 and their members having attached themselves to other parties. The old fusion party, now completely absorbed by the Democrats, met September 11th and placed an opposition ticket in the field. The nominees of both parties together with the vote each received may be found in the official figures as taken from the records:

For congressmen, Francis W. Cushman, Wesley L. Jones, William E. Humphrey, Republicans, 1,106, 1,102 and 1,068 votes respectively, George F. Cotterill, O. R. Holcomb, Frank B. Cole, Democrats, 793, 752 and 776 votes respectively, Jense C. Martin, William McCormick, Hans P. Jorgensen, Social Laborites, 17, 16 and 17 votes respectively, J. H. C. Scurlock, D. Burgess, George W. Scott, Socialists, 35, 33, and 34 votes respectively, A. H. Sherwood, W. J. McKean, O. L. Fowler, Prohibitionists, 13, 12 and 13 votes respectively; justice supreme court, Hiram E. Hadley, Republican, 1,070, James Brady Reavis, Democrat, 770, William J. Hoag, Socialist Laborite, 18, Thomas Neill, Socialist, 34; state representative, Nineteenth district, G. E. Dickson, R. B. Wilson, Republicans, 1,016 and 1,021 votes respectively, Matt. Flynn, Michael McColgan, Democrats, 996 and 842 votes respectively; auditor, Guilford Wilson, Republican, 947, H. M. Baldwin, Democrat, 1,017; sheriff, William Freyburger, Republican, 873, Robert L. Thomas, Democrat, 1,132; clerk, A. E. Emerson, Republican, 1,050, John Hoskins, Democrat, 909; treasurer, C. E. Wheeler, Republican, 867, R. Lee Purdin, Democrat, 1,095; attorney, Edward Pruyn, Republican, 798, C. V. Warner, Democrat, 1,184; assessor, W. M. Kenney, Republican, 992, W. P. Hiddleston, Democrat, 962; superintendent of schools, H. F. Blair, Republican, 1,013, W. A. Thomas, Democrat, 956; surveyor, M. M. Emerson, Republican, 1,162; no opposition; coroner, H. J. Felch, Republican, 1,173, John Catlin, Democrat, 749; commissioners, First district, J. ocrat, 835; Third district, Edgar Pease, Republican, 1,076, Rufus Cooke, Democrat, 1,034, John M. Newman, Democrat, 879.

CHAPTER IV.

TOWNS AND CITIES.

ELLENSBURG.

This thriving business and educational center enjoys an exceedingly happy location on Wilson creek some three miles from its confluence with the Yakima river, west of the center of the magnificent Kittitas valley. "It would be difficult for an artist to picture a more placid, peaceful, homelike city, or imagine more congenial and diversified environments." The beautiful shade trees and the buildings of stone, brick and wood shut off most of the view from persons within the town, but the lover of Nature's divinest handiwork may have his passion for the sublime and the picturesque fully satisfied by taking a ten-minute walk to the top of Craig's hill just east of the city. Here he obtains a grand view of that wondrous gem of the Cascades, the Kittitas basin, though its farthest limits are hazy and indistinct in the distance. The valley is picturesque in itself considered; with its enviroing hills and mountains it forms a scenic poem of indescribable sublimity. To the north the majestic Peshastins rear skyward their serrated crest, the highest peak of which is the sharp, towering crag, known as Mount Stuart. On the west are the great Cascades, and Mount Ranier, that magnificent monument of the supreme effort of Nature to pierce the heavens with a tower of Babel; while the rolling hills to the south and east, though less picturesque and inspiring, are yet most pleasing to the artistic sense.

One might easily imagine the valley as designed for the habitation of a race of giants. That there are giants in these days, giants in achievement if not in stature, appears from the transformations that have been wrought in the aspect of nature. At your feet, carried by tunnel through the very hill upon which you are standing, are the waters of the famous Ellensburg canal, waters which have followed this artificial channel for miles and which will continue to flow on for miles more, carrying life and verdure and fertility to the land. Prosperous looking rural homes dot the valley under this and other canals and even where the vitalizing water has not yet gone. The prolific acres which surround these homes are the forces which have made possible the building of the thriving little city and upon which its future mainly depends.

The site of Ellensburg was the natural place for cowboys to congregate in early days. Here was

an abundance of water, shelter for their camp and a convenient eminence from which to scan with their field glasses the wide range over which their cattle and horses roamed. It was but natural also that the cowboy camp should become the site of a primitive mercantile establishment, when the settlement of the country should create a demand for such, and that other establishments should spring up in the vicinity as time passed and the country developed. Thus it happened that by purely natural causes the trading center of the valley was located. That its site was decreed as wisely as it could have been by the deliberate judgment of a company of savants, subsequent history has abundantly proven.

The story of Andrew Jackson Splawn's log cabin store has been heretofore told. It passed in 1871 into the hands of John A. Shoudy and William Dennis, the former of whom was the real author and founder of Ellensburg. Splawn's place had in some way come to be called "Robbers' Roost;" just how is uncertain as the stories told differ widely. Mr. Shoudy named it Ellensburgh in honor of his wife, but in the year 1894 the final h was dropped, through action of the postal department.

All the energy and ability of this unusually energetic and able pioneer were devoted to the up-building of Ellensburg. Its growth was nevertheless exceedingly slow at first. About 1872, the second log cabin, a two-story structure, was erected by Mr. Shoudy, and that year a blacksmith shop was started by Jacob Becker. The store and shop, according to the statement of William B. Price, who came through Ellensburg in 1875, constituted the only business establishments of the town at that time. There were, perhaps, a half dozen residences.

July 20, 1875, the first plat of Ellensburg was recorded, at the instance of John A. and Mary Ellen Shoudy, the townsite proprietors. It covered twenty-four blocks in the west half of the northeast quarter of section two, township seventeen north, range eighteen east of the Willamette meridian. Block eight was reserved for courthouse purposes and block fourteen for a public square. The streets running north and south were Water, Main, Pearl and Pine, and those running east and west were numbered one to seven. Mr. and Mrs. Shoudy's first addition was recorded January 13, 1882, and October 3, 1883, an addition was record-

ed at the instance of George F. Smith and wife and Jefferson Smith. Later additions to the original townsite are: Shoudy's second addition, recorded August 11, 1885; Homestead, recorded December 22, 1887; Hick's, March 22, 1888; Elliott's, 1888; Shoudy's third, June 13, 1888; Sunnyside, June 13, 1888; South Ellensburg, June 21, 1888; Tacoma, June 24, 1888; Depot, July 27, 1888; Railroad second, October 5, 1888; Railroad first, November 21, 1888; Sunny Slope, January 7, 1889; Grand View, January 15, 1889; Michell's first, February 14, 1889; Michell's second, February 23, 1889; Santa Ana, February 6, 1889; Smithson's, February 27, 1889; Central, March 21, 1889; Electric, April 10, 1889; Shoudy's Subdivision, April 15, 1889; Columbia, June 3, 1889; Becker's August 31, 1889; Lapointe's first, April 9, 1890; Ames, May 26, 1890; Knox & McIntyre's, November 12, 1890; Lee's Subdivision, August 28, 1891; Iron Works Annex, October 3, 1891.

An idea of the growth of the town in the three years subsequent to 1875 may be gathered from Dr. Middleton Amen's description of it as he saw it in 1878, the date of his location in the town as its first permanent physician. He states that, to the best of his recollection, Ellensburg then consisted of one store, kept by Shoudy & Stewart, J. W. Jewett's saloon across the street from Shoudy's; Jacob P. Becker's blacksmith shop; an assembly hall in Shoudy's new frame building, over the store; a post-office, also in Shoudy's store; a small, two-story frame hotel, kept by Mrs. James Master-son, and possibly one or two other establishments. These buildings were grouped at and near the corner of Main and Third streets.

In 1879, Henry M. Bryant and Austin A. Bell opened the second trading post in Ellensburg. It was located in the old stockade building, erected during the Indian trouble of 1878, hence was called the Stockade store. The same year, Leopold Blumauer started a general store, on the southwest corner of Main and Fourth streets and Thomas F. Meagher and John H. Smithson a butcher shop. Blumauer's building still stands, being one of the few business structures which escaped the great fire of 1880.

The growth of Ellensburg during the early 'eighties was steady and substantial, a considerable number of business houses being established. In the first three or four numbers of the Standard, a newspaper which made its appearance June 16, 1883, the following individuals and firms inserted advertisements: Harness and saddles, E. F. Church; general merchandise, The San Francisco, L. Blumauer, proprietor; Smith Brothers & Company; the Pioneer store, Shoudy & Stewart, proprietors; hotel, the Valley (which had succeeded the Master-son house), Smith Brothers & Company, proprietors; meat market, Smithson & Meagher; the Post-office drug store, Charles B. Reed, proprietor; the Blue restaurant, William B. Price, proprietor;

hardware, W. S. Crouch; blacksmith shops, Becker & Seaton, successors to J. Becker & Son, James G. McGrath, (J. T.) Gilmour & (George) Johnson; saloons, Board of Trade, H. D. Merwin, proprietor; Our Corner, J. T. McDonald, proprietor, the Humboldt, Smith & Shaser, proprietors; barber shop, the Ellensburg, Alfred Woods, proprietor, A. E. Dietzel's; jewelry, Henry Rehmk & Brothers; manufacturers doors, sash, etc., Pressey & Sprague; real estate, Naylor, Mires & Company; millinery, Mrs. W. D. Ogden; flour mills, C. A. Sanders, a mile and a half northeast of town, Canady Bros., three miles northeast of town, R. P. Tjossem, three miles southeast; brewery, Theodore Hess, proprietor, situated three miles west of town; photograph gallery, B. W. Frisbie; John Hegle's brickyard; livery, M. Barnett; furniture, Thomas Howe; attorneys, Daniel Gaby, (J. H.) Naylor & (Austin) Mires, Samuel C. Davidson, F. S. Thorp; physicians, Drs. Newton Henton, M. V. Amen and George Stuart; newspaper, the Standard, Richard V. Chadd, editor and proprietor.

The year 1883 was an especially prosperous one for Ellensburg. In real estate there was quite a boom. It was the year in which the First National Bank was established, Ellensburg Hook & Ladder Company No. 1 organized, and the town made the temporary county seat of Kittitas county, which was created that year. Ellensburg was also incorporated in 1883, though the act did not come into effect until January 1, 1884. Upon A. Lawrence was bestowed the honor of first serving as mayor, and upon John T. McDonald, C. B. Reed, S. C. Davidson and S. L. Blumauer that of constituting the first city council.

But there is one misfortune chargeable to the account of 1883. August 20th of that year, early in the morning, the fire fiend made his first serious assault upon the town. The alarm was sounded at one A. M., and the crowds that responded soon perceived that Thomas Johnson's store was on fire. Seeing that the building was doomed, the people gave their best efforts to preventing the spread of the fire, and their energy and toil, aided by favorable weather conditions, resulted in the averting of a general conflagration, though Johnson's and Couch's stores and a house belonging to Mrs. Davidson, but occupied at the time by Jacob Becker, were completely destroyed. Johnson's loss was \$45,000, partly covered by insurance; Couch's not less than \$6,000, with about \$1,800 insurance; Mrs. Davidson's, \$600; Becker's, \$200; Dr. N. Henton's, \$200; that of I. Burnett, agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, \$580. The fire was thought to be of incendiary origin.

Late in 1884, General C. B. Lamborn, Land Commissioner for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, accompanied by Engineers Bogue & Huson, visited Kittitas county for the purpose of deciding upon the location of a railway center and shipping point for the valley. After some investi-

gation of Ellensburg and its surroundings, Mr. Lamborn decided that it would not be necessary to build a new town, as was done in the Yakima valley, but that Ellensburg was in the important matter of situation and in all other respects suited to the purpose. Amicable arrangements were made with John A. Shoudy, F. D. Schnebly, Mrs. McDonald, Smith Brothers and other large property owners by which a very substantial subsidy of real estate was to be given the company in consideration of its building a depot on an extension of Third street, within half a mile of Main. The town, already prosperous, gained materially through the certainty that the railway was coming and was sure not to pass it by on the other side.

In December, 1884, the Standard fired the first gun in Ellensburg's campaign for the location within its limits, when the territory should have gained admission to the Federal union, of the state capital. The editor argued vehemently the city's claim to this honor, basing it chiefly on the healthy, central location of Ellensburg in the "most strikingly beautiful, unsurpassedly healthy, admirably watered and immeasurably fertile, compact body of agricultural land of any extent on the North Pacific slope." The campaign begun then was maintained with great spirit and ability, as the people thought their location, with all the other advantages possessed by them ought to give them the prize. Had it not been for the opposition of North Yakima, they might have won in the fall of 1889, but local rivalry and the great fire ruined their chances of success.

During 1884, also, Ellensburg took an important step in the direction of becoming an educational center, by sustaining Rev. James A. Laurie and Presbyterians generally in their efforts to establish an academy here. The cause of education was young in the town at this time. The first public school had been taught by William O. Ames in the winter of 1881-2 in an old dwelling house, though at least one private school had been maintained in the district previously, that of D. G. C. Baker. Mr. Ames says he found pupils in need of instruction in everything from the alphabet to algebra, and supplied the demand the best he could, teaching the higher branches out of school hours. About 1882, the district built a 30 by 70 schoolhouse at a cost of \$2,500. It seems, however, that money for the payment of teachers, etc., was scarce; that the public instruction even after the building of this school was insufficient for the needs of the people and that private schools were organized occasionally.

Such being the conditions, it may be assumed that the Presbyterian academy was welcomed by the citizens. At a mass meeting held June 23, 1884, thirteen hundred dollars were subscribed for the new enterprise, eight hundred of this sum coming, however, from the Presbyterian board. With the money, the Presbyterians purchased the public school building and equipped it for their own purposes, allowing the district to retain for a time the

free use of the upper story. The first term of academic instruction commenced September 10, 1884. For some years Ellensburg Academy was a force in the education of the youth of town and county, but the development of the public school system eventually rendered it unnecessary, and the building was remodeled for a church.

The spring of 1885 brought one disaster to the thriving town of Ellensburg. At one o'clock A. M., March 13th, fire broke out in the kitchen of the Valley hotel on the corner of Main and Third streets. Before the flames could be conquered that building, Walter Keys' saloon, Blomquist's beer hall, the New England hotel building and John Lyon's saloon and dwelling were totally destroyed. The city was without water works and without a fire department at the time, and it was with difficulty that the destroying element was confined to the buildings mentioned. The loss was probably between \$12,000 and \$15,000, with slight insurance. It is supposed that the fire was of incendiary origin. The fire resulted in the loss of one human life, that of John Harbin, who was seen the evening previous in an intoxicated condition and taken to the hotel. Several small fires occurred later, one of them destroying the Oriental hotel, but no general conflagration until the great one of 1889.

The year 1885 was a period of great activity in Ellensburg and vicinity, as the railroad was being constructed westward from North Yakima, thousands of dollars were being expended daily in wages and the entire country was feeling the impulse always given by large pay rolls and coming railways. The first train of cars, it is said, pulled into Ellensburg, March 31, 1886, conveying both passengers and freight. Its advent marked the beginning of a career of phenomenal development for the town, which did not end until after the big fire of 1889.

The momentum of this progressive movement increased rapidly as time went by. In October, 1885, the population was estimated at 600; in October, 1886, 800; in October, 1887, 1,200, and one year later, 3,000. Perhaps the year 1887 was the first one during which the growth was really remarkable. In it, according to Mayor Austin Mires' report, there were erected seventy-three dwelling houses, one three-story flouring mill with manufacturing capacity of 100 barrels a day, one two-story brick bank building, the Northern Pacific, round-house and machine shops, besides some half dozen frame business buildings.

"To be specific," continues the report, "our city contains the following: One hundred and ninety-five dwelling houses, forty-five private barns, three livery stables, one feed stable, three hotels, five restaurants, three lodging houses, two boarding and lodging houses, twelve saloons, seven breweries, seven general merchandise stores, five dry goods and variety stores, one second hand and variety store, six fruit and candy stores, one candy factory, one bakery, three grocery stores, three hard-

ware stores, two tin shops, three agricultural implement stores, two photograph galleries, one gunsmith shop, two jewelry stores, two harness and saddlery stores, two millinery stores, one boot and shoe store, three cobbler stores, two tailor shops, one sash and door factory, three furniture stores, nine ice houses, five blacksmith shops, three wagon making shops, two printing offices (hand power), one printing office (steam power), three job printing offices, one fire engine house, one brick courthouse, one public library, one coal yard, two wood yards, three carpenter shops, two paint shops, two butcher shops, one fish market, one bank in operation, one bank to begin operation January 1, 1888, one express office, one telegraph office, one railroad depot, Northern Pacific Railroad roundhouse and machine shops, one flouring mill, three lumber yards, two sewing machine agents' offices, two Chinese stores, seven Chinese laundries, one real estate and mining office, one real estate and insurance office, six doctors' offices, ten lawyers' offices, four dressmakers, one loan and trust company's office, three express wagons, three drays, seven fire insurance agents, two hospitals, two billiard halls, one dental office, one Masonic hall, one Odd Fellows' hall, one Presbyterian church building and academy, one M. E. church building, one Christian and one Catholic church building, one public school.

"There are seventy pupils in attendance at the academy; 250 children of school age in the city, and 150 in attendance at the public graded school.

"The following churches and fraternal organizations are represented in the city: Methodist church, membership 25; Presbyterian, 50; Christian, 60; Catholic, 173; Masonic lodge, 47; chapter Royal Arch Masons, 22; Odd Fellows, 43; G. A. R., 45; A. O. U. W., 11; United Order of Honor, 21.

"Among the most important improvements of the year may be mentioned the water ditch, three miles in length, constructed by Messrs. Shoudy & Tjossem to furnish water power for their new flouring mill. This ditch is supplied from the Yakima river, and affords a motive force of 300-horse power, 80-horse power only being necessary for running the mill. The remaining 220-horse power can be easily applied to various beneficial city purposes. This, taken in connection with Wilson creek, running directly through our city, and the large Ellensburg ditch, taken from the Yakima river and passing within less than half a mile above our town, constitute resources of water supply excelled by few if any cities in our territory."

It was during the second month of the year 1887 that the present brick courthouse was finished. The work was done by Contractor John Nash for a consideration of \$15,000, and was accepted by the county February 28th.

The achievements of 1887 were, however, dwarfed by those of 1888. During the latter year the population more than doubled. The real estate

transfers for the first ten months aggregated \$560,000. The number of houses erected in the same period were 213 and it was thought that twenty more would be added to the list during the fall. Nine brick blocks and one of cut stone were erected, namely, the Ellensburg National Bank building, two stories, costing \$8,000; Shoudy & Cadwell's, 60 by 120 feet, \$2,000; E. P. Cadwell's brick store-room, west of the Johnson house, \$5,000; E. R. Cadwell's brick hotel, three stories, 60 by 120 feet, \$25,000; Ben E. Snipes & Company's stone building, two and a half stories, 30 by 70, cost \$20,000; the Masonic temple, 35 by 70, to cost \$10,000; the Odd Fellows' brick block, 60 by 70, to cost \$12,000; Mrs. Durgen's building, 32 by 62, cost \$6,000; the Lynch block, 60 by 120, \$20,000; the new opera house, three stories, 60 by 120, \$25,000. The amount expended for dwelling houses during the same period was estimated at \$175,000.

But Ellensburg's career of rapid development suffered a sudden and terrible check during the summer of 1889, the same year in which Seattle and Spokane had their awful baptisms of flame. At 10:30 P. M., July 4th, the dread tones of the fire bell called the attention of all to the fact that J. S. Anthony's grocery store on the east side of Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, was on fire. Forthwith the people began the unequal battle, but as a furious gale was blowing at the time and water was scarce, the fight was hopeless from the start. The store melted like wax; the adjoining buildings, all frame structures and as dry as tinder, soon caught and shared a similar fate. Nothing withstood the progress of the flames toward the north, until they reached Nash's brick building, which effectually stayed their progress in that direction. The buildings to the southward and eastward of the starting place did not escape, however. By the time the fire had reached the brick and stone buildings, it was hot enough to consume these like so much straw. "On the south side of Main it soon swept over Armstrong's and Imbric's offices to O. B. Castle's keg house; thence across Fourth to the Localizer office, carrying everything along Main on either side of the street with the exception of Blumauer & Son's store, Spencer's lodging house, Gass & Ramsey's and the saddlery store. Main street was swept to First, but the gale being from the northwest, the fire spread more rapidly to the southeast. All the saloons on the north side of Fourth above the keg house crumbled before it like egg shells, as did Gross's and Davidson's offices, Louis Herman's store, the old Johnson house and the Ashler. Here the fire was terrific, the roar of the flames being as deafening as a storm at sea." The Geddis block, Snipes & Company's bank and the Davidson block all melted away before the fury of the devouring element, and the only hope of the buildings south and east was gone. They soon became enveloped in a sea of fire.

"By superhuman effort," says a paper of the time,

"the Lynch block, the Ellensburg National Bank, the old City hotel and all that portion of the city between Pearl and Fifth and the Presbyterian Academy was saved from destruction. The greatest effort was made to save the City hotel, directly opposite the Masonic temple, on Fourth and Pine. The water supply, meager enough at first, was now almost exhausted, but men got on top of the building with hose and a constant stream was kept flowing over the roof and down the sides until the Temple fire had ceased and danger from that direction no longer threatened. This effort saved the north side of Fourth street, the Baptist church, the public school building and at least fifty other buildings."

While it is hardly possible to compile a complete list of the buildings destroyed, such a list would certainly include the following:

The Ashler brick block, old Johnson house, Geddis block, Odd Fellows' hall, Masonic hall, Snipes & Company's bank, Willis & Bryant's store, Oak Hall restaurant, Becker & Cox's meat market, Kit-titas meat market, Ames drug store, Bull block, Ifstiger house, Shurer's blacksmith shop, Meagher's house, former residence and office of Dr. Henton, Leonard & Ross's real estate office, City bakery, the old post-office, the Oriental, Kreidel's store, Adler's barber shop, Stevenson's gun store, Davidson's block, Davidson & McFalls block, Davis & Adams's meat market, Anthony's store, Elliott's residence, Imbrie's real estate office, Armstrong's office, the keg house, Localizer office, Ramos & Meagher's office, Caro's clothing house, Round's barber shop, DeBord's barber shop, grocery store, Capital restaurant, Lyon's saloon, New Corner, Old Corner, Shoudy's block, Chinatown, Capital drug store, Perry's drug store, Lapointe's real estate office, John Geiger's tailor shop, Wood's barber shop, Wynnmann's confectionery, Rehmk's jewelry store, Bushnell's photograph gallery, Peed's harness shop, Peterson's saloon, Cascade saloon, Gross's insurance and real estate office, Davidson's law office, Louis Herman's clothing store, Davidson & McFalls' law offices, Board of Trade rooms, Walter & Company's offices, Stewart, Wilkins & Company, Dr. Richardson's, Dr. Newland's, Dr. Gray's, Hare & Wallace's, Dr. Musser's, Dyer's agricultural warehouse, Fish block, new post-office, Johnson's stables, Tacoma lodging house, four small dwellings belonging to W. W. Fish, Isabella block, Fogarty's store, Bennett's store and warehouse, D. G. C. Baker's two residences, Oldham's blacksmith shop, the Beebe residence, Lloyd Mercantile Company block, Mrs. Schnebly's residence, Holbrook boarding house, four Chinese wash houses, Chaffee's residence, Thompson's residence, Crawford's cigar factory, Harmon's dry goods store, Kleinberg's clothing store, Travers Brothers' hardware establishment, Pearson's place, the old Senate, the Tivoli, Delmonico restaurant, Dexter stables, California stables, three houses of Walters & Company,

one stable of Walters & Company, the county superintendent of schools' office with all records and papers.

A partial list of the various losses by individuals and companies, with the insurance in each case, was compiled by the Ellensburg Capital at the time, as follows:

E. C. Price, \$500, insurance \$500; S. Pearson, \$4,000, insurance \$2,100; Dr. Bean, \$600; D. Dammon, \$100; Alsip & Son, \$250; W. H. Olding, \$1,000; Henry Weimann, \$1,500; W. W. Fish, \$2,000; A. J. Gaumer, \$200; M. E. church, \$6,000, insurance \$1,500; Rev. Maxwell, \$500; M. Sautter, \$4,000, insurance \$1,000; — Chaffee, \$2,500; J. E. Donney, \$1,500; Mrs. McMillan, \$1,500, insurance light; Bossong & Company, \$3,500, insurance \$1,500; D. W. Morgan, \$2,500, insurance \$1,500; post-office, \$500; Patrick Lynch, \$1,200; Thornton & Canfield, \$1,200, insurance \$600; M. C. Sprague, \$1,000; W. H. Kanouse, \$1,000, insurance \$500; Ramos & Meagher, \$300; Eaves & Company, \$1,000; Mrs. DuFault, \$400; Welty & Brown, C. W. Rhig, \$3,000; O. Cote, \$500; O. Croup, \$400; Ames & McCarthy, \$800; Hobdy Bros., \$2,500, insurance \$1,000; J. P. Flynn, \$5,000, insurance \$1,500; Henry Shuk, \$1,000, insurance \$500; John Burmaster, \$500; Andrew Jensen, \$800; T. Wilson, \$2,500; W. Hall, \$200; The Corner, \$8,500; Delmonico restaurant, \$2,000; John Geiger, \$5,000, insurance \$2,000; Tivoli Theatre, \$2,000; Dr. Musser, \$150; Dr. P. P. Gray, \$500; Odd Fellows, \$15,000, insurance \$8,500; A. Wood, \$2,000; Pruynt & Ready, \$500; Willis & Bryant, \$8,000, insurance \$2,500; Price & Rhoads, \$1,200; W. J. Dyer, \$150; C. A. Bushnell, \$1,000, insurance \$400; Henry Rehmk, \$16,000, insurance \$8,000; C. F. Schroeder, \$550, insurance \$300; Dr. Hare, \$600; J. E. Ryan, \$3,000; W. A. Bull, \$8,000; Mires & Graves, \$3,000, insurance light; Waterworks, \$1,000; L. W. Nestell, \$550, insurance \$500; L. A. Vincent, \$200; Dr. I. N. Power, \$400; L. Harmon, \$25,000, insurance \$12,000; J. Estep, \$400; Tacoma House, \$1,000, insurance \$400; Chinese houses, \$2,000; I. C. Helm, \$500; John Parrott, \$4,000, insurance \$3,000; Harry King, \$500; Lyons & McCarthy, \$8,000, insurance \$2,500; Bornstein & Company, \$3,000; Soda Works, \$300; S. Caro, \$9,000, insurance \$2,500; O. B. Castle, \$6,000, insurance \$3,000; O'Meara & Williams, \$3,000, insurance \$1,200; G. A. Bailey, \$200; W. L. Webb, \$8,500, insurance \$3,500; M. Weber, \$1,000; — Carruthers, \$2,000; — Dau, \$8,000, insurance \$2,000; D. G. C. Baker, \$3,000, insurance \$1,500; Mrs. F. A. Baker, \$200; S. C. Davidson, \$1,100, insurance \$900; Gem restaurant, \$2,500, insurance \$1,000; S. L. Ames & Company, \$5,000, insurance \$2,000; R. Gowan, \$1,200; J. T. Armstrong, \$500; Judge Frank Rudkin, \$200; J. B. Coleman, \$14,000, insurance \$7,500; J. S. Anthony, \$6,000, insurance \$4,000; Davis & Ad-

ams, \$1,000; Sullivan & Smith, \$1,500, insurance \$800; Joseph Adler, \$1,000; John H. Smithson, \$1,750; Jack Lyons, \$5,000, insurance \$1,500; A. Reustle, \$800; Dan Richards, \$300; L. Herman, \$15,000, insurance \$5,000; D. S. Crawford, \$500; G. B. Henton & Company, \$28,000, insurance \$12,000; Field & Meyer, \$1,000; S. R. Geddis, \$30,000, insurance \$16,000; Peterson & Company, \$7,000, insurance \$1,000; A. Stevenson, \$2,000, insurance \$500; John Scott, \$600; J. E. Belyea, \$35,000, insurance \$10,000; Jackson & Maloney, \$1,000; McNeil & Wallace, \$1,000; F. W. Ewing, \$2,500; Dr. Croup, \$400; J. B. Fogarty, \$25,000, insurance \$20,000; N. N. Brown, \$5,000, insurance \$1,300; Dr. E. L. Perry, \$4,500, insurance \$3,000; Simms & Boyle, \$700; S. Creger, \$10,000, insurance \$5,000; Sig. Stencil, \$11,000, insurance \$5,500; P. Peterson, \$5,000, insurance \$2,000; J. J. Imbrie, \$200; William Peed, \$5,000, insurance \$1,000; Mrs. Westfall, \$700; Williams & McGuire, \$10,000, insurance \$5,000; Alfred Wood, \$1,200, insurance \$500; Capital band, \$250; A. Long, \$13,000, insurance \$7,500; Charles L. Collins, \$3,000, insurance \$2,000; J. R. Love, \$10,000, insurance \$2,000; W. G. Porter, \$800, insurance \$200; M. Gilliam, \$1,000, insurance \$500; G. E. Dixon, \$2,000; Hinman & Geddis, \$24,000, insurance \$12,000; N. Todtman, \$4,000, insurance \$2,000; S. Kreidel, \$25,000, insurance \$18,000; Dr. T. J. Newland, \$1,000; Benjamin E. Snipes, \$35,000, insurance \$10,000; Walters & Company, \$7,500; Nelson Bennett, \$38,000, insurance \$15,000; Fred Agatz & Mrs. Wilson, \$2,000, insurance \$650; Fred Leonard, \$7,000, insurance \$3,000; Travers Brothers, \$6,000, insurance \$2,000; M. A. Schnebly, \$15,000; Friend & Flynn, \$5,000; Davidson & McFalls, \$500; J. B. Davidson, \$4,500, insurance \$2,500; Kleinberg Brothers, \$20,000, insurance \$15,000; Lloyd Mercantile Company, \$40,000, insurance \$35,000; G. W. Hornbeck, \$600; John A. Shoudy, \$40,000, insurance \$15,000; Electric Light Company, \$3,000; J. Carter, \$200; J. H. Grider, \$500; J. Zounger, \$200; W. H. Elliott, \$1,500; A. S. Gross, \$5,000, insurance \$3,500; Localizer office, \$2,500, insurance \$1,000; E. P. Cadwell, \$50,000, insurance \$32,000; Spencer saloon, \$1,500; Mrs. Schnebly, \$4,000; Suver & Shingby, \$1,500; J. T. McDonald, \$2,000; Iftstiger House, \$3,000; Mrs. Dr. Henton, \$2,700; Dr. Beebe's dwelling, \$3,000; Mr. Scow, \$1,000; William McGuire, \$1,000, insurance \$250; W. C. Bryant, \$800; Mrs. Durgan, \$300; MacMasters & Company, \$1,800; W. W. Wolf, \$2,600, insurance \$1,500.

It has been estimated that the two hundred houses and ten brick blocks with their contents and all the other property destroyed by the fire were of an aggregate value of not less than two million dollars. Of course the distressed city was the recipient of much sympathy and substantial assistance in the form of money, provisions, etc., from other

towns of the territory, so that actual want of the necessities of life did not exist.

Every disaster has its hero. The hero of the Ellensburg fire was D. A. Holbrook, who at the imminent risk of his life climbed to the third story of the Ashler block, while it was a mass of flames, for the purpose of rescuing a stranger supposed to be sick in one of the rooms. Holbrook escaped by descending a burning electric light pole, though not without serious injury to arms and face. But the Ellensburg fire developed more than one hero. Indeed one would almost conclude that the town possessed a citizenship of heroes from the fortitude and courage with which all received the blow and set about recuperating from it. July 6th, the people held a rousing street meeting, at which several enthusiastic speeches were made, strongly urging the rebuilding of the city at once. By the roth, carpenters, bricklayers, graders and laborers were busy in the burnt district clearing away the debris and laying the foundation for new blocks. Within ten days after the fire, work either on the plans or the actual construction of forty-three business blocks, averaging in cost \$12,000 each, was under way, and the resurrection of Ellensburg had fairly begun.

It would seem that the courage and energy which would prompt a people to attempt the task of bringing a healthier, handsomer, more substantial city out of the wreck and ruins of past achievements ought to meet with an abundant reward. Unfortunately, however, conditions are not always just in their treatment of individuals or communities. For some time previous to the fire, Ellensburg business men had been eagerly reaching out for the trade of the Big Bend country and the Concomully region. While they were rebuilding and re-establishing their trading houses, their patrons to the north and east had to seek elsewhere for supplies and trade relationships were thus created which could not easily be broken up. But the fire occurred during a period of prosperity and overspeculation throughout the west. All over the state men were borrowing money freely and boldly banking on the future. The business men of Ellensburg naturally fell in with the spirit of the age, and erected costly buildings, filling them with heavy stocks for which, as time proved, there was no adequate demand. The result was commercial disaster and hard times.

Thursday, December 26, 1889, the large wholesale and retail mercantile house of Lloyd Brothers closed its doors. Immediately afterward came the failure of a small confectionery business owned by Shaver & Brown. February 13, 1890, the doors of George B. Henton & Company, dealers in general merchandise, were closed, and early in April two more failures occurred. Nor was there cessation of losses by accident in the town. February 24th the public school building was burned to the ground, entailing a loss of about \$4,000, \$2,500 of which was, however, covered by insurance. On

April 14th, the roundhouse and machine shops caught fire and before the department could reach the scene the flames had gained such an advantage that nothing could be done but to wet down the surrounding buildings and prevent the spread of the fire. Throughout all these multiplied disasters the people battled bravely against depression and business stagnation. The railway company rebuilt the roundhouse and the city at once sold its bonds for money to build a new schoolhouse. It also boldly purchased the electric light plant for \$34,000, and voted the issue of \$200,000 worth of municipal bonds for the purpose of constructing water works, a sewerage system, etc. By this activity, the erection of new buildings by lodges and individuals, the organized efforts of the board of trade and everything that could be done by the friends of Ellensburg were insufficient to stem the tide which was setting in against them, and throughout the year 1891 dull times prevailed.

The year 1892 was no better; indeed, the conditions were far from good in the valley generally. The assertion has been made and frequently reiterated that in 1892 there were only twelve pieces of deeded land in the county that were free from mortgage. The year 1893, as everybody knows, brought widespread distress and disaster and financial stringency. Ellensburg was especially ill prepared for the hard times and suffered perhaps more than most other towns of the state, the Snipes failure, heretofore referred to, adding immeasurably to the general gloom. Progress of any kind was out of the question; indeed the four years of hard times were a period of retrogression rather, in Ellensburg, as in most other towns of the west.

With the general business revival in 1897 came a commercial quickening in Ellensburg also. Crops and prices were good that year and of course the business men of the town came in for a share of the benefit. They showed their readiness to join the forward march in good earnest by organizing a commercial club to look after the local interests. The officers of this body were as follows: President, R. B. Wilson; first vice president, E. C. Wheeler; second vice president, W. H. Talbott; treasurer, H. S. Elwood; directors, G. E. Dickson, T. W. Farrell, F. Hart, J. Van Dyk, O. M. Lattimer, C. V. Warner, E. T. Barden, M. R. Weed, P. H. W. Ross, I. N. Power.

The record of 1898 was still better than that of its predecessor, though its advent found the juvenile population of the town and some of the older people suffering from an epidemic of measles. In February a chinook wind blowing over the foot and a half of snow which covered the valley caused a sudden flood which occasioned much inconvenience to residents on the flat between Water street and the depot, but nothing of serious consequence occurred to mar the happiness of the people or cause a halt in the progressive march. During the fall of 1898 the Northern Pacific Railroad Company

d'd a larger volume of business from the Ellensburg depot than ever before, the shipments aggregating 257 cars in October as against 107 for the same month of the preceding year.

A memorable event of 1899 was the robbing on November 1st of the jewelry store of Henry Rehmke & Brother on Fourth street. At 12:20 o'clock, P. M., William Rehmke locked the store and started to dinner. Fifteen minutes later, his brother Henry returned and discovered that in the interim a robber had effected an entrance and carried away some valuable jewelry. Investigation showed that he had bored three auger holes near the knob of the outside back door with intent to reach in and slip the bolt, but failing in this, had pried off the casing. Thus he entered the room in the rear of the store, whence, by similar means, he made his way to where the valuables were. Having helped himself to the high priced goods in the front of the store, he departed without molesting the cheaper articles in the least. A few solid gold watches were also left and a small number of charms and lockets set with diamonds, also the cash in the drawers. The gold, silver and gold filled watches, the watch movements, the diamond and plain gold rings, with all the other jewelry taken, aggregated in value about \$3,000.

Sheriff Brown was immediately notified and soon vigorous efforts to capture the midday burglar were inaugurated. Next day at Cle-Elum, the sheriff arrested a man who was pointed out to him as having pawned two watches and some rings. Having landed the suspect in jail at Roslyn, he sent for Mr. Rehmke, who soon arrived. After a vigorous cross-examination by the jeweler and the sheriff, the man finally admitted the crime, telling where the plunder was hidden in a sack. It was found, identified by Rehmke, and brought back to Ellensburg.

The burglar, who gave his name as John Herman, was in due time arraigned before the superior court, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The second month of the year 1900 was fruitful of one serious disaster to Ellensburg. The evening of the 13th, Tjossem & Son's flouring mill, an excellent, well-equipped plant, was completely destroyed by fire. Nothing was saved except the books and a few other articles that were in the office, but by heroic efforts the fire was prevented from spreading to the warehouse or to the several cars loaded with hay which were standing near. In the mill at the time of its destruction were 1,300 barrels of flour, and between six and seven thousand bushels of grain. The total loss was estimated at \$17,000, insurance \$5,000. The mill had been entered on the 17th of the preceding month and robbed of about \$300 in cash, besides some valuable papers.

This was the last serious conflagration in the town, though during the night of July 10, 1901,

there was a fire of some magnitude in the furniture store of Trip & Jackson, in the Honolulu block, which did considerable damage to the stock and the building. At one time during 1902 apprehension was felt lest the railway should strike a serious blow at the town by making Cle-Elum the division terminus in its stead, but the company on mature deliberation concluded to let things remain as they were. It is needless to say that Ellensburg has been making the most of the good times of the past few years. Its growth has been steady and substantial, though not phenomenal. The country around it has enjoyed many blessings, in the way of splendid crops and high prices, and the effect on the town's prosperity has been immediate and pervading. It would seem that Ellensburg has conquered the evil fate with which it at one time seemed to be struggling, and that it is now ready to enjoy in peace the development and prosperity which belong to it as the central city of so rich, extensive and well favored a valley.

The Ellensburg of to-day is a substantial, prosperous, modern metropolis, with approximately 3,000 inhabitants, within whose gates progress and stability are at once strikingly apparent. The city is favored with the same healthy climate which blesses the remainder of the county. According to the report of the United States Geological Survey, it is 1570 feet above sea level.

Perhaps no two things contribute so much to a community's healthfulness as an abundant supply of pure water and good drainage, and in possessing these Ellensburg is fortunate. In 1889 the first water system was installed by the Capitol Hill Water Works Company, consisting of B. E. Craig, president; C. A. Sanders, vice president; W. R. Abrams, treasurer; and P. H. Ross, secretary. This company was succeeded in 1892 by the Ellensburg Water Supply Company, which at present owns the system, supplying the city with most of its water. The gravity system is in use. Water is taken directly from Wilson creek, two and a half miles northeast of town, though the company has three reserve reservoirs on Craig's hill, capable of storing between three and four million gallons, which water is conveyed into the city through twenty-inch wooden mains. An average fire pressure of 65 pounds to the square inch is obtained at the corner of Pearl and Fourth streets. The company receives no pay from the city for the privileges granted. Julius C. Hubbell is manager of the water company. In the year 1889, also, City Engineer W. P. Mason began installing the fine sewer system which thoroughly drains the city. This system is modeled after that adopted by the city of Memphis, Tennessee, after the yellow fever scourge of 1877, which converted that city from one of the unhealthiest into one of the healthiest cities in the world. Ellensburg is said to have been one of the first cities in Washington to adopt a sewer system.

The city maintains a well-equipped fire depart-

ment, with headquarters in the city building, on Pine street. The apparatus consists of one third class Silsby steam fire engine, two hand hose carts, 2,250 feet of hose, hook and ladder truck, etc. A volunteer fire company handles this equipment, only two officers being paid, the chief, Peter Garvey, and the engineer, B. A. Maxey, both of whom sleep at the fire station.

The city owns its electric lighting system, having purchased the private plant of John A. Shoudy in July, 1890. Mr. Shoudy received \$34,000 for the property. From time to time improvements have been made, including the building of a \$10,000 power canal in 1897, making the plant a very valuable asset of the municipality. January 28, 1904, the citizens voted to again improve this property by constructing a power plant on the west side of the river, two and a half miles northwest of the city, which will develop 640-horse power. The power not used for running the city lighting plant will be used in the valley and, it is expected, in furnishing motive power for a suburban line between Ellensburg and Thorp. The canal used in furnishing this power will be three and five-sixths miles in length, carrying fifty second feet of water. The appropriation was \$22,000. All the contracts have been let, and it is thought that the work will be completed in October.

The old charter, granted in November, 1883, to take effect January 1, 1884, has been amended many times through general and specific acts, but still governs the city. The corps of officers now administering municipal affairs was elected in December, 1903, and is as follows:

Mayor—M. E. Flynn.

Councilmen—A. M. Wright, Andrew Olsen, C. S. Palmer, William Peed, George Hornbeck, Thomas F. Meagher and R. Lee Purdin.

Treasurer—Charles Stewart.

Clerk—George Sayles.

Attorney—Austin Mires.

Physician—Dr. J. A. Mahan.

Marshals—William Harold, William Freyburger.

Engineer—John Scott.

Chief Fire Department—Peter Garvey.

Superintendent of Streets—B. A. Maxey.

Ellensburg is justly proud of its standing as an educational center. Here are situated the State Normal school and one of the finest public school buildings in the state, both of which are in charge of faculties of acknowledged high standing in the teaching profession. The Washington State Normal school was established by the legislature in 1890, was opened to the public in 1891, and entered its present commodious and beautiful home in September, 1893, occupying a building which cost \$60,000. A detailed history and description of this well known institution, which has added not a little to the city's educational standing, will be found in the chapter dealing with the educational interests of this section.

The public school building was erected in 1890 at a cost of \$40,000 to replace one destroyed by fire. W. H. Ritchie, of Seattle, is its architect, and John Scott, its builder. To build this magnificent brick and stone structure, the district issued \$50,000 thirty-year, six per cent. bonds. The city traded what was then known as the City Park block to the district for the latter's property in the First Railroad addition, and upon the first named land on Fifth street, the school was built. It is almost needless to say that every effort has been made to completely equip this school in the most modern manner, with satisfactory results. The city clock occupies the high tower of the building, thus adding materially to its appearance and universally attracting the attention of strangers to it. The corps of teachers in charge of the public school during the year 1903-1904 was: Principal, F. L. Calkins; teachers, George M. Jenkins, Opal Heller, Edna M. Dennis, Florence Wilson, Mrs. E. U. Saunders, Jennie Sprague, Anna Wampler, Agnes Hinman, Franc Charlton, Cora Weaver, Anna Quigley, Lillian Carothers and Clara M. Greening. The district is obligated to use temporarily an abandoned church building in addition to the main schoolhouse. The last school report made to the county superintendent's office showed that the Ellensburg district, No. 3, had 809 pupils enrolled, of whom 435 were girls. Last year the expenditures of the district were \$15,325.97, of which \$8,722.50 went for salaries alone. The value of school property was then estimated at \$57,650; the assessed valuation of the district, \$1,028,810.

The city possesses, among other public buildings, a fine opera house, said to be one of the best of its kind in the interior of the state. The building is a two-story brick block, the old Lloyd block, corner of Third and Pine streets. In it Ellensburg's first opera house was established by the Lloyds in 1890, but after their failure, several different buildings were used for opera purposes until 1900, when the city's business men organized the Ellensburg Theatre Company and purchased the old opera house for about \$8,000. In all about \$19,000 has been spent in remodeling the building and fitting it up as a first-class small theatre. As one of the theatres attached to the Northwestern circuit, the Ellensburg Theatre is favored by many high grade entertainment companies and financially as well as socially, is a success. Julius C. Hubbell is president of the company, James Ramsay is vice president, T. W. Farrell, secretary, and Harry S. Elwood, manager.

Two banks, one national and one private, handle the general banking business of the city and Kittitas valley, there being only one other in the county. The older of these institutions is the Bank of Ellensburg, capital \$25,000, owned by E. H. Snowden and P. H. W. Ross. This bank was established in 1897 by two Spokane men, H. C. Barrol and W. E. Bell, and at the time of its or-

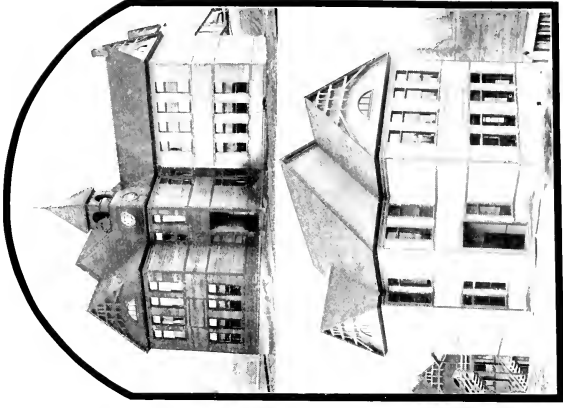
ganization was the only institution of the kind in the city, the Kittitas Valley National and Ben E. Snipes & Company having failed during the hard times and having never been re-established. The former paid its creditors 43.7 per cent., under the receivership of J. C. Hubbell; the creditors of the latter received only 9.55 per cent. of their claims. The city's other financial institution is the Washington State Bank; its capital is \$25,000, and officers, J. H. Smithson, president; C. H. Stewart, vice president; C. W. Johnstone, cashier.

Three weekly newspapers are published in Ellensburg: The Dawn, edited and published by Robert A. Turner; the Localizer, published by the Cascade Printing and Publishing Company, Randall Bros., proprietors; and the Ellensburg Capital, edited and published by A. H. Stulfauth. Fuller mention of these journals will be found in the press chapter. While there are a number of boarding houses and small hotels, the two leading hotels in the city are the Grand Pacific, William B. Price, proprietor, and the Hotel Vanderbilt, Aldrich & Jackson, proprietors, both of which are modern in equipment and well managed. Aside from the large retail and wholesale mercantile and commission business houses in the city, there are a few other enterprises that deserve special mention: the Northern Pacific division shops and yards; the Ellensburg Lumber Company's sawmill; three creameries, the Ellensburg, B. F. Reed, manager; the Kittitas, S. P. Wippel, manager, and the Alberta, A. E. Shaw, manager; two flour mills, the City Milling & Realty Company's and R. P. Tjossem & Son's, both having a capacity of 100 barrels a day and operating nearly the whole year; Coble & Sackett's brickyard. The mining, stockraising and farming industries of the county find in Ellensburg their most convenient trade center and few if any lines of legitimate business are unrepresented. The local field for professional men is also fully occupied.

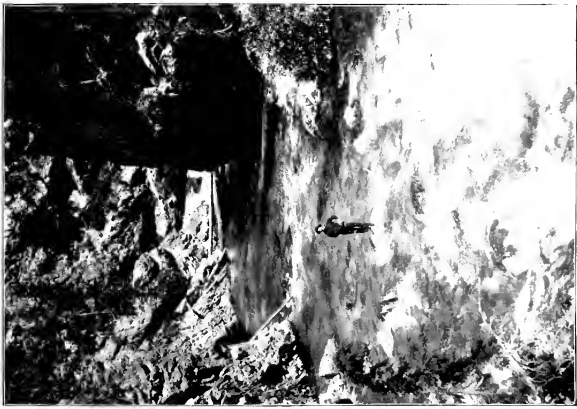
As might be expected the business men maintain a live commercial club, known as the Ellensburg Club, which for many years has taken an active part in upbuilding the city. This organization is at present managed by the following officers: President, M. E. Flynn; vice president, Martin Cameron; secretary, S. C. Boedcher; treasurer, E. H. Snowden. Well furnished club rooms are maintained on Fourth street over the Warwick saloon.

In July, 1903, the young men of Ellensburg and the surrounding country organized Company C, W. N. G., to take the place of the old company which served in the Spanish-American war. The muster rolls are nearly filled and in every way the organization bids fair to be a worthy successor to Company H. A. C. Steinman is captain of Company C, as he was of Company H; G. M. Burlingham is first lieutenant; Robert Murray, second lieutenant; William O. McDowell, orderly sergeant; and Allen R. Dennis, quartermaster sergeant.

The Friday Club of Ellensburg is the city's



ROSLYN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.



SAM-IN-THE-SACK CREEK.



oldest women's literary association. This club was organized in the fall of 1895, when ten ladies met and took up the study of Spanish history together with Washington Irving's books bearing on that subject. A formal organization was not effected however, until 1897, then the club was admitted to the state federation. A literary program is carried out each year, and the social features of club life are not neglected. Mrs. A. H. Stulfauth is the present president of the Friday Club.

The Gallina Club, composed of twenty-one members, whose object is social and intellectual development, was organized in March, 1900, and federated the following May. Mrs. S. B. Weed was its first president, Mrs. J. A. Mahan its second, Mrs. A. C. Steinman its third. The present officers are: President, Mrs. C. E. Wheeler; vice president, Mrs. C. S. Bullard; recording secretary, Mrs. F. A. Home; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. H. Morgan; treasurer, Mrs. G. E. Campbell; critic, Mrs. A. C. Spaulding.

The Ellensburg Art Club was organized by six ladies of the city four years ago and, although small, is very well known for its exhaustive and successful work along art lines. Membership is limited to six, the members at present being: Mrs. J. B. Davidson, president; Mrs. C. V. Warner, secretary; Mrs. P. P. Gray, Mrs. James Ramsey, and Mrs. H. L. Stowell. A Ladies' Municipal Society, whose purpose is to improve municipal affairs, is also among the active associations of Ellensburg.

The Methodists are among the earliest pioneers in Ellensburg church work. Rev. J. S. Smith, pastor of the Ellensburg church in 1899, prepared at the request of the district conference, a history of his church, in which he used the following language:

"The first Methodist sermon was preached in Ellensburg in the schoolhouse by Rev. Robert Hatfield, some time in the spring of 1880. He continued to preach occasionally, until the fall conference. The first class was organized by Rev. D. L. Spaulding in September, 1880, Dr. Newton Henton being the first class leader. The first church building was erected under the pastorate of Rev. S. W. Richards, completed under Rev. Ira Wakefield and enlarged under Rev. J. W. Maxwell. This structure was destroyed by fire July 4, 1889. The present church building was erected in the summer and fall of 1889 under the pastorate of Mr. Maxwell and has been improved and completed by succeeding pastors. The great fire also destroyed the parsonage built by Rev. D. L. Spaulding. The trustees of the church at the time the church and parsonage were rebuilt were S. Thompson, S. W. Maxey, H. C. Walters, L. A. Vincent, J. E. McDowell, Dr. J. W. Bean and C. I. Helm. Mr. Spaulding organized the pioneer Sunday school in 1880, becoming its first superintendent. Several of our pastors have been members of the general conference and several have become presiding elders."

The charter members of the church were: Sarah E. Butler, J. L. Mills, M. L. Mills, John McDowell, Thomas G. McDowell, Sarah Meade, Mary A. McDowell, Rachael Page, L. M. Rhodes, D. L. Spaulding and wife, David Wood and Juda Wood. Those who have served the church as pastors are: Revs. D. L. Spaulding, S. W. Richards, January 1, 1884, to September, 1884; Ira Wakefield, September 25, 1884, to July, 1885; Henry Brown, one year; Henry Mays, one year; C. C. Culmer, one year; John W. Maxwell, September, 1888, to September, 1890; R. H. Minner, one year; M. R. Brown, one year; M. S. Anderson, one year; N. Evans, January 21, 1893, to September, 1895; Robert Warner, one year; M. H. Marvin, two years; J. S. Smith, two years; John Hanks, two years. The present pastor, Rev. William Park, came to the church in March, 1902. The membership of the society is now 135. Fully 1,500 members have been received into this church since its organization. The church property, which stands at the corner of Third and Ruby streets, is worth about \$8,000.

The Presbyterian church was organized July 20, 1879, with six members. Rev. John R. Thompson was pastor. In the year 1884 the church purchased the public school building and ten lots at a cost of \$1,300, having incorporated with J. Saladay, E. R. Leaming, I. N. Power, David Ford and S. C. Davidson as trustees. The building purchased served as church and academy for a number of years after which the present commodious house of worship was erected on the property at the corner of Fifth and Sprague streets, the building costing about \$6,500. Since organization fully 400 members have been received into the church, the membership at present numbering about 160. The following pastors have served the church: J. R. Thompson, 1879-1881; James A. Laurie, 1884-1889; K. J. Dunkan, 1890-1892; F. D. V. Garetson, 1892-1893; Albert M. Crawford, 1893-1895; J. F. B. Stevenson, 1895-1897; J. V. Milligan, 1898-1901. The present pastor, Rev. A. F. McLean, began his pastorate in May, 1901.

Father Aloysius Parrodi, now of North Yakima, says that he held the first Roman Catholic church services in Kittitas county, the date being 1880. In that year he built a small frame church two miles south of Ellensburg. This church was attended alike by whites and Indians. Father Parrodi held mission services in the county until 1885 when he built the present commodious church building in the city at a cost of about \$1,200. Since then the building has been much improved and enlarged. In 1887 Father Custer succeeded Father Parrodi, remaining in charge of the church interests in this county until 1895 when the present priest, Father J. Sweets took charge. The church is in a thriving condition.

The next church society to occupy the local field was undoubtedly the Christian. This society, known as the First Christian church of Ellensburg, was organized April 12, 1886, by Rev. J. P. McCorkle with

the following charter members: A. C. Dawes, Mrs. Mary M. Tripe, Ella Tucker, W. M. Trisson, J. R. Tucker, W. A. Rader, Ellen Rader, N. Stone, J. M. Grissom, Mrs. E. Grissom, Mrs. P. C. Grissom, Mrs. N. Davidson, Mrs. M. Gibbs, Mrs. A. M. Church, Mrs. C. E. Pool, Mrs. A. Stone, Mrs. M. E. Stone, Mrs. F. F. Packwood. By the end of the month fully fifty persons were numbered among the members. The congregation at once secured lots and built the present sightly church at the corner of Ruby and Fourth streets, at a cost of about \$1,500. In 1887 Rev. J. E. Denton, of Iowa, became the church's pastor and since that time the following have served: Revs. Finch, Sanderson, Norris, Walden, Hoyt, Kinney, Thomquist and McCallum. Rev. C. H. Hilton assumed charge March 27, 1904, coming from Blackwell, Oklahoma. The society has approximately 100 active members.

In 1887 a clergyman named Reese organized the First Baptist church of Ellensburg. The following year under the supervision of Rev. A. M. Allyn, the present church building was erected on Sprague street, at a cost of about \$3,000. Succeeding Rev. A. M. Allyn came J. T. Hoyt, F. L. Sullivan, Charles Davis, Thomas B. Hughes, Bernard H. Moore, U. R. King, Frederick A. Agar, W. A. McCall, and, in January, 1901, the present pastor, Rev. Willis E. Pettibone, a graduate of Rochester Seminary, New York. The church now has sixty-three members. Its officers are: Trustees, William Woodham, H. L. Stowell, W. J. Payne, Dr. H. J. Felch, William McEwen; deacons, D. W. Morgan, L. Charlton; treasurer, H. L. Stowell; clerk, Lydia Charlton; superintendent Sunday school, W. J. Payne, the above named also constituting the advisory board of the church.

Grace Episcopal church, of which Rev. Alfred Lockwood is the present rector, was established about 1894 by Bishop Wells. Rev. Andreas Bard took charge of the society in the fall of 1896 and remained until the following May, when Mr. Lockwood came from one of the New England states. The pretty, substantial, little church building was erected in 1897 at a cost of about \$2,500, and stands on the corner of Fourth and Sprague streets. Seventy-five members constitute the church body, besides which there is a guild of fifteen members.

The Central Christian church of Ellensburg was organized March 18, 1900, as a result of long and continued dissensions in the First church, which culminated on that day by the following members, forming eighty per cent. of the parent church, taking fellowship with the new society: Robert A. Turner, Thomas F. Barton, William T. Francis, Charles Van Buskirk, Mrs. Louis Sharp, A. J. Hodges, Mrs. A. J. Hodges, Mary E. Drew, Elizabeth Elliott, Cornelia Sharp, Emma Sharp, Mrs. W. M. Kingore, Maude Dunker, Emma Clymer, Mollie Van Alstine, Elizabeth Grissom, Mary M. Tripp, Mrs. S. U. Cannon, Mrs. W. H. Wilgus, Mrs. Minerva C. Turner, Mrs. Lottie Voice, Mrs. Tillie Post, Mrs. M.

B. Linder, Mrs. Nancy C. Barton, A. S. Randall, Mrs. A. S. Randall, Mrs. Charles Robinson, Eva Stewart, J. T. Brownfield, Mrs. Celia J. Brownfield, Hester Thomas, Mrs. Bernice Millikin, Mildred Van Buskirk, Thomas K. Hodges, T. J. Randall, Mrs. Etta Francis, Mrs. T. J. Randall, Atwell Martin, Mrs. R. A. Hodges, Mrs. Lillian Kenney, Mrs. A. C. Miller, J. M. Brockman, Mrs. Martha E. Brockman, Mrs. Lucy Hicks, Pearl R. Gage, Hazel Swasey, Mrs. John I. Packwood, M. E. Reigel, Mrs. Nancy J. Sharp, Mrs. M. E. Randall, Mrs. James H. Thompson, Mrs. Dot Kahler, Mrs. M. E. Darby, and Alexander Gage. Officers were elected as follows: Elders, T. J. Randall, Atwell Martin, Robert A. Turner and William T. Francis; deacons, Thomas F. Barton, J. T. Brownfield, Thomas K. Hodges; deaconesses, Mrs. Jessie Cannon, Mrs. Lottie Voice, Mrs. M. B. Linder; clerk, Charles Van Buskirk, assistant, J. T. Brownfield; treasurer, Thomas F. Barton; trustees, Robert A. Turner, William T. Francis and Mrs. W. M. Kilgore; all of whom are still serving except the last, whom W. H. Randolph succeeded. April 14, 1900, Rev. William M. Kenney was called to the pastorate of the church, the society having been duly incorporated by a committee consisting of Robert A. Turner and W. T. Francis. The congregation met successively in the old Congregational church, the Masonic temple and the G. A. R. hall, but in September, 1903, purchased the Mennonite church building on Ruby street, which is the church's present home. Rev. Joseph Deathridge succeeded Rev. W. M. Kenney as pastor in 1902, but was forced to resign last fall on account of sickness in his family. At present the congregation has no pastor, though arrangements have been made for calling one.

Besides the above mentioned church organizations, the Free Methodists and Mennonites are represented by small societies, which have held joint services for some time past.

The Ellensburg W. C. T. U. was organized in 1887, Mrs. Emily Hornbeck becoming its first president. At present there are forty members, whose officers are: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming; vice presidents, Mrs. William Park, Mrs. W. E. Pettibone and Mrs. N. M. Helves; secretaries, Mrs. Edith A. Taylor and Miss Susan D. Howard; treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Bonney. Several years ago the union established a reading room in the Geddis block but the necessary support was lacking and the enterprise had to be abandoned. Recently through the efforts of the union and by the aid of city and county, a handsome drinking fountain, costing between \$200 and \$250, has been erected in the center of the road, corner Pearl and Fifth streets.

The Masonic fraternity in Ellensburg is represented by three lodges, Ellensburg Lodge No. 39, A. F. & A. M.; Ellensburg Chapter No. 11, R. A. M., and Temple Commandery, No. 5, K. T. Of the A. F. & A. M. lodge, J. H. Scott is Worshipful

Master; W. A. Fishman is High Priest of the R. A. M., and Oliver Hinman is Eminent Commander of the Commandery, W. N. Westfall being secretary of all three branches. As is generally the case, the Masons were the first to organize a fraternal society in the Kittitas valley, the date being about 1879. An effort was made to obtain data concerning the early history of this lodge from at least two of its charter members and from others, but without success. In 1886, the date of the establishment of the chapter and the commandery, the lodges occupied rented quarters in a wooden building on the site of the Hotel Vanderbilt, but two years later a fine, two-story brick temple was erected on the corner of Pine and Fourth streets at a cost of several thousand dollars. This the great fire of 1889 completely destroyed, only a few current records being saved by H. M. Baldwin, who was then secretary. The Masons sold the land in 1889 and the following year built a new temple at a cost of \$10,000, on Sixth street, between Main and Pearl, furnishing it sumptuously. But again adversity overtook the fraternity, the property being lost on a mortgage during the hard times. At present Masonic headquarters are established temporarily in the Club building.

Ellensburg Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F., was instituted by G. T. McConnell, Grand Master of Washington, April 9, 1881, with the following charter members: Peter McCleary, W. J. Robbins, Joseph M. Stout, John Goodwin, S. L. Bates, Matthias Becker and Benjamin Ellenwood. The first home of this lodge was a two-story frame building situated on the northwest corner of Pearl and Third streets, occupying the site of the old stockade fort. Hon. John A. Shoudy and his wife donated the Odd Fellows a parcel of land 120 feet square in consideration of their erecting a building thereon, which they did in 1885. The fire of 1889 destroyed the building, and when the mortgage was paid off and other debts had been canceled, the Odd Fellows found themselves with just \$500 in the treasury. Then came the general business depression, but the lodge was nevertheless able in 1901 to purchase the Maxey block, situated on Pine street in the business portion of the town. Since then it has acquired title to an additional lot adjoining the hall on the south, giving the lodge a tract 60x120 feet in size; this property is now worth about \$10,000. In 1884 the lodge bought of C. A. Sanders the beautiful cemetery site on Craig's hill, the only cemetery in or near the city except that belonging to the Catholics. Ellensburg Encampment No. 16, was instituted March 31, 1890, by J. M. Swan, Grand Patriarch, with the following charter members: Walter J. Robbins, John J. Suver, A. C. Billings, William A. Stevens and Claude M. Morris. The next day Miriam Rebekah Lodge No. 25 was instituted, its charter membership being composed of W. A. Stevens, J. J. Suver, W. J. Robbins, Amos Smith, R. G. McKay, G. W. Carver, Rosa Carver, J. G. Olding, Mary J. Jackson, Kate B. Rego, L. A. Vin-

cent, S. C. Billings, Emma R. Stevens, Asenath P. Smith, John B. Rego, O. P. Jackson, Elizabeth Olding, L. C. Wynegar, Carrie A. Gallia and E. P. Gallia. At present the principal officers of these lodges are: Ellensburg No. 20, with eighty-five members, Noble Grand, F. H. Butcher; Vice Grand, G. W. Tagg; recording and financial secretary, W. P. Hiddleston; treasurer, C. H. Stewart; Ellensburg Encampment, with fifty-two members, C. P., B. E. Romanc; H. P., P. W. Stenger; S. W., Peter Garner; J. W., George Manners; Scribe, W. J. Robbins; treasurer, R. B. Wilson; Miriam Rebekah, with sixty-five members, N. G., Miss Cecil Mack; V. G., Miss Amy Schindler; recording secretary, Miss Maud Gilmour; financial secretary, G. W. Tagg; treasurer, Mrs. Atha Becker.

Ellensburg Camp, No. 5,714, Modern Woodmen of America, was established September 24, 1898, with the following charter members: C. H. Christensen, W. P. Dewees, John Hoffman, William A. Hale, C. W. Ithrig, T. E. Jones, C. T. Kineth, Henry Kleinberg, W. B. Laswell, W. H. Offield, O. W. Pautzke, J. A. Richards, H. F. Ruthven and Arthur Wells. Now the camp has 115 members. Its officers are: Venerable Consul, O. W. Pautzke; Worthy Advisor, Edward C. Fleck; clerk, S. C. Boedcher; banker, H. C. Ackley; escort, J. W. Maler; chief forester, E. E. Baxter; sentry, H. C. Frost; watchman, W. H. Lewis, and physician, J. A. Mahan. Harmony Lodge No. 3,001, Royal Neighbors, was instituted March 24, 1902, with twenty-two members.

Fraternal Lodge No. 70, A. O. U. W., was instituted in 1896 with the following charter members: E. T. Wilson, H. M. Baldwin, Daniel Carver, J. H. Dixon, J. A. Malan, Philip Lewis, Henry Kleinberg, J. P. Becker, F. W. Pearce and T. J. Bissel. The lodge now has about sixty members. The officers at present are: P. M. W., W. F. Wallace; M. W., Odolon Caron; overseer, F. P. Hardwick; foreman, R. M. Shumacke; receiver, C. M. Morris; financier, H. M. Baldwin; recorder, James Laughlin. Cascade Lodge No. 37, Degree of Honor, was granted a charter by the grand lodge June 19, 1901, its charter membership comprising Mrs. Perry Cleman, Mrs. P. G. Fitterer, Mrs. Lillie M. Wirth, P. G. Fitterer, John Hoffman, Mrs. Rose Cummins, Mrs. Kate Coughlin, Mrs. Lottie Ackley, Mrs. M. M. Welty and Mrs. R. Shumacke.

A charter was granted Ellensburg Camp, No. 88, Woodmen of the World, September 30, 1891, the petition for such being signed by W. J. Robbins, O. J. Croup, C. A. Rousch, C. D. Rhodes, John C. McCauley, Charles J. Wilbur and S. Y. Shipman. The camp now has sixty-three members; its officers are: P. C. C., L. L. Seelye; C. C., James G. Boyle; A. L., W. J. Payne; clerk, W. J. Robbins; banker, T. J. Collier; escort, L. Raskins; watchman, R. L. Purdin; sentry, G. T. Atwood; physicians, J. C. McCauley, J. A. Mahan and H. J. Felch; managers, Lambert Raskins, W. O. Ames and Fred H.

Butcher. Alki Circle, No. 272, Women of Woodcraft, was organized in May, 1900. It has thirty members whose officers are: P. G. M., Mrs. J. A. Mahan; G. N., Mrs. Ida S. Robbins; advisor, Mrs. Frank Fitterer; clerk, Mrs. Margaret E. Clymer; banker, R. Lee Purdin; magician, Mrs. B. A. Gault; and attendant, Mrs. Estella Edwards.

Ellensburg Aerie, No. 120, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized February 10, 1901, by Grand Organizer E. P. Edsen, with fifty charter members. Its present officers are: P. W. P., W. C. Reece; W. P., M. E. Flynn; W. V. P., W. L. Smith; chaplain, Austin Mires; treasurer, Sam Pearson; physician, J. C. McCauley; secretary, Thomas F. Liddell; trustees, Austin Mires, W. C. Reece and E. J. Merryman.

Kittitas Lodge No. 923, Modern Brotherhood of America, is three years old; it was organized by F. Stanton, state organizer. The lodge is in a thriving condition, having an active membership of twenty-three with the following officers: President, W. A. Thomas; vice president, Mary E. Hill; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Boyd; chaplain, Marie E. Seal; doorkeeper, John E. Moen; sentinel, Levi Fortney; conductor, George Champie.

The Yeomen also have a new lodge in the city, its officers being: Foreman, O. Carson; M. of C., Edward Fleck; Corr., S. D. Boedcher; physician, Mrs. M. H. Shatswell; M. of A., F. G. Shakwell. Quite recently still another order organized a branch in Ellensburg, viz: the Improved Order of Red Men, Kittitas Tribe No. 26 being the name of the lodge instituted. A strong local organization also is maintained by the Knights of Pythias, regarding which no data is at hand.

Friday evening, April 25, 1884, Ellensburg Post No. 11, G. A. R., came into existence with eighteen members. The ceremonies were conducted by Capt. C. M. Holton, of Yakima City. The first officers and members of the post are given as follows in a newspaper of the period: Commander, J. L. Brown; senior vice commander, H. D. Merwin; junior vice commander, Samuel T. Packwood; surgeon, A. T. Mason; chaplain, J. D. Dammon; quartermaster, D. Ford; officer of the day, William Tillman; officer of the guard, B. Lewis; inside sentinel, J. J. Swett; sergeant major, H. H. Swasey; quartermaster sergeant, G. W. Carver; adjutant, J. C. Goodwin; John A. Shoudy, E. H. Love, J. W. Dixon, H. H. Davies, J. Wilson and J. B. Swett. This post adopted, as is the custom, the name of a well known veteran of the Civil war, the official title of the post becoming James Parsons Post No. 11. In 1898 a reorganization took place and the name was changed to David Farel Post. The present commander is W. H. O. Rear, and the adjutant, Amos Smith. One of the first fruits of the organization of a post in Ellensburg is thus recorded in the Kittitas Standard, June 7, 1884:

"For the first time in the history of the town, Decoration Day was observed here on Friday of last

week. About noon all the stores in town closed and in the evening an entertainment was given under the auspices of the newly organized post of the G. A. R. at Elliott's hall. This was largely attended by our citizens. The oration delivered by Rev. James A. Laurie was replete with patriotic allusions and in keeping with the occasion. Sam Blumauer's recitation of 'Wounded to Death' was excellently rendered, while the same can be said of the various songs sung by the choir."

ROSLYN.

The black diamond is king in Roslyn. It is more than king; it is life itself. Around its discovery and exploitation is centered the history of the city's establishment and growth. Roslyn's future development appears to be wholly dependent upon the mining industry, but from all indications that support is by no means uncertain or temporary. Roslyn coal is known throughout the west as one of the best commodities of its kind on the market; for steaming purposes it has no superior and wherever it goes, it advertises the town, making the name Roslyn almost a household word.

The trip up Smith creek canyon, by the four miles of branch railway connecting Roslyn with the main line of the Northern Pacific at Cle-Elum, is made in a passenger car attached usually to a freight train. The roadbed follows the creek closely, traversing what was once a heavily timbered region. The train follows no regular schedule but comes and goes as best suits the convenience of the freight traffic,—a most aggravating arrangement at times.

The Roslyn coal fields were opened to the commercial world in the fall of 1886, though their discovery antedates that time by perhaps a few years, and small quantities of coal were taken out by pack horse and wagon during the early 'eighties. As related elsewhere in this volume, a corps of Northern Pacific coal experts visited the Smith creek region in May, 1886, and thoroughly prospected the uncovered ledges with a diamond drill. The results of their work were so encouraging that the same month a party of railway engineers surveyed a branch line from Cle-Elum to the scene, and active preparations were begun for installing a plant at the mines. Within a few weeks more than a hundred men were at work developing the veins.

Through operation of an act of congress, the railroad company already owned every alternate section of land in the region embracing the mining district, and by various means the company acquired the major portion of the remaining lands surrounding the mines. Included among the railroad lands was section seventeen, township twenty north, range fifteen east, upon the south half of which, at the very mouth of the mines, Logan M. Bullitt platted the site of Roslyn. The dedication and filing papers were signed in Minnesota, September 22, 1886, and filed for record in Kittitas county

eight days later. At that time Mr. Bullitt was the vice president of the Northern Pacific Coal Company and there is but little doubt that in plating the town he was acting for that corporation. The site, which was surveyed by E. J. Rector, C. E., was composed of eleven blocks; the width of the streets was fixed at sixty feet, except in the case of Pennsylvania avenue, which was made eighty feet wide, and Utah and Montana avenues and Third street, which were made half the regular width. December 13th following, Mr. Bullitt platted Brookside addition, a small tract of three blocks lying northeast of the original townsite and in the same township. Only one other addition was ever laid out, the Dale addition, a small one adjoining the original townsite on the southwest; it was platted by Mr. Bullitt August 20, 1887.

Regarding the christening of Roslyn, the following rather romantic and facetious account appeared in the Roslyn Sentinel issued March 1, 1895:

"A very pretty, if not exciting, little romance," reads the story, "is associated with the early history of this camp, and in fact it was through this circumstance that this promising little city received its name. On the far away Delaware's shores, midst the sand hills, peach orchards and blue-blooded 'skeeters,' nestles a little hamlet which was christened Roslyn over a century ago. The inhabitants were of primitive stock, high-bred and gilt-edged, and the cultured daughters of these ancient households were the special objects of the adoration of numerous enterprising young men in the neighboring cities. In this aristocratic retreat there dwelt a bright, handsome and vivacious maiden who was particularly dear to the heart of a brave and sturdy young man who was penetrating this wild Northwest in 1886 in search of fame and fortune. This gentleman was Logan M. Bullitt, one of our earliest pioneers. It fell to the lot of Mr. Bullitt to name this camp, and it was an opportunity that he had longed for. After mature deliberation, he christened the town Roslyn, August 10, 1886, after the town in which his loved one dwelled. The event was duly celebrated and the decision made public by a bulletin in the shape of a board on which the name had been inscribed with a pine coal. The bulletin was nailed to a large pine tree which stood on the site of Patrick's business property. Whether Mr. Bullitt afterward realized the delicate hopes he fondly entertained in the early days of Roslyn we know not, but if his fortunes in love were as fickle as Roslyn's career has been checkered, he has certainly had a very interesting time.

"Some little doubt exists, however, as to the manner in which Roslyn gained its name, and it may be well to state that another report credits Mr. Bullitt with christening the camp after a country seat belonging to an intimate New York friend. In either event the name is appropriate, and, if in the future the same measure of success attends it as

has been meted out to its founders, peace, happiness and prosperity will be its portion."

Of course the opening of the mines attracted great numbers of business men, promoters and laborers, though the powerful influence of the Northern Pacific Coal Company, directed as it was toward the upbuilding of a substantial industrial center, was welded with fairly satisfying results against the parasitic, reckless class which usually infest a new mining camp. The camp has had its rough elements, to be sure, and has from time to time suffered from disturbances of a more or less serious nature, but it was not until years after its founding that the turbulent spirits gained a temporary sway.

The first business buildings to be erected in the new business center were a general store and a saloon, built and opened by the Coal Company in August. These frame buildings stood at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and First street, diagonally across from each other, the store occupying the site of the present company building. A desire to regulate the liquor traffic induced the company to establish the saloon, which was the only one allowed in the town. All deeds to city property contain a clause prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors thereon. For several years the company's saloon was maintained without outside interference or competition, but at last some individual opened a drinking house on private land near the city. The result was the downfall of the corporation saloon. Other drinking places were soon opened in the surrounding woods, creating so great a nuisance that eventually the company was forced to permit the liquor interests to enter the town, where they could be in some measure regulated.

The company also erected a large hotel on the corner opposite the store. This pioneer hostelry, which was subsequently destroyed by fire together with the store and most of the other pioneer buildings, was capable of accommodating one hundred men.

The next business to be established, says Isaac Brown, a pioneer of 1886, was W. M. Atwood's general store, which stood on Pennsylvania avenue near First street. Then a boarding house was opened a little further up the avenue, John Clemmer established a notion and clothing store on the site now occupied by Berg's saloon, and two livery barns were built, one on Pennsylvania avenue west of Second street by Patrick Henry, and one on Second street by Knuppenberg & Kennedy. All of these buildings, together with a great number of rude dwelling houses, were built of lumber sawed by the company's mill. These business enterprises, the mine and its surface works, a few professional men including Dr. W. H. Harris, the coal company's officers and employees, and a large transient population formed the hustling community which, about the 1st of December, 1886, welcomed the iron horse. Sometime in the fall a train load of Italian miners

reached camp and fully 400 men spent the winter of 1886-7 there.

Among the prominent arrivals of 1887 were Bonse Bros., Swain & Haight and William Lombardini, general merchants; and L. W. Kribs, who built and conducted the Cascade hotel. Within nine months from the time of its founding, the town had a population of more than 500.

Roslyn entered the year 1888, one of the most memorable of its history, with a population of between 1,000 and 1,200 people and in a highly flourishing condition. The city's first calamity was experienced that year, June 22, 1888. From some unknown cause, about four o'clock in the afternoon fire broke out in the block between First and Second streets, above the railroad, and within a very short time the entire business portion of the town was in ashes. The loss was a heavy one, estimated at \$100,000, with little insurance, owing to the fact that insurance companies were asking a ten per cent. premium at the time. The fire worked a great hardship upon many struggling merchants, who lost their all. But new business houses immediately arose over the charred remains of their predecessors and in a comparatively short period business had resumed the even tenor of its way. As work was abundant and wages above the average, the early years of Roslyn were exceedingly prosperous ones. But the fall of 1888 brought a serious setback to the town. In August of that year the Knights of Labor, who had been inaugurating a series of strikes in various parts of the country, organized a strike in the Roslyn camp also. To give details here of this conflict between organized labor and the coal company would be to repeat needlessly, but the effects, though felt in other parts of the county, were naturally more immediate and pervading in Roslyn than anywhere else. One noticeable result, even at this date, is the presence of a large number of negroes in the camp, caused by the importation of representatives of the colored race to fill the places of the striking miners. Of course all citizens of Roslyn suffered, during the pendency of the strike, from the interruption of business and the general uncertainty, even peril, of the situation. At one time martial law was threatened.

Temporarily passing the details connected with the incorporation of Roslyn as a city in 1889, we may say that the early 'nineties were not on the whole particularly prosperous ones in Roslyn, though from a newspaper of the time we learn that the pay roll for December, 1890, was \$84,000, the miners working full time. The succeeding month this roll fell to \$63,000, and in March, 1891, by reason of the loss of the Union Pacific contracts, the company was able to operate the mines only four days each week. This unsatisfactory condition prevailed most of the time until November, 1892, when mine No. 3 was re-opened. Then the monthly pay roll speedily reached \$54,000 and all winter it steadily increased.

Meanwhile, however, the community suffered from two memorable disasters which will live long in state history. The first in time and importance was the terrible mine explosion in the slope by which the lives of forty-five of the city's best known citizens were suddenly blotted out. This dire catastrophe, which spread sadness and desolation throughout the region, occurred about noon May 9, 1892. Its story has been quite fully told in another chapter, but a few details may here be added. For a time the shock of the disaster was overwhelming, but the sufferers rallied quickly and made the best of their bad situation. Nobly was their appeal for aid responded to by a sympathetic populace. A relief committee was organized and within a few days collected in cash \$7,000 from abroad and more than \$2,000 in Roslyn, besides supplies of various kinds. The Knights of Pythias alone raised several hundred dollars. Early in June, \$8,000 was distributed among the surviving relatives of the dead, sixty-four per cent. going to the orphans and thirty-six per cent. to the widows. Subsequently another smaller débatement was made. Suits instituted against the coal company were compromised by the payment of an immense sum of money to relatives of the deceased.

Hardly had the excitement caused by the explosion subsided before the citizens were again intensely aroused by a bank robbery in their midst—one of the boldest and most successful ever consummated in the state. Its complete history is also told elsewhere in this volume. September 24, 1892, was the date of this exciting event. The responsibility for this crime was never absolutely fixed upon anyone, though a small fortune was spent in searching for the robbers and two famous trials in the Kittitas county courts of suspected persons resulted.

As elsewhere stated, this robbery and the financial stringency combined with misfortunes of one kind and another so weakened Ben E. Snipes & Company's bank at Roslyn that Friday, June 9, 1893, the institution closed its doors. The failure carried away nearly \$100,000 belonging to Roslyn citizens, almost the entire monetary accumulations of the camp. The blow was a heavy one and affected the community's financial condition more than any disaster that has befallen it before or since. Creditors' certificates of indebtedness are practically all the depositors ever received in lieu of their savings.

Scarcely had the immediate shock of this collapse passed ere the city arrived at another critical period in its history. May 1, 1894, the company's miners and drivers showed their disapproval of a reduced wage scale by the inauguration of a strike, which lasted several months, greatly depressing all business and working innumerable hardships upon the community.

The leading business of Roslyn in 1895, ac-

ording to the Roslyn Sentinel of March 1st, were the following:

Charles Adam, mayor, building contractor, who established the Roslyn planing mill in 1889; Archibald Patrick, mine owner and contractor; Roslyn Mercantile Company, Melvin Marx and Davis Strauss proprietors; W. M. Atwood, general merchandise; H. P. Fogh, general merchandise; Greenberg Brothers, dry goods; Mossop Kitchen, livery; Swain & Haight, general merchandise; Schlotfeldt Brothers & Sides, meat market; Sides & Hartman, L. F. McConihe and John Corgiat, restaurants; Roslyn Brewing Company, composed of A. F. Kuhl, Ernest and Charles D. Duerrwacher and Schlotfeldt Brothers; W. A. Mohr, of the general merchandise firm of Bonsel Brothers & Mohr, postmaster; Carrollo & Genasci, general merchandise; Henry Rachor, cigar factory; Joseph Denny, barber; Fosberg & Duerrwacher, successors to Thomas Lund, merchants; L. W. Kribs, building contractor, postmaster from 1888 to 1892; Dr. W. H. Harris, Dr. J. H. Lyon, physicians; E. E. Wager, city attorney; Henry Smith, justice of the peace; superintendent of schools, Prof. J. J. Charlton; Louis D. Campbell, Samuel Mills, Brown Brothers, Henry Brothers, William Van Buren & Son, A. Perona, Steven Potheary, Thomas Cadwell, M. Jorogeson, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Bryant, Louis Grossmiller, Samuel Isaac, T. M. Jones, George Koppen, Daniel Hannah, Robert Scobie, Christopher Meneghel, Edward J. Hanlan, Giovanni & Buffo, and Berg Brothers; besides whom the Sentinel gives us the list of the Northern Pacific Coal Company's officials: General manager, John Kangley; assistant general manager, Thomas Cooper, successor to H. C. Lytle; superintendent at Roslyn, George Harrison, who succeeded Alexander Ronald in 1888; assistant superintendents, Robert Pettigrew, John Shaw; superintendents at mine No. 3, Ronald, George Forsythe; clerk and paymaster, John L. Taggard, serving since 1888; assistant, Walter S. Lytle; manager supply house, A. L. Sowers; traffic manager, W. P. Morgan; assistant, John D. Clemmer; veterinary surgeon, William Thompson; check weighmen, James Heron and John Donovan.

In August and as late as December, 1896, the Roslyn mines were being operated only one and a half or two days a week, but during the closing days of that year the clouds of trouble and depression which had overhung the city for so long a time were dispelled, and the sun of prosperity was once more permitted to shine. The period of good times, which had its inception then, still lasts, making it possible for the mining region and the town to enjoy an uninterrupted development. It was during 1896 that B. F. Bush came to Roslyn as manager of the coal company's operations. He at once began planning larger things for the coal region, and the town and country have enjoyed the fruits of his liberal policy and well directed ac-

tivity in the management of their great and only industry. Soon after entering upon his duties, Mr. Bush increased the number of working days to six in each week and still the productive power of the plant was severely taxed to fill the orders that came in. From that time until the present, with but a few insignificant intervals, Roslyn has resounded with the hum of industry, and the magnificent monthly pay roll has brought prosperity and plenty to the toilers and their families. The full dinner pail, the fat pocketbook, and the comfortable home have been the Roslyn miner's companions for the past seven years.

However, this long, prosperous period has not been without some shadows which have cast their depressing gloom over the community. The most notable tragedy during the past eight years was the brutal murder, within a few feet of his own doorstep, on Thursday night, March 19, 1896, of Dr. J. H. Lyon. The victim of this foul deed was among the earliest pioneers of the camp, was company physician there for many years, and one of the county's most prominent and popular citizens. Rain clouds made the night one of unusual darkness and the murderers must have lain in wait for the doctor, as his body was found shortly after he had parted from Samuel Isaacs, a merchant, with whom Dr. Lyon had walked home. Death resulted from a fractured skull, the deceased having been struck twice at the base of the brain with a blunt weapon resembling a table leg, which was found near the scene of the crime covered with blood and hair. Robbery was not the object of the murder, as Dr. Lyon's pocketbook and jewelry were found undisturbed upon his person.

The news of the murder created intense excitement at home and horror throughout the state, as the deceased had a large circle of friends and acquaintances and was prominent in society and in political affairs. The citizens of Roslyn at once offered a reward of \$400 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, the city offered \$300, the governor of the state \$500, and Kittitas county, \$300, making in all a total reward of \$1,500. A most determined effort was made by the authorities to apprehend the thug, or thugs. Suspicion fell upon two miners, brothers, who were known to have made threats against Dr. Lyon, charging him with having been responsible for the death of a third brother. On the strength of slight evidence and against the advice of Detective D. W. Simmons, the Roslyn authorities arrested the men. They were discharged at a preliminary examination held March 25th. The cunning of the criminal baffled all efforts to discover him, and no further arrests were ever made, so the mystery enshrouding one of the blackest crimes in the state's history still remains unsolved.

In 1896, also, during the month of December, diptheria laid its clutch on Roslyn's population and by the 23d there had been three deaths out of eight

cases reported. The schools were closed, church services discontinued and all public assemblages prohibited for a considerable length of time. Inclement weather aided the disease in obtaining a foothold and only by the most persistent, skillful efforts was it finally conquered. Fortunately, the number of fatal cases was very small.

Again, late in the fall of 1900, Roslyn experienced an invasion by contagious disease. This time the inhabitants were attacked by that light form of smallpox which swept the country upon the return or our troops from the Orient. The city council, November 4th, called Dr. Bean, of Ellensburg, two Seattle and two Spokane physicians for consultation. They concurred in pronouncing the disease smallpox. Subsequently Drs. Simonton, Sloan and Porter, of Roslyn, disagreed with the other physicians and Dr. Mohrman, also a resident physician, upheld the report of the foreign physicians. However, all agreed that the disease resembled smallpox, was contagious and that stringent measures should be adopted to prevent its spread. Two pest houses were erected, a large supply of disinfectants was ordered and Dr. Porter, city health officer, and Marshal Frank Haight were instructed to enforce a quarantine. Twelve special officers were placed on the police force. The schools were closed and public meetings suppressed. In all there were several hundred cases reported, the large number being principally due to the unusually poor sanitary condition of the city, but fortunately the death rate was exceedingly small.

The year 1890 was a year of extensive building operations in Roslyn. Fully 150 residences were erected within six months; also a handsome Presbyterian church. The Northwestern Improvement Company, which succeeded the Northern Pacific Coal Company, 1898, laid new side tracks and improved the mine works with the result that in August, 1899, twenty cars of coal daily were being taken out of the main shaft.

The city of Roslyn has been incorporated twice—once in territorial days and again since Washington has been a state. The first incorporation took place in the spring of 1880 and was occasioned by the community's desire to install a water system. Under the terms of a general territorial act approved by the governor, February 2, 1888, providing for the incorporation of towns and villages, a petition signed by B. P. Shefflette, J. E. Thomas, Isaac Brown, George H. Brown, Henry Smith, John Abrams, C. R. Bonsel, I. Bonsel, P. Laurendeau, Isaac Harris, John Berg and 115 other taxpayers residing in section seventeen, township twenty north, range fifteen east, was presented to Judge L. B. Nash of the fourth district, asking for the incorporation of section seventeen. The judge considered the validity of the petition, as required by law, determined that it was signed by a majority of taxpayers in the district and on the same day that it

was presented, February 4, 1889, proclaimed Roslyn an incorporated town. He named the following trustees: Isaac Brown, chairman; William A. Moore, James Graham, John Dalton and Charles Miller. Immediately the machinery of local government was put into motion. Subsequently Mr. Brown resigned from the board to become the town's first marshal. However, the validity of the law delegating incorporating power to any branch of the government except the legislative was contested about this time and the act decided to be unconstitutional. This decree nullified Roslyn's incorporation and prevented the sale of the bond issue.

The organization of the state in 1889 resulted in the adoption by the legislature of a general incorporation law under which Roslyn was re-incorporated in April, 1890, as a city of the third class.

Meanwhile, the water proposition demanded immediate solution, for the lack of an abundance of pure water was resulting in a scourge of typhoid fever, as many as a dozen cases in a single house being reported. The town was also without adequate fire protection. To improve the situation somewhat Road Supervisor Kennedy used the district's poll tax to pay for making an excavation for a pipe line and by special taxation and the securing of credit, the townspeople procured the necessary pipe and other material. The springs at the head of Smith creek were tapped and a pressure of eighty pounds to the square inch secured. This system did faithful duty until 1898, when a pump was installed on the Cle-Elum river, two miles southwest of the city, and a six-inch pipe line laid to convey the water to a reservoir on Smith creek, just north of the city. This reservoir has a capacity of two million gallons and is built of logs, masonry and earth. An additional pump was placed on the river in 1901, and last fall an eight-inch pipe line was laid to the reservoir, these improvements costing at least \$7,000. Steel pipe is used. During the summer months the reservoir is kept full by the springs, and the operation of the pumps is unnecessary. It is estimated that the whole system cost \$12,000.

A city building was erected on Pennsylvania avenue in 1890, which is still used for office and fire department purposes. The fire equipment, consisting of hose carts and hook and ladder truck, is manned by a company of forty-five volunteer firemen. Be it said to the city's credit that, aside from outstanding current expense warrants, it has no indebtedness. The present corps of officers are: Mayor, William Adams; clerk, Thomas Ray; treasurer, Anthony Stoves; councilmen, George K. Sides, Edward Berg, Joseph Hancock, S. C. K. Graves, William Harts, Adolph Peterson and William Craig; attorney, W. J. Welsh; health officer, John Meyers; chief fire department, Andrew Attleson; day marshal, William Galloway; night marshal, James Wright; police judges, J. S. Simon, R. Justham. There are two justices

of the peace in the precinct, Henry Smith and John Briggs.

The city's present population is approximately 4,000 people, a majority of whom are Slavs, Italians, negroes and Germans, though the native American race is dominant. Of this number the coal company employs 1,500 in mining and handling its 90,000-ton output of coal a month.

The city's most prominent social institution is the Roslyn Athletic Club, which has a membership of 200 ladies and gentlemen. This association owes its establishment to the generosity of Manager B. F. Bush, of the Northwestern Improvement Company, who sought thus to provide the young men with an attractive, moral place of recreation. In the fall of 1902 he made his employees the proposition that he would build and equip a club house if they would incorporate an association, take charge of the building, and as soon as possible repay him, without interest. The men, under the leadership of Storekeeper D. S. Kinney, accepted the offer. Mr. Bush erected on First street a handsome, two-story building, costing at least \$3,000, and equipped it with a bowling alley, gymnasium apparatus, etc., at a further expense of approximately \$2,000. At first only company men were admitted to membership, but this restriction has been generously removed and now all whose presence is approved by the club may enjoy the privileges at a nominal annual fee. The club has decided to rent the building of Mr. Bush, who was called away in 1903 to assume the general management of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, instead of purchasing it, and as this plan is acceptable to the owner, it will be carried out for the present. Only a nominal rent is asked.

The first school ever held in Roslyn was taught by D. G. C. Baker, in the spring of 1887. A vacant dwelling on Dakota street was placed at the district's disposal by the Coal company and in this schoolhouse, fairly equipped, a spring term was taught successfully, between forty and fifty pupils attending. A man named Gallagher is also said to have taught a small school in 1887. For a considerable time the money for school purposes was obtained principally by subscriptions from the miners, who never failed to contribute generously each pay day. Isaac Brown was chairman of the first school board. In 1888 the district built a small frame schoolhouse on the hill near the Catholic church, the building being 30 by 50 feet and divided into two rooms. This property is now occupied by Judge Henry Smith as a dwelling. The school rapidly outgrew the building, necessitating the erection in 1890 of a four-room schoolhouse costing \$6,000. This building was subsequently enlarged by the addition of two rooms. But still the school grew. Another handsome, six-room building was erected alongside the old one in 1890 and these two schoolhouses, together with the old Presbyterian church, are even now taxed to their

utmost to accommodate the boys and girls of Roslyn. The two schoolhouses, costing perhaps \$13,000, are well equipped and substantial and an ornament to the city. A nine months' school is taught, which has an average attendance of 470 pupils, the actual enrollment being 634 last year. The personnel of the present teaching force is as follows: Superintendent, W. D. Burton; principal high school, G. I. Wilson; principal grammar school, O. H. Kerns; Elizabeth Wills, Agnes Norby, Elizabeth Jones, Mary Pihl, Carrie Mitchell, Ione Grindrod, Emma Shull, Josephine Pihl, May Mills and Inez Webber.

There are eight church organizations in Roslyn—the Presbyterian, Rev. William Smith, pastor; Baptist, no pastor at present; colored Baptist, Rev. J. P. Brown, pastor; Catholic, Father Kornte; the Methodist and colored Methodist, without pastors, at present; Episcopal, also without a rector; and the Latter Day Saints, also without a pastor. Some of the churches without ministers now expect to fill the vacancies in the near future. The Presbyterians own the finest building, a new one built last year at a cost of several thousand dollars. This church has also the only pipe organ in the county. The Episcopal church was established by Bishop Wells in 1895. The society purchased the old Baptist (colored) church building in the spring of 1898 and removed it to its present location. A rectory was built that same fall, both buildings being situated on lots donated by the coal company. The whole property is probably worth \$2,500. At present there are about forty-five members, nearly all of whom are English miners. The Rev. Alfred Lockwood, of Ellensburg, has been in charge of the Roslyn church for six years and occasionally holds services there. A thriving guild is maintained. The Catholics built their church in 1887.

Roslyn is 2,222 feet above the sea level, in the very heart of the foothills, which give the region beautiful surroundings and one of the healthiest climates to be found anywhere in the state. The great Cle-Elum precious mineral district lies within easy reach of the city, connected with it by a good wagon road. When this rich region is thoroughly opened the city of Roslyn will be among the first communities to be benefited, for it is very closely allied with the surrounding mining districts, with which it has stage connection during the summer months.

Of half a dozen newspapers established at different times in Roslyn only one survives, the Cascade Miner, a weekly owned and edited by Randall Brothers. The Miner is an eight-page quarto, ably edited, tastily printed, and in every respect a credit to the community.

Roslyn's business interests are of course very great, the yearly volume running well into the millions, if we include the value of the coal. The city's pay roll alone exceeds \$1,000,000 per annum.

The coal company maintains a general store, occupying the largest and most substantial building in the city, which carries a stock exceeding in value \$125,000. D. S. Kinney is in charge of this mammoth establishment. Other business houses are:

General merchandise, D. A. Brown & Company; meat markets, Sides Brothers & Hartman, Roslyn Meat market; drugs, Roslyn pharmacy, A. Stoves, proprietor; hardware, paints, etc., William Rees; dry goods, notions, W. J. Saxley; clothing, Gus Lindstrom; millinery, Mrs. Elizabeth Bostock, Miss Anna Kuhl; groceries, Carrollo & Genasci, Klarich & Miller; brewery, Roslyn Brewing Company; sawmill, Northwestern Improvement Company; candies, Wilfred Ward; undertaking, Adam & Stoves; cigars, Simon Justham, John Briggs, John Pope, John Buffo; bakery, German, John Bardesono, proprietor; hotels, Halstead, Mrs. Charles Jones, proprietress, the Roslyn, Nicholas Rees, proprietor; lodging houses, the California, Mrs. DeNato, proprietress, Stephen Potheary, James Lane; boarding house, Mrs. Weatherly; blacksmith shop, Williams Brothers; contractors, Banister Brothers, William Adam, R. P. Lumsden & Company, J. Feigle; jewelry, T. J. Thomas, Leonard Gabler; restaurants, the Gem, Mrs. Wesley, proprietress, Mrs. Ellen Scott, John Buffo; photograph gallery, I. A. Kautz; attorneys at law, Daniel B. Payne, Welsh & Moore; physicians, Drs. George Sloan, L. L. Porter, A. C. Simonton, and E. Mohrmann; postmaster, James Lane; Northern Pacific agent, W. P. Morgan; eighteen saloons; local organizations of all the leading fraternities.

CLE-ELUM.

The thriving little city situated on the upper Yakima river at the junction of the main line of the Northern Pacific railway with its Roslyn branch bears the musical name Cle-Elum, and is the third town in size and importance within the boundaries of Kittitas county. Four years ago it had less than 300 inhabitants; today it boasts a population of 1,500, and surely there is no more prosperous community in the whole Evergreen state.

Few towns in Washington are more advantageously situated with reference to rich natural resources, accessibility, climate and beautiful scenery than Cle-Elum. It lies on the northern bank of the river at the base of the foothills. The townsite is rectangular in form, perhaps a third of a mile wide and a mile and a half in length, hemmed in on all sides by pretty, refreshing groves of pine and fir which ultimately blend into the great forest areas of the Cascade range. The valley winds between high, timbered hills on the north and east and a ragged, pine-clad flank of the main range on the south and west, snow-crested during most of the year. At Cle-Elum the valley swells out into a sort of wooded

amphitheater, on the northern side of which lies the town. In the poetic language of the red man, who long since bade the region a fond farewell, Cle-Elum, or "Tle-el-lum," as they pronounce it, signifies "swift water." Cle-Elum river, from which the town's name is derived, debouches into the Yakima about three miles above the city. The Indian name has been appropriately bestowed, for the Cle-Elum is a typical mountain stream, rushing seaward with a current that none but the dauntless trout could hope to stem. And neither is it inappropriate to remark here that the upper Yakima water courses in season are alive with millions of the speckled beauties, furnishing unexcelled fishing facilities to Walton's patient disciples. The purest of mountain water, good drainage and a dry, clear, ozone-freighted atmosphere combine to make the locality one of the healthiest spots in the country. The climate at Cle-Elum is what might be expected at the base of the range—rather long winter seasons and delightful summers, but the temperature is even and the success of an immense rosary near the town is a sufficient proof of the presence of an unusually large number of sunny days.

The fertile valley lands, as yet only partly developed into farms and gardens, and the foothills, as is well known, are underlain with the greatest bituminous coal deposits yet discovered in the west, while within easy distance is an extensive mineral district where gold, copper, iron and other metals are found. The whole region in its primeval condition was mantled by a sombre covering of forest. Traversing the upper Yakima to its source on the summit is the Northern Pacific's transcontinental railway system, tapping this immense mineral storehouse. Over this steel highway pass six regular passenger and a dozen freight trains daily. Cle-Elum is also the gateway of the Roslyn traffic. An hour's travel westward from Cle-Elum carries the passenger across the summit of the range into the luxuriant timber stretches of the Pacific slope; fifty minutes' travel southeastward takes the traveler to Ellensburg in the heart of the renowned Kittitas valley. Truly, Cle-Elum enjoys a convenient and favored location.

When all the upper region was an unbroken wilderness, pierced only by the trails of the nomadic Indian and the roving prospector, when Kittitas county was yet an unsummed scheme, when the Northern Pacific had barely started on its journey coastward from the Columbia river, the corner-stone of Cle-Elum was laid by Thomas L. Gamble. Judge Gamble, who still resides in Cle-Elum and still takes an active interest in its municipal affairs, visited the upper valley in April, 1883, searching for desirable government land, and on the 28th of that month staked out the quarter-section which now forms

the eastern portion of Cle-Elum's site. The hazel brush grew dense; massive pines and firs in dark thickets reared skyward their stately heads; the nearest settlers were miles away, but the doughty veteran and pioneer blazed out his lines and commenced the clearing of Hazel-Dell farm. His claim is recorded as the southeast quarter of section twenty-six, township twenty north, range fifteen east, and was the first one taken in that township. By hard work he succeeded in breaking a small patch of land that summer and getting it planted to vegetables. This garden spot returned him enough to supply his own wants and those of the few travelers who passed his cabin, which primitive structure stood in what is now Third street, just below Judge Gamble's present fine home. It remained in existence until three years ago, a monument to pioneer days.

The second character in the history of Cle-Elum and the man who is responsible more than anyone else for the existence of the town is Walter J. Reed, an old Pennsylvania friend of Mr. Gamble and one of North Yakima's founders. These old friends accidentally met at the Yakima land office in April, 1883. There they entered into an agreement that each should assist the other in obtaining land. Accordingly Mr. Gamble notified his friend at once of the existence of an excellent tract just west of the pioneer homestead. June 4, 1883, Mr. Reed filed a pre-emption claim to this quarter section, and became the second settler in the township. The Reed cabin, which stood on Third street near Pennsylvania avenue, was erected in the early days of September.

The ensuing year brought considerable travel into the region, due to the discovery of large outcroppings of coal, which made it reasonable to suppose that there were extensive deposits somewhere in the vicinity. Gamble's snug little cabin served most of these travelers as a place for refreshment and rest. The railroad engineers reached Cle-Elum's site in August, so his diary records, and during their stay in the vicinity boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Reed in their primitive pioneer home. Late in the year an unusual number of homesteaders and speculators reached the settlement and commenced acquiring possession of the surrounding country, but still there was no town when the new year dawned.

The year 1886, which was in so many respects a vitally important one for the upper Yakima valley, witnessed the formal establishment of the town, however. It was then that the existence of a rich, bituminous coal field was definitely proven and that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company entered upon the exploitation of the same. The discovery of these mines undoubtedly led to the immediate acceptance of the Stampede pass route across the Cascades,

and early in the spring hundreds of men were at work grading the road bed up the Yakima river. By April the crews reached the mouth of Smith creek—a small stream heading above Roslyn and in early days flowing through the Reed claim. A corps of engineers also began work surveying a branch line up Smith creek to the new mining camp.

The point of junction of the two roads was the natural place for a town, and Mr. Reed, quickly realizing this, on July 26th, platted and dedicated sixty-five acres of his pre-emption claim as a townsite. Thomas Johnson was in partnership with Reed in this venture. They adopted the name Cle-Elum, by which the settlement had already come to be known. June 20th Mr. Johnson had brought up his large saw-mill from Wilson creek, and set it on the river above the townsite, thereby increasing the population of the neighborhood by forty or fifty.

The mill was engaged principally in manufacturing lumber for the railroad company. It produced as high as 40,000 feet a day, and furnished nearly all the timber used in the construction of the Columbia river bridge at Pasco.

By the terms of his agreement with Mr. Reed, Mr. Johnson obligated himself to secure the establishment upon the former's land of a railway depot. This he was enabled to do easily on account of his influence with Northern Pacific officials, and in due time the depot building was erected. Mr. Reed anticipated the rush of transients by erecting, in July, on the corner of Railroad street and Pennsylvania avenue, the hotel which bears his name, and which, though now greatly enlarged and improved, is still accommodating the traveling public. It was even at that time a well furnished frame structure, two and a half stories in height and sixty by thirty-two feet in floor dimensions.

Under the terms of the Reed-Johnson agreement, U. G. Bogue and H. S. Huson, Northern Pacific locating engineers, were given half the proceeds from the sale of lots during the first year; Logan M. Bullitt, of the Northern Pacific Coal Company, also came in for a small share. October 11, 1886, the long expected railroad train reached Cle-Elum and in November the iron horse began its journey over the Roslyn branch toward the bustling mining center at its terminus.

Late in the summer of 1886, two general stores were established at Cle-Elum—those of Thomas Johnson and Theron Stafford. Johnson's store, the pioneer, was housed in a large frame building on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the Reed hotel, while Theron Stafford, a former merchant of Teanaway City, removed his stock into the frame building now occupied by Kellogg's bank, Pennsylvania avenue. In September, F. J. Cummings opened a blacksmith shop

and a livery stable, the latter of which was subsequently occupied by Thomas Brothers. In October, a third general store was established, that of Wakefield & Tillman. It stood at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and First street. Oscar Cash also opened a blacksmith shop some time in the fall, and before Christmas several saloons, restaurants and other accessory business institutions were likewise opened to the public. It is almost needless to remark that at this period in Cle-Elum's history its population was decidedly typical of a western boom town and the daily and nightly life of its people a strenuous one. There are, however, no serious crimes chargeable to the account of the town during its earliest history.

With the growth of the region's population, came a demand for a school. In order to secure the formation of a district, it was necessary that twelve families should reside within the limits of the proposed district. Now at this time families were rather scarce in eastern Kittitas but by extending the boundaries sufficiently the required dozen could be secured. The county commissioners on recommendation of D. G. C. Baker, decided to overcome legal obstacles, so, on August 2, 1886, established the desired district with the following boundaries:

"Commencing at the southeast corner of section twenty-five, township twenty, range fifteen east, running south to the Yakima river, following said river west and northerly as a boundary to the mouth of the Cle-Elum river, taking the top of the dividing ridge between the Yakima and Cle-Elum rivers and following the said divide northerly to the township line; thence along said township line to the divide between the Cle-Elum lake or river and Teanaway river; thence easterly and south on said township line to the southeast corner of section twenty-five, township twenty north, range fifteen east, the place of beginning."

Messrs. Reed and Gamble, who were appointed directors, immediately transformed the old Reed cabin into a schoolhouse and furnished it with benches, blackboard, etc. The district had no taxpayers at that time, but Mr. Reed furnished board to the teacher at his hotel, while the salary of the pedagogue was paid by subscription. The attendance ranged from half a dozen to thirty. The Reed cabin continued to serve as a schoolhouse until 1890, when a more commodious building was erected.

November 2, 1886, Cle-Elum precinct, which then included Roslyn, held its first local election, choosing G. W. Campfield as constable and H. C. Witters as justice of the peace. Witters was later succeeded by T. L. Gamble, who for ten years faithfully discharged the duties of that important though comparatively humble judicial office.

It is estimated that by the first of the year, 1887, fully 400 people were living upon the town-site, engaged in railroad work, mining and catering in various ways to the wants of the public. Among the permanent stores established during the year was the confectionery of D. B. Burcham. The year was a prosperous one for Cle-Elum and marks the period of transition from a boom town into a staple community. In 1887 twenty-five feet of frontage on Pennsylvania avenue sold readily for \$350 to \$400.

The government designated Cle-Elum as a postoffice in 1888, Dr. Wheelock taking charge as postmaster Tuesday, January 3d. His office occupied the ground upon which Kahler's drug store now stands. In April W. J. Reed platted his first addition to the town and May 24, 1888, Judge Gamble laid out 100 acres of his farm into a town which he called Hazelwood, not deeming it wise to plat it at that time as an addition to Cle-Elum, though such in effect it was. The principal buildings erected during the year were Thomas Johnson's new store and an addition to the Reed hotel, built of Cle-Elum brick. Among the arrivals of the year was John Rothsberger, who opened a meat market.

Late in the year 1888 Cle-Elum felt the effects of the great Roslyn strike, becoming the scene of violence which nearly led to bloodshed. Johnson's mill was threatened by angered Knights of Labor, and at one time a noisy demonstration was made against the Reed hotel, but for a detailed account of these troubles the reader is referred to former pages.

Cle-Elum enjoyed the advantage of being the headquarters of the Cascade division until the Stampede tunnel was completed, and owing to its proximity to the tunnel derived no small benefit from that great work. But the completion of that tunnel, the transfer of division headquarters, the Roslyn mine troubles and the removal of Johnson's sawmill to Puget sound withdrew the bulk of Cle-Elum's resources, and beginning with 1889 the town experienced only fair prosperity and a slow growth for several years.

Like all communities situated in a timbered region, Cle-Elum has always stood in more or less danger from forest fires, though each year this danger grows less. One of these fires, sweeping up the valley, suddenly menaced the little town July 23, 1891. The citizens battled manfully with the flames until three o'clock in the afternoon, when it was thought the fire was practically out and the workers retired for rest. Three hours later, however, flames were seen issuing from Theron Stafford's general store on Pennsylvania avenue, and before the weary citizens could stay their progress the entire block of business buildings was a heap of smouldering debris. The losses aggregated between \$40,000 and \$50,000, covered by perhaps \$3,000 insurance.

Stafford's loss alone was \$14,000, with only \$1,000 insurance. William Lindsey's grocery, Thomas Johnson's building, occupied at the time by Edward Connell's general store, the building and merchandise stock of F. M. Cox and about ten other frame buildings were destroyed with their contents. Connell's loss was estimated at \$9,000 with \$2,000 insurance, and Cox's loss at \$2,600. The Cle-Elum Tribune, the town's pioneer newspaper, established March 26, 1891, by C. R. Martin, also suffered a loss amounting to at least \$700.

One man, while under the influence of liquor and unmanageable, approached the Stafford building too closely and was caught by the falling structure and mortally injured. Mr. Stafford also received a severe burn in an attempt to remove goods from his store.

Several times during the progress of the fire it was thought the entire town was lost, but perseverance and energy won the battle at last. Early in the struggle the Ellensburg fire department was appealed to and within twenty minutes after the call was received the engine and crew were on a flat car and speeding up the valley. At Thorp, however, the train was intercepted by a dispatch stating that the fire was under control and that assistance was not needed. Only a few business houses were left by the fire. These were the Reed House, W. J. Reed, proprietor; the Cascade House, August Sasse, proprietor; Branam & Thomas's livery, William Branam and L. R. Thomas, proprietors; D. B. Burcham's barber shop; B. C. Richardson's livery; Oscar Cash's blacksmith shop; Frank Rothlesberger's restaurant and several saloons.

This dire calamity, closely followed by the memorable financial stringency, greatly reduced the town's prosperity and population; in fact a town with fewer resources and a less determined citizenship might have given up the struggle for existence entirely. But certain forces were at work destined to dispel the gloom and usher in a glorious and lasting prosperity.

Deposits of coal were known to exist in the Cle-Elum neighborhood long before any attempt at mining was undertaken. The first determined and well directed effort to uncover these veins was made in 1894 by Oscar James, James Smith, Isaac Davis and Charles Hamer, practical miners, who arranged with Judge Gamble to sink a shaft on his farm. The enterprise had a successful issue, for at a depth of 240 feet the vein was struck. Soon after machinery was installed by the Cle-Elum Coal Company, as the discoverers above mentioned styled their organization, for the purpose of placing the black diamonds on the market. They obtained a forty years' lease from Mr. Gamble and set a large force of miners at work, also induced the railway company to build side tracks for their accommodation.

Of course the Gamble mine proved a most welcome boon to the town, although until 1900 it was worked only on a comparatively small scale. An event of the year 1896 which might have proven a very melancholy one was the collapse, from an overweight of snow on its roof, of the Cle-Elum, formerly known as Tillman, hall. It fell to the ground at three o'clock on the morning of January 2d. New Year's eve there had been a largely attended dance in the hall and the strain on the building at that time must have been great. The following evening a crowd of thirty young people drove to the Cooley mill as a surprise party, agreeing, however, that if the mill people had retired they would return to the hall for their merrymaking. As it happened, one family at the mill was found awake and the young people remained—a circumstance to which they undoubtedly owed their lives. J. J. Lewis and his mother, who occupied rooms in the rear end of the building, barely escaped death.

Cle-Elum, the new, the present bustling little city, came into existence with the dawn of the twentieth century. The remarkable transformation which took place about that time is due to several causes, principal of which was the acquirement of the Gamble lease in 1900 by the Northwestern Improvement Company. Immediately upon taking charge, Manager Bush commenced operations on a large scale, enlarging the plant from time to time and increasing the working force until at present more than 400 men are employed under Superintendent G. M. Green. The mine is worked by the pillar and room system, uses double entries, is well ventilated and timbered and is producing 30,000 long tons of coal a month. It is obvious that with such an industry within its limits, steadily in operation six days in a week, any town has the foundation of prosperity and substantial growth.

From the time the Cle-Elum mine came under the control of its present operators, Cle-Elum has rapidly advanced in population and importance, property has steadily enhanced in value, buildings of a substantial character have taken the place of the old ones and scores of other improvements have been inaugurated. Within three years the population has increased 500 per cent.

In 1900 Mr. Gamble attached his property to Cle-Elum proper under the name of the Hazelwood addition. This action paved the way for the organization of Cle-Elum as a city of the fourth class, and Wednesday, February 12, 1902, the following corps of officers were elected: Mayor—Thomas L. Gamble; councilmen—Michael C. Miller, Robert L. Thomas, R. Elijah Kermeen, D. B. Burcham and M. P. Kay; treasurer—A. E. Emerson; clerk and attorney, G. P.

Short; city marshal—Frank Haight; police judge—Theron M. Stafford.

At the last election, the proposition to incorporate as a city of the third class was carried by a practically unanimous vote and January 1, 1905, the town will advance a step among the municipal corporations of the state. The present city officials were elected in December, 1903: Mayor, E. E. Simpson; city clerk and attorney, G. P. Short; treasurer, L. S. Brown; marshals, Frank Haight and Peter McCallum; city engineer, H. F. Marble; health officer, Dr. I. N. Power; aldermen, D. B. Perrow, R. E. Kermen, M. C. Miller, Isaac Davies, William F. Lewis; chief fire department, C. S. Haines; captain Company No. 1, James A. Thomas; captain Company No. 2, Robert Simpson.

The city has just reason to feel proud of its new gravity water system, installed during the past twelve months at a cost of approximately \$19,000. The water is taken from springs located three miles southwest of town on a quarter section formerly owned by Oscar Cash. From him the city purchased the land last year, paying therefor \$2,000. The reservoir of 400,000 gallons' capacity lies 180 feet above Pennsylvania avenue, affording a pressure in the business part of ninety pounds to the square inch. In all there are three miles of six and four inch mains. The pipe used was made by the Pacific Coast Pipe Company and is built of Washington or Douglas fir, wrapped with No. 4 double galvanized steel telegraph wire, and dipped in a hot bath of tar and asphalt. The patent cast iron couplings are guaranteed to be water tight. To help pay the cost of this system the city issued \$10,000 worth of six per cent. bonds. The system is soon to be improved by the construction of a large reservoir for fire purposes solely.

A volunteer fire department, composed of two companies of the city's public-spirited young men, was organized in October last. Upon the completion of the water works the council invested \$1,500 in hose carts and hose, which, with the hydrant facilities and well organized department, place the town in a position to make a strong fight against fire. In 1903, also, the town erected a municipal building, costing \$1,400, arranged to house fire apparatus on the ground floor, while the second story is fitted up to accommodate the council, public gatherings, lodges, etc.

It is estimated that fully four miles of substantial sidewalks and crosswalks have been constructed in Cle-Elum. The work of grading streets is going on constantly and will be continued until the city's thoroughfares are in a satisfactory condition.

The old schoolhouse was replaced in 1890 by a commodious frame structure costing \$1,500, built on a tract of land donated by Mr. Reed.

Two years ago another building containing two rooms was added to the old schoolhouse and it was thought that room sufficient for years to come had been provided. However, these quarters have been already outgrown and the ground is now broken for the erection of a new frame schoolhouse to cost at least \$10,000. This building will be two stories high and will contain eight rooms besides the principal's office, library and basement. It will be equipped with a steam heating plant, electric lights and other modern improvements, making it one of the handsomest and most comfortable school buildings in the county. The site lies near the old schoolhouse between Second and Third streets. At present there is an average enrollment of 275 pupils in the Cle-Elum schools, under the instruction of the following corps of teachers: J. M. Richardson, principal; Mrs. Daisy Fish, Miss Kate Lanigan, Mrs. Baker, Miss Irene Brain and Miss Anna Bolen. Two grades of high school work have recently been added to the curriculum of study. The school board consists of Frank Martin, Samuel Willis and E. W. Rinehart, Samuel Willis being clerk.

There are five churches established in Cle-Elum, though only two at present have pastors, the Baptist and the Methodist. The other denominations possessing churches are the Presbyterian, the Catholic and the Free Methodist.

We have spoken of a rosary as being among the city's notable institutions. So unique is the establishment that a short mention of it seems appropriate. The plant, consisting of about 18,000 feet of glass, is located at the northeast corner of the town and has been established four years. The proprietor, J. A. Balmer, was formerly professor of horticulture and station horticulturist in the State Agricultural College and School of Science, Pullman, Washington. When Mr. Balmer decided to establish a plant for the production of cut flowers, he looked the state thoroughly over for a suitable location, and finally decided upon Cle-Elum as the best place for the business. Here he found cheap land, cheap fuel, excellent shipping facilities and a soil suited to the production of high class roses. The plant consists of three glass structures each 200 feet long by 23 feet wide, steam heated and thoroughly modern in construction. Over a mile and a half of one and a quarter-inch pipe are used in heating the houses, which are maintained at an even temperature even in the coldest weather. Only roses and carnations are produced. The large and growing cities on the Sound afford an excellent market for the product of the place, and Cle-Elum roses are well known and in demand wherever fine flowers are needed. About 6,000 roses and 3,000 carnations are growing on the benches, and the annual output amounts to nearly 100,000 flowers. The

flowers are cut every morning and shipped every evening, thus putting them fresh on the market every morning.

September 1, 1903, James A. Kellogg, a gentleman of recognized integrity and ability and a Minneapolis business man for sixteen years, opened a private bank in Cle-Elum. The institution, the only one of its kind in the county outside of Ellensburg, occupies a commodious building on Pennsylvania avenue. Among its equipments is a manganese safe of the latest construction. The business of this institution is steadily growing.

Other business and public enterprises worthy of special mention are the city's newspaper and brass band. The Cle-Elum Echo, established by Randall Brothers three years ago, is a very creditable weekly newspaper, both editorially and typographically, the peer of most journals published in towns thrice Cle-Elum's size. Charles S. Fell, an experienced and genial newspaper man, is its editor and proprietor. The Cle-Elum City band was organized in May, 1902, and is an association of twenty skilled musicians. Teasdale L. Wilkeson is the band's manager and musical director; R. H. Connell is treasurer; and Charles Connell, secretary. The members are equipped with tasty uniforms and high grade instruments.

A directory of Cle-Elum's business concerns and professional men would include, beside those mentioned, the following:

General merchandise, the Northwestern Improvement Company, Frank Martin manager; T. M. Jones, A. E. Flower; clothing, boots and shoes, Dills, Brown & Lodge; groceries, Kennedy Brothers, Daniel Gaydon; hotels, the Reed House, Theodore Steiner proprietor; the Central, August Sasse proprietor; the Vendome, Albert Harting proprietor; the Piemonte, J. B. Farnelli proprietor; meat markets, the Cle-Elum, George Rothlesberger proprietor; Sides Brothers & Hartman; George Bounds; drug store, Earle Kahler; hardware, Haines & Spratt; sawmill, Wright Brothers & Miller; house furnishers, J. S. Werlich & Son; second hand store, C. J. Trucano; millinery, ladies' furnishings, Mrs. L. L. James, Clara Kuhl; bakery, groceries, the Hazelwood, Giacomini & Schaber proprietors; livery stables, the Cle-Elum, Hugh Fish proprietor; Crocker Brothers, John H. and Walter W.; blacksmith shops, Gongaware, Fish & Comstock, William Oldham; jeweler, H. C. Bilger; confectionery, cigars, etc., D. B. Burcham, C. W. Badger, Henry Horstman, Fred Zenter; harness store, Lorenzo Garlick; barber shops, Frank Moore, Clement & Oversby; shoes, C. Morganti; sausage factory, Modoni & Pugiant; restaurants, Bowden & Bowden, the California and the Oregon; transfer company, W. W. Tuttle proprietor; contractors, Daniel B. Perrow,

A. S. Paul; physicians, Dr. I. N. Power, Dr. F. W. Nagler; attorney-at-law, G. P. Short; insurance, real estate, land office business, Hon. Walter J. Reed; telegraph office, express office, insurance, Charles S. Fell; postmaster, Harry C. Bilger; stages, to Liberty and Fish Lake; several saloons.

Several years ago the railroad company, in order to facilitate telegraphing, substituted an "a" for the "E" in the second syllable of the word Cle-Elum, changing the name of the railroad station to correspond. More recently the postoffice department changed the name of the postoffice to Clealum. This action aroused a storm of indignation among the town's residents and friends, for by the change the old name was destroyed and its significance entirely lost; besides, the new spelling was not in accord with the city's corporate name. Moreover, considerable Cle-Elum mail found its way to Clallam, across the range. At this writing the matter is before the national board of geographical names for decision, on an appeal raised by Congressman Jones.

THORP.

Thorp is a substantial and prettily situated farming town of perhaps two hundred inhabitants, located nine miles northwest of Ellensburg on the western bank of the Yakima river. The main line of the Northern Pacific railroad passes through the town, affording excellent transportation facilities and making it an important shipping point for the upper Kittitas valley. Thorp also has the advantage of being a small manufacturing center, for it boasts a flour mill, two sawmills and a creamery. Smith J. Kendall and Joseph D. Mack own and operate the flour mill, which is a well equipped plant of moderate capacity whose products are shipped to the Pacific for use there and for export. Louis Ellison and J. L. Mills & Son are the owners of the sawmills, and Wipple Brothers own the large creamery.

Other business establishments and business men in Thorp are: Fred C. Porter, Everett E. Southern, general merchandise; James F. Duncan, Alfred St. John, proprietors of two hotels; blacksmith shop, J. Otis Newman; feed stables, John Newman; Nellie Gordon, stationery and notions; physician, Dr. Charles H. Reed; barber, A. J. Schele; surveyors, Harry Riddell, Fred Ross; A. L. Hollingsworth, Fred P. Newman, painters; Frank Hutchison, Fred Lowe and Alfred Clyborne, carpenters; postmaster, Sarah E. Gordon; one saloon. James M. Finley is station agent.

The town maintains a graded school which is in charge of Principal W. C. Thomas and Mary Peaslee; also two church societies, both of which have buildings, the Methodist and Christian. Telegraph and telephone facilities are likewise afforded. The postoffice was established in 1890.

The records show that the first plat of the townsite was filed July 9, 1895, by John M. Newman and his wife, Sarah Isabel Newman, the owners. E. I. Anderson surveyed a little more than five and a half acres lying in township eighteen north, range seventeen east, which was platted into blocks. May 1, 1900, Milford A. and Amanda Thorp dedicated Thorp's addition to the town. From the Thorp family the town receives its name. Milford A. Thorp, the son of Alvin A. Thorp, a Moxee pioneer of 1866 and a Kittitas pioneer of 1870, permanently settled in the Kittitas valley in 1879. In 1885 he bought James McMurray's claim and on this land the town stands. For many years previous to the formal dedication of the townsite, there was a considerable settlement at Thorp. The future prospects of the town are bright.

EASTON.

The thriving village and station bearing the name of Easton is situated on the Yakima river and the Northern Pacific railway, thirty-eight miles northwest of Ellensburg and thirteen miles northwest of Cle-Elum. The town has about 150 inhabitants, most of whom are engaged in lumbering, railroad work and kindred occupations.

Easton was platted by A. O. and W. W. Johnson, June 24, 1902, three acres lying on the north side of the river in township twenty north, range thirteen east, being surveyed into blocks by County Surveyor Moses M. Emerson. In August following H. S. Pelton platted an addition of five blocks, and the Erkenbrack addition was platted. For many years previous to 1902 Easton was a well known sawmill point.

A directory of the town's business houses would include the general store of Johnson Brothers, Albert O. and William W., the latter being postmaster; the grocery of Joseph Erkenbrack & Son; one hotel, the Railroad House, Edward Ohort, proprietor; a restaurant and meat market, conducted by George R. Pelton; George M. Snyder's barber shop; and a saloon. The village has a good school, taught by R. A. Wilcox, an express office, and telegraph station. Easton is a growing community. The great highland irrigating canal, which is now being surveyed and which is to far surpass in size any other canal in the state, will take its waters out of the river near Easton. Near the town are the Easton falls of the Yakima, which furnish a fine water power for manufacturing purposes. Just north of the town is the beautiful Kittitas lake region.

LIBERTY.

The trading point of upper Swauk creek valley is Liberty, a hamlet near the mouth of Williams creek. P. T. Carson is postmaster and A. F. York conducts a general store, besides which there is a hotel. A daily stage is operated between Liberty

and Cle-Elum, fifteen miles southwest, which is the Swauk valley's shipping, banking, telegraph and express point. The well known Swauk placer mines are in this neighborhood, while the whole region abounds in silver, lead, copper and iron. A rich, though small, farming and stock settlement, more than two decades old, is also tributary to Liberty. The natural scenery in this bit of Kittitas county is surpassingly beautiful and a healthier place would be hard to find. Liberty is the smallest of the six postoffice towns in the county, the others being Ellensburg, Roslyn, Cle-Elum, Thorp, and Easton.

TEANAWAY CITY.

Teanaway City is a discontinued postoffice on the Northern Pacific railway at the junction of the Teanaway and Yakima rivers, nineteen miles northwest of Ellensburg and four miles southeast of Cle-Elum, the banking and postoffice point. At one time Teanaway City was a thriving business center. It was platted on section four, township nineteen north, range sixteen east, July 30, 1885, by Henry F. Ortley, through his attorney, George N. Bowen. Ortley secured the tract by means of scrip and laid out sixteen blocks. The construction of the railroad gave the place a temporary existence as a village, about thirty buildings being erected and a store established by Theron Stafford. However, in the fall of 1886 Stafford removed his store to Cle-Elum and the decadence of Teanaway began. The postoffice was discontinued the following year. Gold, silver and coal are found in the vicinity of Teanaway. About fifty people reside there now.

ROZA.

Roza is a flag station on the Northern Pacific railway, twenty-one miles south of Ellensburg and sixteen north of North Yakima, the nearest postoffice. The station is the Yakima canyon.

MARTIN.

Martin is another flag station on the railway, forty-nine miles northwest of Ellensburg at the eastern end of the Stampede tunnel. Easton is the nearest postoffice.

THRALL.

Thrall, another flag station on the railway, is five miles southeast of Ellensburg, the nearest postoffice. Considerable shipping is done from this station.

UMTANUM.

Umtanum, also a Northern Pacific station, lies thirteen miles southeast of Ellensburg, at the mouth of Umtanum creek, in the Yakima canyon.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, another small railway station and trading point, is situated at the mouth of Swauk creek. The community gets its mail and express at Cle-Elum, a few miles northwest.

M'CALLUM.

A discontinued postoffice ten miles northeast of Teanaway on the Northern Pacific railway. Mail is received at Liberty.

NELSON'S.

A siding on the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific railway, thirty-one miles northwest of Ellensburg. Cle-Elum is the postoffice.

RONALD.

Ronald is now a discontinued postoffice and contains no business establishments. It lies at the mouth of mine No. 3, Roslyn coal district, two miles above the city of Roslyn, and at one time contained probably 200 inhabitants. The closing down of this mine naturally removed the town's support. It was named in honor of Alexander Ronald, one of the early superintendents of the Roslyn mines.

DUDLEY.

A flag station on the Northern Pacific railroad between Thorp and Bristol.

SWAUK.

Twelve miles by stage from Cle-Elum is a small settlement bearing the name of Swauk. It lies on Swauk prairie.

GALENA.

This townsite was platted by County Surveyor A. F. York in May, 1890, on land at the junction of Camp creek with Cle-Elum river, in the Cle-Elum mineral district. Galena was intended to be the metropolis of the upper Cle-Elum region and is the terminus of an old Northern Pacific survey into the mining country. Thirty-five blocks were surveyed and a great number of them sold, but as yet Galena exists in name only. It is a government townsite.

KITTTAS

was platted in April, 1884, on land near Ellensburg by the Kittitas Improvement Company, of which J. D. Dammon was president and Austin Mires secretary. The project was abandoned.

TUNNEL CITY

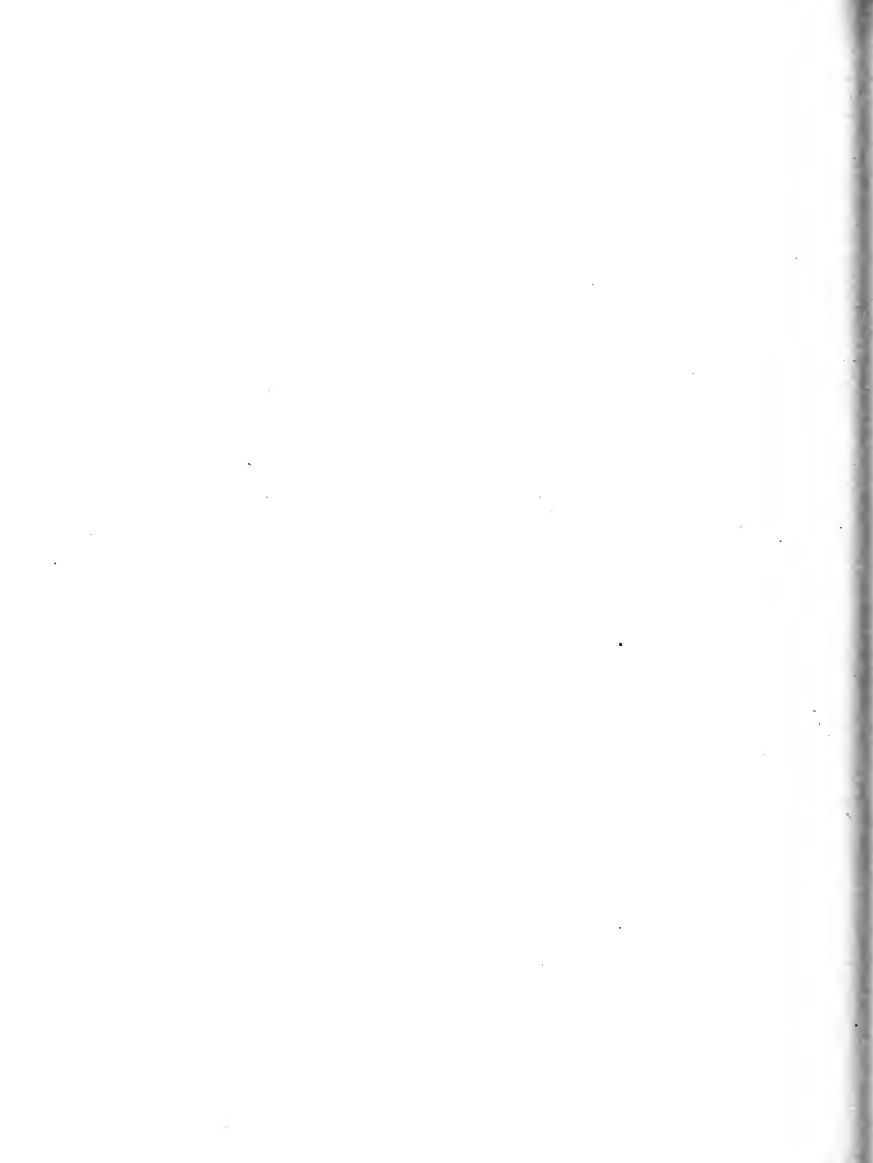
is another townsite project which did not mature. J. S. Wisner, in March, 1886, laid out Tunnel City at the eastern end of the Stampede tunnel.



PART V.



SUPPLEMENTARY



PART V. SUPPLEMENTARY

CHAPTER I.

YAKIMA, KITTITAS AND KLIICKITAT COUNTIES—DESCRIPTIVE.

The three counties whose history forms the subject matter of this volume occupy a position in south central Washington between the Columbia river on the south and east, the majestic Cascades on the west and a spur of that rangt, known as the Wenatchee mountains, on the north. The area of this territory is 9,300 square miles, divided among the three counties, as follows: Yakima 5,500 square miles, Klickitat 1,800, Kittitas 2,000. In local circles the region is often loosely referred to as central Washington, and the term has been adopted by the writer for convenience, though it is admittedly inaccurate because it may properly be and doubtless frequently is used to include several counties in addition to the three under consideration.

The topography of the region presents many interesting features. The man of a scientific turn is impelled after surveying it even superficially to inquire into its geological history, and fortunately the record has been at least partially prepared for him by scientific parties in the employ of the United States government. According to the report of Messrs. Jensen and Olshausen on their soil survey of the Yakima area, the whole of central Washington and perhaps much of Oregon and Idaho were once covered by an immense inland sea, known as Lake John Day.

"Into this lake," say they, "streams carried the land and mud held in suspension in their waters, while volcanoes in times of violent eruption threw into it vast quantities of volcanic dust, ashes and lapilli. The lake beds are hence composed of alternating strata of volcanic dust, gravel, sand and

finer soils, and are also interstratified with a widely spread sheet of basalt, as well as a number of mere local sheets. This formation is known as the John Day system. The same formation is found on John Day river, in Oregon, and was studied there.

"Since the deposition of the beds above mentioned the underlying Columbia lava, together with the superimposed John Day beds, has been raised and broken in various places, giving rise to the present relief of the area. Most of the soft beds have been removed from the tops of the ridges and hills by erosion, bringing into bold relief in many places the underlying basalt. . . .

"On the invasion of the icebergs from the north, long after the John Day beds had been raised, the lake drained into the Pacific and the present physiography established, another lake was formed in the central and eastern portion of Washington, known as Lake Lewis. This was not so extensive as the Tertiary lake and was probably not of long duration, as very little lake sediment accumulated during its existence and the lake shores are not generally well marked, although one may be quite plainly seen from the ridge forming the north boundary of the Ahtanum valley, near the western limit of the area."

It appears, then, that four ages in the geological history of central Washington have been discovered. First, the age of fire, when "flood after flood of molten rock, which covered the vast area between what is now the crest of the Cascade mountains on the west and the mountains of Idaho on the east, and between the mountains of north-eastern Washington on the north and the Blue

mountains of Oregon on the south," was poured out; second, the age of the John Day lake, when all central Washington and vast areas beside were covered with water; third, the glacial age, when that tremendous flow of ice, thousands of feet in depth, moved over the face of the land, materially influencing its general physiography, and, fourth, the Lewis lake age, when an inland sea of great extent, though small in comparison with its predecessor, spread its waters over the area of which our section is topographically a part.

We should expect to find in a country with such a geological history a soil rich in the elements of crop production. Plenty of basalt, plenty of volcanic ash, plenty of ice and water for pulverizing and erosion, broad lake areas over which the ashes and basalt dust might be precipitated, plenty of streams to supply alluvium to be mixed with the volcanic sediment—all these forces ought to produce a soil of unexcelled richness, and the experience of the agriculturist is that they have not failed to do so in this instance.

But from the geological history of central Washington we should expect also to find a topography less rugged and sublime than in those localities where the work of the volcano has not been so radically metamorphosed by the gentler agencies of later days. This too we find to hold in the present instance. Many parts of the area in their natural condition are not specially charming to the aesthetic eye. There are large stretches of almost level land, which by reason of aridity of climate support no vegetation save bunch-grass and sage-brush and greasewood. The great plains of the Columbia certainly have a somewhat monotonous topography, yet by a mysterious touch of her artistic hand, Nature has added a certain charm to the most cheerless and uninviting scenes in this enchanted region. Here are the glorious sunrises and gorgeous sunsets always beheld in desert lands, while the distant scene is ever clad in a robe of deepest blue, the color of beauty and of mystery. In many places the dearth of vegetation, which results from the drouth alone and not from any barrenness of soil, has been overcome by art, nor will the work of the irrigation engineer and agriculturist be discontinued until every irrigable acre of desert in central Washington shall have broken into verdure. Nowhere in the wide world, perhaps, do the labors of such men accomplish more in the way of beautifying as well as fertilizing the country.

And indeed it must not be assumed that the territory embraced in Yakima, Kittitas and Klickitat counties ever was an unbroken and unrelieved desert. In no part of the area are hills and uplands and rolling plateaus very far distant, while along its western border extends one of the most sublimely grand mountain ranges on the continent, many spurs of which penetrate far into the region to the eastward. It has never been the writer's privilege to explore this wonderland of giant peaks,

and colossal crags and huge glaciers and deep verdure clad depressions; nor has he ever been privileged to even visit its most sublime retreats; but those whom fortune has treated more kindly in this respect are not slow to compare the scenery they beheld in the heart of the Cascades with the most famous pictures in the great gallery of Nature. After an outing in this majestic mountain range, the editor of the Yakima Herald, writing in the summer of 1889, said in substance:

The coast papers are often filled with glowing accounts of the beauties of the Yosemite, or the natural wonders of the National park. We hope that some competent, inspired pen may be found to suitably portray the sublime wonders of nature almost at our very doors. Within fifty miles of North Yakima, easily accessible, at the heads of the north and south forks of the Tietan, near the icy crest of Mount Kaye, are scenes and natural wonders that rival Yosemite or the Yellowstone park.

A trip from North Yakima to that Bethesda of central Washington, the Yakima Soda Springs, thence on horseback over a romantic ridge, by a pathway leading through forests of fragrant fir and pine trees, brings the tourist to the crest of Darland mountain. Immediately before him lies a scene of unparalleled grandeur. Apparently almost at hand are the mighty mountain peaks, Ranier, St. Helens, Hood, Adams and the older Mount Kaye, all glistening in the summer sun, whose noonday rays are reflected back from their burnished glaciers. Streams of water are to be seen resembling silver threads as they dash down the mountain sides from their source in the ice fields. We may mark also the course of the avalanche as in the winter storms it has torn down the precipices, sweeping away hundreds of acres of forests in its mad career, while almost beneath us, but miles away, is Wiley's beautiful valley which is to be our camp for the night, and where we shall arrive after a few hours' ride down a safe and comfortable mountain trail. Here almost at the head of the south fork of the Tietan is one of the most charming spots imaginable for a summer resort,—a large, wide valley, rich in luscious grasses and dotted with groves of fir trees, giving it a parklike appearance; a valley full of babbling brooks and gushing streams, chiefest of which is the joyous, rollicking Tietan; its beauties walled in by the mighty monarchs of the Cascades and old Mount Kaye, with its eternal glaciers standing at its head like a stern, silent sentinel.

A short ride the next morning through this valley and up a sharp, backbone ridge that again divides the south fork, then up the branch on the right, the branch on the left leading to the well known Cispus pass, and we come at last to the very feet of the glaciers. Here are innumerable grassy camps, supplied with living ice cold water, for strange as it may seem, in the summer we find rich, succulent grasses in these mountains, far above the timber line, flourishing and growing luxuriantly by the side of the rivers of ice. Turning the horses loose to graze and taking up iron-shod staves we can now have Alpine climbing to a surfeit. Around the sightseer are thousands and thousands of acres of ice. You can find, along the edges of this glaciated area, icy caves in which a whole train of saddle horses and riders might camp. You can travel over the ice fields, jumping mighty crevices, throw rocks down into the dark, impenetrable depths, listen to the rush of streams far below the range of human vision, study the effects of the grinding ice on peak, hillside and ledge, look upon the thousand tons of rock that have tumbled from the towering ledges above to the bosoms of the glaciers, crawl along the sharp, two-foot ridge dividing the summits where a single misstep or a giddy head will precipitate you downward through a thousand feet of space, walk over on the glacier

to the north fork and view the entrancing falls of the "White Swan," where the water dashes into an abyss fifteen hundred feet deep; or if sufficiently venturesome you may climb high above the snow on to the sharp, rocky peak of Mount Kaye, where one false step will send you into eternity. If the thirst for the hunt is in you, you may pursue the mountain goats that inhabit these solitudes of ice, snow and rock, and test your skill and nerve in an attempt to take one. You may, also, if you wish, visit on your return Lion falls, where the waters of the Tietan leap over huge columns of basalt, or the Devil's Head, where earth seems determined to pierce the clouds with a rocky pillar, or the wonderful Tietan chalybeate spring, reputed to possess great curative powers. All this and more one may do if he will but take the trouble to pay a visit to this gigantic region.

The task of describing the wonderland above referred to once also engaged the pen of the late J. M. Adams. In a masterly monograph in the Spokane Falls Review he endeavored to construct a vivid pen picture of the Tietan park. A paragraph or two from his article may add to the reader's appreciation of the scenery of the Cascades. He says:

"Clambering up the side of some great, towering crag and looking down over this wonderful region, one gets a view that is grand and appalling beyond all description. Far as the eye can see, this rugged rim on which he stands may be traced by the tourist circling around the basin or park that lies thousands of feet below. The whole region is heavily timbered and the great moss grown rocks rising here and there in wild confusion, one above the other, suggest the castles and towers and deserted cathedrals of some enchanted fairy land.

"Surely no earthly scene could be fraught with more awful grandeur than the sunset of a summer's day when viewed from one of those towering crags. Winding through the great expanse of woods below, the Tietan river and numerous small streams appear at such depths as to resemble so many shimmering threads of silver on a dark blue background, while the little spots of wild meadow here and there seem like tiny points of gold. The sombre shades of towering peaks fall in deepening black across the forest, and the rugged rocks on the heights above suggest a troop of monster shapes stealing down into the valley. The sun itself, suspended in a sea of golden clouds, presents a scene of monarchical glory and gorgeousness such as no brush or pen could picture."

That part of the Cascade range contiguous to Yakima and Kittitas counties doubtless presents many scenic poems scarcely inferior in sublime power and wild picturesque grandeur to the Tietan basin and its environs, but the value of the mountain range does not begin and end in its attractiveness to the tourist and pleasure seeker. Besides their effect upon the climate of our section and their vast utility in furnishing summer range for thousands of head of cattle and sheep, the Cascades are of vital importance to the agriculturist for they form the brewing place of that life-giving

fluid which fertilizes his desert acres, causing them to bring forth in their season with lavish abundance. In the western part of Kittitas county are three magnificent mountain lakes, Kitchelos, Kachees, and Cle-Elum, all of which receive tribute from streams having their source in the Cascades near the angle formed by that range with the Wenathee mountains. In Kitchelos lake heads the Yakima, the master stream of this entire area, into which the two other lakes soon pour their waters through the Kachees and Cle-Elum rivers. In its southeasterly course to the majestic Columbia, the Yakima receives many other tributaries, among them the Teanaway river, and the Swauk, Reeser, Tanum, Manastash, Wilson, Nanum and Cherry creeks, from the north; and Boston, Tansum, Umptanum, and Wenas creeks, Naches river, Atanum river, Simcoe creek and Satas river, many of which are themselves fed by numerous tributaries from the east. The area drained by the Yakima river system forms the major part of the entire territory under consideration, but there is another well defined watershed in the territory separated from that of the Yakima by a narrow divide, namely, that emptying its waters through southerly flowing streams into the Columbia. Chiefest among these is the Klickitat river, which rises in the Cascades, and takes a comparatively straight course to the Columbia, receiving a great many tributaries from both east and west. White Salmon river west of the Klickitat, also traverses Klickitat county for a portion of its course though it belongs in part to Skamania county. Between it and the Klickitat river is Mayor creek, while to the further east are Rock, Wood, Pine, Alder and other streams, all rising near the divide and flowing directly into the Columbia, which lordly and beautiful river conveys all the water of the region and that from hundreds of thousands of square miles besides to the bosom of old ocean.

The Cascades also exert an important influence on the climate of central and eastern Washington, by obstructing the passage of rain clouds from the Pacific and precipitating their moisture upon western Washington. Thus it happens that the country between the mountains and the sea is covered with dense forests, while that to the eastward is in many parts a desert of sand and sage brush. But the influence of the warm ocean currents cannot be so readily confined. It reaches to every part of central Washington and far beyond, giving a mildness and brevity to the winter seasons which, under other circumstances, we should not find in so high a latitude. Indeed some of the valleys of Yakima county are blessed with a semi-tropical climate, and in no part of the area embraced in our three counties, except perhaps high in the environmenting Cascades, will one ordinarily experience much inconvenience from extremes of heat and cold. While the thermometer may, in some parts of the country, occasionally show a below zero tempera-

ture and while its indicator may rise above the hundred mark in summer, yet the cold weather is usually of short duration and the warm never causes sunstroke or the extreme inconvenience with which a like temperature would be attended in many parts of the east. "At Sunnyside," wrote George N. Salisbury, United States Weather Bureau official, "the mean annual temperature of January is 30.3 degrees, that of July is 71.7 degrees. The highest recorded temperature is 108 degrees in August, 1898; the lowest, 23 degrees below zero in November, 1896. At North Yakima . . . the average number of days with rain or snow is sixty-two per annum. The mean January temperature is 29.9 degrees, and that of July 70.9 degrees. The highest recorded temperature is 108 degrees in August, 1897, the lowest, 22 degrees below zero in November, 1896. At Ellensburg, in the upper part of the valley, eight hundred feet higher than Sunnyside, the mean annual precipitation is 9.52 inches, and the mean annual temperature is 46.4 degrees. . . . the average number of days with rain or snow is fifty-three per annum. The mean January temperature is 25 degrees, and that of August, 66 degrees. Highest, 102 degrees, August, 1895; lowest, 29 degrees below zero, November, 1896."

YAKIMA COUNTY.

Whatever may have been the chief source of wealth in Yakima county when the wild Indian was lord of the land or when the hardy frontiersman first entered it with his flocks, it is clear that its present greatness and hope for the future are centered in the utilization of the drainage system of which mention was made in the foregoing pages. As the people express it, "irrigation is king." Logic therefore demands that any discussion of its various industrial activities and its contribution to the wealth of the country should be prefaced by a brief résumé of its irrigation systems. The history of some of these has been touched upon already. It remains but to outline the present status of irrigation, and in doing so, free use will be made of the government reports upon the subject.

Had some of the earliest irrigation schemes materialized in the form and to the extent proposed, they would have embraced both Yakima and Kittitas counties in one immense system. In the early nineties the Northern Pacific, Yakima & Kittitas Irrigation Company undertook to dam the outlets of lakes Kitchelos, Kachees and Cle-Elum, and so create immense storage reservoirs wherewith to swell the volume of the Yakima during the irrigation season. This company went to far as to prepare timbers and pile them at the mouth of Kitchelos lake, but the plan was not carried out, and the irrigation of Kittitas valley was never linked with that of the Yakima. As

it is the former valley is irrigated by local ditches, of which more anon.

The first irrigation stream in Yakima county as we travel eastward is Wenas creek, which drains an area south of the Manastash drainage. It pursues a general southeasterly course to the Yakima, which it enters about two miles above the city of North Yakima, watering a broad, fertile valley, which was early settled on account of its being on the old stage road from The Dalles to Ellensburg and beyond. "Irrigation along the stream has, therefore, been developed to a considerable extent, and the ditches built effected so complete a diversion of the water during the dry seasons that lawsuits have been brought to determine a proper division of the water. The courts have ordered a more or less equitable division, but this solution of the problem is not wholly satisfactory, and attempts have been made to devise a system of storage." These attempts took the form of examining and surveying for reservoirs the natural basin in sections 2 and 3, township 15 north, range 17 east, and the so-called O'Neill reservoir site. Efforts were also made to divert waters tributary to Naches river around the southern slope of Bald-mountain to the north fork of Wenas creek.

Of much greater importance is the Naches river, which, indeed, is said to be the most important stream for irrigation purposes in the state of Washington. Says George Otis Smith:

It reaches Yakima valley at a point where its waters are immediately available for irrigating extensive areas of the best agricultural land. Already a number of irrigation systems take water from this river, and in view of new irrigation projects its storage possibilities have been investigated by the hydrographic division of the geological survey.

In the summer of 1897 Mr. Cyrus C. Babb made a survey of a reservoir site at Bumping lake on Bumping river. This lake, which is in the Mount Ranier forest reserve, lies close to the crest of the Cascade range and is surrounded by high peaks. Its shores are covered with dense forests. On August 26, 1897, a measurement of the discharge at the outlet was made, giving eighty-three second-feet. At that time the water surface was one hundred and fifteen feet wide. The water marks around the lake show an annual fluctuation of about three feet. Its height may reach seven feet during exceptionally wet seasons or after a winter of heavy snowfalls. At a height of ten feet the water surface would be about one hundred and fifty feet wide. The length of the proposed dams at a height of twenty-five feet above the bed of the river would be four hundred and eighty feet. The area of the lake is six hundred and thirty-one acres; the area of the twenty-five-foot contour, the height of the proposed dam, is one thousand one hundred and fifty-three acres, giving a reservoir capacity of twenty-two thousand three hundred acre-feet. The Northern Pacific, Yakima & Kittitas Irrigation Company surveyed the site in September, 1894, and prepared for construction by hewing in the immediate vicinity, tamarack timbers for the dam. These are now piled up at the outlet of the lake.

Tietan river, which enters the Naches about fifteen miles above its mouth, is an important stream, and being in greater part fed by glacier streams it maintains a large discharge during the hot months of summer, when its waters are most needed for irrigation purposes.

The North Yakima region is the most extensively irrigated of any district in the state of Washington, and the importance of Naches river is shown by the canals which take water from it. Some of the principal of them may be here mentioned.

The Selah Valley irrigation canal is on the north side of Naches river, its intake being just above the mouth of Tietan river. It is about thirty miles in length and irrigates (1901) about three thousand acres, under cultivation in the Naches and Selah valleys. Below this, on the north side, head the Wapatusk and Naches canals, seventeen and seven miles long, respectively, which irrigate the bottom lands of Naches valley.

On the south side the Yakima valley canal heads about twelve miles from North Yakima. For the first ten miles of its course it is in a flume. At the high point known as Pictured Rocks, it is carried around on a trestle about seventy-five feet high, and then crosses Cowiche canyon in an inverted siphon, thence it continues in flume and canal around into Wide Hollow, but it has not been found expedient to extend it farther into Ahtanum valley, for the reason that the canal is not high enough to cover much of the valley, and because it carries hardly sufficient water for the land now under it for which water rights have been sold. The length of the canal is sixteen miles, and it irrigates three thousand acres.

The Hubbard ditch heads close to Pictured Rocks on the south side of Naches river, just below the bridge crossing that stream. This ditch, with the Yakima Water, Light and Power Company's canal, and the Schanno, Broadgauge, Union and Town ditches, which head between the Hubbard ditch and the lower highway bridge, in the order named, serve to water the land in the immediate vicinity of North Yakima. The Yakima Water, Light and Power Company's canal discharges into the reservoir, whence a drop of twenty feet is obtained, developing sufficient power for the city pumping plant and the electric lights.

In 1895 the survey for a large canal, called the Naches and Columbia River irrigation canal, was made under the direction of the state arid land commission, formed after the passage of the Carey act. The intake of this canal was to be at the north side of Naches river, three miles below the head of the Selah Valley canal. The canal was to cross Yakima river a short distance above the mouth of Naches river, by means of an immense inverted siphon, circle Moxee valley, pass through the ridge east of Union Gap by a tunnel six thousand one hundred feet long, and continue down Yakima valley to Rattlesnake mountain, around which it was to pass to lands overlooking Columbia river. It was to be a hundred and forty miles long and to carry at its head two thousand second-feet of water. The intention was to use the Bumping lake storage reservoir. No work has been done on the canal.

A few years ago a survey was made for a canal called the Burlingame canal, which was to take water from the south side of Naches river just below the mouth of Tietan river, and carry it around into Ahtanum valley, thence around Ahtanum ridge, to the bench lands opposite Toppenish creek on the Yakima Indian reservation. About three miles of construction work was done on this canal near its head. The canal as far down as Pictured Rocks would be expensive to construct on account of the andesitic formation through which it would pass, and doubtless would be very expensive to maintain.

Mention may here be made of four canals which take water from the Yakima river nearly opposite the mouth of Naches river and constitute irrigation supplies for the lower part of Moxee valley, just southeast of the city of North Yakima. These are the Selah-Moxee canal recently constructed, the Moxee Company's canal, the Hubbard ditch and the Fowler ditch. The last three

irrigate about three thousand acres; the Selah-Moxee irrigates about five thousand acres.

Much larger than any of these canals is that of the Washington Irrigation Company, known as the Sunnyside ditch. It is claimed by Walter N. Granger to be the fourth largest irrigation system in the United States and the largest in the Northwest. Up to the present time approximately in figures \$1,700,000 have been expended upon it. The canal has its intake on the north bank of the Yakima river, seven and a half miles southeast of North Yakima, where at an expenditure of \$40,000, head-gates of stone and concrete, supporting what is known as a falling steel dam, have been constructed. From this point the main canal follows the side of the Columbia river divide fifty miles in a southeasterly direction to a place opposite Prosser. The lower altitudes are covered by a system of laterals and smaller branches aggregating between 600 and 700 miles in length. One of the largest of these laterals winds around Snipes mountain, irrigating its lower or southern slope. The dimensions of the main canal at its upper end are: Top width, sixty-two and a half feet; bottom width, thirty feet; banks, eight feet in height, designed to carry a depth of six feet; initial capacity, eight hundred second-feet. The canal covers an area of 64,000 acres of irrigable land, of which perhaps 32,000 are now in cultivation. The water duty in the Sunnyside region is estimated to one second-foot the quarter section, or an aggregate depth during the season of thirty-five vertical inches. This amount with the annual rainfall of from six to eight inches gives sufficient water to raise any crop that can be grown in this latitude. It is said that the soil is remarkably free from alkali; also that over a very large area it will average more than a hundred feet in depth. From time to time the canal has been improved until now it has practically no fluming along its entire length, though of course there are scores of miles of flume work in its laterals. A feature of the construction work is its unexcelled pattern of head-gates. The company proposes to enlarge and extend the canal to cover an additional area of 150,000 acres lying along the Yakima, the slope of Rattlesnake range and the Columbia river slope. As yet, however, no plans have been matured. The annual maintenance fee charged is one dollar per acre, one of the lowest rates in force anywhere in the west. The company's offices are situated at Zillah, some twelve miles down the canal from the head-gates, and its present officers are: President, William L. Ladd, Portland; Vice-President, George Donald, North Yakima; Treasurer, R. H. Denny, Seattle; Secretary, John S. Bleeker, Seattle; Attorney, E. F. Blaine, Seattle; General Superintendent, Walter N. Granger, Zillah; Cashier, Charles F. Bailey, Zillah; Chief Engineer, R. K. Tiffany, Zillah; Water Superintendent, W. S. Douglass, Zillah.

The valley between the forks of Cowiche creek has the distinction of being watered by the first constructed and probably the only actually completed storage reservoir in the state. The construction of this was rendered necessary by the fact that the forks mentioned do not head far enough back towards the mountain to supply sufficient water for the extensive areas of alluvial land between them. Unfortunately the reservoir, which is situated on the plateau between Cowiche creek and Naches river, has not sufficient capacity to irrigate more than a small part of the lands under it.

The next irrigation stream as we pass down the Yakima valley is Ahtanum creek, traversing a rich and fertile valley that furnishes homes to scores of well-to-do farmers. The Ahtanum basin was one of the earliest settled portions of the county. Though its soil is not specially bibacious and requires less water than many other soils in central Washington, yet the summer flow is completely utilized for irrigation purposes. Indeed there is a scarcity of water, and as is usually the case under such conditions, some litigation has resulted. A number of attempts have been made to find means to increase the water supply of the valley. In the fall of 1898, Cyrus C. Babb made a thorough exploration of the upper basin of Ahtanum creek in quest of reservoir sites, hoping that the water which passes down during the spring freshet might be conserved for the use of the farmer, but his reconnaissance failed to reveal the existence of any such that were really suitable. Two years later Sidney Arnold sought a solution of the Ahtanum irrigation problem by reconnoitering the Klickitat basin to ascertain whether or not the waters of some of the tributaries of Klickitat river might be led across the divide into Ahtanum valley. His investigation "showed the futility of any diversion from the Klickitat basin into the Ahtanum basin. Gold Fork is lower by at least a thousand feet than the lowest elevation of the divide between it and Ahtanum creek. The lowest point of the divide between the Tietan and Gold Fork, as shown by leveling, is lower by several hundred feet than any point on the Ahtanum-Klickitat divide, so that none of the waters of Gold creek can be carried over to Ahtanum creek."

Lower down the valley on the west side of the Yakima river is the reservoir system of canals which according to report of the State Bureau of Statistics covered 51,000 acres of land, and below this again is the recently constructed Kennewick ditch, a splendid canal, covering between 12,000 and 15,000 acres of the lower Yakima valley.

One of the most interesting if not one of the most extensive and important irrigation areas in Yakima county is the artesian well basin of the Moxee valley. The principal wells are shown by a government plat to be within an extent of territory aggregating not more than six square miles. In this limited area over thirty wells have been sunk in

the past ten or twelve years, varying from about six hundred to twelve or thirteen hundred feet in depth. According to a government report the Deeringhoff well, the most important in the basin, was credited at the time of its completion in 1900 with a flow of fifty-six cubic inches. The lands irrigated by all the wells of the basin are shown by the report of the State Bureau of Statistics to have aggregated 2,500,015 acres in 1903.

A general idea of the extent of irrigation in Yakima county, actually accomplished and projected, is furnished by a table in the publication last cited. It shows canals constructed in the upper Yakima valley, as follows: Moxee ditches covering 3,000 acres; Congdon ditch covering 3,000 acres; Selah valley ditch, 5,000 acres; Wenas creek, 10,000 acres; Naches and Cowiche, 3,000; Ahtanum valley, 13,500; Naches valley, 15,000; Washington Irrigation Company's canal, 6,500; artesian wells, 2,915; proposed ditches with the acreage they would cover in the upper valley: Congdon ditch extension, 1,200 acres; Selah valley ditch extension, 1,000; Selah valley high line ditch, 20,000; Sunnyside high line ditch, 5,000; Tietan and Cowiche ditch, 30,000. Of the 74,915 under ditch in the upper valley, 63,115 are shown by the report as under cultivation. The ditches in operation in the lower valley, with the acreage covered by each, are, according to this authority as follows: Reservation systems, 51,000 acres; sub-irrigated lands on reservation, 15,000 acres; Sunnyside canal, 64,000 acres; Prosser Falls ditch, 2,000 acres; Kiona ditch, 3,500 acres; Kennewick ditch, 12,000 acres; lower Yakima ditch, 8,000 acres; total, 150,500 acres, of which approximately 47,600 acres are in cultivation. The proposed ditches in this part are: High line Sunnyside ditch covering 285,000 acres; Prosser Falls extension 1,000 acres; on the reservation: High line from Union Gap (in course of construction at present) 100,000 acres; Simcoe and Toppenish, 7,000 acres; other proposed ditches, 10,000 acres.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, should all the proposed canals be completed, 690,615 acres of land in Yakima county could be irrigated. It appears from the report that of this extensive area only 230,415 acres are under ditch at present, and that only about 110,715 acres are actually in cultivation. It is very evident that the development of the possibilities of irrigation in Yakima county has not more than well begun, and that splendid as are the achievements of the past, they will be dwarfed by those of the future. All these proposed ditches are considered feasible by competent engineers and further reconnoissances may bring to light practical routes for other canals not thought of at the present time. The water supply is abundant, if the difficulties in the way of its distribution can be overcome. "There is more than enough water flowing through Yakima county," says Major J. A. Powell, director of the United States geological survey, "to irrigate every acre of arable land, and in this re-

spect the Yakima valley is exceptionally and especially favored, as its water supply is superior to that of any other region in the west, with but one exception, Boise, Idaho. People can appreciate what this blessing means when they realize the fact that in states like Arizona and Nevada if every drop of running surface water was utilized during the irrigation season, there would not be sufficient to reclaim more than one-half of one per cent of the arid land of those states."

An interesting feature of irrigation work in the Yakima country is the reclamation by the government of a tract of alkali land, lying two and a half miles south of North Yakima. In this tract are twenty-two acres that two years ago were considered fit only for grazing, but by means of the methods used by the Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture, fully seventy-five per cent. of the deadly alkali salts have now been removed and before the close of this year (1904) the land will be practically restored to its normal condition at a reasonable cost. This result, so important in its lesson to the people of all irrigated regions, where the alkali problem sooner or later must be met and solved, has been accomplished by a thorough system of drainage and by constant leaching of the soil. The reclamation of alkali lands is a branch of work still in its infancy, the Yakima country being one of the first sections to be favored by a government experiment station. L. Carl Holmes, of the reclamation service, has been in charge of the Yakima experiment since its beginning and to his untiring efforts much of its success is due.

The capabilities of this favored section of our state for human sustenance and wealth production, when all its resources shall have been developed, may be estimated from its productive power under present conditions. One of the most important of irrigated crops in the county is alfalfa, which, according to reports of the department of agriculture, reaches its highest perfection here, the tonnage per acre of the first crop being 3.4 as against one ton in Rhode Island. Three crops are regularly cut in the county, though four may be obtained in the warmest sections, and perhaps not more than two in some of the colder valleys. It is claimed that the ordinary annual yield is seven to nine tons per acre, and that as high as ten and a half have been cut. The county is a heavy exporter of alfalfa and timothy, but much of its product is utilized at home in the feeding of sheep, cattle, hogs and horses. To it must the farmer look for the keeping alive of those master industries of primeval Yakima, cattle and sheep raising, and for the rendering available under present conditions of the wealth of pasturage still existing in hill and mountain. The remaining range lands form a splendid supplement to the cultivated grasses in the feeding of stock, but the day when the gratuitous bounties of nature can be depended upon unaided or almost so for the sustenance of domestic animals is now far in the past. In

order to make the cattle business pay the stockman must realize a greater return from each animal than was necessary under the old regime, and this he is doing by keeping finer and more profitable breeds of beef cattle and in many instances by elaborating the products of his herd by making butter and cheese, or by selling the milk. The state food commissioner, E. O. McDonald, is authority for the statement that on December 1, 1903, there were six individual, one farm and two co-operative creameries in the county, and that their aggregate product was 415,425 pounds of butter. No statistics of the manufacture of cheese in the county are at hand, neither are data available for estimating its product of butter other than made in the creameries, but the amount of ranch butter produced is very considerable.

"Yakima is the banner county for sheep raising in the state," says the report of the Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Irrigation, "it having according to the last assessment 153,228 of these animals." The sheep industry so far has not undergone much change since its first introduction into the county over three decades ago. Of course, the sheep range has been continually narrowing by the settlement and development of the country, as has the range for cattle, but the only result of this diminution of the open areas has been the curtailment of the industry and the necessity for the feeding of more alfalfa. The Cascade range has so far furnished pasture for these thousands of wool bearers but the difficulty of securing summer feed is increasing every year, owing largely to restrictions imposed by our government upon ranging in forest reserves; and perhaps the day is not far distant when wool growing must cease to be an important industry of the county. It is not unlikely that the raising of the mutton breeds upon alfalfa hay and enclosed alfalfa pastures will be found profitable, as the price of mutton is always remunerative to the producer and the market good. The number and value of different species of live stock in the county as shown by the latest assessment roll is as follows: Horses and mules, 7,441, valued at \$148,820; cattle, 19,388, valued at \$309,408; sheep, 153,288, valued at \$306,456; hogs, 2,065; sheep at \$6,195.

Hops are a very important crop of Yakima county's irrigated acres. The product is of superior quality, being rich in lupulin, and the yield is prolific. It is estimated that about 2,000 acres are devoted to hop raising in the county, yielding 1,400 tons annually. The average selling price of last year's crop was perhaps in excess of twenty cents a pound; so that the income of the hop raisers for the season may be estimated at more than \$600,000. It may be admitted, however, that the prices received by the growers fluctuate greatly from year to year and that the industry is sometimes not very profitable. The cost of setting out an acre of hops, including the value of the land and the cost of the neces-

sary dry kilns, etc., is said to be about \$200 and the expense of putting the hops in the bale will amount to eight cents a pound. The hop picking season is a semi-holiday time in Yakima county, as elsewhere in the state, furnishing a healthful and pleasurable outing as well as considerable profit to those who can spend a month or two among the beautiful vines. The Indians enjoy the season immensely, making it the occasion of much sport and gambling and the display of savage finery. A more picturesque scene can hardly be imagined than is furnished by the streets of North Yakima every Sunday during this period of the year.

"The quality of the Yakima hop," says a North Yakima commercial club publication, "is acknowledged to be the equal of any produced in America, and there is, therefore, a large demand for them in foreign as well as in home markets. Large shipments are made to London, but by far the larger part of the crop finds a market in the cities of the east.

"It has never been necessary to resort to spraying to rid the vines of the vermin that infest them; this eliminates a considerable item of the cost of production. The average yield is about 1,700 pounds per acre; that of the state of New York is about 800 pounds per acre and that of England still less; it is therefore confidently predicted that the Pacific coast will soon produce all of the hops grown in the United States; and if this prediction comes true, the production of Yakima county will be largely increased."

At the prices which obtained last year, the average profits per acre of Yakima hop lands must have exceeded two hundred dollars.

Another staple product of the irrigated lands of Yakima county is the potato. The yield is said to average two hundred and sixty bushels per acre but in a number of instances, between five and six hundred bushels have been harvested. While the price last year was low, from seven to ten dollars per ton, and the profits of course much reduced in consequence, it is claimed that the average price is twelve to thirteen dollars per ton, and that splendid profits can be secured at these figures. In 1901 the price ranged from twenty-two to twenty-seven dollars per ton. In the warm portion of Yakima county, the raising of sweet potatoes is receiving considerable attention, and not a little success is attending efforts to produce profitably this semi-tropical plant.

But one of the most important industries of the county and the one which, perhaps, has the greatest promise for the future is horticulture. "In central Washington," says the last report of the State Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Irrigation, "we find five special centers of horticultural industry. They may be named in order of amount of output as follows: 1. Yakima valley and lateral branches from Wenas to Kennewick. 2. The Wenatchee in Chelan county. 3. The portions of Klickitat county

bordering on the Columbia river. 4. Lake Chelan. 5. The Kittitas valley. Yakima valley far exceeds any of the others, in fact all combined, in acreage and in amount of value of products." The leading fruit regions of the county are Sunnyside, Zillah and Parker Bottom and the artesian area of the Moxee. The profits of fruit culture are enormous, in some instances almost incredible. In the winters of 1900, 1901 and 1902 the Washington Irrigation Company sent out a number of requests for information as to the profits of individual farms under their canal. The replies they received were in many instances astonishing. One letter read as follows:

"Zillah, Washington, February 7, 1902.

Washington Irrigation Company,

Zillah, Washington.

"Gentlemen—Ten years ago last August I bought eighty acres of land under the Sunnyside canal. I paid twenty-five dollars per acre for the land with the water right. My purpose was to go into the fruit growing business. Accordingly I set out twelve hundred peach trees in the spring of 1892. I put my sons on the land and furnished the capital to start a small nursery. We raised our own trees, except the peach trees mentioned above. Have now three thousand apple trees, some pears, cherries, plums, prunes and apricots, in all about five thousand trees. I would not take two hundred dollars an acre for the land now, for the amount, \$16,000 at ten per cent. would not pay as much as the farm.

"Some years are more profitable than others, but the average is high. The past year was one of the most favorable in the history of the valley. If I knew I could have such a year once in five years, and make expenses the other four years, I should consider the fruit business a profitable one; but I know from experience that I can do far better than that.

"My peach crop was light the past season, but the apple crop heavy. I keep an accurate account of all receipts for fruit sold, and find that I received in cash, so far this year, \$5,070.73. I have two cars of apples sent out and not reported upon that will bring at least a thousand dollars; then I have about 7,000 boxes of apples on hand that will bring me about \$8,000. The total receipts will be about \$14,000. All expenses can be paid for \$4,000; leaving me net \$10,000. My fruit ranch is not for sale at any price.

"Yours respectfully,

F. Walden."

When such profits are to be had in the industry, it is not surprising that the acreage devoted to horticulture is increasing rapidly. Already Yakima county leads the state in the amount of horticultural products shipped out, having surpassed Walla Walla and Whitman counties during the year 1902. Vegetables are produced in large quantities, quite

extensive areas in the Indian reservation being leased by whites and devoted to the culture of potatoes, onions, tomatoes, melons, etc. The small fruits are a success, but statistics of yields and profits are not available. The Kennewick country which has recently come into special prominence by reason of the completion of the Northern Pacific Irrigation Company's canal, bids fair to lead all other sections of the Northwest in the matter of early strawberries, its warm climate and the brevity of its winter season giving it a great advantage. Its people claim that it can outdo even the famous Hood River region, of Oregon, in the race to be first in the market with strawberries.

While cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, hay, hops, potatoes, fruit and vegetables are the staple products of Yakima county, several minor industries swell considerably the profits of the farmer and add to his large balance in the overflowing local banks. Many of the smaller agriculturists and horticulturists are keeping bees to sip the honey from alfalfa, fruit blossoms, sage and such other flowering plants as grow in the region. Barnyard fowls are as common here as in other farming communities. The local markets offer splendid inducements for the rearing of chickens, geese, ducks, and turkeys, the first mentioned being especially profitable both for their meat and their eggs. The local demand is not supplied at present and during the winter season it is impossible sometimes to secure fresh ranch eggs at any price. The possibilities of the poultry business in the Yakima valley have hardly begun to be developed, and to the extension of the industry the farmer is impelled by the same incentives furnished by all other agricultural pursuits, namely, unlimited demand at good prices.

As before stated, the unirrigated sections of the county are useful for the pasture they still furnish, after having fed thousands of sheep, cattle and horses for four decades. Some of them have proved themselves worthy of cultivation, and are rewarding the industry of the plowman by pouring into his garner thousands of bushels of wheat annually. The areas devoted to wheat are the upper portions of some of the small valleys, the plateau known as the Rattlesnake hills and the Horse Heaven country. The last mentioned is by far the most extensive and important wheat belt constituting the southeastern part of the county and extending into Klickitat. While the soil is rich and well adapted to wheat raising, the annual precipitation is not sufficient to insure a large yield. Indeed in many parts water has to be hauled for domestic purposes. But by supplying themselves with the most improved labor saving machinery and getting control of large tracts to each individual, the Horse Heaven farmers are making the production of wheat profitable. It is said that the methods of plowing, seeding and harvesting are such that the farmer can realize a handsome profit on a crop of ten bushels to the acre. Of course he must own several hundred

acres of land in order to do this, and must have the equipment and the skill to perform all the work with the best economy.

Another natural resource of the county of some importance is its timber. While the eastern side of the Cascades is not covered with a forest growth comparable with that which extends from their summits to the shores of the Pacific, yet there is a very valuable stand on their sunrise slope and eastern spurs, a considerable portion of which is in Yakima county. Part of this timber is, to be sure, within the Ranier forest reserve, but the area thus placed beyond the reach of the lumberman of this generation is small, only one hundred and thirteen square miles, as compared with that not included in the reserve, seven hundred and twenty-three square miles. Of the latter area only ninety-five square miles had been logged in 1900 and thirty-three square miles had been burnt, leaving the total area covered with standing timber at that time five hundred and ninety-five square miles. According to United States geological reports prepared three or four years ago, the amount of timber in the county then was as follows: Fir, 434,838,000 board feet; pine, 320,900,000; hemlock, 77,100,000; cedar, 60,000,000; total, 893,438,000. A number of modern sawmills of large capacity and some smaller ones are engaged in cutting up this timber.

While Yakima has never been a mining county, its citizens have always manifested considerable interest in searching for mineral wealth. Even in the earliest days, pioneer stockmen and prospectors sought among its sage brush hills and bordering mountains for traces of gold, silver and other metals, nor was their search always wholly unrewarded. But the mining interests of the county have always remained insignificant compared with agriculture, horticulture and stock raising. However, Yakima county shares with her neighbors, King, Pierce and Kittitas, the extensive and important Summit mining district, situated at the head of Moore's creek, a tributary of American river. The district is approximately twenty miles square, half on the eastern and half on the western slope of the Cascade range, but the greater part of the mining is carried on on Gold hill, an eastern spur of the great divide. Moore's creek, Union creek, Ranier fork and American river furnish the district with an abundant water supply, and though it is within the Ranier forest reserve, the government permits the taking for mining purposes of necessary timber. Silver creek, a tributary of White river, is the principal mining stream of the western slope.

According to the sworn statement of H. V. Bonniwell, the properties in Summit mining district, with the amount or value or both of work done on each, January 21, 1903, were as follows: Two claims (on Silver creek), owned by Thomas Farrell, of South Tacoma, three hundred dollars; five claims (on Silver creek), James Forrest and L. Height, of South Tacoma, two thousand dollars; three

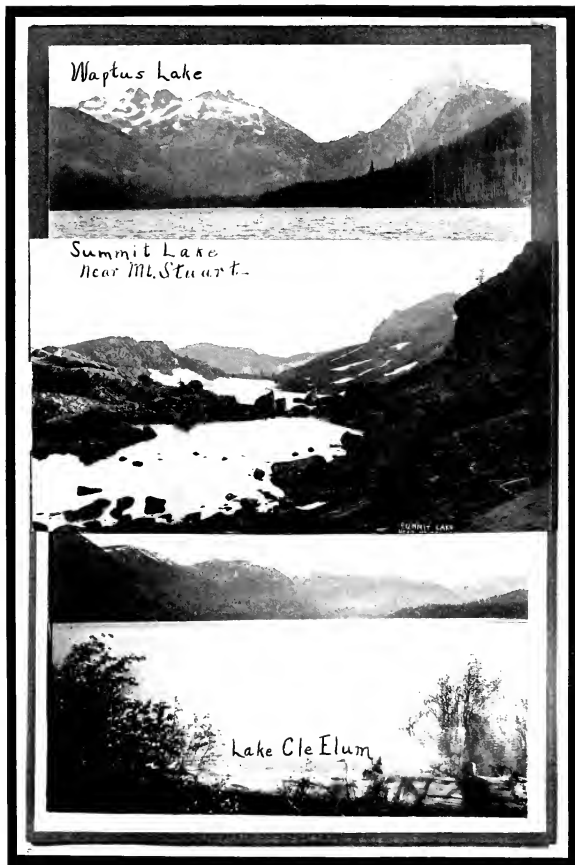
claims (on Silver creek), owned by William Farrell, South Tacoma, forty-five feet of timbering, six hundred dollars; six claims, on head of Silver creek, owned by Forrest & Farrell, South Tacoma, sixty-two feet of shaft, one hundred and four feet of tunneling, seventy feet of open cuts, six thousand dollars; one claim (on Silver creek), owned by Forrest & Farrell, thirty-eight feet of tunneling, twenty feet of open cuts, five hundred and eighty dollars; five claims (on Silver creek), owned by Forrest & Farrell, one hundred and five feet of tunneling, seventy feet of open cuts, one thousand dollars; six claims (part of them on American river and the rest on Moore's creek), owned by the Diamond Hitch Company of Tacoma, one hundred and fifty feet of tunneling, one hundred feet of open cuts, two thousand five hundred dollars; twelve claims (on Gold hill and Silver creek), owned by Addison, Hill & Brown, South Tacoma, one hundred and twenty-five feet of tunneling, fifteen miles of trail, five thousand dollars; sixteen claims (on Silver creek), owned by the Medina Gold Mining Company, of South Tacoma, (data furnished by James Addison, manager), seven hundred feet of tunneling, one hundred and fifty feet of shaft, one mill, five stamps, one hundred feet of flume, cook house and store house, \$46,000; ten claims (on the east side of Silver creek), owned by the Florence Mining and Reduction Company, South Tacoma (data furnished by Ben Frazier, treasurer), five hundred and twenty-eight feet of cuts, seventy feet of shafting, five hundred and fifty feet of tunnel and unexpired contract for fifty feet of tunnel, two blacksmith shops, powder house, ore cars and three hundred and thirty-five feet of track, \$21,000; six claims (located by Thomas Fife), owned by the Blue Bell Mining Company, of North Yakima (data furnished by John Sawbridge, treasurer), one hundred feet of open cuts, six hundred feet of tunneling, one Jackson machine drill, eight thousand dollars; six claims owned by Fife Mining Company, North Yakima (data furnished by John Sawbridge, secretary), two hundred and twenty-five feet of tunneling, four thousand dollars; eight claims (on Silver creek), owned by J. G. Campbell, North Yakima, four hundred and eighty feet of tunneling, six thousand dollars; fifteen claims (on Gold hill) owned by the Coronation Mining Company, North Yakima, one hundred and forty feet of tunnel, one cabin, five thousand dollars (data concerning the last two properties furnished by John Sawbridge); six claims on Moore's creek (located in 1902 by Joseph Fife), owned by the Rob Roy Consolidated Mining Company of North Yakima, George Collins, secretary, three hundred dollars; five claims (on Moore's creek), owned by the Fidelity Mining & Milling Company, Seattle (data furnished by G. H. Hill, vice president), two hundred foot tunnel, several open cuts, eight thousand dollars; seven claims owned by Elizabeth Gold Hill Mining Company, North Yakima, seven hundred

and twenty feet of tunneling, one hundred feet of open cuts, one ditch quarter of a mile long, one undershot water wheel, one No. 1 Sturdevant blower, five hundred and fifty feet of track, ore cars, fifty feet of trestle to ore dump, three buildings, two thousand tons of ore on the dump, twenty-five thousand tons blocked out, plans under way for the building of a 100-ton reduction plant during 1903, expenditure to date \$18,000 (data furnished by Frank X. Nagler, North Yakima); twelve claims owned by the Summit Mining & Reduction Company, Tacoma, three hundred and fifty feet of tunneling, thirty feet of shafting, expenditures, eight thousand dollars.

"In regard to the size of the veins and character of the ore," says Mr. Bonniwell, "the Elizabeth Mining Company's property may be taken as characteristic of the district. The matrix of the ore is porphyry, magnesia and lime, carrying values in gold, silver and copper; is amenable to concentration in the proportion of five to one; the size of the ledges varies from a few inches to twenty feet; the Elizabeth ledge in one four hundred foot tunnel has varied from forty-two inches to fourteen feet; the width averages seven and a half feet." It is stated that the ore in the mine assays from \$14 to \$346.42 a ton, the values being in gold, silver, copper and lead.

Of course, it must be remembered that these figures are now a year old and that during the busy mining season of 1903, the various companies have been at work increasing their excavations and development. Thus the Elizabeth Gold Hill Mining Company has since run two new tunnels one hundred and seventy feet and fifty feet in length, respectively. It is now preparing to install a reduction plant capable of handling its own output and that of other mines of the district. The great need of this mineral bearing region is a road to some point on the railway. Legislative assistance is being sought for the construction of such a highway and it is hoped that an outlet for the ore of the district will soon be secured.

In the foregoing paragraphs an attempt has been made to present a brief outline of the resources of Yakima county. It is not claimed to be an exhaustive one, far from it, but sufficient to show something of the present status of industrial development and the possibilities of the future. The population in 1900, according to the United States census, was 13,462. To say that it is at least half as great again at this writing, is to estimate the increase very conservatively indeed; and the trains are bringing in more homeseekers every day. There is room for all who have the energy to grapple with the situation and win a competence from it for themselves. If it is true that at least 690,615 acres of land in Yakima county can be irrigated and are in fact under proposed irrigation canals, as stated by the last report of the Bureau of Statistics, and if every twenty acres under canal can, by intensive



IN THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF KITTITAS COUNTY.



cultivation, be made to support a family of five, it will be seen that the county has a potentiality of supporting an agricultural population of 172,650, besides the mechanics, laborers, merchants, professional men, etc., etc., who, with their families, would be required to build their houses and barns, assist them with their work, educate their children, treat their sick, supply them with dry goods and groceries and otherwise minister to their wants. Is it surprising that in a county with such wonderful possibilities, a present population of perhaps fewer than 20,000 should enjoy an unbounded prosperity? Is it surprising that the farmers are nearly all well to do and many of them wealthy; that the merchants are rapidly accumulating fortunes, that the banks are filled with money and that prosperity abounds on every hand?

KITTITAS* COUNTY.

The most northerly of the three counties of our group is Kittitas, in the central part of the state, hemmed in between the Cascade and Wenatchee mountains on the west and northwest respectively, the Columbia on the east and an artificial boundary following, during a part of its course, the Ump-tanum ridge on the south. As heretofore stated, it contains 2,414 square miles. The surface of the western part is very rugged, possessing a wild beauty greatly enhanced by the presence of four considerable lakes, Kitchelos, Kachees and Cle-Elum and one smaller than any of these, Goose lake. The Yakima river forms the main channel of its drainage, and into it flow numerous tributaries, especially from the north. The basins of this river system, chiefest among which is the celebrated Kittitas valley, furnish practically all the agricultural land of the county, but they are of sufficient extent and richness to enable it to figure prominently in the agricultural production of the state, while the presence of timber, coal, gold, copper and other minerals gives it distinction for the variety of its resources. The presence of the large mining population furnishes the farmer with one great incentive to exertion, a splendid local market for his products, while the Northern Pacific railway, crossing the county in its richest part, gives him ready access to the larger markets east and west.

In a discussion of agriculture in Kittitas county, the Kittitas valley naturally claims a large share of attention. It is oval in shape and approximately twenty-five miles long, while its greatest width is about twenty miles. On all sides, it is hemmed in

*Charles A. Splawn, who is considered an authority on local Indian dialects, says that the word "Kittitas," comes from "kittit," meaning white chalk, and "tash," place of existence. He states that at the Manastash ford on the Yakima river, below Ellensburg, there is a bank of such chalk. The Indians used this for painting themselves and their horses. The name Kittitash came to be applied by the Indians to the entire valley, and was later corrupted by the whites to Kittitas.

by foothills and mountains. It possesses a rich soil, well adapted to agriculture, and capable of producing almost any of the products of the temperate zone, and while its climate is such as to permit the raising of all the harder fruits. The upper valley of the Yakima, which is farmed for several miles above Cle-Elum, likewise brings forth a variety of crops, as do also the valleys of all the smaller streams, though of course the altitude increases rapidly as they are ascended, with the natural effect on climate and character of production.

While the Kittitas country is not so completely dependent upon irrigation as are many parts of the Yakima, yet artificial watering of the soil is essential to its highest and most profitable handling, and its inception was almost coeval with the settlement of the country. The profusion of small streams rendered a certain amount of irrigation comparatively easy, and made it possible for a considerable acreage to be redeemed by individual farmers or several of them co-operating together. The history of some of these canals has already found place in these pages. From time to time larger projects came up, one of them being that of the Northern Pacific, Yakima & Kittitas Irrigation Company, which in 1892 made some surveys looking toward the construction of crib dams at the outlets of Lakes Kitchelos, Kachees and Cle-Elum and of large canals covering extensive areas in Kittitas and Yakima counties, but the scheme was not carried into execution. "Several years ago," says George Otis Smith, "a canal was proposed to take water from Yakima river at Easton, and portions of it were constructed. It is known as the Kittitas Valley Irrigation canal, and if completed would have irrigated a large portion of that valley. At present (1901) the valley, which comprises a large amount of arable land well adapted to the cultivation of alfalfa and the cereals, is irrigated solely by local ditches, which use the water from the creeks already mentioned (Swauk, Reeser, Tanum, Manastash, Wilson and Nanum). One of these, Reeser creek, receives some water which has been diverted into its channel from First creek, one of the tributaries of Swauk creek. This diversion is interesting, as the water is made to follow the old, abandoned waterway through Green canyon. Some attempt has been made to improve the water supply of Manastash creek, a small dam having been built at the mouth of Manastash lake, so that a small amount of water is stored at that point."

But the day of large irrigation enterprises has dawned for Kittitas county since Mr. Smith made his report. In 1902 the Cascade Canal Company was organized to succeed the Inter-Mountain Irrigation Association. Its capital stock was \$150,000 and the object it proposed to itself was the construction of two large canals to irrigate, one 15,000 and one 30,000 acres of Kittitas valley lands. The officers of this association are: President, Samuel T. Packwood; vice president, J. H. Smithson; secretary, Ralph Kauffman; treasurer, J. C. Hubbell; manager,

J. E. Frost. The company decided to build the lower canal first and on August 29, 1903, began its construction. Its intake is on the north bank of the Yakima river five miles west of Thorp. It follows down the north side to Kittitas valley proper, then takes a southeasterly course through it to a point about ten miles southeast of Ellensburg, where its terminus is. At the intake it is ten feet wide on the bottom, has a one and a half to one slope, is five feet deep and has a capacity of 170 cubic feet per second. Between five and six miles of fluming have been constructed, necessitating the use of more than two million feet of lumber. In the eighth mile of its course, a six hundred foot tunnel was required, and directly north of Ellensburg there is another tunnel three hundred and eighty-eight feet long. The company has also built a dam at Lake Kachess, capable of storing a body of water twelve feet deep, covering an area of twenty-one square miles. The Cascade canal, into which water was turned May 13, 1904, is said to be one of the best constructed aqueducts in the state and a credit to Manager J. E. Frost, upon whose shoulders has rested the responsibility of personally supervising the work. Plans are not yet matured for the construction of the high line ditch, which will cover 30,000 acres or practically all the irrigable land in the valley except such as could be redeemed only by a very expensive canal.

"The Lower Cascade canal," says the Pacific Northwest, "is strictly a Kittitas county project, and the capital stock of the company is held entirely in Kittitas county. The president of the corporation is Mr. Packwood, a large land owner and stock raiser of the Kittitas valley. The officers of the Washington State Bank, of Ellensburg, hold a large amount of stock in it, and farmers along the line of the proposed canal are also stockholders."

The completion of this large canal will cause material changes in the general character and quantity of the agricultural production of Kittitas county, but its past achievements have already given it a prominent place among the political divisions of the state. Its oldest industry is stock raising, which here as elsewhere has undergone various changes with the development of the country, the trend of the industry being toward the substitution of well bred dairy cattle for the old range stock so that a greater percentage of profit may be secured. The limiting of the open range by the settlement of the country and other causes have made this necessary.

P. Henry Schnebly, a pioneer of 1872, and one of central Washington's leading cattlemen and wealthiest citizens, estimates the number of neat cattle in the county at 15,000 or 16,000, three-fifths of which are dairy stock. The remainder are Herefords and Shorthorns with some Polled Angus and Galloways, all grade cattle. Among the largest owners are George B. Cooke and Charles Bull, partners, who are pioneers of the valley of the early

seventies. They have between 1,300 and 1,400 head on their Quilameen farm twenty miles east of Ellensburg and on their thirty or forty sections of grazing land in the foothills and on the Columbia.

P. H. Schnebly, whose large ranches lie east of Ellensburg, the first being eight miles out, has 1,200 head and twenty sections of grazing land. His home place, the old Smith ranch, is eleven miles from Ellensburg.

M. D. Cooke, owner of the Fairview ranch, comes next with eight hundred head and the remaining beef cattle of the county are owned mostly by Nels Cragness, William Erickson, Frank Hartman and fifty or seventy-five others in herds ranging from fifty to three hundred in number. The annual sale of beef cattle in Kittitas county is approximately 3,000 head, worth at present prices about \$38 each on the average.

"The cattle industry has maintained an even course for many years," says Mr. Schnebly, "and there is probably as much invested in it now by Kittitas citizens as ever before. In early days the cattle were low grade and herded in great bands; now the majority of the stock is better than the average and considerable is high grade.

"In early times the Kittitas was the great summer range for Yakima stockmen and so was occupied almost exclusively by a class of men whose home was constantly changing. F. Mortimer Thorp was perhaps the first large cattle owner who made his home in the valley and Benjamin Snipes, the cattle king, also lived here many years. It is difficult to estimate the largest number of cattle ever gathered in the county, but it would probably be written in six figures, as Kittitas was an excellent and popular summer range.

"As the range has been fenced in, the stockmen have bought railroad land and otherwise obtained possession of vast tracts upon which to pasture their herds. The whole Columbia river slope is now in the hands of these stockmen, and there the only range in the county exists, except that found in the foothills. The feeding season usually lasts about three and a half months."

But the greater number of Kittitas county's herds are maintained for the sake of butter and cheese, rather than for their beef. Kittitas ranks second in the state in the dairy industry, King county surpassing it by reason of the fact that great quantities of Kittitas cream are shipped there. No good and permanent reason exists why this county should not lead in the state, as for several years it did, for it is by nature better adapted to the industry than its principal competitor.

While more or less butter has been manufactured from the first, the dairy business did not begin to assume a place among the most important industries of the county until 1891, when James Gass brought in the first cream separator, erected a small creamery, the Bourbon, just north of Ellensburg and established skimming stations throughout the valley.

The inauguration of this enterprise was most opportune, as the dairy industry proved to many of the farmers the means of salvation from financial shipwreck during the hard times. The industry soon enlisted the attention and energies of the forceful and enterprising Briggs F. Reed, the present president of the State Dairymen's Association, who had been for years engaged in cattle and horse raising in the valley. He investigated the matter thoroughly, and upon becoming convinced of the splendid field for such an enterprise in his home county, formed a local company in 1894 for the purchase and operation of the Bourbon plant. This his association, the Ellensburg Creamery Company, rebuilt on a larger scale. As illustrating the growth of the business, it may be said that the product of the creamery the first year was 40,000 pounds of butter, in 1895, 90,000; in 1896, 126,000; in 1897, 200,000; in 1900, 485,000.

The Cloverdale Creamery, at Thorp, was the second in the county, erected by John Goodwin in 1893. It was conducted successfully under his management until 1900, when it was absorbed by the Kittitas Creamery.

The Cloverdale Creamery did not long antedate the Spring Creek Creamery, established by J. P. Sharp in West Kittitas. Its production had reached 125,000 pounds of butter in 1899, when it was absorbed by the Ellensburg Company, by which it is still operated.

In 1898 the Hazelwood Company, of Spokane, established a creamery near Ellensburg, installing what is perhaps the best plant ever built in the county. It passed into the hands of the Ellensburg Creamery Company a year or two later. Many smaller plants have been started from time to time, all of which eventually passed into the hands of Mr. Reed and his company, which in 1900 controlled the entire industry in this county. Soon, however, the Kittitas Company was organized and began building up a large business. Its officers at present are Simon P. Wippel, president and manager; Fred Wippel, vice president. It has a plant on West Fifth street, Ellensburg, and one at Thorp.

A third company, the Alberta Co-operative Creamery Association, of which W. T. Morrison is president and A. E. Shaw, secretary and manager, was organized a year ago last March by about seventy-five farmers. Its main plant is situated about five miles northeast of Ellensburg and it has one skimming station the same distance southeast of town. It ships most of its butter to the Sound.

The dairying industry of the county has declined considerably in recent years, owing to the high price obtaining for hay, which has caused many farmers to reduce their herds of milch cows or to go out of the business entirely. But that the production of creamery butter is still large may be seen from the following statistics, furnished the state dairy commissioner:

Kittitas creamery, from December 1, 1902, to

December 1, 1903: pounds of milk received, 3,971,780; pounds of cream received, 106,900; paid to patrons for same, \$54,144.10; pounds of butter made, 239,522.

Alberta creamery, from April 10, 1903, to December 1, 1903: pounds of milk received, 1,745,827; pounds of cream received, 9,425; paid to patrons for same, \$17,793.89; pounds of butter made, 83,128.50.

Ellensburg creamery, from December 1, 1902, to December 1, 1903: pounds of milk received, 6,335,000; pounds of cream received, 94,326; paid to patrons for same, \$94,622.63; pounds of butter made, 332,711.

Kittitas county butter has for many years taken a higher rank than any other in the Seattle market in point of quality. It is claimed that it commands a higher price than is obtained for butter in any other section of the United States.

The sheep industry, like cattle raising, is an old business in Kittitas county and one which, in its original form, has seen its best days. It is estimated that the number of wool bearing quadrupeds owned by Kittitas residents at present is between 35,000 and 40,000, though there are four or five times as many in the county during the summer seasons, as numerous outside sheepmen seek the ranges of the Wenatchee mountains and the forest reserve during the warm months. The annual production of wool by Kittitas growers is estimated at 340,000 pounds. The leading producers at present are Malcolm McLennan, whose bands aggregate 7,000 head; John Smithson, who has 6,000 or 7,000; J. C. Lloyd, with 6,500; and O. K. Kohler, Robert Scammon, William Dunsforth, Henry Toner and Ben Hicks, with from 2,500 to 3,000 head each.

Of course, the same conditions which encourage the rearing of cattle and sheep make the raising of horses and mules also profitable, while the hog is a necessity to the dairy man who would get the largest profit out of his business. According to the last report of the county assessor, Kittitas has 4,584 horses and mules, valued at \$115,475; 16,000 cattle, valued at \$292,000; 59,000 sheep, valued at \$119,000; 2,000 hogs, valued at \$6,920; the aggregate value of lands and improvements was fixed at \$1,788,115; the assessment of personal property, \$1,520,552; total assessment of the county, \$4,336,542.

An agricultural industry which has grown enormously during the past few years under the stimulus furnished it by a strong demand and high price is the culture of hay. The Kleinberg Brothers, who are large shippers of this commodity, estimate the product of the valley at 60,000 tons, all harvested from irrigated acres, except a small amount produced on bottom lands. Timothy, clover and alfalfa are all raised, though the first mentioned is the principal crop for export. It is in great demand in the Alaska market, and not a little of it goes to the Philippine Islands, and to China and Japan. The Kittitas product is considered excellent in qual-

ity and commands the highest price. At this writing it is quoted at twenty dollars a ton, F. O. B., at Ellensburg.

The high price of hay has not only caused a decline in the dairy industry, but it has doubtless affected also the production of wheat and other cereals. The Kittitas valley lands long since demonstrated their power to produce the cereals in great abundance. In the Spokane Times of May 22, 1880, is an article by D. Thomas in which he said:

"The largest and richest body of vacant land is near Kittitas postoffice, in the southeast part of the valley. It would have all been occupied before this time but for the lack of water to irrigate it, but the postmaster at the above place, an experienced farmer, raised there last year a good crop without irrigation. . . . Wheat averaged last year about forty bushels to the acre and some went up even as high as eighty bushels to the acre."

The raising of cereal crops increased as time went on until in 1899, according to the statement of the Ellensburg Dawn, "fully 20,000 acres of wheat were harvested in the county, which averaged (by estimate) thirty bushels per acre. There were 3,200 acres of oats harvested, which was estimated at forty-five bushels per acre." No statistics of the productions of recent years are available, but it is quite probable that if such were at hand, they would show a marked decline in cereal raising, owing to the development of other and more profitable industries.

There are, however, four flouring mills in the county. Of these perhaps the largest and best equipped is that of R. P. Tjossem & Son, at Holmes Siding, two and a half miles south of Ellensburg on Wilson creek. It was built in 1900 to take the place of a very old one of about the same capacity, one hundred barrels, which was burned. The mill is operated by water power from an immense reservoir and dam. The City Mills, Ellensburg, owned by the City Milling & Realty Company, are likewise capable of producing a hundred barrels daily, but they are not in operation more than three-fourths of the time. The mill, which is also run by water power, was built during the years 1887 and 1888. Kendall & Mack are owners of a forty-barrel water power mill at Thorp, built during the seventies. It runs about half the year. The Spring Brook Mills, of which W. T. Morrison is proprietor, have been shut down for the past twelvemonth. When in operation, they utilize the water of Wilson creek to generate power and manufacture a brand of flour known as the "Valley Patent."

These mills use annually about 300,000 bushels of wheat, three-fourths of which, however, is imported, as the Kittitas product gives a yellowish flour, fit only for the Oriental trade. They also use 600 tons of barley, half of it being the product of Kittitas farms. Of the \$200,000 received annually by these mill owners, one-fourth comes from

resident consumers and the rest from China, Japan, and Puget sound points.

The climate and soil of Kittitas valley render it especially adapted to the raising of all kinds of hardy vegetables. Potatoes, onions, turnips, beets, etc., all prove wonderfully prolific, and usually command prices which give their cultivator an abundant reward for his labor. The potato is especially profitable at present, the current quotation being twenty dollars a ton, though of course this is greatly in excess of the usual price. It has been claimed that during the year 1902, the shipments of potatoes by the three principal shippers of Ellensburg returned more than \$161,000 to the pockets of the producers.

Fruit tree culture in the Kittitas valley is almost coeval with settlement, but though its practicability has long since been established, it has not been carried on extensively heretofore, owing to the dominance of other industries. One of the first orchards, perhaps the first, in the valley was that of Charles P. Cooke, who transplanted twelve or fifteen trees from the Moxee valley to his Kittitas farm twelve and a half miles northeast of Ellensburg, when he first came there in 1870. These trees are still bearing. Another orchard was planted by William Lven in 1871 and about that time or a little later F. M. Thorp set out a few trees. In 1874 Thomas Goodwin set out between two and three acres of apple and peach trees on his place six miles west of Ellensburg, and there were a number of other orchards planted during the early seventies. But no fruit was raised for export until recent years, and then very little. However, the success of experimenters has led to the setting out of larger orchards, and we may safely assume that the acreage devoted to fruit culture will rapidly extend. The construction of large irrigation ditches will surely have a tendency to cause an expansion in this industry, as in all other forms of intensive agriculture.

S. W. Maxey estimates the number of fruit trees in full bearing in Kittitas county at present at about 50,000, eighty per cent. of them being apple trees, the rest pear, cherry, plum and prune, with a few early peach trees. Many of the bearing orchards are still young, but Kittitas county has nevertheless made a few shipments of their products, perhaps the largest being in 1902, when three cars of Transcendent crab apples were sent to Montreal. This fruit proved perfectly satisfactory to its consumers.

Mr. Maxey tells us that Washington's fruit exhibit at the World's Fair in 1893, of which he was in charge, was contiguous to that of Canada, and that fruit men who compared the late keepers grown in Washington with those from Ontario were unanimous in the opinion that the former were fully the equal of the latter in every respect, and much superior in point of size. The significance of this is apparent when we remember that Ontario has a world-wide reputation for hardy apples, capable of

being shipped to great distances from their native soil.

As a result of the success of experiments many Kittitas people are beginning to take a deep interest in fruit culture. Two large fruit enterprises are now under way in the county, one a 100-acre apple orchard east of Ellensburg; the other a forty-acre orchard, likewise devoted exclusively to apples. It seems to the writer that the people of Kittitas are to be congratulated on the fact that the adaptability of their section in soil and climate to the production of fruits and vegetables has been demonstrated. It means that when the time shall come, the division of the land into small tracts for intensive cultivation and the support of a large population will prove entirely feasible and that therefore their county is in a position to enjoy an almost limitless development as the increasing needs of the expanding west, with its ever widening trade relationships, shall call for it.

Another important resource of Kittitas county is its timber. According to the report of Henry Gannet, of the United States geological survey, the merchantable timber area of the county is 2,000 square miles; the logged area sixty-seven, and the burned area ten. His estimate of timber on these forest lands is as follows: Yellow pine, 504,000,000 board feet; fir, 504,000,000; larch, 252,000,000; total, 1,260,000,000. The logged area, Mr. Gannet informs us, is west of Ellensburg and in patches in the mountains in the neighborhood of the Northern Pacific railway. Of course, much of this timber is in the reserve.

At present there are nine sawmills in the county. Those of Fred Musser, Wright Brothers and Wright Brothers & Miller are in and around Cle-Elum. They are said to have daily capacities of 8,000 feet, 10,000 feet and 10,000 feet respectively. The Northwestern Improvement Company's mill at Roslyn has a capacity of 20,000 feet per day, but its output is for the exclusive use of its owners in their mining operations. At Thorp are the mills of Louis Ellison and J. L. Mills & Son, each having a capacity of 8,000 feet per day, while in Ellensburg is the mill of the Ellensburg Lumber Company, of which Orrin W. Sinclair is manager. Its capacity is 15,000 feet. Albert Emerson's mill in the valley is not in operation at present and that of John Blomquist, on Swauk creek, runs only part of the time, but each is capable of turning out 8,000 feet per diem. All the sawmills of Kittitas county use steam power.

The progress of our review of the Kittitas county of today has brought us now to one of its major industries, and one which directly lends support to all the others, namely, mining. The search for the buried treasures of the earth was begun early and has been prosecuted with considerable persistency and zeal and not without substantial results, chiefest among which so far is the uncovering and development of a vast coal bearing area. The early

history of the coal mines may be found elsewhere in this volume, but a few words are here in place regarding the mines in their present state of development. Mention has been made of the interest taken by the Northern Pacific Railway Company in the prospecting of the Roslyn country during the eighties. Later exploration and development have established the fact that the coal field then discovered is the most extensive and valuable in the state. It occupies the valley of the Yakima near the confluence of that river with the Cle-Elum. Its two most important veins are known as the Roslyn and Cle-Elum. "It is still an open question," says the annual report of the state geologist for 1902, "whether or not the two veins are identical, and this problem has a most important bearing on the future of the field. It is generally believed, however, that the Cle-Elum vein is a different one from the Roslyn and lies several hundred feet higher in the series. The strata dip to the southwest at an angle varying from ten to fifteen degrees. The outcrop of the Roslyn vein makes an exceedingly tortuous line along the mountain side northeast of the two towns of Roslyn and Cle-Elum. Its general direction, however, is southeast and northwest. The rocks have not been greatly folded or faulted and the coal has been but little disturbed. It is quite hard and compact and nearly all of it reaches the market as lump coal. It is used very largely as a steam coal for locomotives and steamships and supplies very much of the market of eastern Washington. Idaho and Oregon for steam and domestic coal. Large quantities are shipped to Puget sound, Portland, San Francisco and even Honolulu. The Northern Pacific Railway uses it exclusively in its locomotives as far east as Helena, Montana. The Great Northern Railway heretofore has had a large standing order for Roslyn coal, but within the past few months it has completed a line of its own to the Crow's Nest coal field, of British Columbia, and is now using that coal chiefly on all its lines in Washington, Idaho and Montana."

Practically the entire coal basin of Kittitas county is under the control of the Northwestern Improvement Company, successors to the Northern Pacific Coal Company, which owns the Roslyn mine and has the Cle-Elum under lease. There are, however, several small, independent companies in the area, one of which, the Ellensburg Coal Company, supplies, in part at least, the local market.

The Roslyn mine, the king of the district, employs approximately 1,500 men and produces at present 90,000 tons a month. Slavs and Italians form the majority of the miners, receiving for their labor eighty-five cents per long ton. Drivers receive \$2.35 to \$2.50 a day of ten hours, and timbermen, \$3.00. Five mines exist on the Roslyn vein: No. 1, abandoned; No. 2, the principal one worked; No. 3, at Ronald, abandoned; No. 4, in operation; No. 5, between Cle-Elum and Roslyn, now being opened.

The pillar and room system of extracting the

coal is in use. According to C. F. Brenn, chief civil engineer, there are now about seven miles of mule haul, four of electric haul and three of wire rope haul, and the latest improvements are used in all the mines. Three electric and two steam fans, with what is known as the "double entry" system, make them the best ventilated in the state. The output of the Roslyn mines from December 1, 1902, to December 1, 1903, was 1,032,070 tons.

At the Cle-Elum mine, four hundred men are employed and the output at present approximates 30,000 tons a month. From December 1, 1902, to December 1, 1903, it produced 320,726 tons. Being under the same management as the Roslyn mine, it is operated on the same general principles. Speaking of it and its situation in 1902, Henry Landes, state geologist, said:

"The town of Cle-Elum is on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railway and has an elevation of 1,900 feet above sea level. A branch line three and a half miles long runs to Roslyn, which is about 300 feet higher than Cle-Elum. On the north side of the valley a ridge of sandstone parallels the river and rises about 1,900 feet above the stream. On the south side of the valley a ridge of basalt rises 2,500 feet above the valley floor. Several clearly marked gravel terraces occur on each side of the river, rising by steps to the base of the mountains. These heavy gravel deposits cover the coal bearing rocks and serve to obscure the outlines of the coal basin.

"The Cle-Elum mine is opened by a shaft and a tunnel at the base of the mountain on the northern outskirts of the town. The shaft is 250 feet deep. The vein is four feet six inches wide and is practically all clean coal. The dip of the vein varies from twelve to twenty-three degrees to the southward. From the bottom of the slope four levels have been run, the longest of which is about 5,000 feet. Only one fault has been encountered in the mine, a small overthrust between the first and second levels. The daily production at present is seven or eight hundred tons, and the mine is rapidly being put in shape for a more extensive output. The mine was opened in 1896. In 1902 the amount of coal mined was 212,584 tons."

Naturally the question of the permanence of the mines of the Roslyn-Cle-Elum district is fraught with great interest to the people of Kittitas county and, indeed, of central Washington generally. Upon this subject C. F. Brenn, chief civil engineer for the Northwestern Improvement Company, wrote as follows in the Ellensburg Dawn of December 27, 1902:

The only veins that are considered valuable, at present, are the Roslyn vein, which is about five feet thick, and a vein which is known as the "Big Dirty," nineteen feet thick. The "Big Dirty" is not mined at present, on account of the cheaper Roslyn vein, but before the Roslyn vein is exhausted washeries will be installed which will make the "Big Dirty" vein an exceedingly valuable one. The Luhrig coal washers on the market at the present day are wonderful machines and are al-

most perfect in operation, removing over ninety per cent. of rock, bone and dirt, without losing a particle of coal and at an almost insignificant cost per ton of coal washed.

As the price of coal rises, other of the five remaining veins may be worked but they are disregarded as valuable now only because there is such a great quantity in sight in the other two veins. The five remaining veins aggregate about fifteen feet of coal, three veins of about three feet each, one of two and one of four feet of coal. The total thickness of coal bearing formation is two thousand five hundred feet, with all the known valuable veins in the upper one thousand feet.

In order to estimate the value and importance of Kittitas county as a coal producer, we will consider only the two veins mentioned above, i. e., the Roslyn vein and the Big Dirty vein. The total thickness of coal in these two veins is twenty-four feet, and, assuming this thickness over one hundred square miles of country, will give us one billion five hundred million tons as available for the market. This amount, at the present rate of extracting five thousand tons per day or one million five hundred thousand tons per year of three hundred working days, will last one thousand years. The work that has been done in this field in the last sixteen years, since systematic operation was in force, is but a scratch in this immense storage house, for the total number of tons mined since it was discovered amounts to but six million six hundred thousand tons in round numbers. This tremendous supply of coal places the Roslyn coal field, and therefore Kittitas county, easily in front rank of rich and permanent coal producers. The lay of the measures with its moderate pitch makes every ton available, as the veins probably will nowhere be deeper than fifteen hundred or two thousand feet, which combined with the light pitch, of only about sixteen degrees, will make it possible to reclaim every ton of coal.

The firm hold this coal has in the markets of the world will assure Kittitas county a permanent place in the industrial activity of the state. A county that has a coal supply which will last a thousand years and which ships its coal to almost every city on the coast and to the Hawaiian Islands, as well as supplying almost all of the large Asiatic and coastwise steamers, besides many of our war vessels, will of necessity take a leading place in the state.

CLE-ELUM DISTRICT.

The greater portion of the county's mineral region is embraced in the Cle-Elum district, wherein discoveries of gold, silver, copper and iron ledges have been made that must lead to the conclusion that this district is one of the richest in the Cascade range. Owing to its refractory ores and its lack of good transportation facilities, however, the mines of this region are nearly all in a prospective condition. The presence of superior ore bodies has been indisputably proven, but their exploitation has hardly yet commenced. This year it is expected that more will be done than ever before toward uncovering these rich ledges to the world and organizing for their development.

For more than two decades prospecting and development work on a small scale has been going on in the Cle-Elum region. Of course, the discovery of coal in the region for a long time absorbed all interest, but its ultimate effect was to encourage rather than discourage the search for other minerals.

The district lies within easy reach of both Cle-Elum and Roslyn, good wagon roads leading from

both cities into it. Regarding this district "Mining in the Pacific Northwest," edited by L. K. Hodges of Seattle and issued in 1897, says:

"The great belt of copper and gold ledges which runs through the backbone of the Cascade range crops with great strength on the mountains drained by the Cle-Elum river and extends north-eastward across the Teanaway to the base of Mount Stuart and west to Lake Kachess. In the same belt are many ledges of quartz carrying free gold and sulphurets, with galena in its various forms. Farther southeast, down the course of the river, is a belt of pyrites ledges capped with hematite and magnetic iron, which have caused them for years to be mis-called the Cle-Elum iron mines. The district has been legally organized and extends from the headwaters of the river to Cle-Elum lake and from Lake Kachess on the west to the Teanaway divide on the east. Recent discoveries have, however, extended beyond the latter line to a connection with the Negro Creek unorganized district among the foothills of Mount Stuart.

"The country rock of the district is granite, syenite, porphyry and slate, with dykes of serpentine, and the mineral ledges cut in a generally northwest and southeast direction, with some cross ledges running east and west. Discoveries in this district began about 1881, when A. P. Boyls, the present venerable but vigorous mining recorder, in company with S. S. Hawkins and Moses Splawn, traveled up Camp creek and on Hawkins mountain traced three parallel ledges carrying iron sulphurets. From that time forward prospecting traced the belt twenty miles down the Cle-Elum from its head and east and west for fifteen miles, as already outlined."

Undoubtedly the best developed property in the district is the Aurora group of five claims on Mammoth mountain, owned by John and Timothy Lynch, which carry high-grade gold and silver ore. Mammoth mountain is composed mainly of metamorphic rock, cut diagonally by dikes of granite in which are fissure ledges of quartz running east and west. Lynch Brothers, in 1896, erected a mill of four 320-pound stamps and one four-foot concentrator. This mill is used principally for sampling purposes. A 1,000-foot tunnel has been driven to strike the ledge under an old shaft, which will give the mine a depth of 600 feet and is expected to tap some very rich ore. A crew of men is working upon the property continually.

The King Solomon is another valuable property upon which steady development is taking place. This mine lies on a sharp granite peak at the head of one of the forks of the Icicle, but is reached by a trail branching off for three miles from the Cle-Elum road, and is owned by James Grieve, K. W. Dunlap and August Sasse. The ledge cuts through this peak in a north and south course and is of white quartz, fully eight feet wide. It carries galena, antimonial silver and gold with a trace of cop-

per and will assay an average of more than \$125 in gold. A water jacket smelter was erected on this property several years ago, but failed in its object. The King Solomon has been well developed by several hundred feet of tunnel and many open cuts and this year will be further developed.

Another company in the district that is bending its energies toward placing the mines upon a working basis is the Fortune Mining & Smelting Company of Spokane, organized April 5, 1899, with a capitalization of 2,100,000 shares of which 2,000,000 are being sold for development purposes. The company's officers are all well known Spokane business and professional men: President, Dr. R. N. Jackson; vice president, Judge William E. Richardson; secretary, M. A. Dehuff; treasurer and general manager, George W. Daines. The company owns three large mines, two of which are in eastern Oregon and the other, consisting of nineteen claims, in the Cle-Elum and Leavenworth Mining districts, Kittitas and Chelan counties, Washington. The property lies on the divide at the head of Fortune creek. The mineral zone in which it lies is from five to twelve miles wide and extends through the Index country up into British Columbia; in this zone are some of the best prospects in the state. The company's mine will be opened by tunnels, good tunnel sites being the rule rather than the exception in the region, owing to the precipitous mountains there, and water power will be used, of which there is an almost inexhaustible supply. To the east of this mineral zone is Mount Stuart and to the west the Goat mountains, between which the general formation seems to be a Laurentian granite. There are eleven distinct veins on the Fortune property, several of which are from one to three hundred feet wide, and have the appearance of true fissure or contact veins. The Fortune lode is an immense quartz cropping fully 5,000 feet long and from 100 to 300 feet wide, carrying values in gold, silver and copper; the Golden Chariot's croppings are over 3,000 feet long and from 40 to 150 feet in width; the Jackson lode has been traced for nearly 2,800 feet, and is exceedingly rich in copper and gold; the Silver Tip is from four to eight feet wide and 500 feet long. Besides numerous prospect tunnels to prove the value of the ledges, the company has run a tunnel 1,400 feet long, which cuts the Fortune lode at a depth of between 700 and 800 feet. In its course this tunnel cuts seven distinct veins from two to thirty feet wide, one of which is exceedingly rich in gold, assaying as high as \$1,750 per ton. Stopping levels in this tunnel have been run on the sixteen and thirty foot ledges. The Jackson lode has been opened by five different tunnels for a distance of 600 feet, and wherever cut the same rich ore body has been found, averaging from \$10 to \$88 in gold and copper. On the Silver Tip ledge a tunnel has been run 650 feet in length, reaching a depth of between 300 and 400 feet and giving values from \$3 to \$60 per ton. The com-

pany has sufficient ore blocked out to keep a smelter busy for years to come and is now devoting its energies to the erection of reduction works. Good cabins have been erected on the property, a fine shaft house has been built and a first-class hoisting plant is in operation. The Fortune property is without doubt a leading property in the district.

The Vanemps property, owned by Leavenworth and Seattle capitalists, is another Fortune creek mine that is being rapidly and thoroughly developed. The company expects to reach the ledge, for which they are driving a tunnel, within the next 500 or 600 feet. This tunnel, when completed, will be 1,000 feet long. The mine lies just over the Fortune creek divide on the Mount Stuart, or west, side. A force of twelve men is engaged in developing the property.

The H. O. Helm syndicate, formed a year ago by eastern capitalists, also has a force of men at work on its properties, known as the Grizzly Bear group, in which are about fifteen claims, carrying the same grade of ore which is characteristic of the district.

One of the wonders of the district is a quicksilver mine, recently uncovered. At the head of Boulder creek on the summit of the ridge between Teanaway and Cle-Elum rivers is a great porphyry dike, carrying this cinnabar ore, running east and west. It is fully one hundred feet wide and on the west side spreads to a width of not less than 110 feet on the Keystone claim. This great dike is crosscut by quartz ledges from four feet upwards in width, carrying copper, gold, silver and nickel. The Keystone group, consisting of six claims, is owned by the Washington Quicksilver Mining Company, of Ellensburg, incorporated in December, 1903, with the following officers, all substantial Kittitas business men: John Somers, president; Adolph Elsner, vice-president; Gerrit d'Ablaing, secretary and manager; Charles H. Flummerfelt, treasurer; John Somers, Adolph Elsner, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, Charles H. Flummerfelt and Gerrit d'Ablaing, trustees; capital, \$1,500,000. The property consists of the following claims: the Keystone, Nickel, Cottontail, Keystone Fraction, the Clawson and the Green Bear claims. The main ledge is from 20 to 110 feet in width and carries cinnabar assaying from 8 to 23.50 per cent. of quicksilver, and from \$2.40 to \$15 in gold. A recent assay by Thomas Price & Son, of San Francisco, showed 23.53 per cent. of quicksilver, which is equivalent to 470.6 pounds per ton of ore. The property is as yet developed only by open cuts and short tunnels, but upon each claim a showing has been made which gives promise of immense richness. The current year will witness a great amount of development work upon this unique mine.

Among other prominent mines and prospects of the district upon which sufficient work has been done to prove the existence of rich ore bodies are the following groups and single claims: The Dutch

Miller, Tip, Top, Mountain Chief, Queen of the Hills, Ruby King, Mary, Gamblers, Dream, Snow Camp, Eureka, Ida Elmore, Sure Thing, Grand View, Epha, Cascade, Silver Dump, Maud O., Beaver, Wright, Cinnabar, Huckleberry, Gallaher's group of twenty claims upon which a small smelter will probably be erected this summer, Washington Copper Preferred Company's group, H. Robbin's property, the Westfall, Currency, the Cle-Elum Hawk, Groundhog, Copper King, Vidette, the Paddy-Go-Easy, Golden Rule, American Eagle, Early Bird, Ella, and many others.

Each year sees a greater development of the district, the discovery of more rich prospects and a steady advance in installing machinery, erecting buildings, etc. The erection of a smelter at some point on or near the railroad is expected, for the presence of large and exceedingly rich bodies of refractory ores has been proven beyond a doubt.

By the creation of Chelan county, Kittitas lost several small mining districts, the most prominent of which was the well known Peshastin, lying on the Wenatchee slope. This old district has been a producer for more than forty years, first of placer gold, then of quartz and the base metals. The rich Mount Stuart copper district, as yet in a prospective stage, is also practically all located in Chelan county.

THE SWAUK.

Kittitas county's noted gold camp, the Swauk district, lies in the foothills of the Cascade range, twenty-five miles northwest of Ellensburg, upon the stream whose name it bears. The district is easily accessible, either from Cle-Elum by a good wagon road sixteen miles to Liberty, the center of the district, or by an equally good wagon road from Ellensburg, a distance of thirty-six miles from Liberty. From Liberty roads radiate to the several small creeks, and so open are the valley and hillside lands that in many places a buggy may be driven through the woods. The whole region is strikingly beautiful with its magnificent pine and fir groves, grassy plains, sloping uplands and low divides, while it is noted far and wide for its pure water and healthy, invigorating climate. Liberty is the district's business point and postoffice, a village of perhaps a hundred inhabitants.

As the history of this old mining camp has been given full attention in the general chapters of the county's history wherein is told the story of discovery and early exploitation, it is necessary to touch but lightly upon that period. Gold was discovered on Swauk creek in the fall of 1867 by Benton Goodwin, a deaf mute. However, its importance was not then realized even by the discoverer. In 1873 Mr. Goodwin again found gold on Discovery bar and from this the real development of Swauk dates. For a few years a small though extremely successful and lively camp resulted; then the placer leads were lost and for a decade the dis-

tract was all but abandoned. The present prosperity of the camp dates from the middle eighties. The present district was organized at a meeting held in John Black's cabin, May 7, 1884, attended by the following pioneer miners: D. L. Evans, chairman; G. L. Howard, secretary; John Black, Luke McDermott, T. Lloyd Williams, S. Bandy, James A. Gilmour, Zeb Keller, Moses M. Emerson, James Boxall, Daniel May, J. C. Pike, W. H. Elliott, Thomas F. Meagher, L. McClure, A. J. Wintz, Louis Quietsch.

One of the incidents that led to the rejuvenation of the district was the discovery in 1884 of the old channel on Williams creek by Thomas F. Meagher, Louis Quietsch and J. C. Pike, who had spent considerable time prospecting for it. This old channel runs a little south of west and north of east and is cut diagonally by the present channel about a mile from the mouth of Williams creek. The gold is all coarse, and in flat, smooth nuggets, one of which is said to have weighed 17½ ounces. The discovery of this old channel was made on Discovery claim. Edward and William Taylor and H. M. Cooper also made important early discoveries along this old channel on Williams creek.

Meaghersville was established on the Fraction claim at the mouth of Lyons gulch in 1892 by T. F. Meagher, and although the town was never formally platted, quite a little trading center was maintained there for several years. H. M. Bryant erected the first store and Mr. Meagher also had a mercantile establishment. For a long time Meaghersville was the distributing point for the Williams creek mines, but it is now abandoned.

In 1892 a plan was proposed for the construction of a bedrock flume to furnish water for the whole district. The Swauk Bedrock Flume Company, composed of John A. Shoudy, Lewis H. Jenson and George O. Kelly, was organized with a capital of \$500,000, but the financial stringency killed the project. Since the era of good times dawned in the late nineties, the Swauk has enjoyed steady prosperity and development, the consolidation of property and the exploitation of the quartz ledges being the principal features. In other sections of the state placer mining has quickly become secondary to quartz mining, but on the Swauk and its tributaries placer mining still holds first place. Quartz has only very recently begun to distract attention from the rich placers.

"The gold of the Swauk placers," says a reliable authority, "is believed to have come from Table mountain on the east and the Teanaway range on the west, and is found in the bars which cover old creek channels along the banks of Williams, Bowlder and Baker creeks, and of Swauk creek between Baker and First creeks, a distance of three miles north and south and about the

same east and west. The country rock is sandstone and slate, with dikes of basalt and porphyry, the bedrock of the old channels being slate, with occasional dikes of sandstone and basalt, carrying from two to three per cent. of iron. One theory is that the gold in Williams creek and in the Swauk below that creek came from the summit of Table mountain, for on this level plateau there is said to be good pay dirt, and all its drainage runs into the Swauk, and all the valleys and gulches carry more or less placer gold. However, the fact that little gold has been found in the Swauk above Baker creek, and that all the coarse gold is found on the bedrock of old channels between this stream and First creek, leads to the conclusion that the gold deposits in the Swauk itself were not washed down by that stream, but by its tributaries, Baker, Williams and Bowlder creeks. The upper dirt carries only fine gold in most instances, and the miners do not take the trouble to attempt to save it, but in the old channel big nuggets are found. The character of the ground above Baker creek is also different, for it is all hill wash, while below that stream it is evidently channel wash, with boulders of a different character. The nuggets range in size from a pinhead up, the larger ones being generally rough, flat pieces about three-quarters of an inch thick, or in the shape of a network of wires, mashed together by the action of the water. They are found in the three or four feet of dirt next to the bedrock. The product of Williams creek is worth \$1.50 to \$2 an ounce more than that of Swauk and Baker creeks, as the latter carries considerable silver. The Swauk gold is worth \$13.50 an ounce, and that of Williams creek \$14.50 to \$15.

"The good pay in coarse gold has led the miners to despise fine gold as not worth the trouble of saving, yet it has been proven by panning the dumps that they will pay well for working over, and that more careful and systematic work would bring good results. Experience has shown that the gold is finer toward the mouth of a stream, and thus it is that the nugget hunters have worked only the bars for two miles below Liberty. That there is good pay in the gravel beyond that point is proven by the fact that Chinamen who worked there many years ago earned from two to three dollars a day to the man, and that shafts sunk deeper than their workings showed dirt carrying twenty dollars to the pan."

Nuggets worth \$1,120, \$700, \$450, \$440, \$320 and on down to \$20 have been taken from the Swauk creek placers. The largest, which is known as the "Miser's Face," was taken out two years ago by the Elliott Mining Company, composed of Dr. J. C. McCauley and George B. Henton, while developing the Elliott claim. Benton Goodwin says that in the early days of the camp

an unknown Chinaman stole a \$700 nugget from his claim.

The first important step toward the consolidation of the placers and their working upon one systematic, general plan was taken in May, 1898, when The Cascade Mining Company, a syndicate of Wisconsin capitalists, acquired the following well-known properties: The Becker, Ritz, Eureka, Pat Hurley, Tenderfoot, Swauk and Williams High Bar placers, Black, Halvor Nelson, Gustaf Nilson, Mascotte, High Stump, Lillie, Klondyke, Sunnyside, Bloomer, Why Not, Gold Channel, Fremont, Discovery and Theresa. This syndicate now owns the present channel of Williams creek from its mouth to Lyons gulch and is now engaged in drifting and hydraulicking with a large force of men. Piping is going on in Deer gulch. Water is taken out of both Williams and Swauk creeks, between 5,000 and 10,000 inches being used by the pipes and an elevator. T. P. Carson is superintendent of this company. Mr. Meagher says that the Discovery and Theresa group of placers have produced at least \$80,000.

Just above the Cascade Company's property on Williams creek lies the Bigney claim, now owned and operated by Miss Alice Barber, of Puget sound. This claim has produced, since its discovery in 1886, nearly \$70,000. A force is drifting in on the old channel at this writing.

The Elliott claim, owned by Dr. J. C. McCauley, William Elliott and George B. Henton, is at the mouth of Bowlder creek. This is one of the richest claims in the district and has produced steadily for fifteen years. The Elliott Mining Company is now drifting.

On Bowlder creek the Bowlder Mining Company, of Philadelphia, Carl Ennakole manager, is operating. Their properties comprise the Sutherland, Little May, Bowlder, No. 1 and No. 2 and a few other claims, all placers, besides which they have five or six quartz claims, now being opened. These properties were opened about eight years ago by James Sutherland and Gus Siegel. In 1902 a \$320 nugget was taken out by the Bowlder Company.

No values of importance have ever been taken out on Williams creek above the mouth of Bowlder creek, except by Samuel Pearson, who owns four claims. Edward Minkel and Louis Quitsch, the latter being one of the oldest pioneers in the camp, if not the oldest, own claims on upper Williams creek.

The Livingston claims, six miles above the mouth of Swauk creek, are the lowest claims mined on that stream. There are three in the group. Thence north to the district's limits is practically all controlled or owned by the Cascade Company. This corporation purchased the old Green Tree claims in 1898. Afterward it was found that the title to this valuable property was

clouded and before the matter could be arranged the claims were filed upon by other parties, who, it is understood, still retain possession. Costly litigation is expected.

Hitherto the miners of the Swauk have shown a decided aversion to outside capital, which would work the placers on a large scale by modern methods and therefore more economically, but this spirit is being rapidly overcome and the Swauk placers bid fair to produce more lavishly in the future than in the past. The ground has been worked only enough to prove its value, only about one-tenth of the gravel having been worked. It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the amount of gold that has been taken from the Swauk mines, but without a doubt seven figures would be required to express it. As time passes more and more attention will be paid to quartz prospecting and mining, for fabulously rich ledges must exist somewhere in the region to have thrown off such nuggets as have been found.

The principal quartz mining company operating in the district now is the Home Mining Company, of which Thomas Johnson, of Cle-Elum, is manager, and W. T. Burcham president. This company owns five claims on the north fork of the Teanaway river near its head, discovered as late as 1900, by N. S. Snow. The ores carry gold, with a small amount of copper and silver. The main ledge, which is fourteen and a half feet wide, is said to carry values of from \$28 up. This ledge is now being thoroughly developed on the Surprise claim, where a Huntington mill was installed in 1902, though it was not operated until last fall. Besides this mill the company has two concentrators, a Standard and a Frue Vanner. In 1902, also, the company built sixteen miles of road, connecting the mine with Ryopatch settlement on the Teanaway.

KLICKITAT COUNTY.

Of the three counties of our group, Klickitat is, perhaps, the most picturesque. Its entire southern and southeastern boundary is formed by the majestic Columbia, which for the sublimity and grandeur of its scenery takes rank with the world's greatest rivers. Travelers have compared it very favorably with the Rhine, the Hudson and the St. Lawrence and some have even asserted its superiority to any of these in point of beauty and variety. "Nowhere," said a newspaper man of Fort Worth, Texas, who had gone wherever the people claimed they had something novel and pretty or grand and inspiring, "nowhere have I seen anything that is entitled to be placed in the same category with the Columbia river. It is a scene of beauty from the time one boards the steamer at The Dalles until he passes out over the bar to sea. It has all the elements of natural beauty. It brings one to pretty bits of scenery such as poets are prone to write of; and then perhaps the very next moment one turns

about on the deck of the steamer to gaze at a mass of ragged, jagged rocks that rise thousands of feet in the air and impress one with majesty and enormity." It is doubtful if persons thoroughly familiar with the Columbia by reason of long residence in the vicinity fully appreciate the wondrous beauty of its sublime scenes or the effect they have upon the tourist who beholds them for the first time.

The Klickitat river, which belongs entirely to Klickitat county, is somewhat similar in the formation of its banks to the great stream of which it is a tributary. The construction of the Columbia River & Northern railroad has introduced it to the attention of the public and caused its charms to be quite widely advertised. It is a constantly changing source of interest to the passenger, at times flowing languidly, and again with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, forming small cascades or sometimes miniature falls. Two and a half miles above Lylé it makes a very considerable leap, developing a water power which will not always go unharnessed. Just below the falls the railroad crosses the river for the first time. The spot is a very entrancing one. Far below the tracks is the rushing river, speeding between its rocky banks and over its rocky bed. Narrow and deep is the channel it has made for itself and long were the ages that the river was engaged in performing this mighty feat of erosion. As the train journeys inland numerous other scenes of rare beauty are presented to the gaze of the tourist, and the view is none the less picturesque when it has traversed the canyons of the Big Klickitat and Swale creek and has come up among the farms and homes of the famous Klickitat valley.

Indeed there is hardly a spot in the county that is lacking in scenic charms unless it be in the heart of the forest, where one's view is cut off by the tall conifers on every hand. The gently rolling wheat fields of the Bickleton country and the Klickitat valley everywhere present scenes that are pleasing and inspiring and he who will take the trouble to climb in midsummer to the peak of some lofty eminence will be rewarded by a wondrous birdseye view of wheat fields, rank and green, or ripening for the harvest, and the deep black of the summer fallowed lands, while in the distance are lofty hills and timber clad mountains and far beyond the whole, the still loftier crests of the famous ranges of Oregon and Washington with their renowned snow capped peaks. From some points on the Columbia river divide a view may be had of almost the entire fairyland of the Northwest, with Hood, St. Helens, Adams, Jefferson and the Three Sisters all visible, some of them hundreds of miles away.

The beauty of the scenery, the purity and wholesomeness of the water, the balmy, bracing air, the mildness of the summer sun, the abundance of the fish in the streams and the presence of game in the more remote regions have caused the Klickitat country to be visited by pleasure seekers annually

for many years, and it is thought that the number of those who come here for their summer outing will increase rapidly as the varied charms of the region become more widely known. The popular pleasure resort of the county at present is Trout Lake, which is easily accessible by stage or private conveyance from White Salmon or Bingen on the Columbia river. At low water the lake covers only about sixty acres, though during the winter season it spreads over an entire section. "Its bottom is generally covered with mossy grass, affording good feed for fish, while rushes thickly border it. The stream above the lake is called the inlet and below it the outlet. Thousands of fish have been caught in the lake and streams each season, but the supply is seemingly undiminished; yet it has been thought necessary to replenish the waters, and in 1901 there were planted 15,000 trout, hatched at Leadville, Colorado, and in 1902, about 20,000, hatched from eggs obtained at the same place."

"Although people have been coming here for outings in summer since 1884," continues the writer from whom the foregoing quotation was made, "yet if the advantages were better known the number would be increased five or ten fold. In the season of 1884 only forty or fifty people came, while this season (1903) the number will reach 1,000. Tents of campers are scattered along the beautiful creek, and the one hotel (Guler's) has its accommodation taxed to the limit. So far campers have not been required to pay any rental and supplies are readily obtainable at cheap prices. Rates for room and board at the hotel are only six dollars per week. Trout are so plentiful that many complain of being surfeited with them. Deer, bears, grouse and pheasants are found in the woods which on all sides surround the clearings of the ranches, while the lake is a great resort for anglers. Boats are obtained at a nominal rental, and the sportsmen anchor out in the shallow water and generally make a fine catch. The inlet is a succession of pools varying from four to sixteen feet in depth and ten to twenty-five feet in width. The water is clear as crystal, and its limpid depths teem with trout. Overhanging branches from the cottonwoods give shade which always brings coolness. Trout creek is a brawling mountain stream, in which are many riffles and small waterfalls. It is somewhat wider but shallower than the inlet and everywhere yields fish."

On all sides of the cleared farms is dense timber and a few miles to the northward is that grand peak, Mount Adams, contributing immeasurably to the impressiveness of the scenery. Another attraction of the region is the series of wonderful caves, situated about seven miles from Guler's hotel; chiefest among which is the ice cave, so named from the fact that huge icicles are present within it at all seasons of the year. Entrance is gained to it through a hole about fifteen feet in diameter. Dense darkness within makes it necessary for explorers to provide themselves with torches and the

light, reflected from the surfaces of thousands of icicles, gives the cave the appearance of a fairy, crystal palace. The cave is reported to be partitioned off into great chambers of which the walls and floor are of ice, the dome of ice, adorned everywhere with pendant icicles, and the pillars of ice.

But Klickitat county's scenery and its charm for the sportsman and the tourist are not the only things, nor yet the principal things, in its favor. While that which appeals to the aesthetic is always grateful to an intelligent people, the conditions of human existence are such as to render the wealth producing powers of the country paramount in importance and one of the first considerations of the homeseeker. Klickitat county is like most other portions of the state of Washington in having a great abundance and variety of only partially appropriated elements of wealth. Almost every acre has a value for the timber or bunch-grass that is upon it, or the hay, wheat or fruit it can produce. There is wealth everywhere and that which has been appropriated is slight compared with that which remains to be garnered when conditions are more favorable and the population is greater and time shall have done its perfect work. In the Trout Lake country already referred to Stoller and Stadelman and Pierson and other pioneers have proved that the soil is capable of producing hay and tame grass in abundance, also the hardy vegetables, wheat, oats, rye and other cereals and such fruits as apples, prunes, plums and cherries. As a result the country has become one of the leading dairy sections of the Klickitat; a number of capacious sawmills have been built and put in operation, a village has sprung up, and the wilderness has been converted into homes for a thrifty, progressive and prosperous people. A creamery and cheese factory lend encouragement to the dairy industry, making it abundantly remunerative.

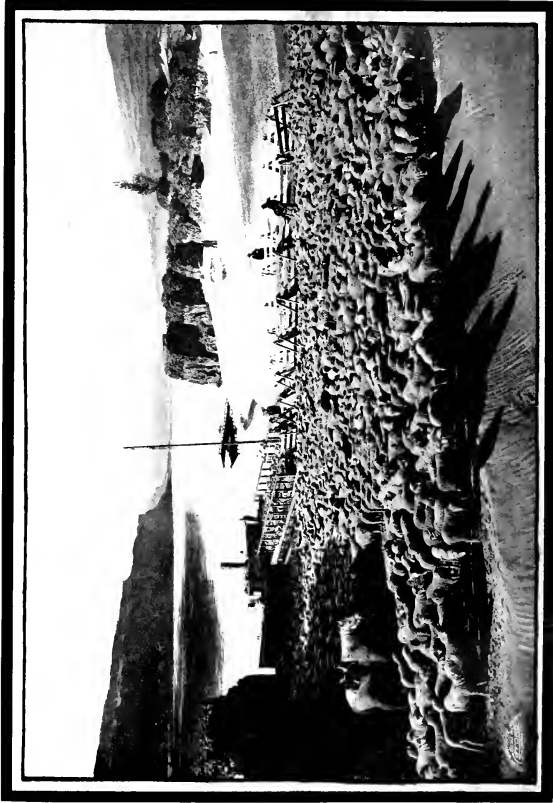
Another little community in the western part of Klickitat county and not far from Trout lake is that occupying Camas Prairie and vicinity. The home of the people is a small, grass clad mountain valley and they get their mail at Glenwood postoffice, where are also an excellent general store and hotel. The principal occupation of the people is stock raising and dairying, the latter industry having had its inception in May, 1898, when the Camas Prairie Cheese Factory began operations. It was installed in a building put up by Oliver Kreps, though the machinery was furnished by T. S. Townsend, who was manager of the enterprise. The plant, aside from the building, has recently passed into the hands of Oscar Brown, by whom cheese will be manufactured for patrons at a given rate per pound. The plan of the former management was to buy the butter fat from the farmers at a price of two and a half cents per pound below Portland quotations, a plan which was not generally satisfactory.

A unique organization among the citizens of the valley is the Camas Prairie Pioneer Association,

instituted September 27, 1900. The original roll had fifty-five names upon it. The constitution provides that a residence of twenty years in the valley shall entitle a person to membership, so the number of eligibles is constantly increasing. The persons who have completed their second decade in the settlement and who have availed themselves of the privilege of joining the society now aggregate eighty-four. The association holds a meeting for a barbecue and election of officers on the second Friday in June of each year, and its custom is to render a literary program and give a dance and supper annually on the first of January.

The two communities just referred to are in the western part of the county and notwithstanding their charms for the tourist are less widely known than many other portions. The regions which have made the county famous are the fruit and berry lands of the Columbia flats, the rich Klickitat valley, of which the Swale is a part, the Bickleton wheat country, the timber belt of the Simcoe mountains and the stock ranges of the uplands in all parts of the county. A splendid panoramic view of much of the wheat lands, the timber areas and the Columbia divide may be had from the top of one of the buttes near Goldendale. The scene is an entrancing one in both foreground and background, and will abundantly repay the labors of the ascent.

Without attempting a minute description of the different topographical divisions and communities, we shall review briefly the principal industries and products of the county taken as a whole. While Klickitat county is no longer exclusively a stock raising section as it was in the sixties, and while that industry can no longer claim predominance over all others as it did in the seventies and eighties, the livestock of the county are still an important source of revenue. Among those who still keep considerable herds of cattle the country assessor names the following: Franzen Brothers, 100 head; Leon W. Curtiss, 350; George Smith, 100; Coffield & Sons, 150; Wheelhouse Brothers, 150; Dan Jordan, 100; William Garner, 125; D. E. Witt, 150; Rudolph Hyting, 150; Richard Kelly, 175; Robert Barker, 75; O. P. Kreps, 100; George Kreps, 100; Claude Steak, 125; Chris. Christenson, 150; J. B. Clatterbos, 75; J. L. Henderson, 100; Collarey Brothers, 150; Christ. Ling, 75; Theodore Parsons, 80; Mason Brothers, 125; A. R. Burkett, 150; Coate Brothers, 150; W. F. Stadelman, 75; G. A. Snider, 75; George B. Lyle, 75; Henry Stacker, 150; John Wires, 50; John Ferry, 75; Jasper Gunning, 50; Fred Storer, 50; S. P. Kreps, 100; Leonard Stump, 100; J. H. Buschenschut, 50; H. Johnson, 50; H. C. Von Ladiges, 100; A. M. Balfour, 150; Herman Bertschi, 150; A. Margraff, 100; Albert Bertschi, 75; Nettie Barker, 50; Peter Staak, 75; Dymond Brothers, 150; Heury Restarf, 75; Nelson Anderson, 150; H. R. Murray, 50; Peter Conboy, 50; Peter Hault, 50; J. K. Lewis, 50; Jacob Powell, 50; Kuhnhausen Brothers, 100; N.



SHIPPING SHEEP ON THE COLUMBIA.
" bidding farewell to their native heath."

O. Crevuling, 125; William Frasier, 75; Ed. Snipes, 50; Flower & Coleman, 300.

At the time that these figures were given out by the assessor he had not yet listed a number of bands in eastern Klickitat. The total number of cattle assessed in the county in 1903 was 13,002, and their value, \$209,877.

The rearing of horses is another industry that has declined with the plowing up of the bunch grass. The number of these animals in the county in 1903 was 6,241, or 1,311 less than the year previous. The assessed valuation of horses in 1903 was, however, nearly \$20,000 greater than in 1902, showing that the quality of the animals is increasing as their number diminishes.

Sheep raising is another industry that has of necessity contracted in magnitude since the early days, on account of the steady narrowing of the public range. It is, nevertheless, an important enterprise, the number of sheep assessed in the county in 1903 being 93,765. It is said that these animals produce from nine to eleven pounds of wool each, which sells at present for twelve and a half cents a pound and upward. The sheep are ranged on the Columbia slope and on the Sincove mountains and some of them, by permit, on the Ranier forest reserve. From 30,000 to 40,000 foreign sheep were ranged last year within the limits of Klickitat county. Among the principal sheep owners of the county, as shown by the assessor's rolls so far as completed, with the number of sheep assessed to each, are: F. B. Stimson, 275; S. W. Childers, 2,000; L. O'Brian, 1,100; H. W. Crawford, 800; J. C. Crawford, 800; V. T. Cook, 900; G. W. Smith, 1,900; Henry Brune, 1,000; William Brune, 1,400; E. H. Stegman, 1,600; Hanson Brothers, 1,800; A. L. Bunnell, 1,900; James Bunnell, 1,900; Montgomery & Wealthy, 1,400; Presby & Nelson, 460; Keel & Son, 1,100; John Jackel, 2,500; Phillips & Aldrich, 6,000; Clawson & Burgen, 1,200; A. O. White, 700; Chamberlain Brothers, 2,400; J. H. Smith & Short, 1,000; H. W. Wells, 3,000; Stone Brothers, 1,500; Fred Fuhrman, 1,300; G. H. Taylor, 1,800; Chancy Goodnoe, 630; Fred Dee, 3,500; W. O. Hays, 800; W. A. Imbrie, 250; Smith & Montgomery, 2,300; J. C. Cummings & Willard, 1,200; Sam Sinclair, 2,500; Hamilton Conlee, 1,800; Sinclair & McAlister, 1,500; H. B. Trask, 1,000; William Mulligan, 2,500; A. L. Harding, 1,100; Franzen Brothers, 3,000; Charles Powell, 2,500; Henry Matzen, 900; M. S. Leonardo, 1,500; Stegerman & Son, 3,000; John McCredy, 10,000; Mason Brothers, 1,500; Riley Kase, 1,000; Isaac Clark, 2,000; Murdock McDonald, 3,000; C. W. Peters, 800; Smyth & Son, 3,000; R. D. White, 2,000; Thomas White, 2,000; E. Lughinbull, 1,800; John Copenheifer, 1,700; F. P. Vincent, 2,000; John Rassmussen, 1,100; Joseph Gadeburg, 1,200; A. O. Woods, 1,200; and John Rosine, 1,200.

The raising of hogs has been a profitable industry in Klickitat as elsewhere in the west during

the past few years, owing to the high price of pork; but for some reason the number of hogs in the county is not great. Those assessed in 1903 aggregated 4,049; in 1902, 6,479. Frank Aldrich, of the firm of Phillips & Aldrich, estimates that the farmers realized \$40,000 from the sale of hogs in 1902 and \$30,000 the year following.

The same gentleman says that an average crop of approximately 600,000 bushels of grain is raised annually in that part of Klickitat county which lies west of Rock creek, while that east produces perhaps half a million bushels. Most of this is wheat, though some barley is grown and a small quantity of oats. The wheat yields a very superior quality of flour. Three flour mills have been erected within the wheat area, two in Goldendale and one at Cleaveland. The Goldendale Milling Company's plant was built with the burr system in 1886, but later remodeled and fitted up with rollers by S. H. Jones and Joseph Nesbitt. At present it is owned by E. S. Hamlin and John Korkish, and operated by Phillips & Aldrich. It has a daily capacity of 100 barrels. It manufactures some 60,000 bushels of wheat into flour yearly, a third of which only is exported, the remainder being consumed in the county.

The Klickitat Roller mill, owned by C. M. Hess & Son, was built in 1878 and remodeled in 1892. Its daily capacity is about 70 barrels, its yearly output the product of some 70,000 bushels of wheat. It also grinds perhaps seventy-five tons of barley. The Cleaveland mill is of small capacity, but it is expected that a large mill will soon be erected and in operation at Bickleton for the handling of east side wheat. This industry has received a powerful impetus from the building of the railroad to Goldendale, and it is to be hoped that the beneficent influence of the road will soon reach to the Bickleton country and beyond. The first shipment of wheat by rail from Klickitat county was made, it is reported, on April 30, 1903.

An important industry, more in its possibilities than in its present development, is fruit raising. The Columbia valley, by reason of its low altitude and warm climate, is especially adapted to the production of the tender varieties, such as peaches, cherries, apricots, nectarines, grapes, etc., and these are being cultivated with profit. This part of the county is not so well adapted to apples as the more elevated section, owing to the presence of insect pests, but the foothills next to the timbered area, which in their wild state are covered with scrub oaks, are in every respect suited to the production of beautifully colored, finely flavored, long keeping apples. Such lands, when cleared and plowed, sell at \$75 an acre.

Of the Columbia fruit basin, the State Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Irrigation, says:

"Southern Klickitat county has a number of very productive fruit belts, the oldest and best developed being the White Salmon valley. The

conditions here are also at their best. Owing to their proximity to the great snow peaks, Adams and Hood, and the Cascade range, there is a much larger rainfall here than in the regions last described. (Yakima and the Wenatche valleys.) Most of the section has natural forests, which must be removed to fit the land for cultivation. White Salmon is opposite Hood River on the Oregon side and the two localities have established a wide reputation for their strawberries.* The Hood River berry was developed here. It is now known everywhere as the best shipping berry in existence. The output of the White Salmon valley cannot be accurately stated, as it is transported both by rail and boat and less regularly than in some other districts, but probably it might be safely estimated at about 100 carloads of fruit and vegetables annually. The Columbia district of Klickitat county has some of the oldest and finest peach orchards in the state. This is east of White Salmon and water is required by reason of the scanty rainfall. Blalock Island is on the Washington side of the Columbia and embraces about four thousand acres of land which it is the intention of its owner to devote entirely to fruit raising. A pumping station raises water from the river for irrigation and the entire island is rapidly being transformed into a scene of verdure. By reason of its location this island is the next thing to tropical, peach and apricot trees blossoming in February and strawberries being ripe in April. Tomatoes and green corn are ready for use by the first of July. For peaches, nectarines, grapes, berries, tomatoes, melons, sweet potatoes and peanuts, Blalock Island will, without question, become one of the most notable sections of the state."

As almost all the arable parts of Klickitat county are well adapted to the raising of fruits and vegetables, there is no doubt that "intensive" farming can be carried on successfully whenever the development of the county and surrounding country shall have progressed far enough to demand it. So far, artificial watering of crops has not gained much of a foothold in Klickitat, the number of irrigators in 1899 being only 151 and of irrigated acres only 1,235. However, the project of constructing canals on a large scale has been receiving considerable attention of late and the dawn of the era of mammoth irrigation enterprises may not be so far in the future as some suppose.

*As the White Salmon berries are usually shipped from Hood River, the latter community has been getting all the credit for the products of the fruit districts on both sides of the Columbia. Hood River has become famous for its products in all parts of the west, while White Salmon is little known. This is hardly fair, as the fruit and berry lands of the Washington side are fully equal in all respects to those on the Oregon shore.

The timber belt of Klickitat county is quite extensive, covering, according to report of Henry Gannett, of the United States Geological Survey, 840 square miles of territory. It extends from the western boundary of the county to Bickleton, a distance of about 110 miles, along the Simcoe range. Mr. Gannett's estimate of timber on this area is as follows: Red fir, 336,300,000 feet, board measure; pine, 321,100,000; hemlock, 71,400,000; larch, 10,500,000; oak, 3,700,000. It is claimed that the pine is of excellent quality and of two principal kinds, a white and a yellow of peculiar variety, commonly known as "Klickitat pine." Lumber from both is in demand in the east for finishing purposes and some is exported to the Orient. But the greater part of the lumber product is consumed at home and in the Yakima country, considerable being hauled to the latter section from Cedar valley via the Simcoe agency.

For many years the manufacture of this timber into lumber has been carried on, yet the area logged in 1900, according to government reports, was only twenty-three square miles. Daniel W. Pierce, manager of the White Pine Lumber Company, estimates that the present output of the county is 12,000,000 feet annually and that this output has been maintained for a number of years past. The assessor's rolls show the sawmills of Klickitat with their locations and capacity per diem to be as follows:

White Pine Lumber Company, Bowman creek, 35,000 feet; Sinclair & McCredy, Pine creek, 30,000; O. P. Shurtz & Sons, Mill creek, two mills, 25,000 each; George W. Vanhoy, Bowman creek, 15,000; Charles Woods, Bowman creek, 12,000; Gus Jacraux, Cedar valley, 10,000; D. D. Hopper, Cedar valley, 10,000; Enoch Hays, Cedar valley, 14,000; Polish Co-operative, Cedar valley, 15,000; Baldwin, Cedar valley, 10,000; L. E. Hottman, Gilmer, 15,000; F. C. Smith, Glenwood, 10,000; Joseph Silva, eight miles north of Lyle, 10,000; Pine Forest Lumber Company, five miles northwest of Goldendale, 15,000; Miller Brothers, twelve miles northeast of Goldendale, 10,000; Fox, ten miles northwest of Goldendale, 10,000; Dubrosky, twelve miles northwest of Goldendale, 10,000; Cameron, White Salmon, 15,000; Emmons & Emmons, Pine Flat, 15,000; Thomas Jenkins, Little Klickitat, 7,000; two in Trout Lake region, 10,000 each; shingle mills, J. H. Allen's, Little Klickitat, 10,000 shingles; Daniel E. Robinson's, Little Klickitat, 10,000; George W. Vanhoy's, Bowman creek, 10,000; M. S. Bishop's, Spring creek, 10,000; tie mill, one on White Salmon, 10,000 feet capacity; sash and door, planing, etc., White Pine Lumber Company's and Joseph Beckett's, both of Goldendale.

CHAPTER II.

EDUCATIONAL.

Could all the details of the establishment of the public schools in the three counties treated of in this work be fully recorded, many facts of great historical interest would doubtless be presented. The story would not be without its heroes—heroes, too, whose self-sacrifice and devotion were all the more commendable because they were certainly aware when they gave themselves to the work that their labors would never be fully appreciated and that no future historian would ever be able to place the crown of heroism upon their brows. No one of this group of counties is so old but that many persons now living remember the establishment of the first school districts, but to glean the facts concerning these from such an uncertain source as the memories of men would be an endless and unprofitable task. Of the struggles and persistent efforts which resulted in the formation of districts in pioneer neighborhoods, of the volunteer labor by which the first rude schoolhouses were built, of the difficulties encountered in raising sufficient funds to maintain the schools for a few months each year, and of the pioneer teachers who wrought without apparatus, without supplementary help of any kind and without adequate compensation, no full account can here be given. The official records of schools for the first years are not available, so that all articles touching this subject must of necessity be somewhat inaccurate and incomplete.

The American pioneer voluntarily foregoes many advantages which are enjoyed by those who remain always within the confines of established civilization, but the invariable tendency is to build up in the new country as quickly as possible institutions similar to those left behind. One of the dearest of these institutions to the American heart is the public school, and it is always one of the first to spring up in the heart of a newly appropriated wilderness.

The pioneer educational institution in Klickitat county was a private school organized about 1862 and maintained by subscriptions of settlers. Its first teacher was Nelson Whitney. From time to time thereafter short terms of school were taught in the valley, the money for their maintenance coming always as a free will offering from the pockets of the people. After the permanent organization of the county in 1867, John Burgen was appointed superintendent of schools and the county

was divided into two districts, No. 1 at Rockland, and No. 2 on the Swale, south of Goldendale. John Jeffrey was the first teacher in the Rockland school and Mrs. Nelson Whitney, nee Chamberlin, the first in No. 2.

Of the first school in Yakima county, that taught in the loft of the Thorp home by Mrs. Luitia Haines, mention has been made heretofore. About 1864 a little log schoolhouse was built by F. M. Thorp and others on the Thorp place in the Moxee valley. Its first teacher was J. W. Grant, who received a salary of fifty dollars a month, paid perhaps entirely by Thorp. Mr. Grant taught school in the building for two or three winters, the school being maintained by voluntary subscriptions. The next schoolhouse was built on Charles A. Splawn's place, just northwest of Thorp's ranch. It was also a log building of small dimensions. Joseph Lawrence taught one term there, then the school was moved back to the Thorp place. A man named Lang taught this school during the winter of 1867-8, after which it was abandoned, the Thorps moving to the Kittitas valley and Lang accompanying them.

Judge John Nelson on the Naches also started a private school for the benefit of his family, in 1867-8.

Mrs. Martha (Goodwin) Beck, widow of the late John W. Beck, claims to have taught the first public school in what is now Yakima county, the date of this pioneer school being the fall of 1871. Mrs. Beck received a salary of \$30 a month for her services, she to furnish and maintain a schoolroom at her own expense. She fitted up a large room in her own home near the site of Yakima City. Benches and desks, constructed of whipsawed lumber, were placed three rows deep on the sides of the room, leaving a place in the center for a stove and at one side of the room for entrance. Mr. Beck constructed a fairly serviceable blackboard out of whipsawed lumber, planed by hand, and a table and teacher's chair completed the furniture of the room. The difficulties Mrs. Beck experienced in teaching this school were similar to those of all pioneer teachers. Too large a variety of text books and a great difference in the ages and previous training of her pupils made the school very difficult to classify and to handle successfully.

The first school district in Kittitas valley was

organized in 1870 by Charles P. Cooke, then county superintendent of Yakima county. Charles A. Splawn says the first schoolhouse in the valley was a rough log one which he himself constructed, and in which he taught the first term of school. Although the school was organized as a public one, the expenses of its maintenance were subscribed by the people in the district. The pupils, twelve in number, were mostly Indians. The second term was taught by Mrs. Yocum, the third by her daughter Louisa, afterwards Mrs. Edward Cooke, and the fourth by Mr. Splawn.

By 1872, there were seven districts in Klickitat, five in Yakima and two in Kittitas county. J. P. Marks, county superintendent for Yakima county, 1872-4, tells us that it was then customary to hold a teachers' examination whenever application was made, and that these examinations were on fundamentals only, such as orthography, reading, arithmetic, etc. They were confined to the commonest branches of learning and were usually very easy. Mr. Marks tells of examining one candidate while sitting on a fence. As the candidate rolled and smoked a cigarette during the examination and as he was known to be a rather idle fellow who usually sought the shade whenever hard work was to be done and as he was no scholar, he was not granted a certificate.

Owing to lack of early records it is impossible to trace the gradual development of the public school systems in the three counties of our group. The same causes which led to the establishment of the schools of which mention has been already made resulted in the institution of others as the country was settled. The first duplicate report now in the office of the superintendent of Klickitat county, that for the year 1879, shows 1,180 children of school age in the county, and the average attendance of children during the year 792. There were then twenty-nine school districts, fourteen of which were supplied with schoolhouses, and the average number of months taught during the year was four. No graded schools were reported.

The report for the year 1884 shows an increase of the juvenile population of the county to 1,699 and of school districts to thirty-six, thirty of which were provided with schoolhouses. Thirty-four teachers were employed in the public schools of the county, of whom seven held first grade certificates, fourteen second grade and thirteen third grade. The average salaries paid were, to males, \$44 a month, to females, \$31.50. The estimated value of schoolhouses and grounds was \$8,945, of furniture \$803, of apparatus \$178. The average number of months schools were taught had increased to five and in every way a decided advance was shown since the submission of the report of 1879.

By 1880 the number of schools in Yakima and Kittitas counties, which were as yet united, had increased to twenty-three with an enrollment of 517 pupils. By 1883, when Kittitas county was created,

this number had increased to thirty-two. That Yakima county soon made good the number lost by the curtailment of its territory is shown by the annual report of County Superintendent J. G. Lawrence for the year ending June 30, 1891, which shows 841 males and 764 females of school age in Yakima, of whom 577 males and 532 females were enrolled. The number of school districts was twenty-six and the average length of school terms was 4.25 months. There were twenty-five frame and three brick schoolhouses. Forty-four teachers were employed in the school at this time. Four state or territorial certificates were in force in the county, also eleven first grade, twenty-three second grade and nine third grade county certificates. The average salary of the teachers employed was \$52.31 to males, and \$44.10 to females. The expenditures during the year were \$27,033.17, of which \$9,979.83 went to teachers and \$14,331.79 for sites, buildings and equipments.

A paper prepared by Prof. Lawrence and published in the Yakima Herald of March 7, 1895, describes well the rapid progress of the school interests in the county for the four years preceding its date:

"Perhaps," says Prof. Lawrence, "there is no more certain indication of real and substantial growth of a country than the advancement of its schools. A little over four years ago the school census of the county showed scarcely a thousand names. The last census shows nearly three thousand and more than half of this increase has been within the past two years.

"In June, 1890, there were six substantial school buildings in the county outside of North Yakima. Of those only three were new and two of the others had been so remodeled and improved that they would not be recognized as the same buildings. In June, 1890, five school buildings had been supplied with patent desks and there was little apparatus. School was held for about three months each year. This was not from lack of a spirit of enterprise, but the scattered population rendered it difficult to get enough children in one locality to hold a school. At that time there were but twenty-six districts in the county, but the stream of immigration has poured in steadily and the measure of the people we have been receiving is shown by the public spirit they have manifested.

"On January 1, 1895, the school districts of Yakima county numbered forty-six, and the number of teachers required was sixty. Besides there are two sectarian academies, both of which are well attended. In May, 1892, there were one schoolhouse and about forty-five children on the lands under the Sunnyside canal. To-day there are nine districts and more than 500 children there.

"In June, 1890, the valuation of schoolhouses and grounds in the county was about \$20,000; to-day it is nearly \$100,000. Twenty-five new schoolhouses of the most modern style of architecture have

been built and school is conducted from five to nine months a year in each. No one need hesitate about locating in this county through fear of inferior educational advantages."

Meanwhile, the educational progress in the two other counties had been proportionately rapid. According to Superintendent J. H. Morgan's report for 1891, the school population of Kittitas county was 2,419, of whom 1,231 were males and 1,188 females. The number of these who availed themselves of school privileges was, males 909, females 861. The number of school districts in the county was thirty-six and of teachers employed forty-four. Of these four held state or territorial certificates, six first grade county certificates; twenty second grade, thirteen third grade and one was not reported. The average salary paid was, to males \$57.90; to females, \$49.70. The expenditures for the year were \$69,924.52, of which the teachers received \$14,595.31; the remainder was utilized for the purchase of new sites and the erection of new buildings. Two graded schools were maintained in the county.

The report of Superintendent N. B. Brooks of Klickitat county, for the year 1891, shows the number of children of school age in that county to have been 2,141, of whom 1,142 were males and 999 females. Of these 1,632 were enrolled. The number of school districts in the county had increased to 51; of teachers to 59, 30 of whom were males, and 29 females. The average wages paid were, to males \$43.75 a month; to females \$39.50.

Since 1891 there has been steady improvement in the public school system along many lines. A comparison of the foregoing reports with those submitted for the year 1903 will reveal much cause for congratulation. The report of Supt. S. A. Dickey of Yakima county for that year shows 6,566 children between the ages of five and twenty-one, of whom 5,331 availed themselves of school privileges, an increase in the enrollment of forty per cent. over the previous year. The average number of months school was maintained had increased to six and the total days attendance aggregated 496,916. The services of 131 teachers were required. Of these three held state or territorial diplomas, fourteen held elementary state normal diplomas, two advanced course diplomas, twenty-two first grade certificates, fifty-three second grade and twenty-two third grade. The standing of the remaining teachers is not shown in the reports. During the year ten new school buildings were erected, making in all sixty-five. The number of districts had increased to sixty-eight, twenty-one of which maintained graded schools and four maintained high schools. The total expenditures for school purposes during the year were \$107,673.82; \$45,008.38 for teachers' salaries; \$16,596.72 for rents, fuel, repairs, etc.; \$28,857.74 for buildings, sites, and equipment; balance on hand, \$31,053.10. The assessed valuation of the districts was \$7,444,588. The high schools are in North

Yakima, Zillah, Sunnyside, and Prosser, and it is expected that high school grades will be introduced this year at Simcoe and Toppenish. North Yakima has a complete high school course; the others three year courses.

The educational progress in Kittitas has also been rapid, a fact which is shown by an examination of Superintendent W. A. Thomas's report for the year ending June 30, 1903. The population of the county of school age had increased to 3,120, of whom 2,975 were enrolled in the schools. The average number of months school was maintained had increased to 6.4. There were thirty-seven school districts, in which seventy-two teachers found employment. Of the teachers of the county, one had a state certificate, thirteen held life diplomas from the state normal school; seven elementary normal diplomas; seven advanced diplomas; fifteen first grade certificates; twenty-five second grade; and five third grade. The estimated value of all school property had increased to \$100,065, and the total assessed valuation of the county property had grown to \$4,201,108. The good work accomplished in the schools of Kittitas is no doubt in large measure due to the liberal salaries paid by the different districts. The average salary for the year 1902-3 was to males \$71.13, to females \$55.20. The ability of the districts to pay fair wages makes it possible for them to demand proficiency in their teachers, and it is highly probable that Kittitas county's force of educators will compare very favorably, both in educational qualifications and professional skill, with any similar body in the state. Advanced grade schools are maintained at Ellensburg, Roslyn and Cle-Elum. The Ellensburg school system includes eleven grades, and it is expected that a twelfth will be added next year; the Roslyn school has had ten grades for several years; Cle-Elum, which four years ago had only one teacher, this year employed six, and had nine grades; Thorp has an eight-grade school and two teachers.

Similar progress is noticeable in the educational system of Klickitat county. The report of Superintendent C. M. Ryman for the year ending August 6, 1903, shows 2,511 children of school age, 2,140 of whom are enrolled in the public schools. The average number of months for which school is held is comparatively low, being only 4.6, but we are informed that the report for the present year will show a marked improvement in this respect. If it is not possible to increase the length of term by any other method, some of the districts in the thinly settled regions will be consolidated. There are seventy school districts in the county, in which ninety-six teachers were employed last year. Of this number, six have first grade certificates; thirty-two second grade, and twelve third grade. There are five schools in the county of more than one department. Goldendale has two school buildings, one with six and one with eight rooms; Centerville,

Bickleton, White Salmon, and Trout Lake each have two-room schoolhouses.

A fact of unusual interest with regard to the public school system of Klickitat is that it possesses as a source of revenue a special endowment known as the "Joshua Brown School Fund." This was founded by Joshua Brown, who at his death bequeathed all his property to the common schools of the county. Mr. Brown came to Klickitat in the later sixties and was engaged in the occupation of raising stock for a number of years. When finally he fell sick and became apprehensive that the time of his departure was at hand, he made a will leaving all his property as an endowment fund for the benefit of the public schools of the county in which, although he had no family of his own, he seemed to take a great interest. Joshua Brown died December 13, 1870, leaving his estate in the hands of John Burgen, then county superintendent of schools, for settlement. The property was appraised at \$3,041.62, and brought at actual sale \$3,287.11, of which, after paying the expenses of settling the estate, there remained as a permanent fund \$2,554.93. As this form of benevolence had been without precedent in the history of the territory it was necessary, before the money could be used for the purpose to which it had been devoted by Mr. Brown, to pass an act of the legislature making special provision for its maintenance and use. This was not done until May, 1875. Since that time the fund has been preserved intact and yields a considerable revenue each year to the schools of the county.

That the people in the counties to which this work is devoted are interested in higher education is conclusively demonstrated by the fact that not one of the group is without an institution of higher learning. Chief in importance among these institutions is the state normal school located at Ellensburg in Kittitas county and maintained by the state. We are fortunate in having a historical sketch of this school, together with an outline of its plans of work prepared for us by Prof. J. H. Morgan and Principal W. E. Wilson.

THE ELLENSBURG STATE NORMAL.

The Washington State Normal school, located at Ellensburg, was established by an act of the first state legislature, approved by Governor Elisha P. Ferry, March 28, 1890. The directors of the Ellensburg public schools tendered the use of the assembly room and four large class rooms on the second floor of their building to the state to be used until a state building could be erected. This tender was accepted, and the legislature made a small appropriation for the maintenance of the school for a period of two years. The school was accordingly opened September 6, 1891.

Benjamin F. Barge, as principal, with W. N. Hull, Fannie C. Norris and Rose M. Rice, constituted the first faculty. One room on the ground floor of the public school building was used as a model room with Rose M. Rice in charge. This was filled with first and second grade children, and members of the senior class first observed and later taught under Miss Rice's supervision.

There were enrolled during the first year eighty-six students, and the following eleven of them were graduated at its close: Ella M. Buriff, U. Grant Edwards, N. L. Gardner, Susie Alice Gilbert, Lottie E. Milham, Anna Murray, Malcolm W. Odell, Lulu M. Oliver, Maud M. Painter, Laura M. Rudio and Esther M. Thomas. Most of these were graduates of high schools before entering the normal and some were teachers of experience.

The first two years of the school were sufficiently successful in the eyes of the legislature to justify an increased appropriation for its maintenance and an appropriation of \$60,000 for the erection of a building.

At the beginning of the third year the faculty was increased to seven members and departments were established. The training school also was increased to four rooms, covering the first four grades. In the meanwhile the new building was in process of construction on a slightly block three hundred by four hundred feet in dimensions, donated by the city of Ellensburg.

At the beginning of the fourth year, P. A. Getz succeeded B. F. Barge as principal, the latter having resigned at the close of the third year, and the school was opened in its own building September 4, 1894, with a faculty of nine members. The training school was increased to six grades and the course of study was somewhat changed.

Prof. Barge had allowed the school the use of his private library during his principalship, and the trustees had in the meantime purchased as many books as the limited funds at their command would allow. They also purchased a portion of Prof. Barge's library upon his retirement, so that when the school was housed in its own quarters in September, 1894, it owned a small library.

During the next four years the school gradually developed, the course of study being made more professional and less academic, the equipment and facilities being increased, the library growing, etc.

In the summer of 1898 P. A. Getz resigned as principal and W. E. Wilson, of Providence, Rhode Island, was elected to succeed him. Since that time the development of the school has been continuous.

The building contains an assembly room, seated with opera chairs with book pocket attachments; a gymnasium, fairly well equipped; sixteen class rooms; four office rooms, two music rooms, ladies' dressing room furnished with individual lockers, and a similar one for the men.

An up-to-date kindergarten department is maintained and is to be more completely equipped.

The library contains from three thousand to four thousand volumes of carefully selected books, in addition to text books, reports and pamphlets. One hundred dollars are spent annually in supplying the reading room with the leading magazines, school publications and newspapers. Two pleasant rooms, well lighted and ventilated, connected by an archway, are used for the library and reading room. The text book room is also adjacent to the reading room.

The school is supplied with five pianos, one being in the assembly, one in the gymnasium, one in the music teacher's room, one in the practice room and one in the kindergarten.

The art department is furnished with twentieth century drawing tables and models for drawing and moulding.

The scope and advantages of the training school have kept pace with the development of the school in other respects. There are now nine grades maintained above the kindergarten. The class rooms are furnished with desks, except the kindergarten department and the first grade room. These are furnished with tables and chairs. The walls are in part decorated with the handwriting of the pupils. There is also a training school library.

The biological department occupies a recitation room and a laboratory accommodating about twenty students.

There is a convenient private laboratory provided with work table, re-agent cases, an excellent slide cabinet holding about one thousand slides, besides a large private collection of microscopic slides, chiefly of histological and cytological preparations; a considerable collection of private zoological material; a good supply of standard reagents; a first-class Bausch & Lomb continental microscope, with a camera lucida and all modern accessories.

The main laboratory provides desks of the most convenient make with double drawers and microscope cage for about twenty students. It is fitted up with convenient herbarium cases, convenient cases for zoological materials and other laboratory accessories; a sink, five glass aquaria and a vivarium with running water. The laboratory is provided with twenty-two very good compound microscopes and with the same number of dissecting microscopes, a large paraffine bath and a Minot microtome of the latest design. There are twelve convenient re-agent cases provided with bell jars besides the usual laboratory equipment of tools and glassware for each desk. There are also several museum cases with mounted botanical and zoological specimens.

The department of chemistry contains equipment for twenty-four individual laboratory sets, including apparatus and chemicals for a full course in inorganic chemistry. The laboratory has just been rearranged and equipped with a good fume cupboard.

The physics department contains a good set of apparatus for the illustration of all the experiments in the elementary text books. The equipment for the study of electricity is especially full. The school has not the most costly apparatus that could be obtained, but has enough to explain all the different topics studied.

For the geological, geographical and astronomical work there is a collection of rocks, minerals, and fossils, the large relief map of the United States by Edwin E. Howell on a section of a globe sixteen and a half feet in diameter and numerous, small relief maps, wall maps, globes, etc. For practical work in astronomy there was recently purchased of Bardou & Son, of Paris, a forty-eight-inch telescope with a three and a half-inch lens, the instrument being valued at \$250. This and a set of astronomical charts aid greatly in the teaching of astronomy and astronomical geography.

The following is a list of the present faculty with a few remarks about the education and former experience of each:

William Edward Wilson, A. M., principal and professor of History and Philosophy of Education since 1898. A normal school teacher and principal of successful experience and a well known lecturer before teachers' institutes. Professor Wilson's biography will be found elsewhere in these pages.

John Henry Morgan, A. M., vice principal and Professor of Mathematics since 1893, a graduate of Furman University, South Carolina, ex-territorial superintendent of schools and a well known educator in the Northwest. Professor Morgan is also given representation in the biographical records of this work.

J. P. Munson, M. S., Ph. D., Department of Biology; B. S. Wisconsin University, 1887; Ph. B., Yale University; Ph. D. Chicago University. Professor Munson has held his present position since 1899.

Edwin James Saunders, B. A., Professor of Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Geography; grad-

uated from Petrolia (Ontario) High school in 1889, from the Toronto Normal school in 1892, and Toronto University, 1896; has held present position since 1898.

Miss Ella Isabel Harris, Ph. D., Professor of English Language and Literature; B. A., Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, 1890; M. A. in 1892; fellow of Yale College, 1898-9; Ph. D. Yale, 1899; substitute in English department of Parker Collegiate Institute, 1899-1900; instructor in English department of Vassar College, 1900-01; head of English department of Washington State Normal school since February, 1902; published in 1900, "Two Tragedies of Seneca" (Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston), and in 1904, a translation of the Two Tragedies of Seneca (Oxford University Press, London).

Miss Jessie B. Wilcox, Professor of History, graduated from the Oswego State Normal school in 1898, since which time she has held her present position.

Miss Evelyn A. Thomas, Professor Physical Training and Reading, graduated with honors from the Emerson School of Oratory, 1901, and did post-graduate work, 1902-3.

Miss Mary A. Grupe, Principal Training Department, Professor of Pedagogy, graduated from Dayton, Washington, High school, the Oswego Normal Training school, New York; spent two and a half years at Chicago University; has been connected with Washington State Normal since 1897.

Miss Ruth C. Hoffman, Principal Primary Training department; graduated from the kindergarten and English courses of the Oswego State Normal; taught in the Detroit Home and Day school; has been principal of the primary training department of the Washington State Normal since 1902.

Miss Mary A. Proudfoot, Kindergarten Director and Art Instructor; graduated in 1893 from Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Illinois, and from Chicago Kindergarten Institute in 1895; director of Longwood kindergarten, Chicago, 1895-98; post-graduate student at Pestalozzi-Froebel House, 1899-1901, since which time she has been with the Washington State Normal.

Miss Annette V. Bruce, Instructor in Vocal and Instrumental Music; graduated from piano department of South Dakota University under Franz Ballasegus of Berlin; studied under Bruno Zrontscher of Leipsic; taught two years in University of South Dakota, three years in the Oregon State Normal at Monmouth and has been in the Washington State Normal since 1897.

Bethesda I. Beals, Ph. B., Instructor in Latin and English; graduated with Ph. B. and Ped. B., University of Washington, 1898; student at graduate school of Yale College, 1898-1900; principal of Union High school, Sedro-Woolley, 1900-1901; instructor in English, University of Washington,

1901-1902; instructor in Latin, State Normal school since 1902.

Miss Margaret Steinbach, Assistant in Training School; graduated by Washington State Normal school in 1898; taught three years in North Yakima and three years in Everett public schools; came back to her alma mater in 1903.

Mrs. C. V. Warner acts as librarian, Miss Anna L. Frost as secretary and Mrs. E. J. Arthur as matron of the girls' dormitory. The present board of trustees is composed of Dr. J. A. Mahan, president, Ellensburg; Stanton Warburton, Tacoma, and H. M. Baldwin, also of Ellensburg; Prof. J. H. Morgan acts as secretary of the board.

A complete list of the teachers that have been employed by the Normal since its establishment is as follows:

Benjamin F. Barge, principal, 1891-1894; W. N. Hull, 1891-1893; Fannie C. Norris, 1891-1892; Rose M. Rice, model teacher, 1891-1892; Elvira Marquis, English, 1892-1897; Christiana S. Hyatt, principal training school, 1892-1894; J. A. Mahan, sciences, 1893-1897; J. H. Morgan, vice-principal, mathematics, 1893-; Elizabeth A. Cartwright, elocution, physical training, 1893-; Anna L. Steward, critic teacher, 1893-1898; C. H. Knapp, history and geography, 1893-1896; Fanny A. Ayres, music, 1894-1897; P. A. Getz, principal, 1894-1898; Ruth A. Turner, drawing, 1894-1897; George E. St. John, geography, history, pedagogics, 1896-1897; Annie Klingensmith, principal training school, 1896-1898; W. L. German, physical sciences, 1897-1898; Blanche Page, geography, history and pedagogics, 1897-1898; Lillian J. Throop, music, 1897-1898; Lucy J. Anderson, physical training, 1897-1899; Agnes Stowell, literature and rhetoric, 1897-1899; Mary A. Grupe, drawing, principal training school, 1897-; W. E. Wilson, principal, 1898-; E. J. Saunders, physical sciences, 1898-; Jessie B. Wilcox, geography, history, 1898-; Annette V. Bruce, music, 1898-; Colema Dickey, model teacher, 1898-1902; J. P. Munson, biology, sociology, 1899-; Laura G. Riddell, English, 1899-1902; Ida M. Remmele, physical training, reading, 1899-1903; Charlotte Sanford, assistant, 1899-1902; Lucinda P. Boggs, principal primary training school, 1901-1902; Mary A. Proudfoot, art, kindergarten, 1901-; Ella I. Harris, English language and literature, 1902-; Ruth C. Hoffman, principal primary training school, 1902-; Jennie H. Evans, music (substitute), 1902-1903; Bethesda I. Beals, Latin, English, 1902-; Margaret Steinbach, assistant, 1903-.

The following gentlemen have served on the board of trustees: W. R. Abrams, 1891-1893; Dr. T. J. Newland, 1891-1896; Fred W. Agatz, 1891-1893; Ralph Kauffman, 1893-1898; S. W. Barnes, 1893-1898; B. S. Scott, 186-1898; C. V. Warner, 1898-1904; Johnson Nickens, 1898-1900; Eugene Wager, 1898-1902; Stanton Warburton, 1900-; Dr. J. A. Mahan, 1902-; and H. M. Baldwin, 1904-.

WOODCOCK ACADEMY.

Woodcock Academy, situated in the Ahtanum valley, eight miles northwest of North Yakima, is an institution that, for a number of years, has been doing a good educational work in Yakima county. Following out the suggestion of Dr. G. H. Atkinson, the Yakima Association of Congregational churches, in the fall of 1889, appointed a committee to receive offers of money and land for an academy to be located within the bounds of the association at the point giving the most financial encouragement. Sixty acres of valuable land was offered by Fen B. Woodcock and wife and a subscription in money and labor amounting to about \$3,000 accompanied the offer of the land. The association voted its hearty approval of the proposition to found such an institution and approved of its location in the Ahtanum valley. The following board of trustees was secured and incorporated in June, 1890, namely, Hon. R. K. Nichols, president; Rev. S. H. Cheadle, secretary; Fen B. Woodcock, treasurer; Rev. Samuel Greene, Rev. Frank T. McConaughy, Hon. D. W. Stair, John Cowan, Captain J. H. Thomas and Daniel W. Nelson, trustees. In 1891-92 a building was erected and furnished at a cost of \$8,000, and, on September 26th, the school was opened. After the death of Fen B. Woodcock in January, 1897, the trustees voted to change the corporate name of the academy from Ahtanum Academy to Woodcock Academy. The academy has the support not only of the association but of the whole Congregational body in the state of Washington. Whitman College and the University of Washington admit graduates without examination and similar arrangements are to be made with other colleges.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

was established at Yakima City in November, 1875, by Sister Superior Blandina, one of the founders of the society of St. Joseph at Vancouver, Washington, in 1856. In 1885 the institution was removed to North Yakima, where the present commodious and substantial building was erected for the use of the academy. Last year 280 pupils were enrolled and the services of eight teachers were required besides those of the sister superior.

KLICKITAT ACADEMY,

located at Goldendale, the early history of which has been outlined elsewhere, is a well equipped and flourishing institution with an enrollment of about 160 students. The academy has been conducted for seven successive years and in its progress and achievements has abundantly justified the expectations of its founders and early supporters. Three courses of study are offered to students, the Classical, for students, who look forward to a profes-



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CHIEF SPENCER.

Noted Government Scout in Indian War of 1855-56
Now over one hundred years of age



WOODCOCK ACADEMY



PROSSER SCHOOL



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SAS-WE-AS,
Wife of Chief Spencer.



sional life; the Normal, for teachers; and the Commercial, for those who expect to engage in business. The founders of the institution were fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Charles Timblin, who has been principal of the academy since its beginning and has earnestly labored for its success. Within the last few weeks it has been decided to change the academy into a public high school, and as such it will be opened in September, 1904. It will, however, be under the same efficient management as in former years and there is every reason to believe that the same high standard of work will be maintained.

ACADEMY EMMANUEL.

An attempt was made by Martinus O. Klitten and Mrs. Caroline Klitten to found a private academy at Kennewick to be known as the Academy Emmanuel. An excellent building, formerly erected in the town for other purposes, was purchased and remodeled for a school building. Arrangements were made to give general academic instruction, also preparatory and business courses. Before the school was ready to open, the building took fire

and burned down, in December, 1903, preventing the plans from being carried out as intended. It is, however, said to be the purpose of those interested in the academy to rebuild at an early date and to open the school as soon as circumstances will permit.

The development of this section of the country has been so rapid as to have rendered it difficult, at times, for its educational systems to keep pace with its growth. The building of new railroads, the construction of irrigation systems and the development of mining districts have caused such large influxes of population to this group of counties that the resourcefulness of the people has been taxed to the utmost to keep pace with the growing demand for the extension of educational advantages. For this reason at times the most expedient rather than the best methods have been resorted to, and the results have not always been the best that could be hoped for, but the successes of the past give earnest of still greater ones to be achieved in the future, and we may rest assured that the sons and daughters of those who established the educational systems of this district will carry them on to full maturity of development.

CHAPTER III.

THE PRESS OF CENTRAL WASHINGTON.

Among the forces which figure in the upbuilding of a community none, perhaps, is more potential than a lively, up-to-date newspaper. The newspaper man, however, like others who labor for the general good of humanity, is usually but poorly compensated for his toil and effort, and unless he can find a large part of his reward in the consciousness of having been a blessing to his neighborhood, he must forever remain in a large measure unremunerated for his long hours of labor. Very many times the pioneer newspaper man is editor, compositor, reporter and pressman combined into one. His paper must appear each week, must appear on time, if the overburdened editor has to work twenty-four hours out of the day. He is expected to keep the advantages of his town and county constantly before the public eye. He must not fail to give praise where praise is due, and if he fearlessly administers rebuke, when rebuke is merited, he is liable to be confronted by an injured innocent armed with a horsewhip or a revolver.

Then, too, the editor and his work seem never

to be fully appreciated. Even the most sagacious and public-spirited men of most communities fail to rightly estimate the value of a local newspaper as an agent in advancing the business interests of the town or city in which it is published and in augmenting its importance. In every town are to be found a very considerable proportion of business men who willingly give time and effort to the organization and maintenance of boards of trade and to other movements for the attraction of outside enterprise and capital. These men may subscribe liberally for the establishment of promising enterprises, though they contribute little or nothing to a means of greater importance and efficiency in the upbuilding of the town, the support of their local paper. Seldom does one find a newspaper that does not flatteringly portray the actual character of the town or community in which it is established. Into many a home does it each week come as a constant reminder of the town and its resources and many a sample copy finds its way into the far distant homes of persons contemplating a change of resi-

dence, doing what it can to attract immigration and outside capital. Persons desiring to learn of conditions in a new country almost invariably write to the newspaper editor, feeling certain to receive a reply, for the newspaper man is invariably public-spirited, though the advantages to be reaped by him from the development of the community are slight compared to those accruing to other business men.

We will not attempt the almost impossible task of exhaustively tracing the history of the numerous journals which have gone out of existence. The newspaper business is a precarious one everywhere and the mortality among aspiring local journals is always very great, and in this respect central Washington has been no exception. Of course some of the papers now deceased were started for special purposes and were not designed to outlive the cause which produced them, while others set out hopefully, expecting a long life, but sooner or later succumbed to the pressure of accumulating liabilities, to meet which the earnings of the business proved inadequate. The oldest newspaper in this group of counties still in existence is published in the oldest county, Klickitat. It is known as

THE GOLDENDALE SENTINEL,

and is published in Goldendale every Wednesday, W. F. Byars, editor and manager. The Sentinel has the distinction of being the oldest newspaper in eastern Washington outside the Walla Walla country and perhaps the Colville section, being now in its twenty-seventh volume. The pioneer paper of this county was the Sun, published for about six months in 1877 and 1878 by a man who is said to have become demented. The plant passed into the hands of Joseph Verden, who sold it to C. K. and K. A. Seitz. They founded the Klickitat Sentinel, the first number appearing in May, 1878, since which time the Sentinel has appeared uninterruptedly. In January, 1881, Captain W. A. Wash, who had come to Goldendale in 1879 and had founded a private academy there, commenced the publication of a rival newspaper, the Goldendale Gazette. These papers alone occupied the local field during the early eighties.

In 1885, however, both papers passed into the hands of a stock company which united them under one management. The new journal took its name from each of the old publications, being called the Goldendale Sentinel, and under that name it is still issued. This stock company was made up of business men of the town and county and was incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,500, divided into thirty-five shares. Two directors were elected annually by the shareholders, and one of their number was to be selected as manager to take full charge of the company's affairs. The first annual meeting of the stockholders was held the first Monday in August, 1885, at which R. O. Dunbar and J. T. Eshelman were elected directors. Mr.

Dunbar was then chosen as the new company's first manager and editor, although he had been acting in that capacity since the merger went into effect, May 21, 1885.

The original shareholders together with the respective number of shares each held, were: W. H. Boyd, 1; William Cumming, 1; W. R. Dunbar, 5; J. T. Eshelman, 5; J. M. Hess, 2; Ophelia Cram, 1; T. L. Masters, 1; Joseph Nesbitt, 1; C. S. Reinhart, 6; E. B. Wise, 2; R. O. Dunbar, 4; William VanVactor, 1; Frederick Eshelman, 1; G. W. Stapleton, 1; J. M. Luark, 1; W. J. Story, 1.

The shareholders of the company at the time of organization were drawn from the ranks of both parties, with the understanding that the Sentinel was to be published as an independent paper. To publish a neutral paper is, however, almost an impossibility, as it is extremely difficult to find a person to take charge who is entirely non-partisan. For a while the Sentinel maintained its attitude of strict neutrality, but in a few years it became Republican in its sympathies and has ever since been unwavering in its fidelity to that party.

The Sentinel is still under the control of the stock company, but most of the stock has now passed into the hands of the present editor and business manager. Mr. Byars, a man of long and successful experience in the newspaper business, has been associated with the Sentinel at intervals for eleven years, and for the last five years the management of the business has been exclusively in his hands.

The columns of the Sentinel are filled each week with city, county and state news, interestingly written; its editorial columns have always borne a high reputation. It has always devoted itself unsparsingly to the advertisement of the county's resources and the advancement of its best interests, with the result that the Sentinel has been no small factor in the region's growth. Its popularity is attested by a circulation of over 1,000 paid up subscriptions. It is a six-page seven-column paper.

It is a task that would hardly give adequate results for the time expended, to compile a complete list of the editors and managers who have served the Sentinel. The changes in those departments have been extremely frequent. But to show that the Sentinel has been ably managed and edited it is only necessary to mention some of the men who were from time to time associated with it. Among the names we find the following, who have achieved eminent success and are known throughout the state of Washington: R. O. Dunbar, associate justice of the supreme court of the state; W. R. Dunbar, formerly register at the Vancouver land office; C. S. Reinhart, clerk of the state supreme court; H. C. Phillips, present register of the United States land office at Vancouver; State Senator George H. Baker, Honorable Joseph Nesbitt (deceased), and others.

The old office of the Sentinel was destroyed by

fire in 1888 and with the building almost the entire plant, entailing a great loss to the company. Recently the company erected an exceptionally fine, commodious building on Court street, which is occupied exclusively by the Sentinel Publishing Company. The equipment for both newspaper publishing and job printing is also very complete.

THE KLICKITAT COUNTY AGRICULTURIST

was established in 1893 by W. J. Story, its present editor and proprietor, and step by step has grown in force and influence until it has become one of the leading journals of Klickitat county and has attained to a prominent place among the strong newspapers of the state. Politically, it is Republican. In size the Agriculturist varies from six to eight pages, six columns wide. It is printed upon an unusually good grade of paper and typographically is creditable to its mechanical department. Its equipment is among the best to be found in the country offices of the state. The circulation at present exceeds 1,000. Editor Story and his paper have ever stood for progress and for more than a decade have been in the forefront in advertising the rich and varied advantages of Goldendale and the great county of which it is the county seat. Due credit is cheerfully given by Klickitat's citizens for the good work done. The office of the Agriculturist is located on Main street in the city of Goldendale.

BICKLETON NEWS.

Less than two years have elapsed since S. G. Dorris, an Oregonian, installed a plant at Bickleton and began the publication of the News, but even in that short period eastern Klickitat has experienced a wonderful development and the News has kept pace with this rapid progress. The first issue of the News appeared August 2, 1902, and consisted of only two small pages; today four pages of five columns each, all printed at home, are published weekly. The equipment of the News office consists of a 14 by 20-inch Peerless jobber, a Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine with electric attachment; paper cutter, and several hundred dollars' worth of new modern type. The paper occupies its own building, erected by Mr. Dorris for that special purpose. It is a staunch supporter of Republican doctrines and a vigorous advocate of the interests of its town and the surrounding country.

CENTERVILLE JOURNAL.

The Centerville Journal is a ten-page, four-column weekly published by the Journal Publishing Company, Klickitat county. It is independent politically. The Journal has been edited and managed by Kelley Loe since it made its appearance, August 8, 1902. Mr. Loe has had some former experience in editorial work, having published a

newspaper in the state of Missouri. The Journal is a meritorious publication, neatly printed, and always filled with interesting matter, and it is constantly enlarging the circle of its influence in the community.

THE ENTERPRISE,

published as a weekly at White Salmon, Klickitat county, by Thomas Harlan, editor and proprietor, is the county's youngest newspaper, having come into existence May 8, 1903. It is a six-column folio, meritorious in mechanical execution and in its editorial and news columns. The plant is small but new and complete and the paper is Republican in politics.

KLICKITAT LEADER.

The year 1890 seems to have been propitious for the beginning of newspaper enterprises in Klickitat county. July 19th of that year there appeared the first issue of the Klickitat Leader, published in Centerville. It was under the management of Frank Lee and announced itself as "principally owned and controlled by farmers, edited by a farmer and run in the interests of farmers; down on all rings, monopolies and tricksters." It was issued by a joint stock company, capitalized at \$4,000, known as the Farmers' Publishing Company. For a few years the Leader struggled to exist, but finally expired June 6, 1893.

GOLDENDALE COURIER.

Beginning March 7, 1890, a weekly newspaper, known as the Goldendale Courier, was published at Goldendale for several years. The first manager of the paper was J. M. Cummings, who made the following announcement to the public: "After examining the field thoroughly we feel convinced that the people of Klickitat county stand in need of a people's advocate, a paper that will at all times advocate the interests of the people, and this the Courier will ever be ready to do." The Courier started, as did most of the publications of the county, as an independent sheet, but afterward became identified with the People's party. About 1896, the Courier ceased publication.

THE YAKIMA REPUBLIC

is one of the oldest papers in central Washington. It was established in 1879 in Yakima City, but when the new town of North Yakima was started it was moved to that place, where it has since been published. The publication was known as the Record until it came into the hands of Captain Charles M. Holton, who changed the name to the Yakima Republican. Again, in 1880, it experienced a change of name, becoming the Yakima Republic. The paper has always supported the principles advocated by the Republican party. In Oc-

tober, 1903, a daily edition was added which has been very successful and has given North Yakima its first permanent daily. It is a six-column folio, and, being a member of the Associated Press, receives reports from that standard service. The Republic office is supplied with up-to-date equipments, including a Mergenthaler typesetting machine, Babcock news press, folder, etc.

Both the Daily and Weekly Republic are published by the Republic Publishing Company. W. W. Robertson, who owns practically all the stock in the company, is the editor of the two papers. Mr. Robertson has been conducting the Republic since 1898. He is recognized as a newspaper man of ability and has gained for the Republic an honored place among the state's journals.

THE YAKIMA HERALD.

The Herald, after fifteen years of successful existence, having been established in February, 1889, still remains one of North Yakima's strongest journals. As is usually the case with newspaper ventures, it came "to fill a long felt want," but contrary to the usual experience of such enterprises, it sprang at once into popularity and has been liberally patronized ever since its initial issue appeared, February 2, 1889. The original publishers of the paper were E. M. Reed and James R. Coe, the latter of whom had started the Democrat in the fall of 1888. In 1892 Mr. Coe sold his interest in the paper to his partner, and Mr. Reed continued the publication, with the exception of a few months in 1893, when it was leased to Watson & Coe, until September, 1897, when Charles F. Bailey and George N. Tuesley acquired control of the journal. A year later Robert McComb purchased an interest and Mr. Tuesley assumed the active management of the enterprise. February 1, 1904, L. E. Boardman bought a half interest in the Herald and with George N. Tuesley is now publishing the paper, the former being its editor and the latter its business manager. Such in brief is the history of the business career of the Herald, though, as is stated in its issue of January 6, 1904: "An interesting story could be written of its trials and triumphs."

"The hard times from 1894 to 1898," says the article referred to, "could tell a tragic tale of the struggle for existence, not only of the paper, but of numerous of its loyal patrons in business circles here, all of whom fortunately stemmed the tide of adversity and came out of the blasting effects of financial depression in living shape, but visibly racked by the contact.

"From its first issue the Herald has had the confidence and support of the people, not only of this city, but of the entire county; and from its files can be gleaned all the important history of the section. The material advancements and disappointments; the joys and sorrows of the people; mar-

riages, births and deaths, all, if told in chronological order, would tell the complete story of the growth of this modern little city from a dull, dwarfed sagebrush village, tell of the development of thousands of acres of apparently worthless, idle and unprofitable arid lands to the most productive and valuable in the inland empire, tell of the increase in population of from less than a thousand in 1888 to 7,000 or 8,000 in 1904, and a correspondingly large increase throughout the county, and of the growth in values multiplied by the number of years since the time that enterprise and development joined hands in the valley."

The facilities of the Herald are among the best in central Washington. It has a fine cylinder book press, two jobbers and a stitcher, all operated by gasoline power. Its job business is an extensive one and many neat and attractive pieces of work, which would have been considered a credit to offices of greater pretensions, have been turned out.

THE YAKIMA DEMOCRAT.

The Yakima Democrat is a weekly publication, of which J. D. Medill is editor and proprietor, issued every Saturday at North Yakima. The Democrat is a six-column, eight-page paper, with an extensive circulation throughout Yakima county and central Washington. It is now in its eleventh volume, having been established in 1893, its first number appearing September 26th of that year, bearing the name of the Weekly Epigram. J. T. Harsell was the publisher of the little sheet, which was issued from a job press. It was diminutive in size, being but little larger than a handbill, but what it lacked in quantity it made up in the quality and sprightliness of its news items.

Mr. Harsell continued to issue the paper as an adjunct of his job office until September, 1897, when J. D. Medill, who owned the plant of the defunct Daily Times, purchased the Epigram office, consolidating the two and placing Mr. Harsell in charge. This arrangement remained in force until May, 1898, when Mr. Medill himself assumed charge of the paper and he has since continued to edit and publish it.

January 1, 1899, Mr. Medill changed the name of the publication to the Yakima Democrat and its policy from independent to Democratic. Under his management the paper gradually grew to its present size. The Democrat is now the only Democratic journal published in central Washington, and is one of the most influential weekly papers in the state. January 1, 1904, the publishers of the Democrat purchased the plant and good will of the Yakima Washingtonian and consolidated the two under the name of the former, by this means largely increasing its circulation. The Democrat is the city's official paper and stands in high repute among its contemporary newspapers.

NORTHWEST FARM AND HOME.

A paper of entirely different character from the other publications of North Yakima is the Northwest Farm and Home, owned by the Washington Farmer Publishing Company and edited by Leigh R. Freeman, Mrs. Freeman being associate editor. This paper was established in 1847, near Fort Kearney, Nebraska, by Joseph E. Johnson, who sold the plant and business to Mr. Freeman in 1859. Mr. Freeman then moved westward and published the paper in twenty-five places before he finally settled in North Yakima. He reached Yakima county in 1884, where he absorbed the Yakima Record and later the Pacific Coast Dairyman. In addition to being a farm and stock paper, the Farm and Home is a descriptive magazine and advertises the west in the east, where many papers are sold.

The Northwest Farm and Home maintains branch offices at Seattle, Portland and Vancouver and is widely circulated throughout the United States.

THE SUNNYSIDE SUN.

In April, 1901, William Hitchcock made a preliminary canvass in Sunnyside to see what the prospects were for a venture in the newspaper business. As a result of his efforts, he secured 200 subscribers, not a very promising number, but he nevertheless went ahead and purchased a small outfit. The first issue of the Sun appeared May 24, 1901. Many well disposed people thought the undertaking unwise, but the editor lacked neither the necessary courage nor force to succeed and the auxiliary country promised well for future growth.

When the paper was started the office was fitted out with one small press and a few fonts of type; now it is one of the best equipped offices in the county, being fitted with a Monona cylinder job and book press, gasoline engine, eight by twelve Chandler & Price gordon press, paper cutter, stapling machine and up-to-date type, body and display. The very excellent special edition published in February of this year is a good sample of the class of work done in that office. From that issue we quote the following paragraph:

"There is probably not another paper in the Northwest, published in a town no larger than Sunnyside, that would attempt such a thing. Four thousand copies of this issue will be circulated. They will go into hundreds of homes in the middle west and will, no doubt, influence many people to come to Sunnyside. To such, the Sun extends its cordial welcome."

THE PROSSER RECORD.

Among the representative papers of Yakima county is the Prosser Record, published at Prosser, by G. E. Boomer. The Record is a well edited, neatly printed journal devoted to the interests of

Prosser and the surrounding country. It came into existence about four years ago as the successor of the American, which had been established in Prosser as early as 1894, but had ceased publication in 1896. The first owner of the Record was A. W. Maxwell, who sold out to August & Brownlow, after conducting the paper a year. The present owner, Mr. G. E. Boomer, obtained possession of the paper only a few months ago, but in that short time has made himself a force in this section. The Record is an eight-page, six column weekly, Socialistic in politics. In connection with the paper, a well equipped job office is operated.

THE COLUMBIA COURIER

made its bow to the public at Kennewick in 1892, its publisher then being E. P. Green. It was a four-page, four-column paper, using a patent inside. There were at that time not half a dozen families in Kennewick and vicinity. The size of the paper was increased three different times until it became a twelve-page sheet. It was purchased March 2, 1903, by C. O. Anderson, the present owner and editor. A well equipped jobbing office is maintained in connection. The Courier is a creditable little paper, devoted to Kennewick and the surrounding country.

THE MABTON CHRONICLE,

a six-page paper, was established by Bernard J. Pacius, March 12, 1904, in the thriving little village of Mabton, as an independent weekly. The property is owned by the Chronicle Publishing Company, of which Mr. Pacius is a stockholder. At this writing (June, 1904), Mabton is about to secure another paper, the Enterprise.

A comprehensive history of all the publications of the past in Yakima county would include mention of a number that have long found repose in the journalistic graveyard. It would be an almost impossible task to fully treat of the history of the numerous publications which have failed to survive the storms of time. Among the pioneer newspapers which flourished for a time and then passed into oblivion may be mentioned: The Yakima Signal, started in Yakima City in 1883 and published for a number of years; the Yakima Sun, a short-lived paper which made its first appearance in Yakima City in 1885, ostensibly for the purpose of fighting "New Yakima," as North Yakima was then called; the Yakima Argus, first published in 1884; the Times, which made its bow to the public the following year; the Prosser Falls American; and numerous others.

THE ELLENSBURG LOCALIZER.

The oldest newspaper published in Kittitas county is the Ellensburg Localizer, formerly known as the Kittitas Localizer, established in

1883 by David J. Schnebly, one of the veteran newspaper men of the Pacific Northwest. This pioneer of pioneer editors many years later said regarding his experience in journalism:

"Today (February 6, 1893) the editor and proprietor of this paper (The Localizer) begins his seventy-fifth year. It is forty-seven years since he entered the field of journalism in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and he has been in the business the major part of the time since. He was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, February 6, 1818, went to Peoria, Illinois, in 1835, but soon thereafter took up his abode in Mercersburg, where he went through Marshall's College. While in Mercersburg he bought the Visitor, now the Journal, but in 1848 returned to Peoria and worked on the Transcript. Having immigrated to Oregon in 1850, he took charge of the Oregon Spectator, the only paper in Oregon at that time, and indeed the only one in the Northwest. This paper was established at Oregon City, in 1845, by the missionaries, Rev. Jason Lee being the prime mover in its establishment. It was conducted for five years with different editors—Col. William T. Nault, Judge Aaron E. Wait, Gen. George L. Curry and the Rev. Wilson Blain. The latter handed the editorial shears over to us. The plant became the property of Hon. Robert Moore, who employed us to manage it for him one year. At the end of the year we purchased it. In 1854 the plant was sold to Dr. William L. Adams, who changed its name to the Argus. The old press, a Washington, is still in Oregon. The Spectator had a fine time clipping the news from exchanges, which came around the Horn and arrived here twice a year. There was no editorial piracy charged against the editor of the Spectator. The papers came by sailing vessels. The New York Tribune and Herald were among our exchanges. After we got through with them they were loaned to anxious parties who wanted to get the news."

To narrate a little more of his life story: Mr. Schnebly, after leaving the Spectator, removed to a donation claim eight miles from Oregon City and there lived until 1861, when he removed to Walla Walla. In the meantime he had married Margaretta Ann Painter, a daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. C. Painter, among Walla Walla's best known pioneers. During the next decade Mr. Schnebly was engaged in newspaper work on the Walla Walla Union and Statesman, built a toll bridge across the Spokane river above the falls, erected the Eureka mills on that river, farmed and raised stock. In 1871 he came with his sons, Henry and Charles, to the Kittitas Valley and followed husbandry until 1883, at which time he founded the Localizer.

The first number of this journal made its appearance Thursday, July 12, 1883. It was a four-page sheet, with "patent" outside, presented a

neat, tidy appearance and as might be expected, achieved success and reputation immediately. Even at that time its editor was approaching the allotted three score and ten years. At that time the agitation over a division of Yakima county was at its height and, judging from the tenor of the editorials, the Localizer considered the movement premature though inevitable. The plant suffered a serious disaster July 4, 1889, the great fire of that date almost completely destroying the office and contents. As some one expressed it "everything from shears to files was swept away." Notwithstanding, the energetic publisher and editor immediately contracted for the erection of a new office, ordered new equipment and in a short time had the business running as smoothly as before the fire. Not a number was missed, though for a time the Localizer appeared considerably reduced in size. At this time Editor Schnebly changed its name from the Kittitas to the Ellensburg Localizer and instituted various other changes and reforms, all of which bettered the paper's condition. The paper was installed after the fire in a commodious brick block situated on the west side of Main street between Third and Fourth streets, where it is still published.

During the strenuous campaign of 1896, J. M. Cummins, who had been for some time past an attache of the office, temporarily assumed the business and editorial management of the paper, which became at this time a silver instead of a gold advocate. While the venerable owner was making brave attempts to personally manage the business, he realized that the burdens of old age were upon him and that the enterprise required more strength and attention than he could possibly give to it, so April 9, 1898, the plant passed into the hands of his cousin, F. Dorsey Schnebly, also a '71 pioneer of Kittitas. In his valedictory, the aged editor, says:

"Looking back through the years that are past, I can but note the many changes of the last half century. Forests have been leveled, cities grown up, political parties risen and fallen, and wars changed the geography of the world. All these have been noted in their turn and now on account of failing eyesight and declining years, I take leave of the Localizer. I have labored to benefit Ellensburg and our county and I hope have been successful. Having attained four score years and two months, I now lay down my pen and leave the work to younger hands."

Not many more years did he, whom the Tacoma Ledger termed "the patriarch of journalism in the Pacific Northwest," live, for early in January, 1901, he was stricken with la grippe and never rallied from the shock, his death occurring January 5th. Only a few days before his death he did some work in the Localizer office and after his retirement in 1898 often contributed to its

columns and aided the force. His demise removed one of the last of the old school of Northwestern editors, an able, aggressive writer, and one skilled in all branches of his work and devoted to his profession.

Under the ownership and management of F. D. Schnebly the Localizer continued to maintain its high standing and success. However, he, too, soon turned over the business to still younger hands, the property passing into possession of the Cascade Printing & Publishing Company, April 15, 1903. This firm is composed of Amasa S. and U. M. Randall, the former being manager. Besides conducting the Localizer, it also owns and conducts the Cascade Miner at Roslyn. The company has spent several hundred dollars during the past year for new equipment. Randall Brothers changed the politics of the Localizer from Democratic, which it had been since 1898, to independent. The paper was Republican from 1883 to 1896, when it became Silver Republican. The Localizer occupies commodious quarters in the Schnebly block on Main street. This neatly printed and well edited eight-page journal is still issued once a week, Saturdays, and, with its contemporaries, is energetically and persistently engaged in upbuilding and reflecting the life of the community.

THE ELLENSBURG CAPITAL,

A. H. Stulfauth, editor and proprietor, is now in its seventeenth year. It is Kittitas county's second oldest paper, having been founded Thursday, October 11, 1887, by A. N. Hamilton, an experienced newspaper man who now resides in western Washington. The Capital has been a credit to its publisher and the thriving little city from the beginning. The newspaper's first home was in the Capital block, corner of Pearl and Fifth streets, where it remained until October, 1890, when the plant was installed in the Bath block, its present location. At the time of its establishment, Ellensburg was a very prominent candidate for the location of the state's capital; hence the significant name adopted by Publisher Hamilton for his paper.

In June, 1889, A. H. Stulfauth, formerly telegraph editor of the Evening Post, and connected with the Chronicle and Examiner of San Francisco, was so strongly attracted by the advantages of Ellensburg that he purchased a half interest in the Capital and removed to the Kittitas valley. A few months later, October 10, 1889, he assumed full charge of the business, editorial and mechanical departments and by skillful, conscientious work soon brought the Capital into prominence. Ten years later Mr. Stulfauth obtained full control of the business and he has since continued sole proprietor and editor of the publication, which ranks among the most successful and best

country weeklies in eastern Washington. Originally the Capital was an independent sheet, but under Mr. Stulfauth's management, it became in 1892 a staunch supporter of Republican principles. Its political faith remains unaltered.

The Capital plant is modern and quite complete, including besides full lines of type, a news press, two jobbers, an Advance paper cutter, etc. The presses are operated by water power. It is comfortably located in the Bath brick block on Fourth street between Pearl and Pine streets, opposite the Hotel Vanderbilt. The mechanical force is under foreman H. W. Rodman. The Capital is a neat seven-column, four page paper.

THE ELLENSBURG DAWN.

Third in point of age among Ellensburg's representatives of journalism, though second to none in the qualities that go to make a first-class newspaper, is the Dawn, now in its eleventh year. From a little six-page monthly magazine, six by nine inches in size, first issued in November, 1893, it has steadily grown and improved.

The Reformers' Dawn, as it was first called, was established by Robert A. Turner, who had been connected with reform work since 1876, to advocate the principles of the People's party as promulgated at Omaha, July 4, 1892. The paper was offered to the reading public for the insignificant sum of twenty-five cents a year. At that time the Populistic movement was sweeping westward with wonderful strength and had just reached Kittitas county in force. The result was that the little reform paper was so cordially received that after the fourth issue, the size of the paper was doubled, and in May, 1894, 1,250 subscribers were claimed by its publisher. The following August it was again enlarged and with the campaign of that year really obtained its permanent footing as a newspaper. The publication of the weekly Dawn was begun in August. It was eleven by fifteen inches in size and contained only four pages. Much skill and energy were required to pilot the journalistic craft safely by the shoals and reefs of the hard times, but the feat was accomplished and when prosperity again came the paper forged ahead rapidly.

To enumerate all the changes and improvements made in the course of the Dawn's growth would be an endless task and not of general interest. At present the Dawn occupies quarters in the Albany block, in the very heart of the city, into which the plant was recently moved from its old location on Main street. Previous to that the office was in the Geddis annex, from 1897 to August, 1902. The first office was in the Cadwell block, but this becoming too small, the paper was removed in 1895 to the Geddis block and thence to the annex. The Dawn was printed for the first two years on an old fashioned Cottage

hand press. Then a Rose hand cylinder was installed, but this, too, was insufficient and too old fashioned, so in the spring of 1902, the present fine Challenge cylinder book and news press was purchased. This has a capacity of about 1,500 per hour and is an up to date machine in every respect. Other mechanical equipment has been added from time to time until the Dawn printing office has become one of the most complete in the county. The mechanical department is in charge of J. Mark Martin, a thoroughly competent workman.

Politically, the Dawn is strictly independent, though at one time it was an ardent champion of Populism. Since the passing of the People's party, however, Editor Turner has devoted himself rigidly to the task of promoting the general welfare regardless of party doctrine, and if there is one thing more than another that the Dawn is noted for, it is this independence. The columns are well filled with news and editorial matter, carefully and accurately written, and the presence of a goodly local advertising patronage indicates the popularity of the Dawn as an advertising medium.

THE CASCADE MINER.

The Miner alone, of half a dozen newspapers established in the city of Roslyn, has survived and today it is the sole representative of journalism in the Roslyn district, with the one exception of the Echo, published at Cle-Elum. The Roslyn Miner, as it was originally called, was established by the Republicans in 1896 as a campaign paper, John B. Armstrong becoming its first editor and publisher. The first number appeared September 14th. The paper's first home was on First street between Pennsylvania and Dakota avenues. The plant was originally a small, inexpensive one, costing but a few hundred dollars, and for a time only a four column folio was published, but this was soon changed to a seven-column folio with "patent" inside. Before going to Roslyn, Mr. Armstrong had been connected with a newspaper in Ellensburg and being an experienced, capable man he issued a good paper.

Amasa S. Randall, also a former Ellensburg newspaper man, purchased the Miner, December 26, 1898, taking charge the first of the new year. The following April he associated with himself as a full partner, his brother, Urellis M. Randall, and together they organized the present Cascade Printing & Publishing Company. The next May they purchased a portion of the defunct Ellensburg Register plant, and in December, 1899, installed a Cottrell cylinder, the largest press ever brought to Roslyn. The press complete weighs six thousand five hundred pounds, occupies ninety-six square feet of floor space, and stands over six feet high. The big cylinder alone weighs

over a ton. Upon assuming charge of the Miner, the new proprietors changed its name to the Cascade Miner, the name which it now bears. Amasa S. Randall continues to act as manager of the company. The firm added the Cle-Elum Echo to its holdings in 1902, and in the spring of 1903 bought the Ellensburg Localizer. At present only the Localizer and the Miner are owned by the company, the Echo having been sold.

The Miner now has a well equipped plant occupying apartments on First street and in connection is run an excellent jobbing department. The machinery is operated by water power. As the city's official paper, a well edited, cleanly printed and public-spirited journal, the Miner enjoys the esteem of the community and a position of credit among the weeklies of the state. U. M. Randall, assisted by L. L. Warner, is in charge. The paper continues to be an ardent advocate of Republican doctrine. In size, it is now an eight-page, six-column sheet.

THE CLE-ELUM ECHO.

Cle-Elum is fortunate in possessing such a wide-awake, able weekly as the Echo. The paper is much above the average and cannot help but aid materially in strengthening and upbuilding the community around it. Between the years 1891 and 1902 Cle-Elum was without a newspaper, but in January of the latter year, Randall Brothers, of Roslyn, determined to enter the unoccupied field and began preparations for the publication of a paper. A very good small equipment was at once installed and a six-column folio commenced telling the local news. Charles S. Freeman first had charge of the business, but was later succeeded by Charles S. Fell. The latter purchased a half interest in the business in November, 1903, from Randall Brothers; the balance is owned by Walter J. Reed. The Echo is printed in a convenient office on Pennsylvania avenue. It is now a seven-column folio, all home print; politically, it is Republican.

THE TEANAWAY BUGLE.

Among Kittitas county's pioneer journals that have long since become a memory was the Teanaway Bugle, published by G. W. and Fred Seaton, who dabbled in journalism as amateurs. Beginning some time in 1884, the little sheet, four pages nine by twelve inches in size, appeared at irregular intervals for about a year. Fred Seaton was the practical printer of the firm. Of this unique publication, the Cle-Elum Tribune, in 1891, gives the following interesting description:

"One of the earliest enterprises in Kittitas county that partook of the character of a newspaper was a little two-column folio which bore the title of The Teanaway Bugle. Its editor was Fred O. Seaton, and the office of the publication

was a little old shack, located on the west bank of the beautiful Teanaway. In its initial number, an editorial announcement appears to the effect that the sheet would appear quarterly, but from a careful perusal of the files of the paper, it was made manifest that its editor, with conscious disregard, had twisted the 'quarterly' into broader 'periodically,' and made the periods conform to his unqualified convenience.

"The Bugle was a very newsy little paper, however, and it served its purpose. It dwelt 'freely and fearlessly' on the public and private life of the Teanaway valley, its varied resources, picturesque location, scenic beauty, and other attractive features, and regularly presented a very roseate word picture of its prospective future.

"Just about the time the Bugle was at the zenith of its prosperity there was a marked absence of petticoats in the upper Kittitas country and, presuming from the tenor of an advertisement that appeared in several issues of the paper, it was evident that the sons of Adam, who were scattered throughout this region, in their solitary and hermit-like life, longed for the companionship and the civilizing influences of at least a few sympathetic daughters of Eve. '**PARTNERS WANTED! MUST BE FEMALES!! BEAUTY NO OBJECT!!!**' were the attractive headlines to the announcement in bold type, which read as follows:

"After roaming around this cold, cheerless and unsympathetic world for many years, with nothing to love, no one to caress us, we, the undersigned old bachelors, have at last settled down on lovely ranches in the charming valley of the peerless Teanaway. All that is wanting to complete our happiness is partners of the female persuasion. No capital required and but few questions asked. Women of uncertain age and questionable beauty acceptable, provided they can otherwise pass examination. Sound teeth and strong constitutions are the essential requisites. Address either S. L. Bates, J. B. Stevens, A. Helmer, A. Haas, S. L. Taylor, J. H. Moore, C. M. Giles, Colonel Mason, Ephraim Allyn, T. L. Gamble, Gus Pletat, N. Plaisted, H. Boardwell, S. A. Bacon."

"The proposition courted investigation and the postmaster at Teanaway was given as a reference. It is not known to the Tribune whether the announcement was made at the request of the men whose names are affixed, but some inquiry developed the information that two or three of the above named gentlemen are now enjoying the complete happiness sought, and that the little proclamation in the Bugle opened the way to the matrimonial entanglements. In this respect at least it is hoped that the paper served a good purpose. . . ."

THE GOSPEL PREACHER.

This journal was issued monthly in magazine form, beginning with May, 1893, for about two

years, in Ellensburg, the Rev. W. W. Stone being editor and publisher. It was the official state organ of the Christian church, and really a very ably edited little sheet. The Gospel Preacher went out of existence when Rev. and Mrs. Stone were compelled to go south for the health of the latter in 1895. They were pioneers of the Kittitas valley.

THE KITTITAS WAU-WAU.

The distinction of having been the first newspaper published in the region now embraced by Kittitas county unquestionably belongs to the Kittitas Wau-Wau, a small amateur paper published in 1879 by Austin A. Bell and Harry M. Bryant, conducting a general store at Ellensburg under the firm name of Austin A. Bell & Co. Number one, volume one, appeared July 4th, 1879, and one other issue ended the career of this venturesome little journal.

THE KITTITAS STANDARD

next entered the Kittitas journalistic field and immediately became one of Ellensburg's substantial and popular business enterprises. With the Standard the name of its founder, publisher and editor is inseparably connected, for Richard V. Chadd's strong personality made it what it was and gave it a territorial reputation. Before coming to Ellensburg in 1883, Mr. Chadd had established and published for some time the Yakima Record, a paper that all old pioneers of central Washington will vividly remember. From an excerpt taken from Editor Chadd's salutatory, appearing in No. 1, Volume 1, of the Standard, June 16, 1883, we may fairly judge the character of the man:

"Hence, we simply announce our presence and simply make the promise that we shall publish an independent paper. It will be tied to no man's collar, in the interest of no clique, or ring, and is not a 'branch' establishment. Its publisher has invested solely his own means as a business venture. His well known independence is a guarantee of the truth of this assertion. Our aim shall be to publish a local paper devoted exclusively to the interests and development of Kittitas valley and vicinity. This is all the promise we make. People of Kittitas, how like you the platform?"

However, it is not unlikely, indeed it is generally understood to be a fact, that John A. Shoudy gave the Standard his personal support. This was considerable, as Mr. Shoudy owned the townsite, conducted an immense business and was otherwise publicly interested in the progress and welfare of the valley. At any rate, the Standard prospered and experienced a healthy growth for a number of years.

Editor, Chadd was an able newspaper man and, true to his promise, gave the people an excellent journal, fearlessly independent, public-spirited and clean.

Thursday evening, September 10, 1885, Charles Voorhees, the Democratic candidate for territorial delegate, addressed the people of Ellensburg upon the political issues of the day. Mr. Chadd, who had not been in good health for some time, attended the meeting, afterwards returning to his little office on Pearl street, near Third, to work. A noisy demonstration, with booming of anvils, followed the meeting. But Editor Chadd was not well and kept within. When citizens visited the office a little later, they found him at his desk, dead. Evidently his weak heart had been unable to with-

stand the shock occasioned by some unusually loud explosion and the cord of life had snapped. With his death, the publication of the Standard ceased and the plant was shipped to do duty elsewhere. Robert A. Turner, proprietor of the Dawn, possesses an incomplete file of the old Standard, which has been freely used in the compilation of the county's history. There are several other newspapers in the Kittitas journalistic graveyard but we will not trouble the reader with the inscriptions on their tombstones. *Pace quiescant.*

CHAPTER IV.

THE YAKIMA INDIANS.

Such are the difficulties in the way of him who would search deeply into the inner character and life of the Indian that they can be overcome only in a limited measure. The Indian is by nature reticent. To none but his true and tried friends will he unbosom himself at all, and even the man who has won his confidence must exercise much tact to gain from him an insight into his traditions, folk-lore, religion and aspirations. "His language," says Dr. G. P. Kuykendall, "is difficult to comprehend; its idioms are peculiar, and his manner of thought is widely different from ours. In his heart the Indian sincerely believes the traditions and myths of his fathers; but it is difficult to get him to open his mind and communicate them to the whites. In their zeal to correct the erroneous beliefs of the Indians, the white people usually laugh at his stories; and then he becomes silent. These things are sacred to him, and he cannot complacently bear to have them ridiculed. They are his bible, his code of laws, his system of philosophy and his religion. From his infancy he has heard these things related by his father as facts—sacred facts; and to him they are sacred."

It would seem, however, that Dr. Kuykendall has been quite successful in his efforts to reach the sanctum sanctorum of the Indian heart and to win from it its treasure of tradition and legend. Having been for years engaged as agency physician on the Yakima reservation, he enjoyed unusual opportunities for the study of Indian characteristics, and much of the material for his excellent article on the Indians of the Pacific North-

west was doubtless compiled at this time. Very few writers have ever been so intimately associated with Indians in their every-day life as to admit of personal investigations into their character and habits. The writer cheerfully acknowledges himself indebted to the researches of the doctor and to information furnished him by Indian Agent Jay Lynch for material assistance in the preparation of this chapter.

The commonly accepted estimate of the Indian is a symposium of impressions formed of him while at war with the whites. At such times all that is basest, most savage, cruel and deceitful in his nature is uppermost; the side of his character brought into bold relief is the worst side, and an impression decidedly unfavorable to him is the natural consequence. So it happened that the Pacific coast pioneers came to believe the only good Indian was a dead Indian. But now that the conquest of the red man is complete, that there is no longer a chance of his waging successful warfare against the white men, a reaction has set in and many are coming to look more kindly upon the vanquished race, and to contemplate with feelings of sympathy the Indian's impending doom. Men are beginning to realize the pathetic aspect of the Indian's situation; how that his race has wrestled without guiding star for ages with the problem of destiny; yielding at last its native land to strangers and going out of existence as a race, leaving not even so much as a history behind. "Almost all that is known," says Kuykendall, "of the past hopes, fears, loves, battles, intellectual, physical and moral life of un-

counted millions of human beings could be written on a single page. All the rest is silent and forever lost in oblivion. That the Indian race was capable of a great degree of civilization is evident from the ruins of magnificent cities found in the southern part of the continent. That this country is very ancient and has known a high degree of civilization is certain. Whether the North American Indians worked out their own destiny without any extraneous influence will probably never be known. Our Northwest Pacific country has a wonderful past as well as a grand future. As having some bearing on the past history of our tribes, it may be mentioned that while boring an artesian well in Nampa, Idaho, Mr. M. A. Kurtz found, July 24, 1889, a pottery image of a human form, almost perfect in every detail, at a depth of nearly three hundred feet. The well went first through the natural soil, gravel, etc., about sixty-five feet; then through a lava flow of about fifteen feet; and the rest of the distance was through layers of sand, quicksand, clay and pebbles. The image was found in sand underneath all these. It was of burnt clay and about one inch long. Who made it, where it came from, how it came where it was found and how long it had lain there are mysteries that will never be unveiled. This curious find would go to indicate that, at some remote age back of all written history, there were in this country, somewhere, people who were well advanced in civilization and art."

The origin of the Indian is another unsolved problem. Possibly the most feasible explanation of his presence is that his race is identical with the Mongolian and that his ancestors drifted across the Pacific ocean, probably where the two continents, Asia and America, approach each other most nearly. There are, perhaps, no physical differences between the Chinese and the Indians that cannot be accounted for by the effect of climate and environment. The war spirit is much more dominant in the American than in the Asiatic race, but this may have resulted from the physical conditions of the country in which the ancestral Indian found himself, being developed first by his warfare with the animal creation for subsistence and later by intertribal belligerence incident to chieftainship and a tribal form of government. Indeed, the recent Japanese-Chinese war furnished abundant proof that at least one branch of the original Mongolian stock was not deficient in martial spirit. Whether differences of environment and conditions are sufficient to cause the Asiatic Mongolians to be noted for their patient industry, while the American Indian is noted for his utter shiftlessness and contempt for anything like drudgery, is a matter of opinion.

The account of their origin given by the Pacific coast Indians themselves is of interest pri-

marily as a part of their religion and mythology and incidentally from the fact that it presupposes a condition of physical features such as geological science teaches to have existed in past ages. The observations of the Indian led him to think that much that is now dry land was formerly covered with water, and the geologist's research has led him to the same conclusion. The legends of the different tribes regarding their creation, though not in perfect accord, are similar in all their essential features. The version of the eastern Washington Indians is thus given by Dr. Kuykendall:

A great while ago, in the wonderful age of the ancients, when all kinds of animals spoke and reasoned, and before the present race of Indians existed, there was a mighty beaver, Wishpoosh, that lived in Lake Cle-Elum. This beaver was god of the lake, owning it, and claiming property in all the fish, wood, and everything in and about its waters. He lived in the bottom of the lake; his eyes were like living fire; his eyebrows bright red; and his immense nails or claws shone and glistened like burnished silver. Like so many others of the Indians' animal gods, he was a bad character, and was very destructive to life. He had made the lake and its surroundings a place of terror; for he destroyed and devoured every living thing that came in his way. To those he could not kill, he denied the privilege of taking fish, of which there were plenty in the water. All about in the country the (animal) people were hungry for fish; and, with plenty near by, it seemed hard that they must starve. Coyote, in his journeyings, found the (animal) people in this sad plight, and their condition moved him to do something for their relief. As many unsuccessful attempts had been made to destroy the monster, Coyote knew he had a big job on hand, and so made elaborate preparations for the encounter. He armed himself with a powerful spear with a long and strong handle. This spear he bound to his wrist with strong cords of twisted ta-hoosh (Indian flax). Thus equipped, he went up to the lake, and finding old Wishpoosh, drove his spear into him. The wounded and enraged water god plunged into the lake and down to the bottom. The cord of the spear handle being fast to Coyote's wrist, he was dragged along by the infuriated beast; so that now the two went plunging and tearing along through the lake. A fearful struggle ensued, in which they tore a gap through the mountain, and came wallowing and swimming into the lake that then covered Kittitas valley. On across that they came, and thrashed through the ridge forming the Naches gap, and entered the lake that then stood over the Yakima valley. Still the mighty beaver god struggled; Coyote hung on, and they struck the ridge below the Ahtanum, and tore through, forming Union gap; and then they went floundering on down, tearing the channel of the Yakima river. Poor Coyote was getting badly worsted, and was almost strangled, and was clutching at trees along the bank, trying to stop his wild career down the stream. He caught hold of the large cottonwoods, but they broke off or pulled up; he tried the firs, but they tore out by the roots; he clawed at the rocks, but they crumbled off. Nothing could stand before the irresistible power of the mighty Wishpoosh. Exhausted and almost drowned, he found himself wallowing in the mouth of the Columbia among the breakers. The muskrat was standing on the shore laughing at him.

By this time the beaver god was dead; and the now half-drowned Coyote came out, dragging his game with him. When he came out, he wiped the water from his face and eyes, and proceeded to cut up the beaver's carcass. As he cut the different parts, he made of them the

Indian tribes. Of the belly he made the lower Columbia and Coast Indians saying, "You shall always be short and fat, and have great bellies." Of the legs he made the Cayuses, saying, "You shall be fleet of foot and strong of limb." Of the head he made the northern tribes, saying, "You will be men of brains, and strong in war." Of the ribs he made the Yakimas or Peshwan-wa-pams. The various tribes had characteristics derived from the parts from which they were taken. Last of all there was a lot of blood, pieces of entrails and filth, which Coyote gathered up and flung off towards the country of the Sioux and the Snakes, saying, "You shall always be people of blood and violence." Having peopled the country with tribes of Indians, he started up the Columbia, and, reaching the point where the Columbia and Snake united their waters, the mighty maker of the red men paused. Standing there, at the meeting place of the waters, first towards the east and west, then toward the north and south, he said: "Earth is full of inhabitants; there is no longer place here for me." Then he ascended to the sky.

The god "Coyote," who figures so prominently in the foregoing legend, was, in the Indian mythology, the chiefest of a large number of animal deities. It seems to be generally believed by Indians that the animals as they now exist are degenerate sons and daughters of an ancestry endowed with the power of speech and a large degree of intelligence. Indeed it is stated that even inanimate objects were thought to have possessed, in that wonderful ancient time, the ability to speak and to perform marvels. The Indians believe that a spirit essence still exists in material blankets, beads and other articles of comfort and adornment, attesting their faith in the doctrine by burying such articles with their dead. They think that the soul of the blanket, pipe or other object attaches itself to the spirit of the departed and in some mysterious way ministers to his comfort in the undiscovered country. They believe, *a fortiori*, in the existence of animal souls, and some of them are in the habit of slaying a horse over the grave of his master, that the spirit of the animal may bear the spirit of the man in its journey to that good land to which the grave is the only portal.

The Indian's animal gods are a strange creation of his imagination. They are grotesque creatures possessed of magical powers to defy the laws of nature; cunning, deceitful, treacherous, reflecting with fidelity the moral character of the race that fabricated them. In their magical powers they were akin to the divine; in physique they were gigantic animals: in ethical standards they were ordinary Indians.

To Coyote, their great deity, are attributed wonderful powers. He could change the aspect of nature, convert beings to stone, transform himself into any form he wished. While he was not altogether good, and seems to have been a believer in the doctrine that a benevolent end might justify almost any means necessary to its accomplishment, yet he was for the most part the friend of the In-

dian and the enemy of the tyrant gods who would do him harm. With all his powers, he sometimes suffered from hunger and thirst, often found himself in ludicrous and absurd positions, was frequently guilty of folly and frivolity, and wise though he sometimes was, was forced more than once to take counsel of his three little sisters who lived in his stomach and were, in bodily form, like a species of berry. It is said that whenever these knowing females had given him advice, he would say "Yes, that is just what I thought," taking all the credit to himself. In order to rid the world of a troublesome one-horned dog, he created a two-horned canine out of clay which vanquished the hated animal in various feats. He thereupon traded for the hated dog and took him out of the country. Then, the two-horned creature, having accomplished the purpose of his creation, turned back to the vile clay whence he sprang.

But this was by no means the most wonderful of the deeds of the famed Coyote. He destroyed malevolent water gods; slew Amash, the owl; fought with Eenumtla, the thunder, beat him unmercifully and so broke his power that he is now seldom able to kill anyone, though he often frights; outwitted certain beaver women, who were in the habit of preventing salmon from ascending the rivers, and brought it about that the salmon might swim to the waters of the interior without hindrance; transformed the female aspirants for the favor of his son into rocks; cursed the monstrous tick god, who thereafter became small, feeble, insignificant and vile; slew by treachery the giant mosquito god, forming from his head the race of diminutive insects which now annoy mankind; attempted with Eagle to bring the dead back from spirit land and did many other wonderful things.

But the mighty Coyote at length overleaped himself. In a climax of audacity he ascended to heaven. This boldness proved his utter undoing, for on account of his presumption, or the sinfulness and deceit of his past life, he was fated to experience a tremendous fall, not only from his elevated position in space but from all the exaltation of attribute and magical power which were formerly his. There are several different versions among the Indian tribes of this fall of Coyote. One of them is as follows:

Coyote, in the course of his checkered career, had at one time occasion to mourn the death of his five daughters, or, according to some, sisters. While wandering about disconsolate, he was directed to a rope reaching up to heaven, having found which he began the ascent. Encouraged by a voice from above, he climbed higher and higher, until at last the strains of music reached his ear and looking up he saw grass and trees, and streams of water. He had paused to listen and when he again attempted to move upward, he discovered, to his consternation, that his paws had become

fastened to the rope, so that he could neither ascend nor descend. While in this ridiculous position between earth and heaven, he heard a voice saying, "You cannot come up; your heart has been very bad; you have been fork-tongued and deceitful, and have practiced evil. You are unfit for the heavenly country. You never can come up until you have confessed your wrongs and put away your evil spirit."

A long time Coyote hung there before he could bring himself to make this humiliating confession, for he was a great god and not a little proud of his achievements. At length, however, he made a clean breast of all his iniquities, and was drawn up through a trap door into the sky country. Four of his daughters received him joyfully, but the fifth upbraided him for his sinfulness and presumption in coming to the heavenly land. She ended up by giving him a shove through the trap door. Coyote sought the rope but it had been drawn up into heaven, so there was nothing to hold onto and he fell precipitate. For more than "nine days,"—a whole year—he fell and fell. When at last he struck the earth he was mashed as flat as a tule mat; nor was there consolation in the voice which spoke to him from heaven, for it pronounced a curse upon him, saying: "You shall be a vagabond and wanderer, and shall be a common contemptible coyote, and shall forever cry and howl for your sins." Thus it came to pass that the coyote is a most ignoble animal, whining and crying of nights; wandering about continually in its destitution and friendlessness.

Referring to the strange admixture of conflicting characteristics attributed to this fantastic animal deity, Dr. Kuykendall says: "In the incongruities of the Indian god we see the incongruities of the Indian mind; for his god was the product of his own imagination and he clothed him with such attributes as were in harmony with his own intelligence, feelings and moral nature. Since these myths and traditions have been handed down for centuries, they convey to us a picture of the Indian character for ages back, more correct, perhaps, than any written history could give us. The myth-makers had no desire to flatter or traduce; but unconsciously, while telling of the doings of the gods, they told their own natures, feelings and impulses, and without knowing it gave us their own standard of morality."

A noticeable feature of the Indian mythology is that the death of a gigantic animal deity almost invariably resulted in the formation of a race similar in some respects to the slain god, but smaller in size, vastly inferior in power and dignity and degenerate in every way. Thus the death of Amash, the owl god, gave to the world the hooting bird of the night; the death of the mosquito god resulted in the blood-sucking pest of modern times, and even the fall of Coyote himself was fruitful in the creation of a race of animals. It was natural that

the mythology of the Indian should take its form and substance from the animal creation. The earliest and the latest associations of the primitive red man were with the wild beasts of nature, and by the simplest psychological law he was constrained to weave them into his day-dreaming. The mythology of the Indian is the result of his efforts to solve the problem of origin, to explain nature as he saw it, a problem with which the mind of man has wrestled in all ages, and many times with as little success as has attended the philosophizing of the ancestral red man.

The Indian myth-maker did not pause when he had constructed a cosmogony of animal life. He sought also to explain by imaginative accounts many other phenomena of nature. The result is numerous myths concerning the origin of fire, the warm and cold winds, the existence of rocks in different places, etc., etc. Lakes and streams and springs were peopled with mythological inhabitants of various shapes and characters, and even the remains of extinct mammalia yielded suggestions to the story teller. A sunken place on the north side of the Naches river near a small lake is supposed to be the place where the famed Coyote used to have a sweat-house; and a depression in a south hillside near the mouth of the Satus is pointed out as the spot where the warm wind rested over night when on his way to avenge the killing by the cold wind brothers of his father and uncles.

From the character of myths heretofore referred to, it may be seen that the Indians, in common with practically all other races of men, believe in a future existence. In reference to the peculiar features of the Indian's belief in the doctrine of the soul and immortality, we find this language in Dr. Kuykendall's excellent article:

As has been mentioned, the Indians believe that all objects are of a dual nature, having a soul or spirit-like existence independent of the material form. It is said that some of the Oregon tribes formerly held that the various organs of the body were each endowed with separate souls. Among all the tribes the idea seemed to be that there were really two persons, the spirit or soul and the body with its animal life, and that the body could exist for some time while the soul was absent. This ghost-like self had the same form and visage as the body. While they believed in a spirit or soul, they do not appear to have thought it was as much a reality as the body. There was a vague, misty unsubstantiality about it that must have been very unsatisfying to their minds. The soul could leave the body and go away in dreams and trances, and could appear as an apparition in places far from the body, with form and features recognizable. In their languages, life and breath or spirit and breath meant the same thing.

A good many if not all of the Indians believed that there were certain shamans or conjurers that could rob them of their souls, and that the body would continue to live on for a longer or shorter time, but that it must soon die. In their so-called doctoring pow-wows, the doctors professed to restore the absent soul to its owner, and thus make his recovery to health possible. Another idea quite prevalent among the tribes of northern Oregon and Washington was that the soul could come back and in-

habit some other body. The most northerly tribes bordering upon and reaching into British Columbia thought the soul came back and entered certain birds, fish, or deer or elk. Others held that the soul came back in the body of infants born to near relatives. It entered the body of a female and appeared in her child. If the child strongly resembled the deceased, then there was no doubt but that he had appeared again; and his name was sooner or later conferred upon it. Some of the tribes in the Northwest held that the deceased could choose into what family he would be born again; and, among the poor and sick and suffering, life was laid down with little regret, believing they might after a while be born into wealthy or honorable families. It was generally believed that the spirits of the dead are out around the world very active and busy during the night, but that in the daytime they stay about graveyards and lonely, dark places. Some held that the dead go into a state of insensibility as soon as the light of day comes on; and that, when darkness broods over the world, their spirits come forth rehabilitated and happy, dancing, feasting and engaging in all kinds of pleasures during the hours of darkness.

Whatever happiness or bliss was attributed to those in the spirit land, there seems to have been a sort of vague dread and much misgiving in regard to it; and their legends show clearly enough that it was the general belief that it would be desirable to have the souls of the deceased return to earth; and that the existence here is really more substantial and desirable than that in the spirit land. Everything goes to show that for some cause there had been a great deal of change going on in the belief of the tribes for some time before the advent of the whites. Their traditions indicate that the Indians had been travelling and visiting more together than formerly. There is every indication that, at some period back only a few hundred years, the tribes had no horses, and their excursions were limited, and there were greater provincialisms in customs and beliefs than in later times. Formerly each little tribe had its own grounds, lived and died near their birthplaces, and seldom traveled to any extent. Under these circumstances, each had its own legends and myths, and its own particular belief as to the future. Now and for some years back there are found traces of several beliefs mixed in with all the tribes. There was much more independence in thought and difference in religious belief than we have been prone to imagine. There was much more scepticism and tendency to unbelief than we have been taught to look for. Many individuals, when asked about the future state, will say, "I don't know." Some express a doubt as to the immortality of the soul; and some utterly deny it.

Among most of the tribes, there seems to have been a pretty distinct idea of rewards and punishments based on the Indian's idea of right and wrong. In nearly all cases, there was hope held out for relief and final entrance into the happy land. Generally, after an uncertain length of time spent in banishment, the sins of the offender were expiated, and he was permitted to pass in among the good, or was even assisted in. Among no tribes do we find anything like the orthodox fire and brimstone hell; but there are very close representations to the condition of the ancient Tantalus, forever tortured with images of everything pleasing to the senses, but which he was utterly unable to grasp. The Chinooks and Klicikats believed in a bright, happy land not very definitely located, where the good were permitted to enjoy themselves in hunting, fishing and every pleasure conceivable to the Indian mind; while the wicked were condemned to wander away in a land of cold and darkness to starve and freeze unceasingly. Some of the northern tribes say that in the other world there is a dark, mysterious lake or ocean; and that out of this lake there flow two rivers. Up one on the shores there is a beautiful country filled with all manner of berries and game, while the stream abounds in fish. Here the good Indian lives in happiness and com-

fort forever. Up the other river there is a land of frost and darkness, a stony, barren waste, a land of briars and brambles, where the sunlight never comes and where the wicked wander forever in cold, hunger and despair.

The Okanogans have an Indian heaven and a peculiar kind of hell. Instead of the orthodox cloven-footed, barbed-tailed devil, there is a being in human form with ears and tail of a horse. This fantastic being lives in the pine trees, and jumps about from tree to tree, and with a stick beats and prods the poor souls consigned to his dominions. If among the tribes of the Northwest there is any idea of a heaven in the sky or in some elevated spot in space, it probably was derived from priests or missionaries. In the extreme southern part of Oregon, the Indians represent the happy hunting grounds as beyond a deep, dark gulf or chasm across which all must pass—some say on a slippery pole. The good manage to get over, but the evil fall in and reappear upon earth in the form of beasts, insects or birds. One of the most common ideas among the interior tribes was that the spirit land is situated far away towards the south or west. In its journey the soul meets far out on the way a spirit being who understands his life, and weighs all his conduct and actions. If he has been bad, he is sent on to a crooked, wandering road that leads to a land of misty darkness, where the soul, forlorn, cold and hungry, forever wanders in despair; while the good are directed along a straight road leading to a country that is very beautiful, and abounding in everything the Indian can desire.

These various shades of belief all give expression to that unutterable longing, characteristic of humanity in all ages, to look into the future, to unravel the mystery of death, and to solve the problem of man's destiny after he quits this mortal body. In his vain attempts to satisfy the yearnings of his soul after immortality and happiness beyond the grave, man in all lands has invented mythic stories. Death, silence and darkness fill the savage mind with superstitious dread. The most profound and philosophical stand silent in the presence of death. Each tribe or nation of people has its own ideas of heaven; and each pictures what from its standpoint would seem the most happy and desirable condition. No people can picture a heaven superior to the powers of their conception to originate. The Indian's heavenly mansion was a mat house; because he had never seen nor thought of anything superior or better. Drumming, dancing, gaming and feasting were the highest conceptions of felicity possible to the Indian mind. Hence he pictured for himself a heaven in which these are the chief pleasures. The river and coast tribes, being accustomed to water and boats, located their heaven on a far away island; and the spirits were conveyed to the Indian paradise in boats. The prairie tribes, being accustomed to horses as the speediest and best mode of conveyance, sent their dead to heaven on horseback.

We thus see that the habits of life and the surroundings of a people have much to do in their heaven building. The Indian prophet harangues the children of the prairie and forest about a heaven where drumming, dancing and various plays and sports are conducted in a great mat house. The Mohammedan priest tells the followers of Islam of a land of palaces, fountains and delicate perfumes, where beautiful *houris* and *genii* are found; and where the soul revels in sensual pleasures. The early Christian fathers preached about a heaven with golden streets, jasper walls, seas of glass and fountains and rivers of life. A higher authority says, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive," what heaven is like; and this is in consonance with reason and philosophy.

One of the strangest developments of the Indian doctrine of spirit, and the one having the most marked influence in enslaving the untutored

red man, is a belief in what they term "tamanowash." The word is hard to define; an Indian can convey an idea of its meaning only by citing illustrative examples; but it seems to be a species of spirit power, working through a mortal and exercising an influence in the affairs of individuals. Persons through whose mediumship this power acts are known as medicine-men or doctors. The method of initiation into their fraternity is this: A boy under the age of puberty goes out alone into a lonely place and there remains until a message comes to him. Some wild animal or bird gives forth the sound peculiar to its kind and in an unaccountable way intelligence from the realm of spirit is conveyed to the excited mind of the candidate. If he remembers the words of this supernatural communication to maturity he is a medicine man, having power to use for the blighting or healing of any individual of his race the resources of his patron spirit. This supposed league with the supernatural gives the reputed possessor of it great influence over his less favored brethren, for who of them would not fear a man who has power to bewitch, to cast spells and even to take life by an effort of the will? True, this power may be exercised for the benefit as well as to the detriment of an individual, and indeed it is invoked whenever the Indian is sick with an internal malady, but as diseases of this character are supposed to be the effect of a malevolent use of the tamanowash power, it can, after all, at best accomplish nothing more, even in the hands of its most benevolent possessor than to undo the mischief which, differently applied, it has itself wrought. This belief in tamanowash is also baneful to the Indian in that it makes him too much the slave of the wizard doctor, who is many times the veriest charlatan. But if tamanowash is a curse to the common Indian, it does not always prove an unmixed blessing to the doctor himself, for he is likely at any time to be accused of causing the death of some tribesman, who has fallen a victim to disease. When so accused, his charlatanism comes to the rescue, prompting him to lay the blame on some distant practitioner of sorcery. Occasionally he is unable to escape responsibility in this way, and dies at the hands of an enraged relative of the person he is thought to have murdered with his deadly spell.

Indeed a case of this kind occurred as recently as September of the year 1903 on the Ahtanum river, twelve miles west of North Yakima. The matter was brought to the notice of the civil authorities and a deputy coroner, having repaired to the scene, found the headless trunk of an old woman known as Tisanaway in the wickiup of her son-in-law, Yallup. The victim was a witch-doctor and had incurred the enmity of a number of her tribesmen by giving, as they would ex-

press it, "bad medicine" to their kindred. It is thought that this was the cause of her death.

Such were some of the superstitions which held the Indian mind in bondage when benevolent white men began the work of evangelization and education among the Yakima tribes, and such are some of the superstitions which are still enthraling a majority of those tribes, despite the efforts of the government and the missionary. The Indian has everywhere manifested a conservatism truly astonishing. With the fruits of civilization all around him, so that he cannot fail to observe the blessings which flow from intelligent industry, he still clings with pertinacity to his ancient habits and philosophy. Even the certainty that his doom is sealed unless he shall yield to civilizing influences, and that quickly, has failed to arouse him from his lethargy. His race must soon go out of existence as a separate and distinct branch of the human family, without a history, with no monument in the way of art or architecture save a few insignificant trinkets—"unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The Yakima nation first came into conflict with the American settlers shortly after the negotiation of the Stevens treaty of 1855. The story of that treaty and that war has already found place in these pages. None can follow the great Kamiakin in his efforts to form an Indian confederacy and in his conduct of the Yakima war without feeling that he deserves rank among the ablest diplomats and warriors of the western aborigines, and the nation of which he was head chief certainly embraced more than one tribe that might compare favorably in general intelligence and spirit with any other band in the Northwest, though the palm for integrity, sincerity, peaceful disposition and capacity for civilization is usually accorded to the Nez Percés. According to Kuykendall, "of all the Indians of the Northwest, the Klickitats were the most powerful, extending their excursions the farthest into the surrounding country. It is said that the word Klickitat signifies robber or marauder. It was characteristic of the people of that tribe to go almost everywhere and make themselves at home anywhere. Their language impressed itself upon a greater number of people than any other native language of the Northwest. They were the traveling traders, the 'Yankee peddlers' of the tribes in the Northwest. The Chinooks were also great traders in the Indian way; but finding nearly everything they needed to supply their wants in their own country, they seldom made extensive excursions among the surrounding tribes. Their habits of life, their climate and methods of travel created a greater affinity between themselves and the coast and Puget Sound clans. The Klickitats were quite nomadic in their habits; and the summer time found numerous bands of them making long journeys among distant tribes.

Every year some of them would go east, beyond the head of the Missouri river over into Dakota. They frequently met the Shoshones in Grande Ronde valley and traveled as far south as northern California. In fact, occasional trips were made as far south as the lower Sacramento valley. On the north they ranged far into British Columbia. The objects of these excursions were traffic, gambling, horse-racing and sometimes theft and pillage. These Indians were well supplied with buffalo robes, most of which they obtained from the tribes in Montana and Dakota, exchanging for them horses, shells, beads, knives, guns and articles of clothing which they had bought of the whites or traded for with other Indians. In many places in eastern Oregon and Washington there are yet to be seen old trails on the lines of commerce and communication between the tribes. These trails are sometimes as many as ten or fifteen in number, running parallel and close together; in many instances they are worn deep into the soil."

Besides the Klickitats there were some thirteen other tribes and bands, whose chiefs signed the Stevens treaty. All together constituted the Yakima nation, and occupied a territory extending over many hundreds of square miles of what is now known as the Inland Empire.

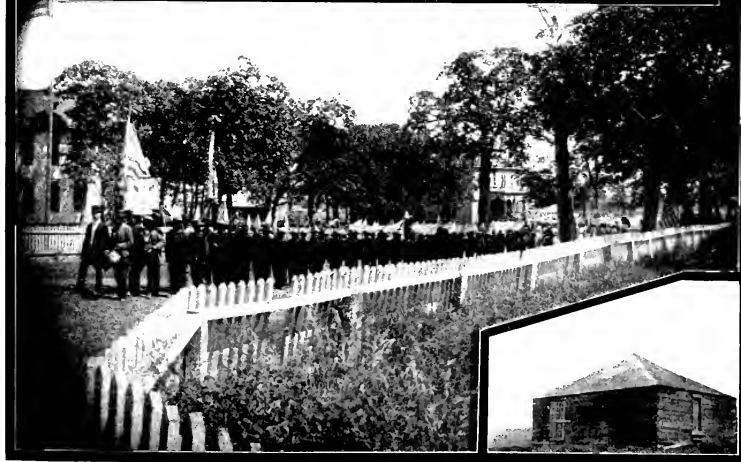
After the war of 1855-6, the United States government determined to establish a fort in the territory of these people, and in the fall of 1856 the construction of the post was begun. The site chosen was a place known among the Indians by the name "Mool Mool," referring, it is claimed, to the bubbling springs which there abound. The timbers for practically all the buildings were framed in the east, conveyed around Cape Horn on shipboard, thence up the Columbia river to The Dalles, from which point they were packed on the backs of mules over the mountains via the old military trail to the site chosen. It is said that the building now occupied by Agent Jay Lynch cost \$60,000, and that the total amount expended by the government in the construction of the original Fort Simcoe buildings was \$300,000. The work was so well and thoroughly done that most of the buildings have stood the test of time and are still giving service. They are quaint, old-fashioned structures, interesting relics of the days gone by. The ancient blockhouses are small low buildings constructed of timbers squared with the broad axe and laid one above another. It is not difficult to discern where the port holes originally were, though they are now filled up, and it is pleasant to remember that never once was it necessary to send a bullet through any of them to the heart of an attacking enemy. The blockhouses have long since been devoted exclusively to uses far remote from those for which they were originally designed, as have also all

the other buildings, for Fort Simcoe has for more than four decades been a fort in name only.

The establishment of an agency among the Yakimas was one of the provisions of the treaty of 1855, without the fulfillment of which none of the other pledges of the government could be redeemed. Old residents assert that some of the earliest agents were frequently accused of fraud and inefficiency. All this ceased when the Rev. James H. Wilbur was appointed to the general charge of the agency. This worthy representative of the Methodist Episcopal clergy is known among the Indians as Father Wilbur, and they do well to honor him with this reverent and affectionate title, for he deserves a very large share of the credit for whatever progress the Yakimas have made in education and civilization. Speaking of him, John P. Mattoon stated to the writer that he was a very large man, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds, well proportioned and powerful, dark complexioned and fine looking. He had a Roman nose and wore burnisides. He was quick to think and act, good natured, sensitive, slow to anger, but passionate, resolute and of great courage when aroused; had a commanding eye and voice and was seldom disobeyed by anyone. He was an excellent preacher. His wife was a small woman, of a retiring disposition, popular with all classes and a great favorite with the Indian women.

Wilbur was appointed superintendent of teaching September 1, 1860. With characteristic energy he began, immediately upon going to the agency, to prepare for opening a boarding school for the children of the agency.

"I pledged the department," wrote he in his official report of 1878, "if they would feed the children for a time, until the wild steers could be made oxen and the Indian children could be tamed to drive them, and seed planted and sowed, and time given for it to come to maturity, the school would raise enough for its own subsistence. Provision was made to subsist the children of the school for eight months. I immediately gathered in the larger boys for school and commenced my instruction in yoking the cattle, hitching them to the plow, and with the wild team and wild boys began making crooked furrows on the land chosen for a school farm. In starting out with unbroken team and unbroken drivers, I needed and had a boy or two for every ox in the team, and then it was difficult to keep them on an area of eighty acres. Patience and perseverance in the work soon tamed the cattle and instructed the boys in driving; so good work was done in opening a school farm. We plowed in the fall about twenty acres and sowed wheat, and in the spring plowed ten acres more, that was planted in corn, potatoes and garden vegetables. We fenced eighty acres. When the crops were matured we had 300 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels



AGENT'S RESIDENCE, FORT SIMCOE AGENCY
PUPILS OF INDIAN SCHOOL MARCHING
OLD BLOCKHOUSE, FORT SIMCOE Built 1856

of potatoes, 40 bushels of corn, with peas, turnips and garden vegetables sufficient for the subsistence of the school and seed in the spring to assist the parents of the children in beginning the work of farming. The work was done wholly by the boys of the school and superintendent of teaching."

The general policy of this efficient worker in the civilization of the Indian, together with some of his views on the Indian question, are set forth with great perspicuity and vigor in another part of the same report. He says:

"I have no affinity for the custom and practice now pursued in many of the agencies of this nation—feeding the Indians in idleness and preparing them, when their treaties are run out, to fight the whites and get a new treaty, and then from year to year and generation to generation be a tax on the industry of the whites. What we want in the Indian service is not more money, but a consolidation of the agencies on good reservations, where the land, if properly cultivated, will be remunerative, where white men could live and prosper; where the Indians are remote from the pestiferous influence of degraded whites; remote from towns, cities and the great thoroughfares of the country. They want and must have men of God, full of business enterprise, capable of managing their own business and making it thrifty; men who are awake to the interests of this and the world to come; instructors to educate them by precept and example. Give the Indian agencies through the nation such men as agents, and the muscle and heart of the Indian would be educated, not for the use of the bow and arrow, not for the war dance and scalping knife, but for the plow, for the habits and practices of civilized life; for mental, moral and physical culture, for the knowledge of the Bible, of God and heaven."

But the labors of Father Wilbur and his worthy successors have not yet succeeded in converting the Yakimas into an industrious, intelligent community of citizens. Though most of them are self-supporting, they get their living more by renting their allotments to the whites than by their own toil. They do, however, spend a portion of each year in the hop fields, but even at this season most of the work is done by the squaws, it being, seemingly, next to impossible to disabuse the minds of the men of the idea that labor is beneath their dignity and to present any incentive to them strong enough to induce them to overcome their natural indolence.

The Yakimas have, however, made some progress toward civilization. Some of them have donned the habits of white men and a considerable proportion are professors of the Christian religion in one form or another. The Indian Methodist church, seven miles nearly due east of Fort Simcoe, has a membership of fifty-two, and

its worthy pastor, Rev. J. H. Helm, has in many years received token that his labors and those of his predecessors have not been in vain. This church is supported by the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Its property consists of an edifice built in 1879, a parsonage erected by Father Wilbur for church purposes and so used until the present building could be provided, and twelve acres of land, irrigated in part. There are two other Methodist Episcopal churches on the reservation, one at Toppenish, the membership of which consists mostly of white renters, and one on the Satus. There is also a Roman Catholic church, a very good building, situated near the Fort Simcoe Methodist church. Its pastor is Father Parrodi.

Besides the Methodist and Catholic Indians, who unitedly number a few hundred, there is a considerable representation of a sect known as the Shakers. This form of religion is of purely Indian origin. Just what the creed of its devotees is the writer does not profess to know, but it seems to mingle some of the doctrines and teachings of Catholicism with Indian superstitions and the emotionalism of the Salvation army. It is claimed by members of this sect that the desire for liquor and gambling,—two of the cardinal vices of Indians,—has, as a result of their religion, been miraculously taken away from them, and Messrs. Helm and Lynch both stated to the writer that this seemed to be indeed true. These gentlemen are inclined to look with favor upon the strange sect, inasmuch as it appears to be bearing the fruit of the Spirit among its members. It is highly probable that even the most nearly orthodox of the Catholic and Methodist Indians are far from free from the superstitions of their forefathers and that their theology, if it could be formulated into a creed, would present some startling divergences from the doctrines of their white brethren.

The Shakers are not the only sect that has arisen among Indians in comparatively recent years. In the seventies the famed Smohollah began preaching his celebrated "Dreamer" religion, a development of the old Indian idea of spirit. It borrowed nothing from Christianity; indeed it had its root in bitter enmity toward the white race. Smohollah lived on the Columbia at least part of the time with a small following of his own, a branch, it is said, of the Spokane tribe. He held religious dances, presiding over the ceremonies as medicine man, and dwelling persistently in his harangues upon a revelation he claimed to have received from spirit land to the effect that in the near future all the deceased Indians were coming out of their graves with physical bodies and were going to unite with their quick brethren in a tremendous effort to drive the whites from the country. The Indians of the east were to do likewise, and from the Atlantic

to the Pacific a high carnival of war was to be held. When the white men were all killed or driven out the barbarism of the ancient days was to be once more established and the Indian was to revel and hunt and roam as in the glorious, golden past. This religion was certainly well calculated to appeal to the Indian imagination, the only objection to it—its utter lack of truth—being a small one to the minds of men long inured to the thraldom of superstition. The preaching of Smohollah was not in vain. Considerable excitement was stirred up among the Indians of the Northwest and these "Dreamer" doctrines no doubt incited some to take part in the wars of 1877 and 1878 who might otherwise have remained at peace.

That a religion so manifestly absurd should have gained a hearing and a following as recently as the later seventies is good evidence of the hold which the ancient barbarism still had upon the savage mind and heart. Neither can it be claimed that this hold has yet been loosened, though it is certain that constant contact with the whites is slowly breaking down the power of superstition among the Indians of the Yakima reservation. This is resulting not so much from direct instruction as from the fact that the two races are fusing their blood, so that the number of half-breeds and quarter-breeds is increasing and the number of pure Indians suffering a corresponding diminution. Of course the more white there is in any individual, the greater his affinity for the customs and habits of the white race. Naturally, then, the ancient code of laws, the ancient religion, with its feasts and dancing, and all the ancient observances and customs must soon go into oblivion. The new environment and conditions have already forced great mutations in the life of the Indians, and with change of habits must come the decline of the related ceremonials. Thus it happens that the war dance and the scalp dance have lost their significance, and when indulged in at all are merely spectacular performances; indeed the end of Indian wars must soon mean the end of the pow-wows, and dances and drills and savage chivalry, which are concomitants of Indian belligerence. Other changes in the red man's mode of life are alike inimical to his savage ceremonies. The policy of gathering Indians upon reservations has in itself, aside from direct efforts to civilize and Christianize them, had a marked effect in destroying the ancient usages; the policy now in vogue of inducing the red man to accept lands in severalty and dispose of the surplus to the government will go a long way further in the same direction; yet such is the conservatism of the Indian that we may expect some vestiges of his ancient beliefs, ceremonial observances and superstitions to persist until he shall have drawn his latest breath.

No attempt will here be made to describe the different dances, religious, remedial and social, the methods of courtship, the marriage customs, the mode of sepulture, or the criminal codes once in vogue among the tribes now on the Yakima reservation. Neither can a complete picture of their present habits be essayed; but it is thought that the narration of the observations and experiences of one or two white men will add something to the interest of the chapter and perhaps to the volume of general knowledge regarding the Indians. Walter Scott Elliott, speaking of Indian dances, says:

"The medicine man executes many weird incantations to awe the ignorant savages into subjection to his rule. Their religious dances, called 'Kulla Kulla' or bird dances, sometimes last for weeks at a time, during which the medicine man offers up supplications to their high 'tyee' for the sick and distressed, 'Chinook' dances for the early coming of spring are engaged in toward the close of winter. Their dancing is merely jumping up and down and 'howling' in a sort of sing-song.

"White men are not allowed usually to attend their dances, but the writer started out one night determined on seeing the performance. The chanting of a hundred voices could be distinctly heard over a mile away, getting louder and louder as I neared the camp. When I got within forty yards of the tepees, several dozen dogs announced my arrival, but the uproar inside prevented their alarm from being heard. I proceeded up to the 'curtain' door, and seeing nothing dangerous, slowly raised the flap and crawled into the hallway or 'chute' which led into the main room of the tepee, then, plucking up a little courage, walked boldly in.

"The sight which met my eyes defies accurate description. I was in a room about fifty by twenty feet; two campfires were burning some distance apart, the dim light casting a lurid glare over the vast assembly of painted faces. The dancers were formed in two lines facing each other with alternate men and women. Each of the men carried a bow and arrow in his left hand and in his right a single arrow with point upward. The women were in their gayest dresses, but carried nothing in their hands. No one apparently noticed me at first, so deeply were they interested in the dance. Finally, however, a big savage-looking Indian motioned me inside and compelled me to take off my hat and dance, which I did, much to the general amusement.

"Very soon the medicine man made his appearance with solemn tread, going up and down between the lines of dancers, uttering the most heart-rending cries and pulling at his hair, as if he were in the greatest agony, finally stopping over the campfire and leaning on a wand, his head being bent downward, he chanted away at regu-

lar intervals, between which the dance proceeded as before. Then a little, old, dried-up man hopped around the room, handing each one a little camas root, which he carried in a buckskin sack. At this juncture the savage-looking Indian turned to me and said, 'Go home now,' which order was promptly obeyed."

An interesting incident of personal experience was related by Agent Jay Lynch in a recent conversation with the writer. Mr. Lynch had always lived on terms of amity with Chief Teanana, who was later killed by one of his dusky brethren, and about the year 1893 the chieftain manifested his good will by inviting his white friend to attend certain festivities which were then in progress on the Yakima river. Teanana said he wished to make an Indian of Mr. Lynch, and requested that he present himself for initiation on a fixed date. Mr. Lynch appeared at the time and place appointed, and found a large tepee covering a space perhaps thirty by one hundred feet in dimensions, in the center of a cleared and leveled tract of two or three acres. When he got within a quarter of a mile of the spot he was halted by the two Indians that had been deputed to await him. One of these remained with him, while the other went to announce his arrival to the Indians at the big tepee. Presently four horsemen made their appearance, dressed in full regalia and on the backs of steeds gaily caparisoned and decorated. These escorted him to the tent, one riding in front, one on each side of his team and buggy and one behind. When he arrived at the clearing, drums began to sound inside the tent and the crowd started to chant, but the leader paused not in his march. He took Mr. Lynch in a circle around the tent, the horses walking. A second revolution was made in a full trot and then a third at a still higher speed, the movements of the marchers apparently increasing with the tempo of the drum beats and chanting within. This final revolution completed, the music stopped; the leader came to a halt and Mr. Lynch was invited to alight from his buggy and follow the directions of two guides who now took charge of him, and conducted him to the door of the tepee, where the sentry was alarmed by a series of raps. Some conversation in the Indian tongue was now held between the escort without and the watchman within, after which the door opened and Mr. Lynch was led inside. He made a swift reconnaissance of the premises. Indians were standing in four elliptical rows around the tepee, the men on one side and the women on the other, while in the center was a space of bare ground, smooth and clean as a tennis court. At the west end of the tepee stood Chief Teanana, gorgeously arrayed in all the finery the Indian taste could command, with drummers on his right and left. Behind him on the wall, painted on tanned, white skins, were crude representa-

tions of the sun, moon and stars; also other pictures whose signification could not be surmised by the uninitiated. In front of the chief some six or eight feet a small fagot fire was burning.

Three times Mr. Lynch was paraded around the fire and in front of the assembled red men; then he was stationed before the chieftain, who addressed him in language which, being interpreted, signified that he now recognized him as a brother and should always consider him one of the Indian people. The drum beating and chanting which had accompanied the marching always, had, of course, ceased when the chief began to speak.

At the conclusion of his brief remarks to Mr. Lynch, Teanana addressed at some length the general assembly, referring to the tepee in which they were and comparing it unfavorably with the houses in which their wealthier forefathers were wont to meet, houses many times constructed of stone. He gave a fanciful account of the creation, spoke of the earth as the Indian's mother, referred to a flood which destroyed nearly all the people; stated that what they then and there did had been done by their forefathers from time immemorial; referred to the Creator as the father who lived beyond the sun; asserted that in olden times there were many prophets among the Indians who lived in such close touch with this great father that they were able to foretell the future; that they had long foreseen the coming of the whites and had advised the Indians to treat them as brothers, inasmuch as all were children of the same father. At one point in his discourse the chieftain enumerated in a kind of prayer of thanksgiving the different foods used and blessings enjoyed by the red man, the people repeating each sentence after him in a sort of chant. Then the chief would say something like "We thank thee, O God, for the fish in the river," and when the words had been sung by the other Indians, he would say: "We thank thee, O God, for the bright, clear water," the response to which was a repetition of the same language in chant. In this way the whole category of blessings was enumerated and thanks offered for each, first by the chief speaking and then by the people singing.

At the close of Teanana's address the Indians engaged in a series of songs and dances, the latter consisting mostly in a simple swaying motion of the body. This part of the program ended, Mr. Lynch's conductor turned to him and said: "I will now shake hands with you, Indian fashion." He placed his hand over his heart, directing the white man to do the same, then extended it palm upward. Mr. Lynch also extended his hand in the same manner. The Indian clasped it and three times elevated it as high as possible, then unclasped and both men returned their hands to their hearts. The Indian then explained

that the placing of the first position of the hand signified "good heart," while its extension palm upward and subsequent inversion above the hand of the other man meant a willingness to give whenever occasion required. The next day, which was Sunday, was given up to songs, prayer, exhortation and feasting. The method of cooking the salmon was described by Mr. Lynch. He said that fatot fires were made all around the large tepee and before these a row of Indians stationed themselves, each holding a whole fish by means of a forked stick, within roasting distance of the flame.

Most of the Indians on the Yakima reservation have accepted land in severalty, but they have not yet seen fit to accept any of the proposals of the United States government for the sale of the lands remaining after all allotments have been made. The government is still exercising its guardianship over them and still making efforts to educate and civilize them. It maintains an industrial school at Fort Simcoe, in which at the time of the writer's visit were about one hundred and seventy pupils ranging in ages from six to sixteen years, though most of them were under twelve. The day is divided between the study of the common branches and those things calculated to render the pupil industrious and capable of earning a respectable livelihood. The boys are taught agriculture and gardening and the handicraft of the blacksmith or the carpenter, while the girls receive instruction in making clothing, cooking, dish washing, laundry work and everything a good housekeeper should know. The regular teachers in the literary department of the school at present are W. H. Embree and Mrs. Venesia Kampmeir; the industrial teacher is Joe Sam, an Indian, occupying the position temporarily; the carpenter, James S. Anglea; the blacksmith, Charles Barnaby, a half breed; the girls' matron, Mrs. W. L. Shawk; the boys' matron, Miss Ethel Frizell; the cook, Miss Anna Steinman; the laundress, Miss Lydia Spencer, an Indian lady. Hon. Jay Lynch is agent and superintendent of the industrial school; G. Dawe McQuesten, clerk; Charles E. Roblin, assistant clerk, and Dr. W. L. Shawk, agency and school physician. The government property at Fort Simcoe consists of the school with four class rooms and a general assembly room, the boys' and girls' dormitories, eight dwelling

houses, two commissary buildings, the agent's office, the doctor's office and government medical dispensary, and some buildings originally designed as barracks for the soldiers but now used for store rooms and shops. There is a general merchandise store across the street from the school buildings, but it belongs to J. D. Coburn, the postmaster and post trader.

The agency and school buildings are tastefully arranged in a beautiful cove in the foothills of a spur of the Cascades, known locally as the Simcoe range. Beautiful oak groves add to the attractiveness of the spot, while the view it commands of the valley stretching away to the Yakima river is simply magnificent. As indicated by its old Indian name, the place is well supplied with springs, but for the convenience of all concerned a water system has been installed, of which Superintendent Lynch, in his report for 1901, said: "The water system is a gravity system and water is conducted through four-inch mains, from a distance of about two miles up the canyon to an elevated reservoir on a hill near the school. This furnishes a fine pressure throughout the buildings and an excellent pressure for fire protection for the buildings of the school and agency. The fire hydrants are conveniently located for the protection of all the school buildings and the agency buildings, except the barn."

A general idea of the entire reservation may be gathered from what is said of it in the superintendent's report for the year 1902: "The reservation contains about 800,000 acres, of which about 300,000 acres have been allotted. All of the land that there was any practical way of irrigating was allotted to the Indians some time ago, when the last allotting agent was here, consequently the remaining portion of the reservation is very poor land and is practically worthless for farming purposes and remains tribal lands, where water cannot be secured for irrigation. A great portion of the unallotted lands is in the mountains, part of which is timbered. I estimate that there are about 75,000 acres of good price timber lands distant from forty to sixty miles from the railroad and inaccessible at present. These tribal lands afford or produce only a small amount of vegetation during a short portion of the early summer, and on account of the lack of rains dry up and supply but a very limited grazing for stock."

CHAPTER V.

REMINISCENT.

Driven by stern necessity, the early pioneers often accomplished tasks which would be considered next to impossible under ordinary circumstances. Accustomed from their youth up to toil and danger and the hardships of the strenuous life they led, they came to treat as commonplace deeds of daring and heroism that would now be heralded on the front page of the modern daily. It is to be lamented that the scope of this volume and the limitations of its authors will not permit the publication of all the incidents of thrilling interest, the anecdotes and stories which might be told concerning the early days of these three counties. Certain it is that such a collection carefully compiled would make a volume of surpassing interest. The long, tedious journeys across the Plains with ox-teams and pack-trains, the frequent brushes with the Indians, the hardships and struggles which attended efforts to establish pioneer settlements, have surrounded those early days with a host of delightful recollections both of an adventurous and humorous nature. No attempt will be made to incorporate here any extensive collection of these, but realizing that a few incidents and stories of early days may help to interpret the spirit of the times and to add interest to these pages, we have given space to a limited number.

A WOMAN'S GRAVE.

The tall grass waves on the sandhill's side—
A coyote crosses the sand flat wide
With hungry eyes on his destined prey—
A prairie dog on his porch at play—
Crosses and scatters beneath his feet
The wind-blown folds of a winding-sheet.

I stopped to study with curious air
The lonely grave that was hidden there;
A headstone, scarred by sand and flame,
Still recorded a woman's name
And the legend carved in rude design—
"Died, April, 1849,
"Aged five and twenty years;
"To the Mount of Life from the plains of tears."

Was she a wife? It does not tell,
A mother? Perhaps. We know as well,
For on the gravestone above the mould
Simply a woman's name is told.
—A woman's name, but let it rest—
'Tis better not to be here express;
Let the desert claim her for his bride,
Sleeping softly upon his side.

Long I paused in the evening dim
And gazed at the headstone black and dim—
Black with the fires of many a year,
Sweeping the sandhills far and near,
The coyote's cry came thro' the shades,
And a lizard troubled the spear grass blades,
And a light gray cloud passed overhead,
Dropping a tear—for it knew the dead.

I mused and wondered the more I thought—
Who she was who lay in that lonely spot.
Was she slender and fair to view
With a soul to dare and a hand to do?
A hero's heart in her woman's breast
Beating with passion to know the West,
Yet soothing with ways that never fail
The long, wild leagues of the Overland Trail—
With a woman's vision of faith and hope
Viewing the mountain's western slope—
Till the setting sun on the western sea
Beckoned her on to its mystery?

The cactus grows on the drifting mound;
The wolf and the sandstorm scar the ground;
The wolf and the wind may wail and sweep
Above the bed where she lies asleep—
Not the wind nor the wolf shall disturb the rest
Of the woman hero who loved the West.

—A. E. SHELDON.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Some Casual Remarks by George D. Virden of Liberty, Washington.

I can but feel that all of my pioneer friends have well earned the right to live in this, the state of Washington. Washington I am sure will never surrender, but will forge ahead till it reaches the foremost rank in our grand republic; and Kittitas county will be typical of a fourteen-inch nickel-steel gun, on board the battleship of statehood. It was in the year of 1876 that our mule team pulled our wagon into the sagebrush near where Ellensburg now stands; our wagon was loaded with myself, wife, three children, and a few of the immediate necessities of life. When starting on our trip west we had intended to go to the Sound, but now it looked as if we were going to the rag basket. Our pocketbook had for some time shown unmistakable symptoms of fatal collapse. Our trail led back nearly two thousand miles, and it was a rough one, its varying altitudes ranging from near sea-level to snow-cloud-level and, as we had left no money at the other end on which to draw, we felt that we

must cast our lot with the few settlers who had straggled into the valley during the last five years. Many of them were now working on the ever present problem as to how they were to cover up their outsides and fill up their insides, and we soon found ourselves trying to solve the same problem—it seemed to be catching. Some two years later, when we were all showing symptoms of improvement in our finances, there came another problem to solve; it was this: "Shall the white man or the red man knock under?" Some of the white men, while studying on this problem, got the flummaddles of the heart so badly that they had to hit the back trail on jackrabbit time, declaring as they left, that our climate was so outrageously bad they would not live in it. But the majority of our people were Indian proof and were located here with the avowed intention of thoroughly analyzing this somewhat rebellious appearing piece of nature's handiwork, now known as Kittitas county. At first the work was hard and the pay small, and often the wolf of poverty peered in through the screen doors. But, by loading up with a tremendous charge of the fulminate of hope, though we oftentimes had but a pinch of the chloride of expectation with which to shot the charge, we feel that we have brought down the game and think the game is worth the struggle. And now my heart tells me that I must drop a tear for those who have entered their chambers of eternal sleep while bravely battling, not only for their own betterment, but in knocking away the rough places for those who have followed into this county.

A PIONEER JUSTICE COURT.

State Senator A. J. Splawn, of Yakima county, Ellensburg's pioneer merchant and a well known pioneer of eastern Washington, relates the following story of a trial in the Kittitas valley in the early seventies:

"The year 1871," he says, "developed two characters which furnished a disturbing element, that up to that time had been lacking in the valley. They were Pat Lynch and 'Windy' Johnson, both sons of Erin. The latter derived his name from the fact that his mouth seemed to be the most useful organ in his body. Innumerable quarrels soon brought on a fistic encounter, in which my big-hearted friend Tom Haley acted as referee to determine which was the better man. By way of warning Windy said to Pat, 'Are ye ready to die?' Pat answered, 'Sure not, ye blatherskite.' The battle began and for the first half hour Windy had things his own way, wiping the earth with Pat, who all this time was playing a waiting game. Windy's forced fighting soon exhausted him and he wanted to stop. But not so with Pat, who proceeded to put the finish on Windy, not stopping until Johnson called upon the referee to stop the fight.

"One day Pat mounted his gray mare, taking

a shotgun across the saddle in front of him, and started for 'Robber's Roost,' the name given to my old store. When he reached that part of the trail that crossed Windy's place he was hailed and ordered to go back and not to attempt to cross. However, Pat was not in the habit of taking a circuitous route to reach his destination to please anyone, certainly not Windy, so he continued on his way. Windy then fired his rifle, the bullet taking away a part of Pat's hat rim. Pat dismounted and blazed away at Windy with his shotgun, tearing away the tail of Windy's old coat. Thereupon Windy very wisely concluded to cease hostilities and to get satisfaction through the law.

"Pat was arrested and the case came up for trial before Fred Bennett, J. P., who knew more about Ayers' Almanac than the statutes of Washington territory. Six jurors were selected and the trial went on. Pat was a foxy Irishman and wanted to make a wise move, so he asked a friend of mine if it would be about the right thing to 'trate' the jury and was told it would do no harm to his case, so he struck out for the store. There was no whiskey on hand. He asked for Hostetter's or Old Plantation bitters, but they, too, were out. The only thing in that line was Vinegar bitters, so he purchased seven bottles,—one for the Court and one for each of the jurors.

"His thoughtfulness was well received. The court as well as the jurors 'hit' the bottle quite frequently during the course of the trial. When the evidence was all in and the case went to the jury, there were only three in their places. The court and four jurors were out. For two hours they attempted to be present all at one time, but failed on account of a portion of them always being out taking in the beautiful scenery of Kittitas valley by moonlight. Finally the court and four jurymen were present, and the judge announced that there were not likely to be as many together again that night. So the jury proceeded to render a verdict which acquitted Pat. Pat afterward became a good citizen, leaving as a monument to his memory a brick block in Ellensburg, which he gave to the Catholic church upon his death."

A PIONEER STOCKMAN'S ADVENTURE.

A good illustration of the vicissitudes which were likely to attend a journey with cattle to the mining districts during the early days is furnished by the experience of Leonard L. Thorp, one of the oldest living pioneers of Yakima county, who kindly told us his story, as follows:

"On February 14, 1866, Jack Splawn and I left the Moxee settlement with 160 head of fine beef cattle, bound for the mines of British Columbia and Montana. We were both in our early twenties then. Outfitted with good saddle horses, blankets and the remainder of a pioneer cowboy's equipment, and accompanied by a friendly Indian whose name

was Washington, we commenced with light hearts and buoyant spirits what was destined to be for me at least a most unfortunate trip.

"We drove east across the ridge to the Columbia, striking that river at the White Bluffs. Here we swam the cattle and horses to the farther bank and ferried our luggage over in Indian canoes, all without accident. Then we came down onto Crab creek, where our troubles commenced. We discovered that the gentle warmth of springtime had made a premature appearance, for the weather suddenly turned cold again, forcing us to go into camp. Ice froze in March to the depth of a foot. The comforts of camp life under such circumstances are not very numerous, but we endured our privations without discouragement, and late in March were again ready to proceed eastward. By about April 1st, we were on the Spokane river to which we had made our toilsome way through two feet of snow. The aspect of the intervening wilderness had been dreary indeed, and the lugubrious howling of coyotes had served only to accentuate its loneliness and desolation. But the range was simply grand and the picture of it in my mind's eye is in striking contrast with the bare and brown hillsides of today. Bunch-grass was everywhere in abundance and primeval luxuriance, the bunch-grass which in later years furnished subsistence for tens of thousands of cattle and horses.

"We crossed the Spokane river by ferry about fifty miles below the falls, swimming the horses and cattle as usual. On the farther bank we pitched camp and I remained with the herd for a few days while Jack made a trip to Colville for the purpose of looking up the prices of beef there. We were exceedingly anxious to do as well as possible with the cattle, hence gave close attention to the different markets. Jack's report being unfavorable, we determined to go elsewhere with our stock, so we drove the band on to within a dozen miles or less of the falls, where another camp was established. This was about the middle of April.

"At this time the Kootenai mines in British Columbia were very prosperous and as reports indicated that we might do well with our beef in that camp, I decided to go thither, with a part of the cattle, taking Washington along as a companion, and leaving Jack at the camp to look after the remaining stock. With sixty of our strongest steers we started, Washington and I, and in a few days, we were on the shores of Lake Pend d'Oreille in Idaho. Here we embarked aboard a little steamer for the mouth of the Pack river, 250 miles up which stream the mines were located.

"A more uninviting spot than the mouth of Pack river was when we landed there could hardly be imagined. It was late in the afternoon. The rain was descending in torrents and soon had us thoroughly drenched, but we were accustomed to facing the elements, and cared little for such slight inconveniences. The ground was marshy where we

camped and covered with a thick growth of a species of wild grass unknown to us. Next morning when we went after our three horses, we found two of them dead, evidently poisoned, but strangely enough, none of the cattle were injured in the least, so far as we could see, by this noxious herb of the swamp.

"Packing up the remaining horse, we started on foot with the cattle, despite the rain which still poured down upon us with unabated severity. Indeed we did not again see the sun until we reached Joseph prairie, sixteen miles south of the mines. The effect of the continued rainfall upon the trail may be imagined. In several places there was considerable snow and as soon as the news spread up the road that we were going in with a bunch of cattle, every packer and traveler halted until we should pass. All were willing to allow us the privilege of breaking the trail.

"We paused for a few days' rest at Joseph prairie, then pushed on to the mines, where I had no difficulty in disposing of the cattle to a man named Lord at ten cents a pound on foot, a good price, to be sure, but no more than it was worth to drive the animals so far. During the whole trip I had not once removed my clothes and when I arrived in camp they were mouldy and decaying on my back.

"We remained in town a few days and then set out on our return trip to the Spokane country. I secured a horse for \$65, but when only about four miles out, he was attacked with mountain fever and the result was that he had to be driven the rest of the way light. This left me again on foot, so I was compelled to get out as I had got in, namely, by trudging through mud, snow and water. Full two-thirds of the outward trip was made in a heavy rain. One afternoon about four o'clock, while plodding along with Washington, who was about as companionable as most Indians are, I was startled by hearing a voice on my left. Turning sharply, I saw a monstrous negro standing on a high log some two hundred feet away.

"What is it?" I asked.

"The negro inquired if I had seen a cattleman named Thorp in town, and if so, where he was, explaining that he and his companions were friends of the stockman and were anxious as to his safety. I replied that I had seen such a man, that he had sold his cattle and was probably on his way out. They then wished to know if I knew him and where I had last seen him. From the very first I had been suspicious of the ugly looking gang before me (the negro was accompanied by three whites, all mounted), so I told the spokesman that their friend was probably some distance in my wake. I represented myself as a disheartened and financially embarrassed prospector, disgusted with the country. Washington kept out of sight. The men finally invited me to camp with them, but I chose rather to travel as long as possible, then camped off trail

without fire. Next day at noon I met a German who inquired if I had passed a small party of men with a big black horse. I referred him to the negro's party, with whom I had seen such an animal. Later I met another man, who said they had stolen a horse from him, and subsequently we learned that the gang of outlaws, for such in truth they were, had come into conflict with the Canadian officers who attempted to capture them. In the fight, the sheriff was killed, also one of the men I had met. The four desperadoes fortified themselves in a cabin and prepared to fight to the death. They were attacked in their stronghold by enraged miners who shot their cabin to pieces. Of course all were riddled with bullets, one, it is said, being hit not fewer than thirteen times.

"Upon my return from a hurried trip home to pay a balance due on the cattle, Jack and I decided to take the remainder of the stock to Blackfoot, Montana, twenty-five miles from the present city of Helena. We went up the Spokane river to the bridge kept by F. D. Schnebly, who later became a pioneer of Kittitas county, crossed there, and proceeded to the Cœur d'Alene mission. There we had the misfortune to lose two of our horses, which fell into the hands of Indian thieves. From the mission we crossed the Bitter Roots by the Mullan military road and late in July we reached Blackfoot. The town was a typical western mining camp, busy, flourishing, wide open, full of gold diggers and gamblers and desperate characters. By selling our cattle in small bands, we obtained a fair price for them.

"But our troubles were not over. Just as we were about ready to set out on our homeward journey, an event occurred which greatly disturbed and annoyed us. For safe keeping we had buried a package containing \$1,750, in a dense fir thicket below camp, taking pains that no one should discover its hiding place. Our secret, however, was not secure. In some way a man known as 'Dirty Tom' obtained knowledge of the whereabouts of our treasure. This fellow had recently come to camp with a party of Oregonians, with whom also came my grandfather, and was lying around our camp at this time. Tom and the money were missed about the same time, late one October afternoon, and surmising that the two were associated, we started on the trail of the man. About dark we came to a fork in the road. Jack took one of the branches and I the other, the understanding being that we would push on to Quinn's station, forty miles and farther from our camp. I traveled until I could no longer see my way, then tied my horse, crawled into a haystack and waited for dawn. When I reached Quinn's next day, Jack was already there. So was our man. Of course he denied having anything to do with the theft and tried to enlist the sympathies of Quinn in his behalf. In this attempt he failed utterly. We took him back to camp with us, and insisted that he show

us where the money was hidden, for we had already satisfied ourselves by search that it was not upon his person. At last after much persuasion he took a pick and shovel, went down to the thicket and began digging near the spot where we had buried the money. Gradually he worked up the hillside for a distance of about sixty yards, where he uncovered the stolen property. We let him go free and the next day, he repaid our clemency by swearing out warrants for our arrest, claiming that the money had not been stolen, but that we had forgotten its hiding place. Fortunately, among our friends in town was a blacksmith, who was also chairman of a vigilance committee. He came out alone to see us and satisfy himself as to the truth of the matter, and we soon convinced him that we were in the right. Soon after, notices appeared in Blackfoot, requesting one Dirty Tom to leave the country at once or meet the vigilance committee. Tom left.

"Late in October, we got started for home. At Missoula City I received a message stating that grandfather was very ill at Blackfoot and requesting that I return forthwith. I did so. For six weeks I remained by his bedside, nursing him back to health. On the 4th of December, I set out with him on our long westward journey, traveling with a new spring wagon and a good team. The Mullan road was closed by winter's snows, compelling us to make a long detour south and to cross the Rocky mountains opposite the headwaters of Snake river. At Fort Hall we sold our rig and boarded the stage to the Bear river country, where we should strike the main stage line between Salt Lake and Boise, at that time owned by Ben Holliday. There were four of us in the stage, an Englishman named Cooper, grandfather, the driver and myself. The Indians were plundering and marauding in that region during the years 1866 and 1867, so that travel was exceedingly dangerous. The second day out we found the buildings burned and saw signs of the pillaging redskins on every hand. The driver called a consultation among the passengers for the purpose of deciding what course we should pursue. By a unanimous vote we decided to push ahead and fight if necessary. I thereupon left my seat inside the coach and took a seat in the boot with the driver, where I remained day and night during the four hundred-mile trip. All this time we were untiring in our vigilance. We traveled as rapidly as possible, spending little time at the stations or places where the stations had lately been, for indeed some of them were completely wiped out by the predatory savages. As it happened, however, we fell in with no hostiles and early in January we rode into Umatilla unharmed.

"There I left grandfather, who was quite exhausted from the effects of the long, tedious day-and-night ride, and started alone toward home. It was very foolish in me to do so for I too was thoroughly exhausted and in a poor condition to endure

the fatigues of the remaining journey. I followed the Columbia until I found a couple of Indians who had a canoe. The river was very high at that time and full of floating ice and slush. I told the Indians that I wanted to be ferried across. They shook their heads negatively, pointing to the wild stream, and advising me to go back to Umatilla and stay a while longer. But I persisted. I offered them all the money I had, two dollars, to put me across and at length, after considerable argument, prevailed upon them to try. 'If you want mimaluse,' said they finally, 'all right.' Soon we had launched the frail canoe, and were struggling with long poles to clear away the slush ice and force a passage. For hours we worked, our clothes thoroughly drenched with cold water. The first hundred yards of our passage were made on top of the ice, but it was no child's play to cross the open channel, as all who have tried it at that season of the year well know. About one o'clock we succeeded in gaining the Yakima side, and I started immediately on my long walk, knowing that forty miles intervened between me and the first human habitation, Colonel Henry Cock's ferry on the Yakima, where Prosser stands. There were ten inches of snow on the ground and the temperature must have been about twenty degrees below zero.

"Right across the hills I went, over what is now known as the Horse Heaven country. I walked all night in the snow, which became deeper as I advanced. During all this time I had had nothing to eat and nature was asserting her claims in a most emphatic manner. Sleepy and tired and famished, I lay down in the snow from time to time, protecting myself as best I could from the piercing cold with my one light blanket. It was impossible to build a fire. I knew that my only hope lay in keeping in motion as much as possible, so all the next day and all the succeeding night I staggered along. My feet, ears, nose and hands became frozen and it was only force of habit that kept me moving.

"Late in the afternoon of the third day out from Umatilla, I lay down in the trail, completely exhausted and ready to abandon hope. Presently I saw an object coming toward me from the north, but I was so thoroughly exhausted that I made no effort to investigate it. I simply lay in my snowy bed and contented myself with hoping that the object might prove to be a man and that he would find and rescue me.

"When the object came up I was pleased to see that it was Charlie Splawn on his way to Umatilla to secure the settlers' mail. For him to place me on his horse was the work of but a moment and mounting in front of me, he set out post haste for Butts's house on the Columbia river. This we reached about eleven o'clock that night, for indeed I had come only about twenty-two miles in the three days and nights. A warm fire and kind hearts soon

made me fairly comfortable, although my frost bites gave me great pain.

"Charlie went to Umatilla as soon as practicable and there had a sled made, with which to transport me home, for my toes had been frozen beyond saving and my condition was otherwise serious. Grandfather made the trip with me also. We crossed the Yakima at Cock's ferry, which was a rough flatboat with a rope cable, placed in service some time in 1866, and came up the eastern side of the river. Father summoned Dr. Nelson, the physician and surgeon at the Yakima Indian agency at Fort Simcoe, who amputated the toes on both feet. The operation was performed without anaesthetics. For over a year I was unable to do much except eat, drink and sleep and a much longer time had elapsed before I could resume the usual activities of life."

A FATAL SHEEP STAMPEDE.

George W. McCredy, one of central Washington's well-known pioneer stockmen, is authority for the following story of a remarkable accident whereby a faithful sheep herder met his death in the foothills of Kittitas county:

In the summer of 1880 Cameron Brothers lost 1,200 head of sheep in Kittitas county by what is known among sheepmen as "piling up and smothering to death." One of the features of the accident, which made it the more distressing and served to bring out the heroism of one man, is the fact that the herder, familiarly known as "Hindoo John," with his dogs, was caught under the sheep and also smothered.

At the time it was thought that the herder had deserted his place and left the country. The falsity of this story was proven the following spring, when his body, with those of his dogs, was brought to light by some one examining the great pile of sheep bones on the steep hillside. Then he was exonerated from the charge of unfaithfulness. From all the circumstances and surrounding conditions the accident was accounted for in this way: The sheep had become frightened while grazing upon the steep mountain side and had run for safety toward a clump of bushes and small trees. Reaching there, the leaders could get no farther and were eventually crushed down by the mad rush from their rear. The frightened sheep continued to clamber on top of one another and to be trodden down until they could climb no higher, but were turned aside.

The shepherd, it is thought, was trying, with the assistance of his faithful dogs, to loosen the blockade from the lower side and thus save the lives of his charges, when herder and dogs were caught under the moving, writhing mass and crushed to death. The weather was very warm and soon decomposition had set in. Within a comparatively few hours from the time of the

accident the stench arising therefrom was so great that no one could approach within several hundred feet. Nor could examination be made for several months afterward. It is said that the grease from this pile of bodies ran in a stream for a distance of half a mile into the valley.

ANISICHE BILL'S ARTIFICIAL NOSE.

"Did you ever hear the story of Wild Bill and his famous nose?" said Dr. Middleton V. Amen, of Ellensburg, to the writer last winter.

"No."

"Well, it is an interesting little tale because of its uniqueness."

"When I came to the valley in 1878," continued the doctor, "and began the practice of my profession, the Indian population outnumbered the whites. This valley was a great illahé then—a monster camping ground to which Indians from all over eastern Washington came each summer. Here they fished, hunted, raced, gambled, dug kous and otherwise occupied themselves for a long period each year. Those tribes immediately surrounding us did nearly all their trading at Ellensburg.

"Wild, or Anisiche, Bill was a member of the Okanogan tribe. He was one of the bravest and most influential among the red men until the incident occurred which I am relating. One day, in the fall of 1880, as nearly as I can recollect, Bill and several other reds, who had indulged too freely in drinking bad whisky, became involved in a quarrel on Main street, then a sage brush thoroughfare on which stood half a dozen widely separated business houses. I was standing in front of Shoudy's store.

"Suddenly I heard a terrific yell and looked up the street just in time to see a drunken redskin strike at Bill with a monster knife. An instant later the greater part of Bill's nose dropped into the dust. Still the fight went on for several minutes before Bill was overcome by the shock and forced to seek support. The Indians at once gathered around their wounded comrade and attempted to assist him. At Bill's request one Indian picked up the nose out of the dust and took it down to the creek near the store to wash it.

"Upon his return, I was called to the scene and asked to 'make um good nose again.' Though I realized the hopelessness of the case, Bill persisted so earnestly that at last I stuck the nose on with adhesive plaster, fixing it up as best I could. This simple surgery satisfied the Indians and Bill, who was feeling badly cut up over his humiliation, for you must understand that among the Indians the loss of the nose is considered the height of disgrace. Death itself was preferable in the eyes of a redskin to a noseless existence.

"The next day I went up to Bill's camp, about two miles above Canaday's mill, and dressed the

unfortunate nose. The following day I found matters in bad condition. The nose was beginning to decay, throwing off a sickening stench, much to Bill's misery and to the disgust of his fellows. Still Bill hated to give up the nose and consequent loss of honorable standing in his tribe, so bore his trials with stoical patience. For two or three days longer he wore it, hoping for a turn in his fortunes.

"But the nose went from bad to worse. Finally his brother red men waited upon him with a demand that he either leave camp or take better care of his offensive wound. As Bill himself was beginning by that time to have his doubts about the efficacy of the sticking plaster method, he decided to throw away the old nose and seek a new one from me. This he did and begged me to do something for him.

"There was only one thing for me to do. I manufactured an artificial nose, preparing it so that it might be taken off or stuck on at will. You never saw a happier man than Bill when that nose was finished and put in place. As a matter of fact, while the red men did not entirely like the 'big medicine' of the white doctor, they regarded Bill with awe and a sort of jealous curiosity. However, he never regained the position of esteem in which they once held him. He gave me a pony for my services. Bill subsequently settled into peaceful pursuits in Okanogan county and the last I knew of him was regarded as a good citizen by residents of the Wenatche valley, where he lived. The artificial nose I made served him many years to my personal knowledge, and may yet be serving him, for Bill was as faithful to it as a one-legged veteran is to his cork limb."

A STORY OF THE INDIAN SCARE.

There are few pioneers of the Yakima country more widely known than Jock Morgan, at present living near Sunnyside. Nearly all who came to Yakima in an early day and most of the people now residing in the lower valley are acquainted with genial Jock. His real name is Jonathan W. Morgan, but since he crossed the Plains with his parents in 1850 he has been universally known as Jock. In 1870, when he was twenty-six years old, he was presented by Superintendent H. M. Thatcher with a unique gold and silver medal, in recognition of his being regarded as the champion stage driver between Portland and Oakland, California. This is an honor of rare value,—a prize won only by sheer merit.

However, Mr. Morgan having attained the highest honors in staging, decided to abandon that business, so June 11, 1871, he came with his family to the Yakima valley, located upon the reservation, two miles south of Toppenish, and engaged in the stock industry. The privilege of

residing upon the reservation was one granted him through the friendship of Father Wilbur, the agent, because of his friendly relations with the Indians themselves. His influence among them was as good as it was powerful.

Few were better among the residents of Yakima who kept better informed regarding the movements of the Indians in 1878, when the general supposition prevailed that an uprising of the Yakimas, Klickitats and Columbia Rivers was imminent. At his vantage point in the Indian territory, Mr. Morgan heard the rumors of war fresh from the redskins, and at night watched the signal lights on the surrounding hill tops.

Tow-hout, among the oldest red men of the Toppenish, held a position in 1878 which might be described accurately as that of signalman of his tribe. He was thoroughly versed in the marvelous sign language of his race and translated with ease and rapidity the flashes of light, the puffs of smoke, the maneuvers of the lone horseman and the gestures and motions that might come from any point.

For days and even weeks in the spring of that eventful year, says Mr. Morgan, Tow-hout daily and nightly read the wireless messages that came from Idaho and Oregon. Rattlesnake peak, on the high divide north of the Sunnyside valley, and Tumwater hill, south of Prosser, were the stations of the red signal corps. Far across the Columbia, from some point in the Blue mountains, the messages flashed over river and valley and hill to Tumwater's watchman, who caught them and sent them by way of Rattlesnake peak into the northern hills of the wild Okanogan. Often would Tow-hout tell his white tillicum of battles that had been fought between the Bannocks and the soldiers, two hundred miles to the south, or of other important military movements, and in every case the Weekly Oregonian confirmed the news days afterward. Thus did the Morgans rest secure while others fretted, for the former were constantly in touch with the situation.

All through May and June the signal man of the Toppenish read the messages passing over his head; meanwhile the Morgans continued their peaceful occupations. Slowly the warriors crept toward the Columbia and gradually the excitement on the reservation increased. The horse figures on the signal hills, indicating victory, came oftener toward the last of June. Still there did not appear to be menacing danger on the Yakima.

But one noon, while the family were eating dinner, old Tow-hout suddenly glided into the room and without excitement silently beckoned his white friend to the door. Mr. Morgan arose from the table to learn that a great battle was raging on the Columbia and that the Indians were again claiming victory. The messages said that large

numbers of hostiles were crossing into Washington. Tow-hout said fly for life.

The time to flee had at last arrived. Within less than an hour the Morgans and a Miss Spurgeon, who was staying with them, were, with the most valuable things they possessed, in a wagon and on their way to The Dalles. Once again Jock Morgan, the fearless stage driver, was experiencing the exhilaration of danger as he held the ribbons of a powerful four-horse team. He drove hard up the new canyon road, recently finished by Yakima and Klickitat counties, following the north prong of the Satux. The ranch was left in charge of the men.

When within a mile and a half of the summit, the Morgans turned out from the road to seek camp for the night in a sequestered spot. They intended to be on the road again by daylight and hoped to reach The Dalles by nightfall.

Soon Miss Spurgeon announced that she heard talking, then Mrs. Morgan made the same claim. The noise, whatever it was, resembled the sound made by trees when stirred by the wind, and as quite a strong breeze was blowing off the mountain, Mr. Morgan was for a long time loth to believe that anything animate was near. However, to satisfy the women, he bade them be quiet, and started up the hillside. By making a short cut he soon reached the crest of a hill forming a portion of a basin near the summit.

Cautiously making his way to a vantage point on the hill crest, he peered through the trees and down into an Indian camp. Yes, there it was right beside him; furthermore, it was undoubtedly a hostile camp. Several Indians were holding a pow-wow, over which they were getting excited and talking loudly. Mr. Morgan was able to understand fragments of their conversation—enough to send him swiftly to his family.

Hurriedly the horses were again attached to the wagon and as quietly as possible the party made its way to the road. Then, with the shades of night fast falling, and with the deeper shadow of a possible Indian massacre casting its cold gloom over them, the little company of whites raced back over the road toward home. All night the wagon slipped and rolled and jumped down the grade. To any but experienced frontier people the strain would have been unbearable, for there was danger in front and danger behind, but the man and the women were all in the habit of making the best of things.

When daylight at last came, the Morgan party had reached the ranch. Breakfast was at once eaten and again a start was made. This time Mr. Morgan decided to try to reach Fort Simcoe by going up the north side of Toppenish creek and over the old Indian trail. The trip was without exciting incident and at last the shelter of the agency buildings and the protection of the government were reached by the ex-

hausted party. Father Wilbur was informed of the situation and steps were at once taken to meet any emergency that might arise.

In the meantime Henry Craft had left the Morgan ranch with the news conveyed by Towhout and had carried it to the whites at Yakima City and on the Ahtanum. It is believed that the alarm given by Craft was the first definite information regarding the approach of the hostiles brought to the settlers and that it was the direct occasion of the feverish excitement that prevailed in the valley about the Fourth of July. There is little doubt in Mr. Morgan's mind that the Indian band he so nearly came into contact with on Simcoe mountain was the one that murdered Lorenzo Perkins and his wife a few days later.

A ROMANCE OF PIONEER KLICKITAT.

"Having been requested to relate an adventure with the Indians in Klickitat's pioneer days, for the benefit of the readers of this history I shall tell them about a most exciting incident which occurred at Bickleton in the spring of 1880.

"The town at that time consisted of one large building used as a store and dwelling, owned and occupied by Charles N. Bickle and his assistant, Lee Weaver. They as well as myself were tenderfoot. Our knowledge of the red man had been acquired for the most part by reading blood and thunder stories of life on the frontier. We were not cowards, but at the same time considered discretion the better part of valor in dealing with the dusky savage.

"In those days, as now, it was against the law to supply an Indian with liquor, but as the law was seldom enforced against those guilty of its transgression and the profits were large, the Indians managed at times to get large quantities of intoxicants. Occasionally a score or more of them would hang around Bickleton a day or two, or as long as the whisky supply lasted, making night and day hideous with their orgies. The Perkins murder was still fresh in our minds, aggravating our discomfort.

"One Sunday two or three of us boys went up to Bickle's store. We found some half-dozen white men and boys there and forty or fifty Indians, the latter under the influence of whisky and in a quarrelsome mood. A few moments after we arrived a young lady rode up on a spotted pony which she had borrowed from her brother, dismounted and went into the living rooms back of the store. A large, fierce-looking Indian immediately went over to the pony, a gelding, and remarked in English that 'that's my spotted mare, by G——.' An Irishman became greatly amused at this and laughed outright at the expression, whereupon the Indian sprang at

him, slapped him, and called him a dozen names. For a wonder the Irishman took his punishment without a word of protest, thinking that the wiser course, though some of us were disgusted with his lack of courage. The Indian then proceeded to take possession of the pony. He was about to take off the side saddle, when I told him that the pony was claimed by a man who loaned him to the lady and that he must allow her to ride home. After a little talking, the Indian consented to this arrangement.

"We then went into the store, several of us whites and a few Indians. Among us was a lad who had a small cartridge in one hand. For some reason the Indian who was causing the trouble slapped the boy. That was too much for me and I promptly knocked him down. Another Indian jumped on my back, and together they would probably have done me up had not a friend come to the rescue. He was a powerful blacksmith, William Twitchell by name, who had just entered the room in time to see the fracas. Marching up to us he seized one Indian by the waist band and pitched him out into the road. Then I succeeded in throwing the other and kicking him out the door. The room having been cleared of Indians, Bickle and Weaver locked the doors and barricaded them with kegs of nails, of which they happened to have about fifty on hand.

"Then commenced a scene that was true enough to the graphic descriptions I had read of border life. Imagine fifty Indians, nude to the breech cloth, dancing, shouting, yelling, shooting firearms and brandishing knives. It was enough to strike terror to the hearts of veterans, let alone a squad of inexperienced boys and young men. I have always thought that we would have been killed had not help arrived at an opportune moment. The Indians were well armed with the exception of one who had picked up a ploughshare on the porch. But just in the nick of time, as we thought, a posse of mounted police from the reservation rode up on the double-quick. As soon as the drunken Indians saw them coming they ran for their ponies and, by separating and making toward the timber, all but a dozen made their escape. Capturing the unfortunate ones, the Indian police tied them to ponies and rode away with them at high speed toward the reservation. We learned afterward that Father Wilbur, the agent, had sent the police to arrest that particular band for drunkenness. To this day I believe that we owed our lives to the opportune arrival of the police. I had the only gun in the crowd, a Smith & Wesson 32-calibre revolver.

"After the Indians had departed I escorted the young lady home, and during that ride there commenced a friendship that rapidly developed into a warmer sentiment. She became my wife

and lived happily with me for twenty years, but she is now in the unknown beyond."

H. C. HACKLEY.

Bickleton.

A CHRISTMAS TALE.

The following touching story of a pioneer Klickitat Christmas appeared in the Yakima Herald in its issue of December 23, 1902. The author, whose name is unknown, says in introducing his tale: "It is written without an attempt at garnishment. Just a plain little story of an incident that actually took place, according to the statements of the old settlers, when our county was young and before the Northern Pacific was thought of or North Yakima founded."

"In one of the little valleys of Klickitat," runs the story, "a sturdy American pioneer had made his home. There, with his wife and little ones, he had settled and by hard work, square dealing with all and a wise selection of a homestead, became fairly successful. In the house and dairy his efforts were well supplemented by the diligence and economy of a faithful, energetic wife. The neighboring squatters, few and far between, respected him. Even the Indians, and there were quite a number living in the vicinity and on the ranch, loved him for his justice, honesty and many acts of kindness toward them. His barns and granary were full; the haystacks studded the fields; his cattle and horses were fat; there was an ample supply of provision and provender for man and beast; everything, in fact, had been made ready for the snows and storms of winter.

"The sleighing was good, so two days before Christmas he started over the hills for the county seat, some forty miles away, to purchase a few of the always eagerly-anticipated remembrances of Santa Claus for the children, and with a hidden, cherished purpose to surprise, in some substantial manner, the dear wife on his return with a like token of love and affection.

"The next day was a typical winter day; the wind souged mournfully through the trees along the creek; the air was damp, chilly and creepy; the dark gray clouds rolled low down on the hills about the valley, hiding their tops from view; the chickens hopped daintily out through the snow and then scurried back to their warm coop; the cattle filed off to the stream to drink and at once returned in solemn procession to the sheds; the horses bunched together in the brush under the cottonwoods; the old watch dog hesitatingly left his warm corner by the kitchen fire, walked gingerly down the snow path, sniffed the air, then turned back and scratched at the house door for admission. Everything was dark, gloomy, forbidding and presaged a coming storm. Even the children were affected and became unusually troublesome and fretful.

"Shortly after noon the wind ceased and then the snow storm began. At first little, scattering, dry flakes, growing larger and larger, coming faster and faster until it seemed as if there were one white sheet extending down from the clouds above to cover everything below in its white, cold mantle. The storm was well on when the 'Tyc' of the Indians opened the door and asked, 'Boston man no come?' On being told he had not, the red man closed the door and hurriedly walked off. This alarmed the wife and mother. On going to the window she could faintly discern through the falling snow a group of Indians standing by the ranch gate. A feeling of coming calamity oppressed her. She felt lonely and desolate. To occupy her mind, she commenced putting her children to bed (it becomes dark early in the day in these high latitudes), and then spread the table, prepared supper for her husband and waited. The fire had almost died away; she replenished it; opened the door to look out, when a great bank of snow fell into the room. The storm had nearly ceased, but everything looked dark, cold, lonely and cheerless. She shuddered, closed the door and, weeping, went to her bedside, knelt down and sobbed out an earnest prayer to the Omnipotent to spare the father of her babies.

"For hours before, away up on the plateau that divides the valley from the one in which the town is situated, a man and team had been persistently battling with the storm. The horses, wearied by their all-day wallow through the snow, were completely fagged. First one would slip off the beaten track into the deep snow and fall, and then the other. Sometimes both were down, and then the driver would get out, breast the snow, stamp it down about the horses, get them on their feet, and with words of encouragement induce them to make another effort. Night finally came. The snow still continued falling in great thick flakes. Soon the sleigh was half full. One horse became prostrate and refused to rise. The other trembled with cold, weariness and fear. The poor driver, wet by the snow, half frozen and hungry, was as exhausted as his team. He waited out ahead of the horses, uncertain if he should desert them and make one supreme effort to reach the valley alone or return to the sleigh and lie down to the alluring but deadly sleep.

"The standing horse snorted. The man looked up and there, away down in the direction he must go, were black objects approaching, struggling through the snow. Were they wolves? Surely they must be; no human being would be out such a night and in such a storm. Hurriedly he turned about for the rifle in the sleigh, but the quick motion was too much for his exhausted strength and he tripped, fell, and rolled over into the snow drift, unconscious.

"The dark objects moved slowly but steadily

up toward the team. They could not be wolves or the standing horse would scream with fear and endeavor to kick loose from his prostrate mate and escape. He seemed instead to recognize them. He whinnied. They came closer and surged up around the deserted sleigh. The objects were the Indians from the valley, searching for and determined to find and rescue their benefactor and friend. They picked him up, shook him, rubbed his limbs with snow, brought him back up to consciousness and, bundling him up warmly and safely in their robes, placed him in the sleigh.

"Their coming seemed to reinvigorate the horses; they tramped the snow down before them, got the animals on their feet and then quickly led them down the hill to home and safety.

"Scarcely had the good woman breathed out her fervent prayer for help and protection for those near and dear to her when a stamping and tramping of feet were heard. The dog jumped up, barked quick, joyous and sharp; the door flew open and her husband staggered in, covered with ice and snow, followed by a happy group of smiling Indians bearing his gifts in their hands.

"There were joy and gratitude in that household on Christmas Day, and we may be sure that the faithful Indians in their warm tepees were not forgotten or unrewarded."

YAKIMA'S FIRST CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION.

"The first special Christmas celebration in the Yakima valley that I can remember," says Mrs. Martha (John P.) Beck, "took place the year of our arrival, 1869. The few of us that were living in the isolated region at that time were invited to spend Christmas eve at the home of Columbus Goodwin, near the site of Yakima City. The Goodwins, the doctor, his brothers, and a large family of boys and girls, came in 1865; the mother, Priscilla Goodwin, had died December 18th, of that year, her death being the first in the settlement.

"Columbus, or as he was generally called 'Lum,' Goodwin had a fine two-story log cabin on his ranch. The spacious kitchen served also as a dining room, and there we women loaded down a long L shaped table with all the good things we were able to cook with the limited supplies at our command. The luxuries were few. Everybody dressed as well as possible, which was not very fastidiously compared with the present standard, but we were not thinking as much of our appearance as of having a jolly time.

"After the children had been gladdened by numerous gifts brought principally by the bachelors of the community, they were given a place by themselves, and the customary dance began.

One of the fiddlers was Lum Goodwin; the other's name has escaped my mind. At midnight the crowd sat down to our crude banquet, evidently the climax of the celebration, judging from the avidity and apparent satisfaction with which the dancers cleared the table of its supplies.

"Then came some impromptu speeches by our local orators. Our toastmaster was a lawyer named Randolph, the pioneer attorney of Yakima. He was a witty speaker and withal a good one. On this particular occasion he fairly outdid himself, having braced for the event by a frequent resort to liquid inspiration. Lawyer Randolph's Christmas speech will never be forgotten by those who heard and saw him that night. For years afterward a reference to it was enough to put the bluest kind of a crowd into circus-day humor. He left us in 1870.

"More dancing and merrymaking followed the dinner and finally brought our Christmas affair to a close. It was one of those happy events that marked a bright spot in our peaceful existence."

INDIAN SCARES IN EASTERN KLICKITAT.

"The pioneers of Klickitat, who lived east of Rock creek," says Samuel P. Flower, "did not always dwell in sweet peace and perfect security in those early years. When I came in 1878 there were not more than two or three dozen whites in that rough area bounded by Rock creek, the Columbia and the Yakima valley. We were widely scattered over the country, most of us raising horses and cattle. Owing to the close proximity of the reservation on our north and west we were pestered a great deal by the Indians who roamed at will over our range. For several years in the later seventies and early eighties they continually stirred matters up in one way and another, usually by petty acts, but nevertheless serious enough to keep our nerves tense.

"Though they did not attempt any disturbance at the time of the general scare in 1878, occasionally we would see bands of them scurrying around the country looking for trouble, scaring settlers and otherwise doing mischief. This they kept up three or four years, much to our dissatisfaction. A typical instance of their little 'joking' occurred in November, 1879, which I well remember. At that time 'Old Looney,' as he was called, led the redskins in our region. He was a cripple, club-footed, a man perhaps fifty years of age, and a sub-chief. Fortunately, however, Looney was a good friend of the whites and kept his young bucks well in hand. It must also be understood that in 1879 all the Indians in this country were pretty thoroughly excited over the failure of the Bannock and Piute outbreak in

Idaho and Oregon and the desperate efforts being made in Yakima county to punish the murderers of the Perkins family. So it was but natural that our people should be easily excited by redskin maneuvers.

"One afternoon, late in November, a neighbor of mine whose name I have forgotten, came over from Goldendale with a load of supplies. Just as he was crossing Wood gulch, four or five miles south of Cleveland, and at the bottom of the canyon, one of his horses balked. He tried every means at his command without being able to make the animal budge. This was aggravation enough with night rapidly coming on and a long road ahead of him, but to make matters worse up came a yelling, racing band of Indians. 'Old Looney' was in the lead. Behind him were about thirty young men painted and dressed in war toggery and well equipped with weapons.

"On they came right up to my friend, apparently bent on annihilating him. This movement seemed only to strengthen the determination of the balky horse to stand pat, notwithstanding the fact that most of the load of flour had been taken out of the wagon as an inducement for him to move on. Riding up, the redskins circled the thoroughly frightened settler, yelling like demons and flourishing their guns and knives in his face. Some of the Indians were beginning to give vent to their hatred of the white race by prodding the sole representative paleface present, when suddenly 'Old Looney' made himself heard. At a wave of his hand, the apparently enraged Indians underwent a complete transformation. Joyous grunts and laughing broke upon the air and a number of the horsemen jumped to the ground. In an instant they had the wagon in motion again loaded with the flour and the dumfounded driver back to his place on the load. The balky horse was evidently satisfied with his share in the joke on his master, for he gave no more trouble that day. Wagon, horses and man went one way; 'Old Looney' and his band of half-earnest, half-joking bucks went the other, and the incident terminated happily."

"But," continued Mr. Flower, "a far more serious and far-reaching scare than that one had a beginning equally trifling some two years later. I think it took place in the spring of 1881; anyhow, it was the spring that the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company began running its trains up the Columbia river.

"About 200 Columbia river Indians, under Chief Pascopal, were at that time encamped at the mouth of Alder creek, a favorite rendezvous with them. They had gathered quietly during a period of several days without particularly advertising the fact.

"I was then in partnership with Charles N. Bickle, conducting a general store at Bickleton, and had been down to Portland buying goods.

On our way up the river, at Arlington, rumors of an Indian outbreak reached us. Hundreds of warriors had massed on the river opposite Willow creek, ran the report, and were about to sweep the river settlements. Settlers were fleeing to common centers of refuge and the land was about to be stained with blood. Intense excitement prevailed and the scenes of '78 were being re-enacted. At Arlington, also, I was handed a box of cartridges to take to William A. McCredy, who at that time lived in Klickitat county, near the site of the supposed hostile camp.

"However, the train pulled out after a while, and soon we reached Willow station. There the air was quivering with war rumors. At the store, near the mouth of the creek, a rude fortification had been thrown up and about a hundred and fifty residents of the Willow creek region had assembled in the utmost haste. They were racing in from the interior when I arrived.

"About nine o'clock a special engine brought a major and Lieutenant Wainwright from Fort Walla Walla to investigate the trouble. Being thoroughly acquainted with the country and the Indians and able to speak their language, I consented to accompany them over the river. We immediately crossed and proceeded to the home of Joseph Jones at the mouth of Pine creek, where we spent the night. McCredy and his family were staying there also until the excitement should have passed.

"The next morning we were up bright and early and seeking the Indian camp. We saw moving bunches of horses several miles away, but for a long time were unable to find any Indians, though near Alder creek we met two squaws. I at once opened a conversation with them, but could obtain little information. A bitterly cold rain began falling, which added to our desire to quickly terminate our mission. Finally the squaws brought up old Willy, a well-known Klickitat, and to him I explained that we wished to talk to the Indians; that we had heard rumors of trouble; that the great white chief had sent two messengers to find out the cause of the troubles and to remedy the wrongs done the Indians, if any there had been. Slipping five dollars into his hand, I bade him go to his brethren with our message and request a pow-wow. Old Willy disappeared over the hill and we patiently awaited his return.

"It was not long before we witnessed a remarkable demonstration of the Indians' well-known ability to play hide and seek, for they commenced bobbing up around us with startling rapidity. Gradually their number increased until I thought that the whole tribe had left the reservation. At last the stragglers became fewer and fewer and it was apparent that they had shown at least all the force they intended, nor

were they in a friendly mood nor dressed for peace. They were plainly angry and ready to receive us, if necessary, with powder and ball.

"Through an intelligent squaw, Eliza, I explained our mission to their camp and asked for a statement of their case. Then it was that we learned that white settlers and stockmen, with more meddlesomeness than discretion, had informed the Indians that the government had issued an order forbidding them to leave the reservation any more; that, therefore, they must remain at home. Without pausing to make specific inquiries, and probably in no humor anyhow to do so, the hotheads had organized a revolt. They had gathered at least 200 warriors, squaws and children, equipped themselves for traveling and fighting, and had determined to resist the new order of affairs. Naturally they chose the broken region around the mouth of Alder creek as the place where they would meet the soldiers.

"On behalf of the government, the army officers assured the Indians that such an order had not been issued, and pledged the government's aid in support of the rights of the red men should the whites attempt to coerce them. This talk seemed to satisfy the Indians that a serious mistake had been made, as Chief Pascopal and his men promised to cast off their war toggery and lay aside their arms.

"Our mission ended, we returned to the river, where I left the officers, and proceeded on my way, having delivered the cartridges. It is almost needless to remark that the panic stricken whites at the Willows returned to their abandoned farms as soon as informed of the true situation. So quickly did it all happen that practically none of the settlers on upper Pine, Alder and Wood creeks heard of the affair until long after the excitement had died out."

WHEN ELLENSBURG WAS YOUNG.

Anisiche, or Wild, Bill, of the Okanogan tribe, who attained widespread notoriety because of his artificial nose, was involved in another exciting adventure in 1879 or 1880. In those days the Indians were daily visitors to the town of Ellensburg, coming in from their camps in the valley or on the surrounding hills and mountains to sell ponies, buy supplies and many of them, if possible, to lay in a goodly store of whisky. It was no uncommon sight to see scores of Indians at one time in the village. Sober, they were not especially to be feared, but when they were drinking, the safest place to be was in a building securely protected. A man started a saloon at Peshastin in the later seventies, but as it did not pay in that locality, he removed the nefarious business to Ellensburg, thereby greatly adding to the troubles of the few settlers.

On this occasion quite a number of Indians came to Ellensburg and obtained liquor. The result was

that they became exceedingly quarrelsome. The Indians gathered near the creek. George Morgan, a rough cowboy, somehow had a dispute with one of the Indians. He was, however, walking away peaceably when Bill and another Indian of fully as desperate a character, began a serious quarrel. Finally Bill started after Indian Bob with a knife. The latter slipped past Morgan, who, looking back, saw Bill coming toward him with a raised knife and supposed that he was to be the victim. Morgan quickly drew his gun and fired. The ball passed through Bill's mouth, knocking out a tooth and coming out through the cheek.

The pistol shot brought a dozen other redskins and in a trice Bill and his friends closed in on Morgan, flourishing knives and pistols. No doubt they would have killed him had he not succeeded in reaching Dr. M. V. Amen's office, at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, where he crawled under a bed. The enraged redskins followed him to the door, but would go no farther, as Dr. Amen stood guard in the doorway, and the Indians have a superstitious dread of a doctor. Some of them ran around to the rear of the office, supposing that, of course, Morgan would go through the building, but in this they were mistaken, as there was only one entrance. For a long time they blustered and swore and tried every strategy to get the doctor away from his post, but to no avail.

After dark Dr. Amen provided Morgan with horse and supplies and the frightened cowboy made his escape from the country.

In the meantime the fight became general on the outside between the drunken Indians and the whites. Fortunately no one was killed, though quite a number of shots were exchanged. At last Wild Bill mounted his horse and attempted to escape, riding through the sagebrush, and shooting at and defying the officers who were after him. William Prasbury and Jacob Becker were constables at that time. When Bill reached a point opposite the site of the courthouse, Becker fired at him, bringing the Indian's horse to the ground. However, Bill's companions gave him the needed assistance and he mounted another horse. By this time some of the citizens were mounted, and after a hard chase they captured the redskins above Canaday's brick mill.

They were brought back to town and lodged in the jail, which consisted of a half filled charcoal bin at the corner of Becker's blacksmith shop. A citizen—a noted character in those days—was employed to guard them. The Indians were soon in a drunken stupor. Some time during the night, Flood, the guard, took a pick and went into the jail. There he tried to kill the Indians to keep them from testifying against the parties who had given them the liquor, but, luckily, he failed in his diabolical purpose, though he did drive the pick point through the cheeks of some. The outcry brought help to the Indians. Subsequently Flood left the country, so

strong was the feeling against him. Dr. Amen patched up the injured Indians, two of whom, Indian Bob and Wild Bill, were living two or three years ago on the Wenatche.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHIEF MOSES.

Senator A. J. Splawn, one of the Yakima country's earliest and most widely known pioneers, in the following historical sketch, gives us a vivid picture of eastern Washington's famous Indian chieftain and incidentally of other well known early pioneers of this region. From the article also one may gain an excellent idea of the pioneer stockman's life in those years. Senator Splawn contributed this article to the Yakima Herald of September 30, 1902, and it is used by his permission:

I saw Chief Moses for the first time at Wenatche, September 1, 1861, where the Great Northern railway station now stands. I was in the employ of Major John Thorp driving a band of beef cattle from the Yakima valley to Caribou mines, British Columbia. As we were passing this spot on the opposite side of the Columbia river we saw an Indian village. Our appearance created considerable excitement among the lodges. Finally, out there rode a solitary horseman, riding towards the river. Riding in, he swam to the opposite shore, where we were watching his daring feat. Coming up the river bank to where I stood, he asked to whom these cattle belonged. On being told, he rode over to where Major Thorp was waiting on his horse. As he rode away I asked him his name. He replied, Suc-co-tal-sko-sum (Half Sun), but known to white men as Chief Moses. I had heard of this great chief before. He and the Major conversed for some time. As I watched them that day, the impression made on my mind—then a boy of sixteen—will never be forgotten.

Major Thorpe was an Oregon pioneer, who crossed the Plains in 1844; a magnificent specimen of manhood, standing over six feet tall, with the undaunted eye that marks the fearless soldier; he truly knew no fear, and Moses was tall and commanding, with a massive frame and a large head set on broad shoulders. His eagle eye ever on the alert, he sat on that blue horse like a centaur. He was then at the age of about thirty-five, the finest looking Indian I have ever met.

After finishing his parley, Moses rode back as he came, and we moved the cattle on, crossed Wenatche river, and camped near where now stands the county bridge. The place at present is owned by M. Horen.

Our horses and cattle were on fine grass, and, supper over, we retired for the night, but the mosquitoes were so numerous we could not rest, so I got up and went to the hill, a short distance off, and found they were not so bad; returned and told the Major, so we picked up our bed and started for the hill, followed by Joe Evans, the white man, Paul, the half breed, John and Kin-ne-ho, the Indians, with Eliza, the squaw. This constituted our force. Ere long all were asleep, when the sound of horses' feet awakened us, and soon the hill was covered with Indians. Loud voices arose from that band of warriors. Presently there dismounted an aged Indian, who spoke in low, earnest tones as if pleading; only a few murmurs of assent could be heard. Suddenly, out in plain view, rode an Indian, all feathered and painted, on a milk white horse; he commenced a loud harangue. Soon echoing whoops from all sides proved he was striking a responsive chord. Just then we heard horses fording the Wenatche river not far distant, and soon there came in view two horsemen riding rapidly by us to where the Indians were. One jumped from his horse, and throwing

his blanket on the ground in front of him, with his hands he waved back that body of Indians, and soon the hill was cleared. Then I saw it was Chief Moses. He had come at an opportune time.

A few years later I learned from Nan-nun-kin, an Enteat Indian, that he tried to persuade the Indians not to molest us, but failing, he swam the Columbia river at Enteat, and rode to Moses' camp and informed him of what was about to occur.

In 1864 I again met Moses near Rock Island, below Wenatche. Two Chinamen coming from The Dalles, Oregon, had hired me to drive two beef cows they had purchased from Thorp, in the Yakima valley, and taking them horseback to the Chinese mining camp, where now the Great Northern railroad bridge crosses the Columbia river below Wenatche. Not far from Rock Island we saw two Indians galloping down the trail in front of us. The Chinamen were a little in advance of me when they met. One of the Indians began beating my passengers over the head with his whip handle, which was an elk horn; the other Indian came straight for me. He was a powerful fellow. Catching hold of my horse's bridle, he threw the animal on his haunches. In the meantime I slid off the horse and pulled out my revolver, intending to shoot, but he sang out: "Wake pook, nika Tye Moses" (Don't shoot, I am Chief Moses). He said he wanted some fun, and thought he would scare me to see if I was brave, and said: "Mika skookum tum tum" (You are brave). I requested him to make the Indian cease abusing the Chinamen. This he did, and then rode away. Gathering up my passengers I found, after checking up damages, nothing more serious than a few gashes on their faces and heads, no bones broken, and scalps still on. We soon reached the mining camp, and when those people looked upon their mutilated countrymen, the sounds were worse than a flock of geese. They expressed their gratitude to me for saving their lives by giving me an extra ounce of gold. I met Suc-co-tal-sko-sum many times afterward. In the earlier days he was more generally known as Qetal-e-can. He was a lover of sport, especially horse racing. We have often raced together when there was not a white man in many miles. The cheers went up just the same when I won as they did when I lost.

In June, 1869, while hunting lost cattle, I found Moses encamped at Rocky Ford, on Crab creek, which is now the home of T. S. Blyth, the cattle king of Washington. The Indians were having their regular spring festivities. At Moses' lodge there was a ten-gallon keg of whisky with the head knocked out and a tin cup hanging on the side as a sign for everyone to help himself. This did not indicate a health resort for a white man, but Moses was not drinking, so I concluded to stop and cook dinner, and so informed him. He pointed to a place where I could get down to the creek for water and find some grass for my horse, so I unpacked and cooked my dinner. As I finished my meal I saw a large body of Indians coming down the trail from Wilson creek to the eastward. All was excitement in Moses' camp. Men flew to arms. The new arrivals continued their course until only Crab creek separated them from Moses' warriors. I began hastily packing up to move out from between two fires. Soon Moses appeared and inquired why they came to his camp in such a threatening manner. Their reply was, they came to kill a medicine man of their own tribe who was then in the lodge of Moses, and unless he was given up he would be taken by force. Moses answered that the man had come to him seeking protection. It had been granted, and the word of a great chief once given was final; therefore depart, or he would order his men to fire on them; that when the medicine man saw fit to leave his lodge of his own accord he would no longer be responsible; they could do then as they wished. They departed in the direction whence they came.

Evening was drawing near, so I went to Moses' lodge and told him I would sleep there that night, but while

we were talking he picked up the fatal tin cup filled to the brim with fire water, and swallowed its contents. My horses being saddled and packed, like the Arab, I quietly stole away. The Indians were too busy drinking to miss me for some time. I went down a few miles, and hid away for the night among the tules beside Moses lake, and could hear the Indians hunting for me during the night. Feeling that the danger from the Indians I had just left was only for the time they were intoxicated, at daylight I struck the trail on the west side of the lake and continued my way toward White Bluffs on the Columbia river. I had traveled but a short distance when, looking back, I saw the Indians coming at a gallop. Overtaking me Moses asked why I had left so abruptly the evening before. My reply was, that when I saw Chief Moses drinking like the common herd I considered it time to leave. He asked me to say nothing about the whisky for fear the soldiers would come after him.

During the Nez Perces war Chief Joseph's emissaries were continually going to and fro between the hostile camp and that of Chief Moses, trying to induce him to go on the war path, which he absolutely refused to do, as I afterward learned to my own satisfaction.

At that time, in company with E. D. Phelps and W. I. Wadleigh, we had purchased several thousand cattle on the White Bluffs and Crab Creek ranges, covering the territory from Pasco to Moses lake, and as far up the Columbia river as Moses coulee. Indians from all parts began to move towards Moses' encampment; those around Snake river points passed through our range and committed depredations such as burning our houses and corrals, driving off the saddle horses and killing cattle. Everything indicated an Indian uprising. People in many parts of the country in isolated settlements moved to more thickly-populated places for safety. This condition remained unchanged for about thirty days. People were fearful to relax their vigilance, not knowing at what hour the hostiles would be upon them. It was well known that a large body of Indians had gathered around Moses. We had heard that their lodges extended for many miles up and down the Columbia above and below Wenatche. Our cattle were running on the range adjacent to this body of Indians, and it boded no good to us in a financial way. At this time I was on a visit to the Kittitas valley. I found most of the settlers were gathered on Nanum creek, and had thrown up earth breastworks for defense, understanding in the excitement that existed the possible danger of a solitary Indian, who by chance might happen along that way, and be fired upon. That night I stayed in the fort and heard the instructions given to the guard, a boy of about 16, that if he saw an Indian to shoot him. This convinced me that my fears were well founded. A shot like that would have brought 2,000 Indians on them in ten hours.

Mr. Phelps, with whom I was associated, happened to be there also, and we knew that something had to be done at once. We concluded to go over to Wenatche and talk with Moses and learn if possible of his intentions. When we declared our purpose many begged us not to go. One man had only a few days before been to a tall mountain from which he could see the countless lodges along the Columbia for many miles. He said we would never return. But I knew Moses well, and from my many years' acquaintance with him felt that he was too much of a diplomat to engage in a war with the whites when he knew there would be no possible chance to win. We left the fort and at two o'clock that afternoon were on the Columbia river, six miles below the mouth of the Wenatche. Indian lodges were strung out on the opposite or north side of the river, as far up as we could see. The plains were covered with horses grazing, kept from wandering off by an occasional rider.

I remarked to Mr. Phelps that we were hunting Indians, and from the outlook we had succeeded beyond our fondest hopes.

From the high range of hills a few miles north of the river, we saw dust rising and streaming behind like the smoke from a locomotive. The objects creating this disturbance were coming towards the river, and as we dismounted to watch, they soon came near enough to the river on the opposite side for us to make out a body of sixteen warriors, their gun barrels flashing in the sunshine and making an interesting sight. They came down to the river to water their horses and espied us; two canoes near by were hastily manned and most of the party embarked. As the canoes neared the shore I saw, in the bow of the first, Chief Moses.

As he stepped on shore we met him. He looked searchingly at us for a few moments and then asked us why we came. I told him that the people in Kittitas and Yakima valleys had learned that he intended to make war on the whites and many had left their homes and moved into fortresses; the conditions were such that some at either of the whites or Indians would cause war, and, having known him for many years, I felt it was not his desire to bring on a war with all the bad results which must necessarily follow, so we had come to see him and talk over the situation, without fear of being killed by any of his men. He told us to go up to Frank Freer's store at the mouth of the Wenatche, and we would find Freer and Sam Miller there; we could remain over night and on the following morning he, with some other smaller chiefs, would come and have a big talk. We rode on up and found the Freer brothers and Sam Miller at their store, feeling perfectly safe.

The few miles we traveled—between the place we left Moses and the store—we counted 100 lodges, and were told that above, In-no-mo-sech-a, chief of the Chelans, was encamped with 100 lodges, and still on up the river a short distance were the Okanogans and San Poils, numbering 150 lodges. Moses' camp of 200 lodges was at the present site of Waterville. Each of these lodges would turn out about six warriors, enough to have swept our valley. Moses was on hand promptly the next morning with the following chiefs: Smo-hal-la, of the Priest River or Push-Wa-na-pum, In-no-mo-sech-a, of the Chelans; besides some smaller lights. On the flat in front of the store were many Indians. I was told that among those present were five Nez Perces, of Chief Joseph's bands, which were at that time retreating up the Clear-water in Idaho, followed by Gen. O. O. Howard, whom the Indians called Day-After-Tomorrow. Moses always received news from the seat of war earlier than we did. Their line of swift-riding couriers would have been a credit to any army.

Moses spoke first, saying that he had no intention of joining his cousin, Chief Joseph, in waging war on the whites, which could only end with the killing of many on both sides and the humiliation of himself and his people, and having recognized the danger of small parties or individual Indians committing outrages upon the whites, he had at the beginning of hostilities sent word for all the Indians to come to him at once. Some Indians had thought the order meant war, and consequently on their way to join him had done as he feared. After he had all the Indians gathered around him he continually guarded them, not allowing any to leave. Every day he went around the circle that enclosed the different encampments to see that no raiding parties had gone out during the night. This had been his mission when we met him the day before. He told us to return and tell our people that Moses was their friend who did not intend to go to war, and who would hold the Indians where they were for a short time, until he was perfectly satisfied that all danger was past.

Having been on the ground at the time and understanding the conditions as they were, I believe that to the energy and foresight of Moses, coupled with his good control of the Indians, must the credit be given for averting an Indian war at that time.

We returned to Kittitas valley and found our friends still holding the fort. After telling them of what we had seen and heard, with our full belief that all danger was passed, they returned to their homes. About three weeks afterwards Moses allowed the Indians to return to their different homes. Our horses were brought back to the range from which they were stolen, as Moses had promised us at Wenatche. Thus ended what for a time looked like a general outbreak of hostilities.

In summing up Chief Moses as I knew him, which covered a period of thirty-five years, from 1861 to 1896, my conclusions are that he was more of a diplomat than a warrior. Reckless in morals, the renegades of the different tribes gathered around him. His noted fondness for the running horse often forced him to pay long prices for swift animals which it was his ambition to possess. The Indian love for liquor was his greatest fault, but he never lost that proud bearing to which his inheritance entitled him. In point of intelligence he was the equal of any Indian in history. He might well be titled the "Bismarck" of the Indian tribes of the Northwest.

"SHOT MULES AT THEM."

Thomas Jenkins has long been a resident of Klickitat county and the Northwest, and can tell many interesting stories of pioneer life. He came across the Plains in 1844, and therefore is among the earliest of the Oregon pioneers. Mr. Jenkins has a clear memory of incidents that happened during the Cayuse and Rogue River wars. His oldest brother, Richard, was a volunteer in the Cayuse war and from him he has gathered a number of amusing stories about the Indians' idea of artillery, of which they obtained their first knowledge in that war.

In one instance the troops ran short of ammunition for their cannon and made use of brickbats, stones or anything that came to hand. This curious ammunition they rammed into the cannon and shot at the hostile savages. It is an Indian custom to carry a rifle with the stock behind, grasping the muzzle in his hand. When the cannon was discharged, one of the brickbats took the breech of an Indian's gun and broke it short off. The Indian was not accustomed to the cannon's roar and naturally thought it must be thunder. His conclusion was that the god of the white man had interposed against them and had sent a thunderbolt to destroy his gun, thus rendering him harmless to the enemy. He immediately went to the camp of the troops and gave himself up. He was not afraid to fight against men, but if God was arrayed against him he would surrender.

In another instance the volunteers had taken the small howitzers from their carriages and strapped them firmly on the backs of mules, to enable the animals to carry the guns into places otherwise inaccessible. It was found that after the mules became accustomed to the firing they gave little attention to the report of those small cannon and that the guns could be shot with a reasonable degree of accuracy from their backs. When the soldiers overtook the Indians and brought these pieces into action, the red men were very much horror stricken and many

of them immediately surrendered. It seemed to them that the resources of the white men in battle were unlimited when they could shoot even the mules at their enemies.

AN ODD DOCUMENT.

The following document is a duplicate of similar agreements signed by the citizens of central Washington in 1878, at the time of the great Indian scare in this region, and is self-explanatory. It may be stated in passing that few if any of these guns were ever returned and that many of them to this day repose peacefully in Kittitas and Yakima and Klickitat homes, souvenirs of an eventful period in local history.

"I, the undersigned, a citizen of Yakima county, and Territory of Washington, do hereby acknowledge the receipt of one breech-loading Springfield needle-gun, with fifty rounds of cartridges, from the county commissioners of said county, for the protection of the people and property of Yakima county. Said gun and cartridges to be returned in good order, or accounted for, to said board of commissioners at Yakima City, at such time as the same is demanded.

"And in case of a failure to return said gun and cartridges in good order or to account for same as above provided, then and in that case, I hold myself and my heirs, executors and assigns severally bound unto Yakima county for the payment of the sum of fifty dollars U. S. gold coin for such failure.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 8th day of August, 1878.

(Seal) J. G. OLDING."

A PIONEER HEROINE.

Thomas Jenkins, who settled in the Klickitat valley in 1859, and who has been a resident of the Northwest since 1844, tells a thrilling incident of his first year in Oregon. A couple of Indians, friendly Klickitats, came to his homestead and left a half dozen sacks of hazel nuts and camas for safe storage. It was not long after until several Indians of a hostile tribe came, determined to steal them. Thomas and his brother were small and their father was away, so the Indians were certain they would find no difficulty in frightening Mrs. Jenkins into giving up the nuts. There were two of them, a young, active boy of about twenty years and an old man, who had in himself magnified all the hideousness of the most repulsive Indian features, the nearest to representing the attributes of Satan in human form ever viewed by man.

The Indians were laboring under a false impression when they thought to frighten Mrs. Jenkins. She had in the house for purposes of defense two old army pistols, one loaded and the other empty. The loaded one she concealed beneath the pillow of a bed in the room, the other she held in her hand. When the Indians came, the boys, six or seven years

old, took to the corner beneath the bed, but Mrs. Jenkins stood her ground bravely. The old Indian with the ugly features drew a long case knife and brandished it menacingly as if he would kill her, but the woman backed him out of the house with the cocked, empty pistol. Three times the Indian came back with the ugly weapon in his hand and as many times was driven away. The young savage had meanwhile climbed up to the loft where the nuts were stored and was lowering them to the floor below. Mrs. Jenkins turned the empty revolver upon him and he, thoroughly frightened, refused to come down until she had put away the pistol. No sooner did he get without the door than he ran like a frightened deer. The old Indian cursed Mrs. Jenkins and aimed all manner of insulting epithets at her, but dared not come back lest she should shoot.

In a day or so the friendly Klickitats returned for their stores and were much pleased when they heard how Mrs. Jenkins had defended them. "Skookum white squaw! Skookum white squaw!" they exclaimed in loud praise. When they left they gave her a sack of the nuts for "tenas white men," or the boys, as they said.

A HUMOROUS TRIAL IN KLICKITAT.

John J. Golden, a member of the first party to arrive in Klickitat county and the founder of Goldendale, tells an amusing story of the manner of holding court in the early days of the county's history. Mr. Golden had allowed his hogs to run in the woods, where they thrive and fatten on the acorns, but as they seldom saw any person, they soon became as wild as any undomesticated beast of the forest. Mr. Golden intended to let them run in the woods until the snow fell deep enough so that he could track them. The fall season, however, proved to be a mild one, and at no time was the snow deep enough to cover the ground. Mr. Golden succeeded in killing all he needed for his own use, but the rest he determined to abandon, as he did not care to take the trouble to hunt them. Three young men requested and obtained his permission to hunt them and after considerable tramping shot several.

J. H. Alexander, also an early pioneer, claimed that they had killed his hogs, and determined to demand satisfaction for his loss at the hands of the law. He was the justice of the peace for that section and unblushingly appealed to himself for justice in the case. It is not doubtful that Klickitat's present learned bar would find some irregularities in this manner of dispensing justice, but then the county was not troubled with legal advisers.

Mr. Alexander immediately took steps to apprehend and bring to justice the malefactors. Armed with a pistol which was in reality more dangerous to the user than to the one attacked, he succeeded in arresting two of the accused men; the third, preferring rather to risk the effectiveness of the gun than to trust himself in the hands of the law, took to

his heels and ran for dear life, never once heeding the challenge of the justice to halt or die.

Now the prisoners were in most respects fearless men, but, having been brought up on the edge of the wilderness always without the reach of the law, and never having seen any of its operations, they had formed a very exaggerated idea of its powers.

The justice appointed the time of trial for the same evening and summoned witnesses accordingly. John J. Golden was called as a witness for the defense, and, after being duly sworn, told his story. No sooner had he finished his testimony than the justice, who believed in the *argumentum ad hominum* method of conducting a prosecution, proceeded to revile him for his false and perjured testimony.

The trial continued through the entire night and in the morning the justice, being moved by compassion, dismissed the case and pardoned the offenders, making it evident, however, that he had left himself liable by his leniency and neglect of duty. "I ought to have hanged you both," said the justice. "I could do it and it is at my own risk that I fail to do my duty."

The poor fellows were in great terror lest they be found guilty and the clemency of the court filled them with gratitude. The justice was somewhat disconcerted, however, and felt sure that this thing of conducting a court had its drawbacks when the witnesses, who had thoroughly enjoyed the fun, came to demand their fees.

TOPY AND NANCY.

Kittitas county's two most noted characters are unquestionably Toby and Nancy, residents of Ellensburg. There they are to be seen nearly every day—a sad picture of a dying race. Bent and tottering, wrinkled with the furrows of care and age, and picturesquely dressed in a motley garb of red and white men's clothing, they wander about the streets, poor, old, blind Toby led by a short rope and cautiously feeling his way with a cane, Nancy packing a load of food supplies or wood upon her back. Everybody knows them; all have a kindly word for them. They need not stir from their tepee on the city's outskirts for the matter of food or wood or clothing, for charity has kept them many years now, but they realize that activity is life to them.

How old they are, no one, not even themselves, knows. They were old when the first white settlers came to the valley in the later sixties. In 1873, Charles Reed employed Toby to do some road work, and at that time named him Toby. Toby worked for various people as long as he was able and since then has been supported by others. At the time of the Indian scare in 1878 he did some scout duty for the settlers. Nancy is the only wife Toby ever had. At one time they had several children, but these died years ago. Upon another page will be found late pictures of these Indian centenarians.

THE FAIR MOXEE.

In the days long since departed,
Lived a maiden, gentle hearted,
Ere the pale face came, so wary.
Tripped she lightly like a fairy;
Sweet her laugh as rippling water;
To old Yakima a daughter.
Wooers came from far to see—
Sang the praise of fair Moxee.

Many wooed but none had won her;
Through the spring and through the summer
Rang her note of rippling laughter
Till the birds forever after
Paused with silenced notes to listen
Where the bounding waters glisten—
Paused, entranced, to hear her glee,
Sweetly laughing fair Moxee.

Once the Manitou, Multnomah,
Spoke in smoke from great Tacamah;
And his voice brake forth in thunder
Till the tribes bowed down in wonder.
Thus he spake while flashed the lightning,
All the Yakimas affrightening—
Spoke of future time to be,
Spake unto the fair Moxee:

"Moxee, fair and gentle maiden,
Time for thee is richly laden—
Rich in stores of great fruition;
For thy breast shall yield nutrition,
To a race whose name is legion;
They shall own and rule this region.
Bride of pale face thou shalt be—
Keep the saying, fair Moxee."

Chilly winds and winters dreary
O'er the sage brush plains so dreary
Came and went and left their traces,
Came and brought the first pale faces
With their tubes of thunder speaking,
With their leaden bullets shrieking.
One there was from near the sea
Who won the heart of fair Moxee.

O'er the wooing we will hasten;
Love each heart must surely chasten;
Broader paths the feet will follow,
Selfish aims are empty, hollow.
Sons and daughters soon caress them,
Plenty's hands with riches bless them;
Years of joys and sorrows flee
O'er the home of fair Moxee—

Till at last, by Time's hand stricken,
With a dread disease they sicken.
Side by side they now are sleeping,
O'er their graves the willows weeping.
In the quiet vale so lowly,
Where the river wanders slowly,
Old Tacamah's eye may see
Where now sleeps the fair Moxee.

But the sage brush plains unsightly,
Where the robber coyote nightly
Sang his challenge 'round each teepee
To awake the eye that's sleepy;
Are changed to fertile fields of clover—
Orchards, vineyards cover over;
Sheep and cattle wander free
In the vale of fair Moxee.

This no doubt was then the reading
Of the prophecy preceding;
Or the simple native dreaming
O'er his pipe so skookum, steaming,
Like some of a higher station
May have used imagination;
But e'en then you will agree
There's the valley of Moxee.

R. S. ROBERTSON.

KITTITAS VALLEY.

No fairer vale was ever sung,
No better theme could poet know,
Or far, or near, for pen or tongue,
Than picture in the morning glow,
Our valley home, inviting all,
Environed by a mountain wall.

Afar, the rugged mountains rise,
Cold, gleaming in the morning sun,
Reaching as if to meet the skies.
I fondly turn to them, as one
Would turn to greet a long tried friend,
Unswerving, constant to the end.

The growing fields on every side,
Proclaim a bounteous harvest near;
The cooling waters dance and glide;
With wild flowers springing everywhere,
While health inspiring breezes blow
And kiss the cheek to ruddy glow.*

Anear a thousand beauties spring,
In pleasing form to greet the eye;
Afar the towering mountains fling
A glory on the earth and sky,
That lifts and fills and thrills the soul
Above, beyond the will's control.

I love the mountains best of all;
Somehow they are so grandly free;
A nameless gladness seems to fall
In restful joy from them to me,
Such as I never elsewhere know
Save where the sea tides come and go.
—Kittitas Standard, June 16, 1883.

WITHIN A HUNDRED YEARS.

Where millions dwell in happiness,
And streams of commerce flow,
There stretched a pathless wilderness
A century ago.

Till then, no Saxon voice had stirred
The desert solitudes,
Nor sound of settler's axe disturb'd
The silence of the woods.

Wild savages alone had seen
The prairies bright with bloom,
The forests robed in summer green,
Or clouds of wintry gloom.

The trails that border'd this land then
Were often moist with blood,
From hearts of bold, courageous men,
Who led progression's flood.

From where Missouri's waters run,
So swiftly to the south,
To where the rays of setting sun
Flame at Columbia's mouth,

A thousand battles have been fought
 By hardy pioneers
 To make this change, that has been wrought
 Within a hundred years.

Now palaces and humble homes
 Are seen on every hand,
 And lofty spires and gilded domes
 Of cities grace the land;

Where busy people throng the streets,
 And boats ply on the streams,
 And every face another greets
 With joy's apparent beams.

But this was all most dearly bought,
 With wounds and widows' tears
 Of those whose valor this change wrought
 Within a hundred years.

EDWARD PRUYN.

ON THE BANKS OF THE KLICKITAT.

I stood on the banks of the Klickitat,
 On an Indian camping ground,
 Where a dusky band of Yakimas
 Had pitched their tents around.

They could see the bluffs of the ancient fort,
 Where their fathers had bent the bow;
 Where white and red had fought and bled
 In battle long ago.

They could see the white man's furrowed fields,
 They knew they could hunt no more,
 And their hearts grew cold like the snowy peaks
 That dotted the landscape o'er.

They sadly gazed on the busy road,
 Where once they followed a trail,
 While in the twilight gleamed the spires
 Of the city of Goldendale.

That night I saw them move their camp
 And ride in solemn tread
 As if they were chanting a requiem
 In honor of the dead.

They turned their train to the northern hills,
 Where now they are forced to stay;
 And only the dying embers show
 Where a nation camped that day.

Like phantoms grim where the willows shade,
 Where the path runs into the stream,
 I saw them cross it one by one
 In the moonlight's silvery gleam.

This I say is an emblem true
 Of all the faded race;
 They are crossing the river one by one,
 While the white men take their place.

Thus civilization surges on,
 Nor waits for flesh or blood,
 And those who will not join its ranks
 Must sink beneath the flood.

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

PART VI.

BIOGRAPHICAL

"Biography is the only true history."

—*Emerson.*

"Biography is infinitely more valuable than the
dumb statue or monument."

—*Carlyle.*

KLICKITAT COUNTY
BIOGRAPHY







COL. ENOCH W. PIKE.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

KLICKITAT COUNTY

COL. ENOCH W. PIKE. The reader will need no extended introduction to the pioneer citizen whose biography is here recorded, so generally is he known throughout this section of the state. For nearly forty years the Pacific Northwest has been his home, and for thirty-two of those years he has been intimately and prominently identified with the history of Klickitat county as a pioneer farmer and stockman, volunteer soldier, business man, county official and a public-spirited citizen. Through all his life, except as a very young lad, he has been in the van of settlement, blazing the trail for others to follow, fighting the hostile red man, subduing the wilderness and rearing settlements, and whenever the call to action has come, wherever it has led him, he has responded with alacrity and energy and ability. Colonel Pike is a native of the New England states, born April 13, 1842, on a farm in Franklin county, Maine, the state of which it has been so aptly said "her chief product is men." Moses Pike, the father of Enoch W., was also a native of the Pine Tree state; he was born in Oxford county, February 12, 1816. In 1854 the Pike family left the old home on the Atlantic coast and penetrated the forests of Wisconsin, where the dauntless pioneer soon erected his new abode. After farming five years in that state, the home was again moved, this time to Minnesota. Not satisfied, however, the father determined to go to the westmost west, and accordingly, in the fall of 1867, took passage in a steamship bound from New York to Panama; thence he went to California and, without stopping in that state, north to Linn county, Oregon. He resided in that locality until 1873, when he became a pioneer of Klickitat, remaining in this county until his death, which occurred in 1900. Phoebe (Scribner) Pike, the mother, was born in historic Concord, New Hampshire, the year of her birth being 1813. She received her education in the schools of her native state and after graduating taught several terms. In New Hampshire, also, she was united in marriage to Moses Pike. Mrs.

Pike passed away in 1898, two years previous to her husband's death. Enoch W. Pike received his education in the schools of Maine, Wisconsin and Minnesota, being seventeen years old when he reached the last named state. He remained with his father on the farm until he was twenty years old, when he answered President Lincoln's call to arms by enlisting in Company K, Ninth Minnesota volunteers. He was mustered in August 22, 1862, and served continuously until June, 1865. During a long period he acted as camp clerk. He participated in the famous battles of Nashville and Mobile, as also in numerous other engagements of the Army of the West. Previous to his regiment's departure for southern battlefields, the young private also took part with his comrades in the historic Minnesota Indian outbreak of 1862. After the close of the war, the young soldier returned to Minnesota and spent a year, during which period he was married. In the spring of 1867 he came to Oregon, via the Panama route, settling in Oregon's capital city, Salem. While he tarried there a year he was engaged in carpenter work. But the next year he left the thickly populated settlement and for four years farmed in Linn county. Then, in May, 1872, he drifted again to the frontier, coming to the sparsely settled Klickitat country and taking a soldier's homestead, twelve miles east of Goldendale. There he lived for thirteen years, gradually accumulating a fine property and assisting others to secure a foothold. Early in 1885 he removed to the town of Goldendale, where he erected a livery barn, now known as the "Red Barn." During the next few years he was engaged in the livery business and in selling farm implements, wagons, etc. The livery he sold in 1894, the implement business, three years later, though he has since again taken up the latter business. He became associated as land inspector with the Oregon Mortgage Company in the year 1889, and still holds that responsible position. Col. Pike was one of the founders of Goldendale's first bank, the First National, and has been connected with

other important business interests since he came to the city. In addition to his other business, he also handles real estate and loans money.

Miss Clara Palmer, a daughter of Aaron A. Palmer, was united in marriage to Mr. Pike at Winona, Minnesota, on Washington's birthday, 1866. Her father was born in New Hampshire and by trade was a mechanic. He immigrated to Minnesota in 1854 and there his death occurred in 1900. Mrs. Palmer, whose maiden name was Ladd, was also a native of New Hampshire, where she was educated and married; she died in Minnesota. Mrs. Pike is a native of New Hampshire, born in October, 1848. She was educated in the schools of Minnesota and in that state was married when eighteen years of age. Col. and Mrs. Pike have reared a family of three children, two sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. The oldest, Edwin W., was born in Klickitat county, February 14, 1879, and is one of the county's prosperous farmers; Chester A. was born in this county in 1882, and is now conducting a drug store in Goldendale; Vera, born in Goldendale, June 10, 1888, is living at home. Fraternally, Col. Pike is connected with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Washington; besides, he is a member of Baker Post, No. 20, G. A. R. An active Republican, he was the candidate of his party for the office of assessor in 1878, and was elected, serving one term. His fellow men have also honored him by electing him several times to membership in the city council and once as the city's mayor. For fifteen years he was connected with the Washington National Guard, and he went through the different offices to colonel of the Second regiment. He was colonel for eleven years. However, his military record in Washington extends back to the year 1878, when he was chosen captain of the first militia company organized in the territory, the Klickitat Rangers. This company participated in the Moses affair and the arrest of the Perkins murderers. Colonel Pike's property interests are large, including, among other holdings, one thousand four hundred acres of deeded land, of which six hundred acres are in cultivation. Colonel and Mrs. Pike enjoy the highest esteem of all who know them. As a man of sterling qualities, keen business abilities and commendable public spirit, the Colonel well deserves to reap the rewards of good deeds well done.

WILLIAM VAN VACTOR. Among the leading men of Klickitat county the man whose name forms the caption of this article is certainly to be given a prominent place. Coming to the county some twenty years ago, he early won for himself a place in the esteem and regard of its citizens, who soon summoned him by their franchises to the office of sheriff. His services then and later were eminently satisfactory, as is evinced by the fact that the people have kept him in public office much of

the time since. In private life also he has so demeaned himself always as to retain the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens and to impress them with the fact that he is a man of sterling integrity and worth. Mr. Van Vactor is a native of Hardin county, Kentucky, born October 8, 1842. He is of Dutch descent, his father, Solomon, having been born in Holland in 1813. When two years old he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Hardin county, Kentucky. There Solomon Van Vactor was educated and spent his early years. When a young man he engaged in operating flatboats and other craft upon the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1848 he removed to Mead county, in the same state, and made his home there until murdered by river pirates in 1855. His wife, whose maiden name was Isabel Wilson, was born in Virginia in 1816. She went to Kentucky as a school teacher and while so engaged taught the younger members of the Van Vactor family the rudiments of their education. After her husband's death, she became the wife of a minister named Williams; her death occurred in the fall of 1890. The Van Vactor so prominently mentioned in Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," because of his magnanimous act of freeing the slaves of his plantation at a time when such an act was considered by Southerners to be rank disloyalty, was Solomon Van Vactor. William Van Vactor received his education at home, his mother teaching him, and when eleven years of age commenced working upon the river. After the murder of his father in 1855, William joined the rest of the family, who had removed the year previous to Lewis county, Missouri. In 1857 he went to Van Buren county, Iowa, and there learned the blacksmith's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. Then the gold fields of the far west attracted his attention with the result that May 7, 1861, he started for California. The party crossed the Plains by mule teams, arriving in Virginia City, Nevada, October 26th. At that camp Mr. Van Vactor resided twelve months, working at his trade, but the succeeding fall continued his westward journey and finally settled at Stockton, California. The Golden state was his home until September, 1863, when he took up his abode in Linn county, Oregon. For fifteen years he lived there, partaking of the prosperity which came to the pioneers of the Willamette valley. But, urged onward by the pioneer spirit so characteristic of the family, he left Oregon in 1878 and settled on a homestead twenty-five miles west of Goldendale. While his family lived upon the ranch, Mr. Van Vactor followed his trade, working in various towns throughout the region until 1884, when he opened a blacksmith shop of his own in Goldendale. Two years later his fellow men elected him sheriff. Upon assuming his duties Mr. Van Vactor sold his shop and so faithfully devoted himself to the duties of his office that he was accorded a re-election in 1888. After retiring from office, he engaged in the general

merchandise business in Goldendale and successfully conducted the store four years. He again opened a blacksmith shop in 1898 and followed that occupation until elected sheriff in 1902, selling the shop soon after. Besides being engaged in public work, Mr. Van Vactor conducts a livery stable and with his son, W. F. Van Vactor, recently established a general flour and feed store. He has served as city marshal also.

Mr. Van Vactor and Miss Mary E. Wishard, daughter of Archie L. and Lavona (Fisher) Wishard, were united in marriage August 7, 1864, in Linn county, Oregon. Mr. Wishard was born in Park county, Indiana, in 1815, and was of Holland descent. By occupation he was a farmer. He crossed the Plains by ox team to Linn county, Oregon, in 1852, where he died seven years later. Mrs. Wishard, also a native of Indiana, born in 1816, was the daughter of German parents. She was married in her native state and crossed the Plains with her husband, living in Oregon until her death in October, 1874. Mrs. Van Vactor was born in Park county, Indiana, March 24, 1847, crossed the Plains with her parents and was married when seventeen years of age; she died in Goldendale in 1892. Mr. Van Vactor was again married May 29, 1894, his bride being Miss Emma Robinson, daughter of Edwin W. and Catherine (Bowin) Robinson; the ceremony took place in Missouri. Mr. Robinson was born in Kentucky and is at present engaged in farming in Lewis county, Missouri, to which state he came when a young man. Mrs. Robinson was born in Missouri and died there in the year 1879. Mrs. Van Vactor is also a Missourian by birth, born September 24, 1870. She received her education in the public schools of that state. To Mr. Van Vactor's first marriage were born six children, of whom Monrova, born in Oregon, June 25, 1865, is the eldest; she is living in North Yakima. Mrs. Annie Johnson, the next eldest daughter, was born in Linn county, in July, 1867, and now lives in Portland; Samuel E., living in Heppner, Oregon, was born in the Webfoot state, July 14, 1870; Mrs. Martha E. Dunbar, another daughter, was born January 2, 1875; Francis, living in Portland, was born August 6, 1882; and William F., engaged in business with his father, was born January 22, 1886, the last two named children being natives of Klickitat county. To Mr. Van Vactor's second marriage, three children have been born: Dayton, May 11, 1896; John and Thelma, twins, September 23, 1903; all living. Fraternally, Mr. Van Vactor is connected with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Order of Washington. He is a member of the Methodist and his wife of the Christian church. Politically, Sheriff Van Vactor is a stalwart Democrat, active in the councils of his party. He has the distinction of being one of two Democrats serving one of the strongest Republican counties in the state. His strict integrity, faithful devotion to duty wherever it may be, and energy have made him deservedly a

successful business man, a popular and efficient official and an esteemed citizen.

ALLEN BONEBRAKE, M. D. The fact that he whose name stands at the beginning of this biography is now serving his fourth full term as mayor of the city of Goldendale is in itself prima facie evidence of the substantial position to which he has attained and plainly indicative of the high regard in which he is held by those who know him best. As one of the city's pioneers, as a man who has taken an active part in the upbuilding of his county and as a successful worker in his chosen profession, Dr. Bonebrake is deserving of a place on the roll of Klickitat's history makers. Marion county, Iowa, is his birthplace, and January 21, 1852, the date of his birth. His father, Rev. William F. Bonebrake, an Ohioan, born in 1814, was a minister of the United Brethren church for over forty years. He came to Marion county, Iowa, from Illinois in 1843, living there until the spring of 1862, when he crossed the Plains, by ox team, to Roseburg, Oregon. Four years later he returned to Iowa, but again, three years afterward, recrossed the Plains to Oregon, this time settling in Coos county. He traveled throughout the state in his professional capacity until 1887, then came to Goldendale. However, he survived only six months after coming to Washington, his death occurring in 1887, also. Mrs. Bonebrake was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1816. Her parents moved to Ohio when she was a child and there she was educated and, when twenty-two years old, was married. Both she and her husband were of German descent.

Our subject received his early schooling in Iowa, being ten years old when he made the long, dangerous journey overland to Oregon, and his latter education in Oregon. Until he was eighteen years old, he remained at home, but not liking the migratory life rendered necessary by his father's calling, he then sought his fortunes alone. In the fall of 1870, he settled upon a quarter section in Coos county and for twelve years was engaged in farming and stock raising. During this time he began the study of pathology and subsequently entered the office of Dr. Tower, of Marshfield, Oregon, with whom he remained two years. He then matriculated at Willamette University, by which he was graduated three years later, in the class of 1883, with the degree of M. D. Shortly afterward he located in Dayton, Washington, where he practiced a year. Dr. Bonebrake opened his office in the town of Goldendale March 20, 1884, since which date he has resided in the city, winning success in all that he has undertaken.

On June 3, 1885, a year after his arrival in the city, he married Miss Letitia Flanary, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Green (Chamberlain) Flanary. Mr. Flanary was a native of Missouri, born in 1829, who crossed the Plains by ox team to Oregon in

1852, being among the earliest Oregon pioneers. He was engaged in farming in Yamhill county until 1879, when he settled eight miles east of Goldendale. He brought his family to Goldendale in 1884, and there passed away in 1899. Mrs. Flanary also died in 1899. Mr. Flanary was of English and Irish and Mrs. Flanary of English descent. Mrs. Bonebrake was born in Yamhill county, Oregon, March 22, 1867. She received her education in the schools of Goldendale and at the time of her marriage was eighteen years of age. Her eldest brother, William P. Flanary, is a photographer in the city; another brother, Jasper G., resides at Juliaetta, Idaho; one sister, Mrs. Sonora Hess, lives in the Ahtanum valley; and the other sister, Mrs. Susie Shearer, also lives in Yakima county. Mr. and Mrs. Bonebrake have reared a family of three children, all born in Goldendale. Holt, the eldest, was born April 17, 1887, and was recently stricken down in the flower of his youth; Allen Crede, the next oldest, was born January 12, 1893, and Adria, the only daughter, was born February 27, 1896. Dr. Bonebrake is connected with five fraternal orders, in all of which he is prominent: The Masons, Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, A. O. U. W., and the Order of Washington. Mrs. Bonebrake is a member of the Christian church. In politics, the Doctor is a Republican. Besides serving Goldendale as mayor so many years with honor to himself and profit to the city, he is city health officer, and for a number of years has been a member of the school board, being its president at this time. Of all his public service nothing but words of praise and commendation are spoken by those whom he has served. His property interests are substantial, including a fine city home and an undivided fifth share in four hundred acres of farming land. Dr. Bonebrake is truly one of the representative citizens of both city and county, highly esteemed by his fellow men and fellow practitioners.

STANTON H. JONES. The distinction of having been one of the first little company of dauntless white men to penetrate the wild Klickitat country and erect on its glassy plains the first homes built in the county is a distinction of which he whose name appears at the head of this sketch may well feel proud. Few can say with truth that they came to Klickitat in 1850, yet it was in that year that this venerable pioneer cast anchor in this section and made it his permanent home. For nearly half a century he has been engaged in the development of Klickitat county and he has left his name indelibly written upon its pages of history. Ottawa county, Ohio, is his birthplace. There he was born, March 23, 1830, to the union of Livingston J. and Elizabeth (DeNoon) Jones, natives of Maryland and Ohio respectively. The father, who was of Welsh descent, immigrated to Ohio about 1825 and cleared a fine farm in one of the heaviest timbered

sections of the state. He died in 1850. Mrs. Jones was of French descent, her parents having emigrated from France to America and settled in Ohio, where she was married. She reared a family of seven children, dying when Stanton H. was a child. He attended school in Ottawa county and helped his father on the farm until the latter's death in 1850. The passing away of the parent soon caused the rest of the family to scatter in various directions, Stanton H. taking up the life of a sailor on Lake Erie. Two years afterward he was promoted to the captaincy of the vessel, which he continued to direct for two years longer. He then went, via the Isthmus of Panama, to California, and during the succeeding three years was engaged in mining. From California he went, in 1857, to Olympia, Washington, where he worked for a time in a sawmill. He passed the summer of 1858 in the Fraser River mines of British Columbia, and the next winter in San Francisco. He again followed the life of a sailor during the summer of 1859, but in the fall of that year came to Klickitat county, spending his first winter at the government blockhouse, situated about six miles west of Goldendale. The county was then unorganized and the settlers in the region could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Mr. Jones immediately engaged in stock raising, which he followed until 1871. Very early he filed a pre-emption claim to 160 acres of land near Columbus, proved up on the property and subsequently disposed of it to good advantage. In the spring of 1878 he built a grist-mill for Thomas Johnson, the first mill of its kind erected in the county. Joseph Nesbitt assisted him in this work, and Mr. Barber acted as superintendent. The mill burned in 1879, but immediately Johnson, Jones and Nesbitt put up another in its place. Two years later Mr. Johnson sold his interests to the other partners and the property was operated under the firm name of Nesbitt & Jones until 1890, when they sold to the Goldendale Milling Company. Mr. Jones took a two months' trip to his Ohio home in 1885. He filed a homestead claim, in 1880, to a quarter section situated a mile and a half northwest of Goldendale, and the year previous purchased seventy-eight acres of land only a mile and a half north of the city. This property he has since set out in fruit, there being now a five-acre apple orchard, a mixed orchard and several varieties of berries, etc., upon it. Mr. Jones retired from active farming last year, removing to the city in September, 1903, where he expects to pass the remaining years of his life.

Mr. Jones was married in Klickitat county, June 2, 1870, the lady being Miss Harriet Boots, a daughter of Elisha and Betsey (Jones) Boots. Mr. Boots was a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. He went to Missouri when young and in 1852 crossed the Plains to Oregon, settling in Marion county. Seven years later he came to Klickitat county and a few years ago removed to California, where his death occurred in 1902. Mrs.

Boots was a native of Indiana; she was married in Missouri. Harriet Boots was born in Missouri in 1844 and came across the Plains with her parents when she was a child, receiving her education in Oregon. She was married at the age of twenty-six. One child has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, George W., born on Washington's birthday, 1871. Mr. Jones has been a devoted member of the Methodist church for nearly a lifetime, and has served in nearly every office of his church. He is a Republican of pronounced views, one of the old Abraham Lincoln school, and was a delegate to the first Republican convention held in Klickitat county. He was Klickitat's first assessor, serving three years, and subsequently served as county commissioner four years, filling both offices with fidelity and credit. Though he has sold most of his property, he still retains the first ranch near the city, as also some valuable city real estate. Mr. Jones is now in his seventy-fifth year, but notwithstanding his advanced age and the long life of hardships he has experienced on the western frontier, is still hale and hearty, with a mind as vigorous as ever. None knows him but to be his friend and admire his character.

JOHN H. SMITH, auditor of Klickitat county and one of its most widely and favorably known citizens, as well as one of its early pioneers, resides in the city of Goldendale. A native of Missouri, he was born in Scotland county, June 20, 1847, the son of William D. and Mary (Owens) Smith. The father was a native of Kentucky, born in the city of Versailles in the year 1826. His parents were among the earliest pioneers of the Blue Grass state. William D. was a millwright by trade and until 1875 operated a mill in his native state. Then he went to California, where he farmed two years, after which he went north to Oregon and settled in Clackamas county in the spring of 1877. During the next three years he followed agricultural pursuits in the Webfoot state. He became a settler of Klickitat in 1880, following farming and stock raising until his death, August 16, 1900. Mrs. Smith was likewise a Kentuckian, born in 1829. When a young girl she removed with her parents to Missouri, and in that state attended school and, at the age of eighteen, was married. Mrs. Smith survives her husband and is at present living with a daughter in Goldendale. She is of Scotch-Irish descent; he was of Irish ancestry. John H. Smith is the second oldest child of a family of eleven children, all of whom are still living. He was reared upon the farm, receiving a good education in the schools of Missouri. With his parents he went to California in 1875 and to Oregon two years later, continuing to assist his father upon the farm. However, he did not tarry long in Oregon, coming almost directly through to the Klickitat country in the spring of 1877 and filing upon a homestead two

miles southeast of Centerville. With the exception of several years spent in the mercantile business at Centerville, Mr. Smith has assiduously devoted himself to farming and stock raising during most of the remaining years he has lived in the county, meeting with an enviable success. He opened a general store at Centerville in 1887 and conducted it until 1892, when he satisfactorily disposed of it. The next two years he served the county as assessor, retiring from office to give farming and sheep raising more attention.

Mr. Smith was married at Centerville, February 16, 1882, to Miss Ella Sparks, a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Fowler) Sparks. Mr. Sparks brought his family to Washington from Kansas in the spring of 1876, and with his wife is at present a resident of Chehalis, Washington. Mrs. Sparks was born and married in Kansas, and is the mother of ten children. Mrs. Smith was also born in Kansas, 1861 being the year of her birth. She received her education in the schools of Klickitat county and at the time of her marriage was twenty-one years old. Mrs. Smith passed many years ago to her eternal home, revered by all who knew her, and leaving three children to mourn her loss: Fred A., born near Centerville, February 25, 1883, now attending the University of Washington; Grace M., born Independence Day in the year 1886, who recently was graduated from Klickitat Academy, and Edna L., born October 30, 1888. Mr. Smith's brothers and sisters are all living, Thomas J., the eldest, in Salinas City, California; Fred A., at Benicia, California; Edward S. at Toppenish, Washington; Mrs. Sarah H. Teel, in Spokane; Robert L., Ludwell B., Singleton D. and David C. all live near Centerville; Mrs. Mary A. Hamilton in Goldendale and Mrs. Emma L. Hamilton in Oregon City, Oregon. Fraternally, Mr. Smith is connected with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., Woodmen of the World and the Order of Washington. He is one of the most influential Democrats in this section of the state, and as an illustration of his popularity at home it is only necessary to state that he was elected to his present office in November, 1902, in one of the strongest Republican counties in the state; he received five-eighths of all the votes cast. Besides his property in Goldendale, Mr. Smith has other large holdings, including the home ranch of 280 acres of as fine wheat land as lies in the valley. He is generally conceded to be one of the most faithful and capable officers that ever served Klickitat county. He commands the esteem and friendship of all who know him and is worthy in every respect to be classed as one of Klickitat's foremost citizens.

ALMON BAKER, of the well known mercantile firm of Baker Brothers, Goldendale, bears the enviable distinction of being one of Klickitat county's most successful business men and influential

citizens. For more than twenty-five years he has been closely identified with the business interests of his home city and, with the exception of two years, has been a resident of the county since 1877. By his thrift, energy, perseverance and integrity, Mr. Baker has won his present position and is, therefore, justly entitled to the rich rewards of his success. Of English and Irish ancestry, he was born June 9, 1856, in the town of Prescott, Province of Ontario, Canada, the son of George and Elizabeth (Connell) Baker. The father was born in Ireland to English parents in the year 1824, and when twelve years old came with his folks to the United States. The family settled upon a farm in New York state. In 1848 the young man engaged in farming near Prescott and in that community resided until his death in February, 1896. Elizabeth Connell, a native of Ireland, was born in 1832, crossed the ocean to Canada ten years later and was there wedded to Mr. Baker; she is still living, near Prescott. Almon Baker remained at home on the farm, attending school in term time, until the year before reaching his majority, when he left the old Canadian home to seek his fortunes in California. There he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until August, 1877, when he came north to Klickitat county and entered the employ of his uncle, Thomas Johnson, at Goldendale. The young man spent the next three years in his uncle's store, and by strict attention to the work in hand, rapidly mastered the business. Upon leaving Mr. Johnson's service, he entered the store of Lowengart & Sichel, another Goldendale firm, remaining with it twelve months. However, the ambitious young clerk again entered his uncle's employ in 1881, going to Ellensburg, where Mr. Johnson owned one of the pioneer stores. In June, 1883, Mr. Baker returned to Klickitat county and commenced farming, but the following fall again returned to the mercantile business, as an employee of Lowengart & Sichel, with whom he remained this time until 1888. Then, equipped with his years of valuable experience and a knowledge of local conditions, he embarked in business for himself, purchasing a half interest in the general merchandise store conducted by William Millican. A year later Mr. Millican disposed of his remaining interest to his partner's brother, George H. Baker, thus giving inception to the present firm of Baker Brothers, one of the strongest in southern Washington. Its growth has been rapid and steady; the firm's stability is one of its prominent characteristics.

At Goldendale, October 12, 1881, Mr. Baker married Miss Sarah A. Chappell. She is the daughter of William H. and Mary (Leach) Chappell, both of whom are still living. William H. Chappell is a native of Kentucky, now in his seventy-eighth year. He was taken to Missouri as a child, was there married and in 1864 crossed the Plains by team to Marion county, Oregon, where he engaged in farming. In 1878 he removed to Goldendale and during the next sixteen years conducted a hotel there. Mrs.

Chappell is a native Missourian, born in 1833. She was reared, educated and married in that state, her marriage taking place when she was nineteen years old. Mr. Chappell is of French descent; his wife is of German extraction. Mrs. Baker was also born in Missouri, October 12, 1862, and came across the Plains when a child. She was educated in the schools of Salem, Oregon, attending both grammar and high schools, and was married at the age of nineteen. Mrs. Baker is one of a family of nine children, two of whom, James and Ella, are dead. Four brothers, David, William, Charles and John, and one sister, Mary, live in Goldendale; the other sister, Elizabeth, resides in British Columbia. Mr. Baker is the eldest child of the family, and has six brothers and sisters living: Charles, William and Mrs. Claudia Dunlap, in Canada; George H. in Goldendale; Mrs. Anna Snyder, at Everett, Washington, and Edward, a Methodist minister, at Union, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have two children. Fred, the elder, was born in Goldendale, December 27, 1882; Herman was also born in Goldendale, the date being December 15, 1886. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baker are prominent members of the Methodist church, he having filled most of the offices in the church and having acted as superintendent of the Sunday school for twelve years. Politically, he is an active Republican, and, though never an office seeker, is well known in the councils of his party. He has served one term as councilman. Mr. Baker has accumulated a goodly holding of property during his residence in the county. At present he owns six hundred and seventy-five acres situated five miles south of the city, this tract all being in cultivation; two hundred and forty acres on the Columbia river in use as a stock ranch; a homestead, twelve miles north of the city, which he filed on in May, 1895; a timber claim near the homestead; six hundred and forty acres of school land in Lake county, Oregon, considerable stock and his interest in the Goldendale business. It is not going beyond the truth to say that Mr. Baker is considered by all to be one of the city's brightest business men, upright and honorable in all his dealings, while his zealous interest in church work, public spirit and benevolence indicate his character; his popularity is widespread among all classes of law-abiding citizens.

CHARLES M. HESS, who owns, with his father, a flouring mill with a capacity of seventy barrels a day, located in the city of Goldendale, is a native of Oregon, born in Astoria on the 12th of December, 1874, the son of John M. and Minnie (Beebe) Hess. His father, who was born in Fulton county, Illinois, October 5, 1848, and was educated in the public schools of Iowa, removed to Oregon with his parents at the age of nineteen. He remained at home until twenty-five years old, during this time learning the cooper's trade from

his father, grandfather of our subject. Marrying then, he took up a homestead of eighty acres, on which he lived for seven years ensuing. Coming to Goldendale in the fall of 1883, he entered the drug business there, and he continued in the same for five years, but in 1888 he bought the mill he now has. It has, however, been improved so thoroughly since, that it would hardly be recognized as the same plant. In the year 1896 he installed the gravity system which now furnishes the city with water, and during the ensuing seven years he operated it successfully, selling out at the expiration of that time to the city. He has one of the finest residences in Goldendale. His wife, a native of New York state, born May 3, 1854, was educated in the schools of Iowa. She married at the age of nineteen and she and Mr. Hess have had five children, of whom our subject is the oldest. Having accompanied his parents to Washington, when less than ten years old, Charles M. completed his school training in Goldendale. At the early age of fifteen he began learning, in his father's mill, the trade of a miller, a task which he has successfully accomplished, having long since become a master of the craft. At present he is the owner of an interest in the mill, which he and his father operate as partners.

On the 17th of April, 1898, Mr. Hess married Miss Sarah E. Masters, the ceremony being performed at Goldendale. Mrs. Hess is the daughter of Thurston and Mary J. (Story) Masters, the former of whom was born in the central part of Washington county, Oregon, and is a butcher by occupation. He came to Klickit county in the early days, and has ever since remained there. Mrs. Hess was born in Klickit county, January 18, 1875. She was educated at Vashon College, near the city of Tacoma, taking a course in music and elocution, both of which she teaches to a limited extent at the present time. She has two brothers and two sisters, namely, David A., Thurston H., and Sylva, in Goldendale, and Mrs. Ethel Russell, in Silverton, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Hess have two children, Madalene, born April 17, 1899, and Reginald, born April 17, 1903, both in Goldendale. Fraternally, Mr. Hess is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Artisans, the Woodmen of the World, and the Rathbone Sisters, and in politics, he is a Democrat. An industrious, ambitious young man, thoroughly conversant with his business, to which he gives close attention, he is winning his way nobly in the financial world; at the same time enjoying, among his fellow citizens, an enviable reputation for integrity and uprightness of character.

JOHN J. GOLDEN, the first settler in Klickit county and founder of the city of Goldendale, where he now resides, is a native of the Keystone state, having been born in Westmoreland county,

March 18, 1826. He comes of pioneer American stock. The Goldens came to this country from England at the beginning of the eighteenth century and at once attained to a position of influence in the settlement. William Golden, the father of John, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1797, the son of a veteran of the Revolutionary war, who served under General Washington. William Golden removed to western Pennsylvania at the time when that region was still a wilderness and became one of its earliest pioneers. Subsequently he removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where his death occurred. He was of English and German descent. Julia A. (Williamson) Golden, his wife, of Scotch extraction, was a native of New Jersey, born in 1804. She came to Pennsylvania when a child and at the age of twenty-three was united in marriage to Mr. Golden. Mrs. Golden died in Indiana in her seventy-fourth year. One of a family of twelve children and reared upon the western frontier, the son John early became inured to the hardships and dangers of the border, and it was but natural that he should inherit the spirit which leads men to explore and conquer the wilds. Until he was twenty-three he remained at home upon the farm, attending the schools of his native state, but a few years later, when he was living in Indiana, the opportunity to penetrate through to the Pacific was offered him. Harlow Coleman, a young man who had just returned with glowing stories of California, organized a party of young men to cross the Plains to the gold fields, charging each member of the company \$200 for services as guide. Mr. Golden and sixteen others started on the long, dangerous journey, in 1852, riding saddle horses and carrying supplies by ox teams. After being out only two days, the company's horses were stolen, but, having resolved never to turn back, the two thousand-mile trip was continued on foot, six months being required to reach the Pacific. That was the year cholera raged, and it has been estimated that at least ten thousand people were stricken while on their way across the Plains. Finally, however, the party arrived in California, September, 1852, and young Golden commenced mining on American river. During the following winter he was taken down with fever and nearly lost his life. The next year he went to Shasta City, where he lived three years, engaged in mining and conducting a general supply store, which he had opened there in 1854. Unfortunately, in 1855 fire completely destroyed his business, valued at \$32,000, and he was left with only a little ready money and a pack-train of thirty-two mules. With his partner, J. A. Johnson, he bought a \$4,000-stock of goods, opened another store and within a short time was again in prosperous condition. The partners disposed of their store and mining interests in the summer of 1856 and in the fall took a contract to furnish beef for eleven shops scattered throughout Trinity county. They made

a success of the venture, buying cattle at five cents and selling at ten cents, without killing the stock. A year later they took a contract to deliver one thousand four hundred hogs in California, attempting to fulfill it by driving overland from Oregon. But heavy snow storms overtook them at Yreka, threatening to ruin them. They averted this calamity by turning most of the hogs into bacon, which they sold at an enormous profit. In the spring of 1858, the partners got the Frazier river gold fever and at once started for that new El Dorado. At a point near where the city of Wenatchee stands they were attacked by Indians, but succeeded in making their escape without injury. The same fall Mr. Golden returned to the Willamette valley, via Seattle, and in Polk county was married May 17, 1859.

Three days after the wedding he started for Walla Walla in search of a suitable place to rear his home, but at The Dalles heard of the fertile region across the Columbia, in Washington. So on July 9th he crossed the river, entered the Klickitat valley, found an unsurpassed stock range, well watered and timbered, and decided to remain. With him he had a fine herd of Durham cattle, which he turned loose as soon as he was able to bring them across the Columbia. In August Mr. Golden brought his wife, his wife's family and the Tartar family into the Klickitat valley and the first permanent settlement in this region was established. These families all brought cattle with them. The first two winters were mild and the stock thrived, but the third winter there were three feet of snow, and not having any shelters erected, Mr. Golden lost his entire band, with the exception of one yoke of oxen, suffering a loss of fully \$20,000. Times became so hard that, with the exception of three families and Mr. Golden's, all the settlers of the valley left in 1862. Mr. Golden succeeded in securing a contract to deliver one thousand cords of wood at Columbus for the use of the O. R. & N. S. S. Company's steamers and during the year 1862 fulfilled the contract, receiving ten dollars a cord. The next year he took a freighting outfit to the Bannock mines in Idaho, a journey of four hundred and fifty miles. He was four months on the road and did not return until late in the winter of 1863-4. The next summer he and his brother, Thomas, erected a sawmill on the Klickitat, five miles east of Goldendale. This was the second mill built in the county. Golden Brothers operated mills eight years, marketing most of their lumber at Umatilla, Oregon, where they opened a lumber yard in 1865 and conducted it three years, trading lumber for cattle, horses, grain, or any salable commodity. In 1867 the first mill was sold and the brothers built another one, a mile and a half from Goldendale's site; subsequently this mill was removed to Kittitas county. Mr. Golden was also heavily interested in horse raising until 1875.

Mr. Golden's connection with Goldendale dates

from the year 1871, when he purchased two hundred acres of land from L. J. Kimberland, who had filed a soldier's claim to most of the tract; later Mr. Golden filed a homestead claim to an adjoining quarter section. In the fall of 1871 a largely attended camp-meeting was held on this ground, and it was so successful that it was decided to build a church nearby. Mr. Golden donated twelve lots to the church and four to the minister, having laid out a town about that time. Upon the completion of the church buildings, the settlers held a meeting and named the place Goldendale, in honor of its founder and owner. The town site was surveyed in the spring of 1872 by a surveyor Mr. Golden brought from The Dalles. Thomas Johnson accepted a bonus of eight lots for the establishment of a store, I. I. Lancaster accepted another generous bonus for the erection of a blacksmith shop, a postoffice was then added, followed by quick succession of hotels, churches, stores and various others constituents of a town, to all of which Mr. Golden made generous property donations. In 1885 he gave two lots and a cash bonus of \$200 for the first jail, and for schoolhouse purposes he gave another tract, also furnishing the necessary lumber and helping to build it. To the second school, built a short time later, he gave sixteen lots valued at \$100 each, and \$200 in money. When the railroad entered the city in 1903, he presented the company with fifty-two lots for depot and yard purposes. In fact, Goldendale has been exceedingly fortunate in possessing a liberal, far-sighted founder, for not a little of the city's hardy growth and present prosperity is due to the wise, generous policy pursued by him. The thrifty, substantial city of Goldendale will ever be a monument, more imposing than marble and more enduring than granite, commemorating the achievements of Klickitat's first pioneer.

Mr. Golden was married in Polk county, Oregon, May 17, 1859, to Miss Jane Parrott, a daughter of Lewis S. and Amy (Long) Parrott. The father was a native of Tennessee, who went to Missouri when a child and crossed the Plains with the emigration of 1847 to the Willamette valley. He took a donation claim in Polk county, where he lived until he came with the Golden to Klickitat in 1859. Throughout his long, useful life Mr. Parrott was a true Methodist and by an unusual coincidence, his death occurred while attending church, October 26, 1902, he being then in his eighty-fourth year. Mrs. Parrott was a Virginian by birth, but was taken when a child to Kentucky. When twenty-one years old she went to live with a brother in Missouri and was there married. Mrs. Golden was born in Missouri, August 5, 1845, and was only two years old when brought across the Plains by her parents. She was educated in the public schools of Oregon and, like many other girls of the time, was married at an early age, she being only fourteen. To this union, eleven children have

been born, all of whom except three are still living. Mrs. Sarah E. Barnett, the eldest child, was born in Klickitat county, December 8, 1860, and lives at Wasco, Oregon, her husband being a banker and a merchant there. She was the first white child born in Klickitat county. Mrs. Mary Barnes, the next oldest, was born September 24, 1862, and is living near Goldendale; Mrs. Florence L. Barnes, born August 19, 1864, died in 1883, leaving three children; Clara J. and Annie L. Golden were born October 11, 1866, and August 10, 1868, respectively, and died at the ages of thirteen and thirty respectively; Mrs. Flora D. Shelton, the next oldest, born July 19, 1870, is the wife of a Goldendale druggist; Dora Dale Golden, now Mrs. I. C. Richards, was born October 11, 1872, and bears the distinction of being the first white child born in Goldendale; Mrs. Almada Baker, born March 3, 1874, Mrs. Luella Love, born August 10, 1876, John W., born July 8, 1882, and Paul C., born January 13, 1884, are all living in the city, the latter two being still at home. Mrs. Golden has one brother, William S. Parrott, a Portland artist; a sister, Sarah, died in Missouri at the age of eighteen months. Mr. Golden has two brothers, Elgin, living in Whatcom, and John, a Portland business man, besides three sisters: Mrs. Mary B. Snipes, of Seattle, the wife of Ben E. Snipes, once Washington's cattle king; Mrs. Elizabeth Pond, the wife of a Seattle mining man, and Eligia D., who resides in Portland.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Golden are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Golden is an enthusiastic Republican, though never seeking office. He was one of the members of the city's first council, was Goldendale's first postmaster and has served his fellow men in other positions. Besides his large holdings of city property, he also owns four hundred acres of farming lands, timber land and some stock—enough to give him a comfortable competency in his declining years. Mr. and Mrs. Golden are held in high respect and esteem befitting two worthy pioneers of marked courage, integrity and generosity and are spending the evening of life on the old homestead, surrounded by a devoted family and a legion of loyal friends.

JOHN E. CHAPPELL. One of Goldendale's most substantial, successful and popular merchants is he whose biography is herewith presented. Nor is his success an accident; rather, it is the result of natural business ability, coupled with well directed energy. John E. Chappell is the son of William H. and Mary E. (Leach) Chappell, who are still living, respected citizens of Goldendale. The father, who is of French ancestry, is a native of the Blue Grass state, born in 1827, and by occupation is a farmer and business man. For several years he followed farming and stock raising in Missouri, then crossed the Plains to Oregon, where he

lived until 1879. In the fall of that year he came to Goldendale and engaged in the hotel business. This place was burned in the great fire of 1888, but was immediately replaced by another, known as the Palace, which Mr. Chappell conducted three years. About 1894 he and several other business men built the Central hotel, which was destroyed by fire in 1902, a few years after Mr. Chappell had retired from active business pursuits. Mrs. Chappell is a native of Missouri, born in 1836, and married in that state nearly half a century ago. After receiving a fair education in the public schools of Goldendale, John E., at the age of fifteen, began his business career by entering the store of Baker Brothers. For eight years he labored faithfully and energetically, gradually acquiring a thorough knowledge of the mercantile business. At the end of that time he embarked in business for himself, opening a store May 25, 1898. Since that date his business has rapidly expanded until at present it occupies attractive, commodious quarters in one of the city's largest brick blocks. Mr. Chappell operated a sawmill in Cedar valley in 1901, and two years later bought the entire output of three other mills. He is also dealing extensively in timber lands.

Mr. Chappell was united in marriage at Goldendale, May 16, 1894, to Miss Clara B. Brokaw, a native of Missouri, and the daughter of Peter and Caroline Brokaw, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. The father, who is a farmer and stockman, early in life removed to Pennsylvania, thence to Missouri, and in 1878 became a pioneer of Klickitat county, settling on a homestead two and a half miles north of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Brokaw were married in Missouri; they are still living in the county, at Bloodgood Springs. Mr. Brokaw is of German descent. Mrs. Chappell was born August 18, 1871. She received her education in the schools of Klickitat and for several years was engaged in dress making. Mrs. Chappell has two brothers, Charles and Ira, and one sister, Mrs. Flora Le Fever, all living in Klickitat county. Mr. Chappell has three brothers, David, William A. and Charles, living in Klickitat county, and three sisters, Mary Chappell and Mrs. Sarah Baker, residents of Goldendale, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dickson, who makes her home in Kaslo, B. C. Another brother, James, died when twenty-eight years old, and a sister, Ella, died at the age of twenty-four. Mr. and Mrs. Chappell have one child, Benjamin E., born in Goldendale, July 16, 1895. Mr. Chappell is an elder in the Presbyterian church and also superintendent of the Sunday school of that organization. He is a Prohibitionist in politics. As councilman and member of the school board he has faithfully served his fellow townsmen at different times. His property holdings are extensive and include his store and two and a half sections of timber land in Oregon. Mr. Chappell is a successful business man, a public-spirited citizen, a de-

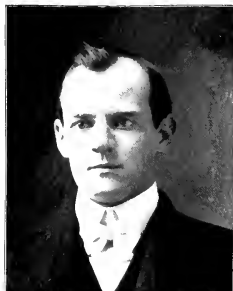
voted church worker and an unusually popular man with the people of Goldendale and the surrounding country.

HARVEY H. HARTLEY, M. D., a physician and surgeon in the city of Goldendale, Washington, is an energetic, progressive young man who enjoys the confidence of his fellow men and those in his own profession. He was born in Washington county, Oregon, near Forest Grove, September 12, 1871, to the union of James C and Martha (Givens) Hartley, pioneers of Oregon. James C. Hartley, who is still engaged in farming near Forest Grove, is a native of Illinois, born July 10, 1845. He is a veteran of some of the Oregon and Washington Indian wars and took part in quelling the Klamath Indian outbreak. He came across the Plains in 1864 and has spent most of his western life in Washington county. Mrs. Hartley was born in Indiana in the year 1850. She first crossed the Plains as a child only three years old, and twelve years later made a second trip, both times riding in wagons drawn by oxen. Mrs. Hartley has one brother, Doctor Givens, superintendent of the insane asylum at Blackfoot, Idaho. The father is of German descent, the mother of Welsh. Dr. Hartley attended the public schools of Washington county and in 1897 was graduated by Pacific University, at Forest Grove; three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts from this well known institution. After graduation he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Oregon at Portland, and from it he received the degree of M. D. During the next fourteen months he practiced in the hospitals of Multnomah county, Oregon. He came to Klickitat county in May, 1900, locating first at Centerville, then in Goldendale, and since that time has built up a most satisfactory and lucrative practice in the community.

Dr. Hartley married, at Forest Grove, Oregon, in November, 1900, Miss Mary M. Gleason, a native of Washington county and a daughter of the well known pioneers, John E. and Hardenia (Naylor) Gleason. Mrs. Gleason was born near Forest Grove in 1850, her parents being among the earliest settlers in that locality. Dr. Hartley has two brothers, Joseph J., residing at Banks, Oregon, and Clarence, who recently graduated in dentistry, and is now practicing his profession in Portland. His sister, May Hartley, is a student in Pacific University. Dr. and Mrs. Hartley have one child, Frederick, born Christmas day, 1901. Dr. Hartley is a member of several fraternities, the Masons, O. E. S., Order of Washington, Woodmen of the World and Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he is a Democrat. A popular member of the community, highly esteemed personally and an excellent physician, he is sure to win unusual success in the profession he has chosen.

WENDELIN LEIDL, one of Goldendale's most successful and substantial business men and progressive citizens, as also a pioneer of Klickitat, is a well known acetylene gas manufacturer, watchmaker and jeweler. Like many another of our influential citizens, Mr. Leidl is a native of Germany, born in Bavaria, October 19, 1861. His father, for whom the son was named, was a German government officer, whose death occurred in 1864. The mother, Josephine (Brumuller) Leidl, was also of German birth and ancestry. Germany continued to be Wendelin Leidl's home until he reached the age of eighteen. He there learned the jeweler's trade and spent eleven months in the army, as required by law. Crossing to France at the age mentioned, he spent some time there, then, in 1879, came to the United States. His first stopping point was Chicago, where he worked two years at his trade. He went thence to Texas, rode the range awhile, bought railroad land and tried farming and stock raising for a period, but eventually sold his property and in 1881 came north to The Dalles. From The Dalles he went to the little town of Dufur, in the same county, where he remained three years, farming and following his trade. With his family he then moved to Klickitat county and settled upon a homestead near Hartland. Two years later we find him employed at Goldendale and three years afterward, he changed his residence to that city: Mr. Leidl's next important step was the purchase of the jewelry business belonging to Victor Gobat, for whom he had been working, paying therefor \$2,700. This store he still conducts and by his strict attention to business has built up an enviable reputation as a first-class workman. He was also, for some time, engaged in the drug business, but sold this establishment a year ago. Recently Mr. Leidl, who is a skilled mechanic and a thorough student of physics, went into partnership with the patentee of a process for manufacturing acetylene gas and he is now devoting most of his time to this business, installing plants in various stores and residences throughout this section of the state. The success of this patent is not only a triumph for its inventor but it is also a splendid advertisement for the city of Goldendale.

Mr. Leidl was married at Dufur, Oregon, in 1881, to Miss Lisette Koehler, likewise a native of Germany, who came to America after reaching the age of womanhood. Six children have been born to this union, five of whom, Emma, Charles, Josie, Louis and Wendelin, are attending the public schools of Goldendale; a married daughter, Mrs. Minnie McKillips, is also a resident of this county. It is a characteristic of the subject of this biography that he is active in everything he undertakes. Fraternally, he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Woodman of the World and a member of the Seattle Encampment of the Order of the Eastern Star and of the Maccabees. He has served the city two



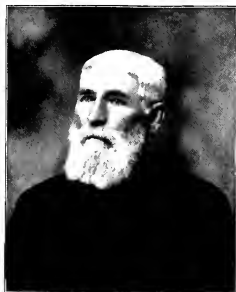
JOHN E. CHAPPELL.



HARVEY H. HARTLEY, M. D.



WENDELIN LEIDL.



CAPT. SAMUEL H. MILLER.



GEORGE PARROTT.



FRANK MESECHER



JAMES W. JACKSON.



ANTHONY B. COURTWAY.

terms as councilman and at present is a member of the city school board, one of the most energetic on it. Politically, he is a Republican of decided influence. He has served at various times on executive committees and is credited with being a leader among the Germans in his county. Financially, he has done exceedingly well. He had two dollars in cash and was \$1,700 in debt when he came to Klickitat; now he owns four hundred acres of farming lands, store buildings in Goldendale, eight lots, two dwellings, his gas factory and other interests, and is entirely free from debt. His congeniality and integrity, his thorough knowledge of mechanics and his tireless energy are all characteristics of him, which stand out prominently, and because of them he commands the confidence and favor of his fellow men.

CAPT. SAMUEL H. MILLER. A typical pioneer of the Northwest is this soldier-pioneer, who is now an esteemed resident of the Klickitat valley. His American ancestors were hardy pioneers before him, so that to this member of the family the frontier held no terrors. To him the border with its wild forests, its trackless plains, its barren deserts, was but a natural environment, while most of his early life was spent with the Indians, hunters, scouts, gold miners and homeseeking emigrants as companions. Captain Miller is a native of the Empire state, born in Clay, Onondaga county, July 16, 1828, to the union of James and Nancy (Vanvorst) Miller. James Miller, a German, was likewise born in New York state, on the Mohawk river, in the year 1796, and was a farmer by occupation. He removed to Illinois in 1845, settling in DeKalb county, and there, June 10th of the same year, the new home was saddened by his death. His wife, of Holland Dutch descent, was born in Schenectady, New York, the daughter of James Vanvorst. He was a pioneer of that state, a freighter during a long period of his life. James Vanvorst attained distinction as an Indian fighter and in one of his numerous encounters with the hostiles killed three of the attacking party with a pitchfork. With his sons, Peter and James, the brave, loyal old frontiersman fought in the War of 1812. Samuel H. Miller was one of nine children. Until he was seventeen years old he lived in New York state, but at that age, in September, 1844, struck boldly into the Illinois frontier, settling near Fox river, a region at that time extremely wild and sparsely settled. Equipped with a common school education, a knowledge of the carpenter's and blacksmith's trades and a strong body and constitution, the young man thus began life independently. After his father's death, Samuel remained on the property until the spring of 1849, then went to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and helped to build the Moore and Siegle mills. He followed his trades in that city until 1852, returning in that

year to Illinois, but April 15, 1853, he deserted the rapidly settling country for the almost unknown and uncared for Northwest, arriving in the Willamette valley, November 24, 1853, after a long, hard trip across the continent. In the spring he entered the mines of Jackson and Applegate in southern Oregon, lost nearly a thousand dollars, and once again took up his trades. About this time the Indian war of 1855-6 broke over the Northwest and as a volunteer, the young westerner received his first baptism of blood, bullets and powder. Subsequently he fought at Big Bar on the Rogue river during that famous outbreak. In the meantime he built a tannery in Phoenix, Oregon, but later sold it and in 1857 took up his residence near Scio, in the same state. When the Civil war broke out, in 1861, the First Oregon volunteers was at once organized. A company (F) was at once formed in Mr. Miller's community, and he was elected captain of it. Governor A. C. Gibbs was at the head of the troops, the company headquarters being at Lebanon. This regiment did its full share in the war by protecting the frontier from Indian uprisings and holding the Copperheads in check. In 1870, the captain and his family became pioneers of Klickitat county, which was then very sparsely inhabited, locating upon the present homestead. He came in February, filed on the land, built a house and then, in the fall, brought in his family. Like other settlers, he engaged in stock raising and farming, industries which he has since followed. Capt. Miller associated himself with John J. Golden in the construction and operation of the second sawmill in the county. He passed through the Indian scare of 1878 without inconvenience or trouble in any form.

Captain Miller was united in marriage, at Scio, Oregon, May 20, 1857, to Miss Alice Boyce, a daughter of Dr. Joseph and Alice (Nessly) Boyce, of Irish and German descent respectively. The grandfather, John Nessly, served in the War of 1812. An uncle of Mrs. Miller, the Rev. John Fawcett Nessly, was a noted minister of Washington; he died in Tekoa, in November, 1903. This eminent clergyman is the author of a book soon to be published, entitled "Early Methodism in the Ohio Valley." Mrs. Miller was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, November 30, 1842; she has one sister still living, Mrs. Maggie Kellogg. Capt. Miller has several brothers and sisters: James A., in Scio; Walter C., living in Asea, Oregon; Frances T., a resident of this county; Mrs. Sophia Craiz, residing in Camden, New York, and William Henry Harrison, living at Fruit Flat, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have raised a large family, ten children in all. Mrs. Elizabeth Nesbitt, of Goldendale, is the oldest; Joseph E. and Philip S. reside four miles northeast of Goldendale; Mrs. Margaret Hill and Mrs. Nancy Sophia McKinney live in Goldendale; John W. lives at The Dalles; Henry

T. is a resident of Klickitat county; Cortez R. is a student at Pullman college; William A. is a threshing machine engineer, living with his parents, as does also the youngest child, Cornelia J. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have seven great-grandchildren, of whom they are very proud. For nearly forty years Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been members of the Methodist church. He belongs to only one fraternal organization, the Grange, and in politics has always been a Republican. He was one of the organizers of the party in Linn county, being a delegate from Lebanon. Now he votes independently, though not taking an active interest in such matters any longer. For fourteen years he was coroner of Klickitat county, and besides holding this office has served as road supervisor ten years. Many years the captain has been a school director and clerk and he is an ardent advocate of public education, regardless of the taxes imposed as a consequence. He is a devoted stock fancier and at one time owned the imported horse, "Arabian Boy," sired by Col. Genifer's noted Egyptian horse. His farm, seven miles southeast of Goldendale, contains three hundred and thirty acres of the best land in the valley and its owner claims to raise more grain on the place, in proportion to its size, than is raised on any other tract in the county. Captain Miller is a gentleman of sterling integrity and ability, an honored pioneer and a popular citizen, esteemed by a host of friends throughout the states of Washington and Oregon.

GEORGE PARROTT, one of the early settlers of Klickitat county and one of its substantial agriculturists, resides on his farm of 160 acres, three miles south and two east of Goldendale. He was born in Cook county, Tennessee, February 10, 1833, the son of Job and Sarah (Swagerty) Parrott. His father, who was of German descent, was likewise born in Tennessee, and like our subject, followed farming. He passed his entire life on his place in the eastern part of the state, where he died some years ago. His wife was also a native of Tennessee and lived there the greater part of her life. George Parrott, the subject of this article, received his early education in the common schools of his native state, adding the finishing touches in the schools of Missouri, to which he removed at the age of seventeen. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fifth Missouri volunteers, and served for some time, then was transferred to the Eighty-first Missouri, with which he remained until the close of his term of enlistment, in 1864. Returning then to Missouri, he resided there until the fall of 1874, at which time he moved to the Willamette valley. After a residence of four years in Oregon, he came to Klickitat county and settled on a piece of school land, which was his home until 1887, when he filed a homestead claim to a tract near Goldendale. To the cultivation and

improvement of this he has ever since devoted himself with assiduity and energy, putting the entire quarter section into a state of cultivation.

In Jefferson county, Kansas, on the 13th of August, 1856, Mr. Parrott married Martha Ewell, whose father, Laten, a farmer by occupation, was born in Missouri, the son of English parents. He died when Miss Ewell was but seven years old. Her mother, Elizabeth, also a native of Missouri, passed away in 1859. Mrs. Parrott was born near St. Joe, Missouri, January 3, 1859. Left an orphan at the age of seven, she was taken care of by guardians until sixteen, when she married. Her father was a man of means, but unfortunately the administrators of his estate managed to secure the better part of his possessions. Mr. and Mrs. Parrott have had ten children, namely, Mrs. Annie Story, who was the wife of an Idaho school teacher and who died in 1899; Charles W. and Mrs. Eliza J. Atkinson, born in Kansas; Mrs. Cora Phillips, born in Missouri in 1861, now a resident of Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Winnie Hartley, born in Missouri, some eight years later; Benjamin F. and Fred, also born in Missouri; Mrs. Effie Maud Carson, born in Oregon, now a resident of Goldendale; Mrs. Carrie Chatman, also born in Oregon, now living in Portland; and Grace, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Parrott are members of the Presbyterian church and politically, Mr. Parrott is a Republican. He stands high in the estimation of the people in this locality and the surrounding country, among whom he is rated as a man of high moral character, sterling honesty and pleasant address.

FRANK MESECHER, a prosperous farmer of Klickitat county, residing on his ranch of 160 acres, three and a half miles northwest of Goldendale, was born in Hancock county, Illinois, February 3, 1863, the son of William D. and Margaret (Martin) Mescher. His father, a native of Virginia, born in 1835, was likewise a farmer. He served three years in the Civil war in the Seventy-eighth regiment, Illinois volunteers, and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He was taken prisoner during the war and had the experience of Confederate prisons of which so much has been written. By reason of his services he was granted a place on Uncle Sam's pension roll. He lived for a time in Crawford county, Kansas, of which section he was a pioneer, but in 1883, he came to Klickitat county, where he filed on the first claim in Cedar valley. He passed away in this county, January 8, 1904, but his wife still lives. She was born in Missouri in 1842. Frank Mescher, of this review, moved to Kansas with his parents when a small boy and grew up near the city of Girard, on the parental farm. He started out in life for himself at the age of nineteen, at which time his parents moved west, leaving him alone in Kansas. He farmed in Jasper county, Missouri, three years.

In 1889 he came to Washington and took up a pre-emption claim in Cedar valley, but later he sold his improvements, and relinquished it, having previously purchased his present place, to the cultivation and improvement of which he has devoted himself continuously since. He practices diversified farming, always keeping some stock, especially hogs.

Mr. Mesecher was married in Missouri, March 25, 1888, the lady being Miss Alice J. Stith, a native of Jasper county, born in 1869. Her father, H. B. Stith, at present resides near Goldendale, but her mother died in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Mesecher have had eight children, Amos A. and Alice, the youngest, being now deceased. Bertha is the oldest child; the other children are Charles, Dacy, Rebo, and Harry and Paul, twins. Mr. Mesecher has two brothers, Hartwell E., residing in Cedar valley, and Charles W. Fraternaly, Mr. Mesecher is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and in politics, he is a Republican. A public spirited man, he has discharged faithfully the duties which have devolved upon him as a citizen, having served as road supervisor, and being at present a member of the school board. He is a vigorous advocate of everything tending to increase the efficiency of the public school system. His standing in the community is an enviable one, he being regarded by his neighbors as a man of integrity, honor and uprightness.

JAMES W. JACKSON is a well-established and widely known farmer and stockman residing five miles west of Goldendale, Washington. He is a North Carolinian, born in Davidson county, near Thomasville, April 20, 1841. His father, Solomon Jackson, born in the same county and state, in 1808, was of English parentage. William Jackson, the father of Solomon and grandfather of James W., of this biography, fought in the Revolutionary war, and died many years ago in North Carolina. The mother of James W. was Sarah (Osborn) Jackson, a native of North Carolina, born in 1823. She was of Scotch-English descent.

James W. grew to young manhood on the North Carolina farm. He received his education in the common schools, but owing to the many reverses to which he and his parents were subjected during his youth, his schooling was insufficient. When the Civil war broke out his people were of pronounced Union sentiments and feared not to uphold their views. Though but twenty he refused to yield to the Secessionist demands, and fought a duel with an officer of the Confederate army, in which shots were exchanged and the officer severely wounded. For his impetuosity James was imprisoned and ordered to be shot, but, fortunately, managed to escape. During the time of his imprisonment he was compelled to work for eighteen months in a paper factory. In 1866 he started afoot from North Carolina to Tennessee with a dollar and a half in

his pocket and the clothing he wore his sole possessions. He tarried but a short time in Tennessee, proceeding thence to Kentucky, where he stayed for two years. He then spent a short time in Indiana and Missouri, each, and then, in 1871, came west to Oregon, settling in Clackamas county, where he stayed for three years. His final move was to Klickitat county in 1874, and, upon his arrival, he found only three buildings in what is now the prosperous town of Goldendale. He immediately took up land on Spring creek, but later his filing was canceled. He then bought a four hundred acre tract known as the Crevling place. This property he improved, and in 1882 sold to Mr. Crevling, the former owner. After the sale he visited for a year in the east, and in 1883 returned to Klickitat county and took up land in Horseshoe Bend. In addition to acquiring a pre-emption, a homestead, and a timber claim by filing, he purchased six hundred and forty acres of railroad land, which property he improved and built upon till the spring of 1903, when he sold out and purchased his present place. This farm he is making into one of the finest in his community.

Mr. Jackson was married June 15, 1882, in North Carolina, to Miss Ruth E. Pope, a native of Davidson county, that state, born in 1855. Miss Pope was the daughter of Elijah Pope, also of North Carolina, born in 1836. He served in the army during the early years of the Civil war, but died in 1864, near its close. The mother was Nancy (Kennedy) Pope, who was born in North Carolina in 1837. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are three, Earl Branson, Bessie and William Carlos. Both parents are members of the Baptist church. By election as the candidate of the Republican party, Mr. Jackson has served two terms as sheep inspector; he has been school clerk of his district for twelve years, and has had eight years of service as road supervisor. He is prominent in the politics of his county, always attending the conventions, and taking an active interest. He owns the place he now occupies, and this, with other property interests and his unimpeachable standing as a citizen, gives him an enviable position in his community. Though claiming no literary talent, he has written a number of very interesting papers on his experiences during the war, and considering the nature of his experiences, the papers have proved most worthy of publication. Mr. Jackson's life during the war, and at times since, has been strenuous and stormy, but he now rejoices in being able to live more peaceably.

ANTHONY B. COURTWAY, a large property and sheep owner of Klickitat county, at present engaged in the livery business in Goldendale, was born in Essex county, Canada, June 26, 1857. Francis X. Courtway, his father, was likewise born in Canada, in 1834, and was of French and German

descent. He left Canada in 1861 and went to California; after a two years' residence in the Golden state, he once more crossed the line to his home. Returning to the United States in 1880, he settled in Klickitat county, but at present he makes his home in Chelan county, Washington. His wife, whose maiden name was Judick Gilboe, was born in Canada, in 1832, to French parents, and passed away in 1873. The subject of this review moved to Pontiac, Michigan, with his parents at the age of ten and received a common school education in that city. He spoke nothing but French at that time, but was an apt pupil and soon learned the language and customs of this country. He started out to make his own living two years later, working first in a boot and shoe store and later with a grocery firm. In 1875 he came west to California, where he farmed four years, coming then to Klickitat county. After farming a piece of school land for three years, he secured a farm some twenty-two miles southeast of Goldendale, in the Goodnoe Hills, of which he is still the owner. He resided on the property from 1884 to 1903, engaged in raising cattle and horses, and in general agriculture. He had unlimited range for stock; the bunch-grass was plentiful and he made money. In 1903 he moved into the city and traded a half interest in his band of 3,000 sheep to Oscar Vanhoy for a livery barn, which he still conducts; he also exchanged his cattle for some Goldendale property, which he still owns. He has been in the sheep business only a short time.

In Klickitat county, in 1885, Mr. Courtway married Miss Addie Venable, a native of the county, born in 1864, the daughter of Francis M. Venable, one of the earliest pioneers of the county. Her father crossed the Plains to the Willamette valley in the earliest days and came to Klickitat county at the time of the first settlement. He was engaged in the cattle business and suffered heavy losses during the severe winter of 1861-2. At present he resides in Sherman county, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Courtway have a family of seven children, namely, Amelia May, Anna Eva, Lillie Irene, Ruth, Naoma Jane, Isabel Lucile, and Anthony B. Mr. Courtway has a brother, Francis, living at Sand Point, Idaho, and another brother, Albert N., in Wenatchee, while his sisters, Mrs. Amelia McKillip and Mrs. Lizzie Taylor, live near and in Goldendale, and another sister, Mrs. Annie Williams, makes her home in Silver City, in the Okanogan district. Fraternally, Mr. Courtway is connected with the Masons, the K. of P., the A. O. U. W., the Woodmen of the World and the Grange. Though a Socialist, he was in 1896 the candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of sheriff, but with the rest of the party suffered defeat. Besides his livery business and half interest in a band of 3,000 sheep, he owns a modern residence and 1,545 acres of land. His farm is well improved, about 550 acres of it being cultivated, and the rest devoted to the pastur-

ing of his horses and cattle. Certainly few in central Washington, where material success is usually found to await the man who seeks it earnestly, are more worthy of congratulation for industrial achievements than Mr. Courtway, and the value of his wealth is enhanced by the fact that it was won without sacrifice of integrity or of the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

ERNEST O. SPOON, deputy auditor of Klickitat county, a member of the firm of Smith & Spoon, abstracters, and one of the county's popular young men, was born in Plumas county, California, September 24, 1872. He is, therefore, a Westerner by birth as well as by rearing. His parents are Abram J. and Josephine (Alexander) Spoon, natives of New York and Missouri respectively. They now live in Bickleton. Mr. Spoon is at present county commissioner of the third district. Ernest O., who is one of three children, was nine years old when his parents settled on the prairie near Bickleton. He attended the public schools and assisted his father until eighteen years of age, when he commenced teaching school. His first school was at Oak Flat, on Rock creek. For eight years he followed this profession (with the exception of six months spent in a business college at Portland), teaching at various points throughout this section of the state. However, in September, 1899, he entered the auditor's office under James W. Butler and served as deputy until Mr. Butler's death, March 29, 1902. He was then appointed auditor to fill the unexpired term, a trust that he fulfilled with credit. In 1902, at the request of the new auditor, Mr. Spoon remained in the office as deputy and he is responsible in no small degree for the splendid record Auditor Smith is making. Roy M. Spoon, a brother, resides at Bickleton; also a sister, Mrs. Alice Mabel Flower.

In Goldendale, October 17, 1900, Mr. Spoon married Miss Mary L. Allyn, a daughter of Rev. James H. Allyn, one of Klickitat's pioneer Methodist ministers. Mrs. Spoon is one of Klickitat's daughters, born July 2, 1881. Her education was obtained in the public schools of this county and in Klickitat Academy, at Goldendale. She was nineteen years old at the time of her marriage. Mrs. Spoon is one of a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living, namely, Joseph H., Rufus C., H. Oscar, Jessie G., and Mrs. Abbie Miller, in Klickitat county; Mrs. Charlotte Peringer, at Bellingham, Washington. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Spoon is blessed with the presence of one child, Jennie G., born in Goldendale, September 26, 1902. Mr. Spoon is a member of the I. O. O. F., being a past noble grand of Excelsior lodge, No. 111, at Bickleton, the Modern Woodmen and the United Artisans. He is an energetic worker in the Methodist church, being treasurer and recording steward of the Goldendale society. Politically, he is a Re-

publican and that he is retained by a Democratic officer speaks well for his work. Besides a half interest in the abstract business, Mr. Spoon owns some city property. He is an able, respected and popular young man, rapidly winning his way to greater success.

ISAAC HINSHAW, one of the oldest pioneers of Klickitat county, a carpenter by trade, although he now follows gardening, a fitting occupation for an old man, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, in the year 1831, making him now seventy-three. He is the son of Benjamin and Mary E. (Lawrence) Hinshaw. His father, who was likewise a native of North Carolina and born in 1804, was of English descent. He died at the age of thirty-six. Our subject's mother passed most of her life in North Carolina, where she was married and where she brought up her family. She died ten years after her husband passed away. Our subject received his education in the common schools of his native state, remaining at home until he was eighteen years old, when he took up the carpenter's trade. He worked as an apprentice for two years. In 1850 he migrated to Morgan county, Indiana, and for the ensuing seventeen years he followed his trade in various parts of the county. Removing to Douglas county, Kansas, in 1867, he followed farming in that locality for eight years, then in the winter of 1875 moved to California, settling eventually in Sonoma county. In 1877, he again moved, this time to Washington. After spending six months in Ellensburg, he came to Klickitat county and settled on a piece of railroad land. This was in the fall of 1877, and in November of the same year his family came to stay with him. From that time until 1893 he gave himself energetically to the cultivation and improvement of this land, then, however, he moved into Goldendale, where he has since lived, following gardening as an occupation.

In Indiana, on the 20th of April, 1856, Mr. Hinshaw married Elizabeth M. Hadley, a native of North Carolina, daughter of John L. and Elizabeth (Bray) Hadley. Her father, who was of English descent, but a native of North Carolina, born in 1809, was a farmer by occupation. He moved to Indiana in the early days and settled in Hendricks county, whence, in 1855, he removed to Iowa, in which state he died some years afterward. Mrs. Hinshaw's mother was likewise of English descent, a North Carolinian by birth, the junior by three years of her husband. She passed away when Mrs. Hinshaw was but a few weeks old. Mrs. Hinshaw was born on the 8th of February, 1837. She was educated in the public schools of Indiana. Married at the age of nineteen, she became the mother of nine children, of whom all are living but one, Eldon S., who was born in Indiana on Independence Day, 1865, and died at the age of sixteen. The

other children are: Tunis T., born in Indiana, May 3, 1857; Vernon T., born in the Hoosier state April 1, 1859; Elmer E., born in Indiana, August 18, 1861; Mrs. Mary E. Chapman, born in Indiana on the 11th of July, 1862, now living in Goldendale; Mrs. Ora A. White, born in Kansas, June 20, 1867, now in Newberg, Oregon; Mrs. Laura A. Wright, born in Kansas, March 16, 1874, also a resident of Newberg; Mrs. Ella G. Lee, born in Kansas on the 14th of July, 1869, now in Goldendale; and Ida M., born in Klickitat county, September 11, 1878, residing at home with her parents and engaged in teaching music. In religion, Mrs. Hinshaw is a Free Methodist, while Mr. Hinshaw is a Quaker. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist. Some time after moving to Goldendale from his ranch, which was situated a mile and a quarter from town, he disposed of the property. Mr. Hinshaw is a very pleasant old gentleman, greatly respected by his many friends in the city and by very many in all parts of the county, for, being an old pioneer, he enjoys a wide acquaintance.

BARNETT J. GANO, a prosperous Klickitat county ranchman living in Goldendale, the owner of a farm of three hundred and twenty acres three miles northwest of the city, was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, on the 29th of August, 1833, the son of John and Mary (Hartsock) Gano. His father, who was also a native of West Virginia, was descended from a French family that settled in the state in early days. He removed to Greene county, Illinois, in 1840, and farmed there until 1859, then moved to Missouri, locating in Henry county. He passed away in the early seventies. The mother of our subject was of German parentage, but born in Maryland. She died in Missouri in 1865. The subject of this review received his education in the common schools of Illinois. He remained on his father's farm until he reached man's estate, then started to farm on his own account, on an eighty-acre tract given him by his father. He was thus engaged until 1871, when he migrated to Missouri, and settled in Cedar county, in the northwestern part of the state. He remained for a twelvemonth on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres there, given him by his father, afterward returning to Illinois for a year's stay. He then spent a year in Henry county, Missouri, whence in 1875 he came to California. For five years after his arrival he followed farming in Sonoma county, but in 1880 came to Klickitat county and took a homestead three miles northwest of Goldendale. He has ever since devoted his time to cultivating and improving the land thus secured and other land acquired later, combining agriculture with stock raising. Although he moved into Goldendale a few years ago, he still owns and cultivates the place. Mr. Gano is an energetic, progressive agriculturist, successful in an unusual degree.

In Greene county, Illinois, on the 20th of November, 1854, Mr. Gano married Clarendia, daughter of John and Amelia A. (Boyles) Hoffman. Her father, a native of Kentucky, and a farmer by occupation, became a resident of Greene county, Illinois, at an early date and there raised his family. He was of German descent. His death occurred in 1858. His wife was likewise a native of the Blue Grass state, but moved to Illinois, and died there a number of years ago. Mrs. Gano is a native of Illinois, born August 29, 1834, and received her education in its common schools. She and Mr. Gano are parents of six children, Amelia, now Mrs. George Mattox, born in Greene county, in 1856, at present a resident of Douglas, Idaho; Mrs. Mary O'Neil, a year younger than Amelia, also born in Greene county, now in Portland, Oregon; Laura and George B., both born in Greene county, Illinois, in the years 1860 and 1863 respectively, now at home; Toinett, now Mrs. Dunn, born in Missouri in 1866, at present living at The Dalles, Oregon; and Edmonia, now Mrs. William Stith, born in Missouri in 1868. Mr. Gano is a member of the Christian church and politically, a Democrat. He has filled the office of school clerk in district No. 25 and in many other ways has manifested his willingness to discharge such duties of a public nature as may devolve upon him. Industrious and capable in his business, public spirited and upright, he enjoys an enviable standing in his community and county.

JOSEPH C. MOREHEAD, one of the oldest pioneers of Klickitat county, Washington, and a stockman, living in the city of Goldendale, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1843. His father, Andrew Morehead, was born in England, but early came to the United States and settled in the Quaker state. He brought up his family in Pennsylvania, where he died some years ago, being stricken with the cholera. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Ann McKay, was likewise born in England, but she died in her native country.

Joseph C., whose life is the theme of this review, received his education in the public schools of Iowa, to which state he came when twelve years old. His father died when he was eleven and he soon after left his home and friends and went to Iowa, where he got his public school training. In 1870 he moved to California by train. After remaining in San Francisco for a brief period, he took the boat to Portland, Oregon, and from that city went to Albany, whence the same fall he came to Klickitat county. At that time there were few settlers in the county, not over twenty families altogether. He settled on a homestead a mile and a half east of Goldendale, upon which he lived for twenty-four consecutive years, putting most of the land under cultivation. In 1894 he removed to Goldendale, and

opened a meat market, establishing a business which he conducted successfully for the ensuing seven years. He also bought and sold cattle and stock during this time. In 1901 he sold the market to Hail & Files, and since that time he has been engaged in the stock business alone, buying cattle for the Union Meat Company of Portland, Oregon. He owns a farm of 120 acres just outside of Goldendale.

Mr. Morehead was married in Iowa, in September, 1865, the lady being Matilda, daughter of Robert Larkin. Her father, a native of Pennsylvania, of German extraction, was a farmer by occupation and a pioneer of Iowa, to which state he went when it was still a sparsely settled, wild country. He died there in 1863. Mrs. Morehead's mother, Rebecca, was born and married in Pennsylvania, and died in Iowa, after having become the mother of six children. Mrs. Morehead was born in Iowa and was educated in its public schools. She and Mr. Morehead have had six children, namely, William, born in Iowa, March 20, 1866; Charles, also born in Iowa, two years later, now living in the Palouse country; Frank, born in Klickitat county, where he still lives, in 1872; Mrs. Ada Lear, born in Klickitat county in 1875, now living in Goldendale; Elmer, two years her junior, also living in Goldendale; and Edna, born in 1884, the present assistant postmistress of Goldendale. Fraternally, Mr. Morehead is connected with the Masons and the Order of the Eastern Star. He is a member of the Methodist church, and in politics, a Republican. His ranch, just outside the city, embraces 120 acres. An old pioneer of the county, he is very widely known among its citizens, all of whom respect him as a man of integrity and sterling worth.

CHARLES C. ALVORD, a hotel man in the city of Goldendale and one of the prominent citizens of that place, was born in Lake county, Illinois, October 23, 1859, the son of Wolcott and Sarah K. (Wilder) Alvord. His father was a farmer by occupation, born in New York state. He moved to Waukegan, the county seat of Lake county, when a small boy, and there grew to manhood and was married. He lived in the state until 1869, then removed to Minnesota, where he followed farming until his death. His wife was likewise a native of New York state and grew to womanhood there. While in Illinois on a visit to her brother, she met and married Mr. Alvord and thereafter she continued to reside in Illinois until her death, which occurred when Charles C. was eleven years old. She was of English descent. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Illinois and Minnesota. At the death of his mother, the family home was broken up, and, with his father, he removed to the latter state. He lived there until eighteen years old, working on the parental farm part of the time. But, in 1877, his father having married again, he

left home and went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he farmed for three years. In the spring of 1880, he came to Klickitat county and entered the employ of Mr. Waldron, who owned a large farm and stock ranch. He was with him two years. His next employment was with the O. R. & N. Company, in the construction department, doing bridge work. He remained with that corporation for three years, then in the spring of 1886 went to work in the logging business for Pierce Brothers on Bowman creek, staying with them until the spring of 1889. Coming then to Goldendale, he bought a livery stable and he has continued in that line of business the greater part of the time since. He operates a stage line between Goldendale and Grants, Oregon, at present. In June, 1903, with A. J. Ahola, Mr. Alvord built a fine hotel, the Central, in Goldendale, one of the best equipped in this section of the country, modern in its appointments and lighted by the only electric light plant in the city.

Mr. Alvord was married some years ago in Goldendale, the lady being Lizzie B., daughter of Hon. Daniel W. and Belinda (Blake) Pierce. Her father, a native of Vermont, born in Danville, August 31, 1835, was a mechanic. A pioneer of Nebraska, he took part in the Indian war in that state. He came to Klickitat county in 1879 and died there, April 28, 1899, after having exerted a powerful influence in the county's affairs for many years. At the time of his death he was state senator from his district. Mrs. Pierce was likewise a native of Vermont, born September 19, 1830. She and Mr. Pierce were parents of six children. Mrs. Alvord was born in Vermont in 1866, and educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Washington. At the early age of seventeen she began teaching and for three years she followed that profession, then was married. She passed away in Goldendale, July 1, 1899. Her brother, Daniel W. Pierce, lives in the city, and another brother, Elmer, lives in North Yakima, while her sisters, Mrs. Ella D. Adams and Mrs. Ruth Hayden, and her brother, Edward, all live in Goldendale, or near by. Mr. Alvord is a member of the K. of P. and in politics, a Republican. He was a member of the city council for one year. Besides his city property, he owns a ranch of 240 acres, all in cultivation, a mile from the town. He is a genial gentleman, a public spirited, progressive citizen, and a successful man of affairs.

HOUGH N. FRAZER, an enterprising business man of the city of Goldendale, handling hardware and building material in his store, was born in Salem, Oregon, July 13, 1865, the son of Hon. John A. and Sarah (Nicklin) Frazer. His father, a native of Kentucky, was of Scotch-Irish parentage. He crossed the Plains in 1849 and settled in Polk county, Oregon, on Salt creek, near Salem. He was a school teacher and farmer and at the time of his death in 1866 was state senator from Polk coun-

ty, serving his second term in that office. He was a public spirited man and took a great deal of interest in the development of the country surrounding his home. His wife, a native of Virginia, born in 1841, crossed the Plains to Oregon with her parents in 1851 and was married in Marion county, Oregon. She passed away in 1866. She was likewise of Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject, who was left an orphan at the age of one year, lived with his grandmother until he was seven years old, then for a year with his uncle, William Frazer, then took up his abode with Dr. John Nicklin, another uncle, with whom he remained until thirteen years of age. He then went to Portland to live with an aunt, and he made his and her living by carrying newspaper routes after school hours. He graduated from the common schools of Oregon and at the age of eighteen engaged in clerking. He was employed in that capacity for five years in various stores in Portland. When he was twenty-three years old he went to eastern Oregon for the purpose of taking up land in Gilliam county, but on account of his poor health at the time he abandoned his original intention and accepted a position as deputy county clerk. He served in that position for seven years under J. P. Lucas, who was afterward register of the land office at The Dalles. In 1895 Mr. Lucas resigned his position as county clerk and Mr. Frazer was appointed to fill his unexpired term. In each of the next three elections he was the Republican candidate for that office and in each he was successful, so he continued to hold the position until 1902. In 1901, just previous to the expiration of his last term, he opened a hardware store in Condon, Oregon, with a Mr. Clark, the firm name being Clark & Frazer. He sold out a prosperous business in August, 1903, and after spending a couple of months in the mountains in recreation, came to Goldendale and opened his present store. A judicious, careful and able business man, he is achieving a splendid success in this undertaking.

In Pendleton, Oregon, on May 14, 1890, Mr. Frazer married Estella, daughter of Milton and Valinda (Nicherson) Houston. Her father, who was born in Ohio, April 27, 1830, was a farmer by occupation. In the early days he towed canal-boats, and James A. Garfield, afterward president, was employed with him at the same work. He crossed the Plains when a young man, located near Albany, Oregon, and there died in February, 1887. His wife is also a native of Ohio, born in May, 1844, and was married at Albany. She now lives in the city of Spokane, Washington. Mrs. Frazer, their daughter, was born at Albany, September 28, 1869, and educated in the local schools. She afterward became a dressmaker. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer have three children, namely, Rollo H., born in Pendleton, Oregon, July 5, 1891; Zona K., born in Condon, March 24, 1894; and Joe A., also born in Condon, on March 5, 1903. Fraternally, Mr. Frazer is affiliated with the following lodges: Masons, I. O. O. F., K. of P.,

Woodmen of the World, Eastern Star, Rebekahs and Rathbone Sisters. In religion, he is a Congregationalist, and in politics, a Republican. He served as school clerk and town recorder at Condon, during his residence in that place. Besides his business in the city, he owns three-quarters of a section of Oregon land. Although a resident of the city for only a short time, he has already won a place in the esteem and confidence of his business associates and all who have come to know him, and he is represented to be a man of sterling integrity and gentlemanly bearing.

HOWARD M. SPALDING, postmaster of the city of Goldendale, and a carpenter by trade, was born in Eaton county, Michigan, August 13, 1857, the son of Carlos and Helen (Andrews) Spalding. His father, a native of the Green Mountain state, born in Orleans county in 1823, was a farmer. He moved to Ohio with his parents when twelve years old and was educated in the public schools of that state. In 1848 he went to Michigan and he lived there until 1877, when he came to Klickitat county. He continued to reside here until his death in 1896. He was of English parentage. His wife, a native of New York state, was ten years his junior. She moved to Michigan with her people in 1847 and there grew up and was married. She passed away in Klickitat county in 1887. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Michigan. He remained at home on the farm until nineteen years old, then came to Washington with his parents, and helped his father to open up a homestead. He worked on the land for two years, then took up the carpenter's trade, at which he worked off and on for a number of years. In 1883 and 1884 he followed his trade in Yakima City, and the seasons of 1887 and 1888 were spent in the same place. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley postmaster of Goldendale and in 1903 he was reappointed. The fact that he was given a second term is abundant proof that his discharge of the duties of his office has been satisfactory.

In Klickitat county in the year 1883, Mr. Spalding married Miss Louisa, daughter of Samuel R. and Susanna (Hutton) Darland. Her father, a native of Indiana, was a farmer by occupation. He early removed to Illinois, thence to Iowa and thence in 1865 to Oregon, the trip being made across the Plains with ox teams. He came to Klickitat county in 1896 and took a ranch five miles northwest of Goldendale, but later he moved into the city, where he died in 1903. Mrs. Spalding's mother was of German descent, but she was born and married in Indiana. Mrs. Spalding was born on November 10, 1862, and when only three years old, crossed the Plains with her parents. She was educated in the common schools of Oregon. She has nine brothers and sisters, namely, Ike C., a traveling salesman for an implement house, with the state of Washington

for his territory; Levi, in San Francisco; Mrs. Mary Baker, in Forest Grove, Oregon; Mrs. Harnett Bryson, in Garfield, Washington; Mrs. Amanda Alberson, at Andrew, Harney county, Oregon; Mrs. Alice Gilmore, in North Yakima; James, at Pullman, Washington; Charles, at Arlington, Oregon; and George, in Klickitat county. Mr. and Mrs. Spalding have nine children, namely, Clyde, born in Klickitat county in 1884; Guy, born two years later; Ray, born the succeeding year; Edith, Bruce, Martin, Lynn, Neva, and Gilman, all born in the county, the last named in 1902. Mr. Spalding is a Republican in politics and very active, taking great interest in all matters of local or national concern. He is very obliging in the discharge of his official duties, and in all the relations of life he has always demeaned himself so as to cement to himself the good will and command the respect of those with whom he is associated.

MELVILLE M. WARNER, an expert blacksmith of Goldendale, was born in Marion county, Illinois, May 20, 1861, the son of William J. and Nancy (Powell) Warner. His father, who is of German parentage, was born in Ohio, April 15, 1834. He early removed to Illinois and thence in 1865 to Nebraska, where he followed his calling, that of a farmer, for a period of ten years. He then migrated to California, and made his home there for nearly three and a half years. In the summer of 1878, he moved north into Oregon, and the following year came to Klickitat county and settled twenty-five miles west of Goldendale, where he resided ten years. He then went to Wenatchee, and there he still lives. His wife, who was also of German extraction, was born in Iowa on the 6th of October, 1833. She was married in Illinois on the 11th of August, 1853, and became the mother of two children, our subject and Mrs. Rosa A. Drips, of Portland. She passed away in Klickitat county, in 1881. Melville M. was educated in the public schools of Oregon, to which state he had come with his father at the age of fourteen. He remained with his parents until twenty-one, but upon reaching his majority, he took up a homestead near Hartland, Washington, and upon it he lived for seven years, in which time he placed over a hundred acres of the land in cultivation. He had learned the blacksmith's trade when a young man, and in 1890 he moved to Goldendale and bought a half interest in his present shop, forming the firm of Fenton & Warner. The partners ran the shop for four years, then Mr. Warner bought Mr. Fenton out, and he has since continued to run the business alone.

Mr. Warner was married in Klickitat county, March 18, 1883, the lady being Lucinda J., daughter of Chester and Lucinda J. (Kistner) Parshall. Her father is of English parentage, but was born in Michigan, in 1831. Crossing the Plains to California in 1850, he followed his trade there, that of a butcher,

for a number of years, also was engaged in mining and in the freighting business. In October, 1878, he came to Klickitat county from Oregon, where he had lived a little over a year. Locating at Hartland, he resided there until 1895, when he moved to North Yakima. At present he lives at Toppenish. While in North Yakima, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who was a native of Illinois, born in 1841. Her father, a harness maker, was of German extraction, as was also her mother. The family crossed the Plains with ox teams in 1855. Two years after her arrival in California, she was married, though only sixteen. Mrs. Warner was born in San Jose, California, August 15, 1866, and was educated in the California and Klickitat county schools. A few years after her marriage she learned the dressmaker's trade. She has three sisters and three brothers living, namely, Mrs. Caroline C. Shearer, now at Wilbur, Washington; Mrs. Mary Varke, at North Yakima; Mrs. Gracie Berry, in The Dalles, Oregon; Lyman, Wilbert and Asa, all in North Yakima. Mr. and Mrs. Warner have two children, namely, Leonard M., born at Hartland, September 22, 1884, now living at Wasco, Oregon, and Esther V., born in Goldendale, November 21, 1895. Fraternally, Mr. Warner is connected with the Masons, the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., the Woodmen of the World, the Order of Washington, and the Eastern Star. He is past noble grand of Goldendale Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., and past chancellor of the K. of P. Mrs. Warner belongs to the Eastern Star, the Rebekahs and the Rathbone Sisters. Mr. Warner has been in the city council at four different times. In politics, he is a Republican. Besides his business in the city, he owns two hundred and forty acres of land twelve miles east of Goldendale, of which one hundred and eighty acres are in cultivation. An expert at his trade, he is considered by some the best blacksmith in the city, while as a man and a citizen his standing is most enviable.

HENRY D. BOGART, a retired Klickitat county farmer and a resident of the city of Goldendale, was born in Roane county, Tennessee, November 21, 1833, the son of William and Mary J. (Preston) Bogart. His father, who was of German descent, was born in the same neighborhood in 1803. He was likewise a farmer by occupation. He removed to Missouri in 1844 and after fifteen years of residence there, went to Illinois, where he died in 1859. His wife was also a native of Tennessee, but of English parentage. She also died in the state of Illinois. Henry D., the subject of this review, received his education in the public schools of Missouri, to which state he removed with his parents when ten years old. He remained at home until eighteen, then crossed the Plains by ox team to California. He mined in the Golden state for several years, then returned home, traveling via Panama to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi river. He re-

mained in Illinois seven years, engaged in farming, then, in 1866, removed to Missouri, in which state his home was until 1875, when he went to Texas. In 1888 he came to Klickitat county and bought a sawmill on Klickitat creek, some six miles east of Goldendale, also took a homestead near-by. He ran the mill for two years, after which he turned the business over to his boys. Selling his farm in the spring of 1903, he removed into the city and he has since been enjoying a well earned retirement.

In February, 1859, in the southeastern part of Missouri, Mr. Bogart married Mary J., daughter of Elisha and Jane (Ward) Turner. Her father, a native of Tennessee, of Irish extraction, was a preacher and farmer. He removed to Missouri in 1844, and some sixteen years later established himself in the southwestern part of that state, where he passed away. Mrs. Turner was likewise a native of Tennessee and grew up and was married in her native state, but died in Missouri. Mrs. Bogart was born in Tennessee, May 16, 1834, but was educated in Missouri. She is a member of the Baptist church. She and Mr. Bogart have six children, namely, John, born in Missouri, in 1860, now residing in Klickitat county; Mrs. Isabel Allen, born in Missouri, two years later; Elisha L., born in Illinois and now residing in Goldendale; William W., born in Illinois; Mollie, now Mrs. Fane, a resident of Texas, also born in Illinois, and Charles, born in Missouri, at present living in Klickitat county. Mr. Bogart has served as school director and held other local offices. He is a Democrat in politics. Although nearly seventy-one years old, he is still hale and active, and takes the interest that all public spirited citizens should in his home town, in which he has some property, and in the affairs of county, state and nation. He enjoys in full scriptural measure the good will and respect of those who have been and are associated with him.

ISAAC C. DARLAND, of Goldendale, Wash., traveling salesman for the Gaar-Scott Company, in charge of the Spokane territory for the firm, was born in Warren county, Illinois, December 30, 1849. His father, Samuel R. Darland, was a farmer of the state of Indiana, born in November, 1825. He came west to the Willamette valley, Oregon, in 1865, crossing the Plains with mules and horses. During this trip the entire outfit was captured by the Indians near Fort Hallock, after a fierce encounter in which some were killed on both sides. He came to Klickitat county in 1876, and died June 18, 1903. The mother of our subject was Susanna (Hutton) Darland, a Kentuckian, born in 1829. She crossed the Plains with her husband in 1865, and died December 4, 1900.

Our subject was seventeen years old when he came west with his parents across the Plains, and he was one of a posse of emigrants, and a detachment of soldiers from Fort Hallock, that followed

the Indians who attacked their wagon train and stole all his father's horses and mules. An engagement took place within a couple of miles of the fort, resulting in much loss on both sides, but while the Indians were brought to terms, they had in some mysterious manner spirited away the stolen stock, which was never recovered. When the boy was seventeen, he gave his father \$200.00 to let him remove from home and start out in the world for himself, and when a little over twenty-two years of age he removed to Klickitat county, where he settled permanently the following year. At the time he came to the county there was no city of Goldendale, but the place was named the same winter for the original founder, John J. Golden. For twenty years after his arrival he followed farming and stock raising, having taken up a homestead and bought a band of cattle the first year of his residence. From 1893 to 1896 he traveled for the Advance Thresher Company. He was appointed postmaster of Goldendale by President Cleveland, in 1893, the duties of the office being attended to by his wife and son. About this time he invested heavily in the Farmers' Mercantile Company, and lost a large amount of money thereby. After leaving the employ of the Advance Thresher Company he was with the Buffalo Pitts Company for two years, traveling throughout Oregon, Washington and Idaho. He then became connected with the Gaar-Scott Company, in whose service he still is. Mr. Darland was married in 1871 to Sarah A. Hawse, a daughter of one of the old Oregon pioneer families. She was born on the plains of the Snake river, while en route to Oregon, and died in 1882, leaving four children, Armintha A., now deceased; Merton A., now employed in Baker Brothers' store at Goldendale; Earl W., at Mohler, Idaho, and L. C., deputy in the treasurer's office at Goldendale.

Mr. Darland was married a second time in June, 1884, the lady being Lida M. Kurtz, a native of Minnesota. Her parents removed to California when she was quite young. She was of German descent on her father's side, and her mother was a native of York state. For seven or eight years previous to her marriage she taught school, part of this time in Goldendale. She died November 25, 1900. The following children were born to this marriage: Bessie M., now at Bellingham, Washington, attending the state normal school, and Bertie C., living with an uncle near Pullman, Washington. Mr. Darland is fraternally connected with the K. of P., A. O. U. W. and the Rathbone Sisters. Politically, he is a Democrat. He was nominated for sheriff of Klickitat county in 1874, and came within four votes of election in a Republican county. He has been quite active in politics in past years, and used to attend the state and county conventions regularly. He owns a farm in Latah county, Idaho, but his home is in Goldendale. In the early days he did considerable freighting between The Dalles, Oregon, and Ellensburg, Washington, bringing flour and

other goods back from Yakima City. He now devotes his entire time to his soliciting business.

WILLIAM FLEMING BYARS, editor and proprietor of the Goldendale Sentinel and deputy county surveyor of Klickitat county, was born in Wilbur, Oregon, February 26, 1871. He is the son of William H. and Emma A. (Slocum) Byars, the father being one of Oregon's most prominent and popular citizens. William H. Byars, who is also a newspaper man, was born in Iowa in 1839, the descendant of a Virginia family. He crossed the Plains to Oregon in the fifties with his mother and stepfather, John Mires, and settled in Douglas county. As a young man he became United States mail carrier on the Oregon-California route and during the Modoc war had some very narrow escapes from death. He was on the early government surveys through Oregon and Washington and still follows that line of work. His first newspaper was the Roseburg Plaindealer, which he purchased in 1873 and changed to a Republican journal. He was elected state printer in 1882 and while in Salem bought the Daily Statesman, which he conducted for several years. He was one of the founders of the Daily and Weekly Journal. Besides holding the position of city engineer of Salem, he was for a number of years surveyor general of Oregon with headquarters at Portland. He was afterward appointed commandant of the Soldiers' Home in Roseburg and served in that capacity four years. In the early seventies he was at the head of the Umqua Academy and also served as superintendent of schools of Douglas county. At present Mr. Byars makes his home in Salem, where he follows his engineering profession. His wife is a native of Kentucky; her father was born in Massachusetts and mother in Ohio. The family crossed the Plains to Oregon in the early fifties, settling in Douglas county. William F. remained with his parents throughout all his early life, living in Wilbur, Roseburg, Salem and Portland. He was graduated from the public schools of Salem and took a business, scientific and Latin course in the Willamette University. During his father's service as surveyor general, William was draughtsman and clerk in the office and at this time, also, attended the Oregon Law School in Portland. Very early in life he learned the printer's trade, so that he might assist his father, and also acquired a thorough knowledge of surveying, being now a United States deputy surveyor. His first work was with his father on the survey for the extension of the Oregon & California Railroad from Roseburg in 1881. In 1893 Mr. Byars came to Goldendale, and took charge of the Sentinel, being a stockholder. After a six months' stay, he returned to Portland and worked as a draughtsman in the United States surveyor general's office until the next summer. Then he returned to Klickitat county and resumed charge of the paper, and has continued in charge

ever since. Gradually he has acquired the interests of others in the plant until at present he is practically the sole proprietor. The Sentinel has the distinction of having been the only Republican paper in the only Republican county of eastern Washington at the time of President McKinley's first election. It is a progressive, ably edited journal, which has not only acquired a high standing at home, but is well known throughout the state. A comprehensive sketch of the Sentinel appears in the press chapter.

Mr. Byars was married at Goldendale, May 4, 1893, to Miss Ada Nesbitt, a daughter of Hon. Joseph Nesbitt of this city. He was one of Klickitat's pioneers and a prominent citizen during his entire life. At one time he served this district in the legislature. He was county commissioner six years and county auditor two terms. At the time of his death, quite recently, he was manager of the Goldendale Milling Company. Miss Nesbitt was born in Kansas. She is a graduate of the Conservatory of Music, of Willamette University, Salem, and is an accomplished musician. Mr. and Mrs. Byars have five children, William Nesbitt, Azalea, Alfred Theodore, and Marguerite and Miriam, twins. Mr. Byars has one brother living, Dr. Alfred H. Byars, residing in California, and one dead, Dr. J. Rex Byars, at one time surgeon on the line of the Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company; he also has two sisters, Mrs. S. W. Thompson and Miss Vera, living in Salem. Fraternally, Mr. Byars is connected with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Artisans and the Modern Woodmen. In 1899 he was appointed county surveyor by the board of commissioners and served the rest of the term; he had acted in that capacity before for several months, also as deputy assessor. Mr. Byars has been connected with various public enterprises since he came to Klickitat county and in private, official and professional life has ever sought the welfare of his community. Energetic, able and with progressive ideas, he is one of Goldendale's popular business men and a citizen of influence.

ARTHUR C. CHAPMAN, ex-county treasurer of Klickitat county, Washington, and now engaged in the furniture business in the city of Goldendale, was born in Mauch Chunk, the county seat of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1861. His father, William Chapman, is a native of England, born in 1836, and married in the old country. He is a physician, also a minister of the Advent-Christian church. He came to the United States in 1854, settling first in New York, from which he soon afterward removed to Iowa, becoming a pioneer of the latter state. In 1878 he came to Klickitat county and took a homestead, upon which he lived until 1890, when he moved to Seattle and engaged there in the practice of his two professions. He was government physician at Fort Simcoe during the

years 1884 and 1885, and while residing in Klickitat county also practiced medicine. At the time of his arrival in the county the Indians were on the rampage in Idaho and Oregon, on account of which the settlers of Washington were thoroughly alarmed. In fact, a majority of them removed with their families either to Goldendale or The Dalles. Mr. Chapman and a companion were engaged in herding sheep on Rock creek at the time, and one day a band of renegade Klickitats surrounded them. For four days the white men were imprisoned. Their relief was accomplished by Father Wilbur, the Yakima Indian agent, who came unarmed from Fort Simcoe, held a pow-wow with his wards and succeeded in dispersing them. Mrs. Chapman's maiden name was Elizabeth S. Newman. She was born in Birmingham, England, September 3, 1836, and married February 14, 1854. The aged couple celebrated their golden wedding February 14, 1904. Arthur C., the subject of this sketch, was educated in the schools of Iowa, and was nineteen years old when he came with his parents to Klickitat county. He farmed on the homestead until his marriage in 1883, then engaged in the grocery business in Goldendale for a period of three years, afterwards returning to farming. Eight years later, as the candidate of the Republican party, he was elected county treasurer and moved his residence to Goldendale; that was in 1894. So satisfactory were his official services that he was accorded the indorsement of a re-election in 1896, serving until January 1, 1899. After the expiration of his second term, Mr. Chapman engaged in his present business. Few men in the county are more familiar with grain than he, as he was for thirteen years a grain buyer at Columbus. Among his possessions is a valuable fruit farm on the Columbia river.

Mr. Chapman's marriage was celebrated August 8, 1883, the bride being Miss Mary Hinshaw, a native of Morgan county, Indiana, born in 1863. When twelve years old she was taken to California by her parents and three years later came to Klickitat county. Her parents are Isaac and Elizabeth (Hadley) Hinshaw, who are among Klickitat's pioneer citizens. Mrs. Chapman has seven brothers and sisters, Tunis T., Vernon T., Elmer E., Orie, Ella, Laura and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have a family of six bright children, of whom Floyd is the oldest and Chester A. the youngest. The others are Veve M., Merle M., Orell C., and Roy B. Mr. Chapman is a member of the Advent-Christian church, and, fraternally, is connected with the Order of Washington. His wife belongs to the Women of Woodcraft. He is an ardent Republican. His fellow townsmen have shown their confidence in him by electing him city councilman; also, a school director for a number of terms. The cause of education specially interests him, and considerable of his time has been given to the betterment of Goldendale's schools. He is an energetic, progressive and straightforward man, and is making a success of his

business. He commands the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

JOSEPH A. BECKETT, proprietor of a planing mill and lumber yard in the city of Goldendale, Klickitat county, Washington, was born in Peterborough county, in the province of Ontario, Canada, January 4, 1854. He is the son of James and Nancy (McIntosh) Beckett. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, was a native of Scotland, born in the city of Glasgow, in 1809. He came to Canada in 1818, and across the line into Michigan in 1869, where he died, May 12, 1902. The mother of our subject was likewise a native of Scotland, born in 1815. She passed away in 1855. Joseph A. Beckett, of this review, grew to manhood at Saginaw, Michigan, working on the farm until about sixteen years old, and attending the common schools. He also took a course in the British Commercial College at Toronto, Canada. He went to Marshall county, Kansas, in 1879, and began farming, his younger brothers and sisters being with him at the time. Coming to Klickitat county in 1880, he started to work in the planing mill conducted by Beckett & Pierce, the senior partner being his half-brother, David. He bought the business in 1901, and has since continued to run the mill and yard.

At Goldendale, August 30, 1893, Mr. Beckett married Mrs. Addie (Sturgis) Goddard, who was born at Vancouver, Washington, in 1862. Her father, Orville Sturgis, an old Washington pioneer, died years ago. Mary (Goddard) Sturgis, her mother, was born in Ohio, and now lives in Goldendale. At present she is Mrs. Allen. Mr. Beckett has three sisters, and two brothers, all his elders, also one brother, James, deceased. His sisters, Barbara and Jeanette, live in Ontario, Canada, and his brother, John, resides in Pomona, California. He has a sister living at Portland, Oregon, by name Margaret. His half-brothers and sisters are, David Beckett, a resident of Portland, Oregon; Jane, who lives in Myrtle Creek, Oregon; Sarah, who makes her home at Walla Walla; Thomas, a resident of the town of Medford, Oregon; Ada, living in Walla Walla, and William, now deceased. Fraternally, Mr. Beckett is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Circle, while in politics, he is a Republican. Besides his business property in the city, he owns a modern residence. Industrious and capable, and possessed of many virtues as a man and citizen, he has won the respect and good will of his community generally.

WILLIAM P. FLANARY, a photographer in the city of Goldendale, in Klickitat county, Washington, and an artist in his line of work, was born in Washington county, Oregon, October 10, 1864, the son of Thomas G. and Emily J. (Chamberlain) Flanary. His father, a farmer by occupation, was

born in Andrew county, Missouri, in 1828. His people were early pioneers of that state. He crossed the Plains with oxen in 1851 and settled in Marion county, Oregon, where he took up a donation claim, situated eighteen miles from Salem. The trip across the Plains was made without any encounters with the numerous bands of Indians roving over the country, but the party helped to bury many settlers, during the trip, who had fallen victims to the murderous Indians; and when they arrived in Oregon, the Indians were on all sides. He removed to Washington county in 1859, where he had bought an interest in a grist-mill, and later he purchased a farm in the neighborhood. Coming to Klickitat county in 1878, he bought a farm here, but after six years' residence on the property he moved to Goldendale, his health being precarious. He served in the city council for a time. His health continued poor and in June, 1899, he passed away. His wife, who was born in the Blue Grass state, in 1833, also died in 1899.

William Flanary resided in Washington county, Oregon, until he reached the age of fourteen, and during this time worked on the farm. On account of his health he did not attend school very much while in Oregon, but later attended the Goldendale schools, and also took a commercial course in a business college at Portland, Oregon. He taught one term of school, but did not like the work, so turned his attention to teaming, an occupation which he followed for twelve months. He next bought into the photograph business with his married sister, Mrs. Sonora Hess, and they did a good deal of view work besides the work in the studio. Finding this kind of employment to his taste, he has since followed it in the city, except for a period of eight months in 1900. In the early part of that year he sold out, but later he returned to Goldendale and opened another studio, which he still continues to conduct.

Mr. Flanary married, at Walla Walla, on Washington's birthday of the year 1898, Miss Mary Blackburn, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, born in 1874. When she was an infant, her mother died, but her father, R. C. Blackburn, is still living. She followed school teaching in the middle west for several years, later coming to Umatilla county, Oregon, with a sister, and still later to Goldendale, where she also taught and where Mr. Flanary met her. Mr. and Mrs. Flanary have one child, Ruth Emily, born September 3, 1900. Mr. Flanary has four brothers and sisters, namely, Susan J., now Mrs. Shearer, a resident of North Yakima; Mrs. Sonora A. Hess, also living in North Yakima; Mrs. Letitia Bonebrake, wife of a Goldendale physician, and Jasper G. Flanary, an electrician. Fraternally, Mr. Flanary is a Knight of Pythias and one of the charter members of Friendship Lodge, No. 37, of Goldendale; also a member of the Order of Washington. He was an active Brvan man during the last campaign. Besides his business in the city, he owns six and a half acres adjoining the city limits

and a two-fifths interest in a four hundred-acre farm. He has been administrator of the joint interests of the heirs of his father for some time. Besides his photographic business, he writes insurance policies. He is a successful business man, with a host of friends in the city and surrounding country.

JAMES PETER NELSON, a well-to-do citizen of the city of Goldendale, Washington, by trade a brick and stone mason and plasterer, was born in Denmark, about seven miles from Copenhagen, November 12, 1840. He is the son of Peter and Hannah (Jensen) Nelson, both natives of Denmark, in which country they died a number of years ago. James P. was educated in the Danish schools, and started in to learn his trade soon after he completed his education. He worked in the old country for some time as a mason, but in 1866 came to the United States and settled at Waupaca, Wisconsin, where he followed his trade for a period of almost fourteen years, succeeding well and saving his money. He next came west to Goldendale, Washington, arriving October 22, 1880, and took a contract to dig a large ditch. This work was also a financial success. On its completion, he once more took up his trade, which he has followed in this city most of the time since. He has invested in property and bought a number of city business blocks, having been able with his ample means to pick up many bargains in land and buildings, as they were offered. Among his city property is the corner building now occupied by the Waters Dry Goods Company.

Mr. Nelson was married, in Denmark, June 17, 1865, to Miss Anna Gabrielson, a daughter of Gabriel and Cecilia (Hansen) Gabrielson, and they now have a family of six children: Esther, a resident of Goldendale; Mrs. Aba Fisher, who resides in Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Elvina McKee, living in Goldendale; Oscar and Midas. Mr. Nelson has one sister, now Mrs. Mary Johnson, a resident of Walla Walla, Washington. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and politically, a Republican. In 1894 he was elected county coroner, and he has held that office for two terms. He is one of the leading factors in the town in financial matters and a shrewd business man, successful in all his undertakings.

WILLIAM J. STORY, editor and proprietor of the Klickitkat County Agriculturist, a sketch of which will be found in the press chapter, is one of southern Washington's pioneer newspaper men and a pioneer of Klickitkat county. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been engaged, through the medium of the press and otherwise, in the upbuilding of the county and city in which is his home, and is today more active than ever in promoting the prosperity and advertising the resources of the Klickitkat country. Editor Story comes of an old pioneer family of Dutchess county, New York, and him-

self was born in Poughkeepsie, the county seat, August 18, 1853. His father, James E. Story, a farmer and stockman, was also born in Dutchess county, the date being December 20, 1823. His ancestors originally came from England and settled in the Empire state in an early day. He came west to this county in 1880, and settled upon a homestead near Bickleton, where he lived until death overtook him not long ago. The mother, Electa (Ellsworth) Story, was born in Ulster county, New York, of English parentage; she passed away a short time before the death of her husband. William J. spent his early life in his native state. He attended the public schools and the academy near his home, thus securing a good education. Then he entered the printing office of the Eagle, in Poughkeepsie, where he learned the printer's trade. After serving his apprenticeship, he was employed in New York City a time, then came west with his parents in 1880. Arriving here, he at once began work on the Klickitkat Sentinel and remained faithfully with that journal ten years, or until 1892, and a year afterward he established the Klickitkat County Agriculturist. The venture was a success from the start and for twelve years has been one of the county's strong papers and one of the most influential Republican journals in southern Washington. The Agriculturist now has a circulation of 1,200, its newsy columns and well written editorials being eagerly read throughout this section. One of the Agriculturist's strong features is its enthusiastic public spiritedness and hearty support of all worthy public enterprises.

Mr. Story is still single, and of his immediate family only one other member is living, James E. Story, a brother, who resides in Bickleton. Fraternaly, Mr. Story is connected with the Masons, the Maccabees, Woodmen of the World and its auxiliary, the Women of Woodcraft. For many years he has been junior deacon of the Goldendale Masonic lodge. He is an active and a prominent worker in his party, though never himself becoming an official. Most of his attention is given strictly to the welfare of his business, and by the installation of modern equipment, he has made the Agriculturist office highly efficient in job work. Though many obstacles have arisen in years gone by to block the path of progress, with true family courage and energy he has overcome all and won an enviable success in business and social life. Known as a man of conscientious principles, sound judgment and aggressiveness, the editor of the Agriculturist has drawn to his side a host of ardent supporters and admirers and has attained to a position of influence among his fellows, both in his profession and out of it.

WILLIAM ENDERBY, a progressive business man in the city of Goldendale, and proprietor of an implement and vehicle house, was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 12, 1865, the son of John

and Eliza (Benton) Enderby. His father, a wagon maker by trade, and likewise an Englishman, died in his native land in 1889. His mother still lives in England, at the age of fifty-eight. Our subject grew to manhood in England, and there learned the wagon and carriage maker's trade. He was educated in the schools of his native land, but at the age of twenty-three went to Chile, South America, where he was employed in the government car shops for a period of three years. He also worked for Balfour Lyons & Company for some time as foreman of their railroad car department. He was in Chile during the revolution, and also at the time the United States had some difficulty with the country, and President Harrison had to send the cruiser Baltimore to protect American citizens, and their interests. He left that country in 1892, and came to Tacoma, Washington, where he stayed about twelve months. Late in 1893 he removed to Goldendale, where he followed the trade of a carpenter for five years. He opened his present store in 1898, putting up his own building, and he has since worked up a lucrative trade, his success being due chiefly to the faithfulness with which he has attended to business.

March 27, 1901, Mr. Enderby married Mrs. Ruth Hayden, daughter of D. W. Pierce, an old pioneer and mill man of Klickitat county. Mrs. Enderby was born in Pennsylvania, in 1873, and came west to Klickitat county with her parents when a small girl. Her father and her mother, Mrs. Belinda Pierce, are both deceased. Her brother, D. W. Pierce, is foreman of the planing mill in Goldendale, owned by the White Pine Lumber Company. Mrs. Enderby has one son by her first marriage, Orlin Hayden. Mr. Enderby has three brothers and one sister, all living in England, and all younger than he. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and Goldendale Camp, No. 5890, Modern Woodmen of America, in the latter of which orders he is clerk; politically he is a Republican, but, aside from serving in the city council, he has never held any elective office, nor has he sought any. His realty holdings include, besides his business, some valuable Goldendale property. An industrious, progressive business man, a good citizen and a worthy member of society, he has won for himself and still retains an honored place in his home city and in the county.

CHARLES H. TEALE, a prosperous Klickitat county farmer, resides on his ranch of four hundred acres, known as the Old Blockhouse farm, seven miles northwest of the city of Goldendale. He was born in Coshockton county, Ohio, September 20, 1830, the son of Martin G. and Catherine (Clark) Teale. His father, born in Pennsylvania, November 1, 1793, was a teacher and farmer by occupation. He came of an old English family, of means and title, with a coat-of-arms emblazoned with two ducks.

Having completed his education in the common schools of the Quaker state, he afterwards went to the West Indies as superintendent of a sugar factory. He was a pioneer of Ohio and died there in 1850. The mother of our subject, who was likewise of English descent, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1812. Her father served in the war which broke out between the Americans and British in that year. She died January 25, 1903. Charles H. Teale, of this review, grew to the age of twenty-two in Ohio, working on his father's farm much of the time. He attended school for seven years, at the same time running the farm, for, as he was the oldest child, the burden of the work fell on his shoulders. When twenty-two years old, he went to Illinois, and in 1865 took up eighty acres of land near Greenwood, about twenty miles from Lincoln, Nebraska. He had bought land in the same locality, prior to that time, and on the home he created out of his realty holdings he lived for eighteen years. In 1883, he moved to California; still retaining his Nebraska property; and for a period of five years he ran a fruit farm in Napa county. He then moved to Oregon, and, after traveling about the state for some time, settled at Pomeroy, Washington, where he lived two years. He later moved to Monmouth, Oregon, where he resided until July, 1903, engaged in fruit raising. At that time he came to Goldendale, and bought his present ranch a few miles from the city.

Mr. Teale was married, December 12, 1867, at Lincoln, Nebraska, to Miss Mary E. Parker, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, but was brought up in Piatt county, Illinois. At the time of their marriage, Lincoln was in the first year of its cityhood; now it is the state capital. John Parker, his wife's father, a farmer by occupation, was born in Maryland, December 18, 1809, and passed away in Nebraska, of which state he was a pioneer, May 30, 1885. Mrs. Parker was born in Virginia, to Scotch-Irish parents, November 10, 1815, the youngest of a family of seven. Her father participated in the War of 1812. She passed away September 15, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Teale have had eight children—Ella Opal and Myron E., now deceased; J. Clark, born in Cass county, Nebraska, June 15, 1869; Clinton P., James D. and Charles Gardner, born the former two in Nebraska, the latter in California, April 28, 1874, November 21, 1882, and November 9, 1887, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Teale are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Teale is a Prohibitionist. He is a thrifty farmer, and, although a late comer in the locality, has already won the esteem of the people of the surrounding country.

CARL BURTON WEBB, an enterprising young business man of the city of Goldendale, and a partner in the firm of I. A. Webb & Co., which handles a large stock of furniture, carpets, etc., was born in Fullerton, the county seat of Nance county,

Nebraska, on the 17th of February, 1883. He is the son of Isaac A. and Kittie L. (Burton) Webb. His father, a large property owner in the town of Medford, Oregon, was born in Nebraska, on the 30th of October, 1853, but settled in Medford in 1884. At that time there were but five or six houses in the town; at present it is a well-built and growing city of 3,000 inhabitants. He invested extensively in real estate; and opened a furniture store a number of years ago, which he sold in 1901. He is now a man of means, being the owner of considerable property in Portland, Oregon, and various other places, besides his holdings in Medford and Goldendale. He is of English and German descent, and his wife of English and Irish. The latter is a native of Indiana, born December 12, 1862. Our subject was but twelve months old when his parents removed to Medford, and he grew up and was educated in that town, attending the high school, and later taking a business course. He worked in his father's store for some time, then entered the employ of the Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company, a Portland firm, doing a large furniture and willow-ware business. He started at the bottom, but, being apt and quick to learn, was shortly made a salesman. Leaving their employ in October, 1902, he, with his father, at once purchased the present business in Goldendale, of which he has had charge from the start. His father travels most of the time, looking after his various interests. The firm owns its own building, and keeps always on hand a large stock of up-to-date goods; also has an upholstering and repair department connected with the store.

On February 17, 1904, Mr. Webb married Miss Ethel Elliott, in Portland, Oregon. She is the daughter of Hugh and Adelia Elliott, her father foreman of the O. R. & N. car shops, at Albina, Oregon. She was born in Canada. Mr. Webb has two sisters living—Pearl Nelson Webb and Mrs. Edith M. Welch, the latter a resident of Baker City, Oregon. He adheres to the Christian church, and his wife to the Methodist Episcopal. In politics he is a Republican. A few years ago he was assistant city recorder in Medford. By strict attention to business, he has worked up a large and lucrative trade, and the prospects for further development of his business are bright.

LUTHER C. CAPLES, manager and head miller of the Goldendale Milling Company, at Goldendale, was born in Platte county, Missouri, July 19, 1853, the son of Luther W. and Jane E. (Cunningham) Caples. His father was a practicing physician, born in Ohio, but of German parentage. He moved to Missouri when a young man, and there followed his practice and also entered the general merchandise business. A very prominent man, he helped to lay out the townsite of Leavenworth, Kansas, and later that of Olathe, the county seat of Johnson county, to which part he had removed and in which

he had taken up a homestead. Going eventually to St. Louis, Missouri, he followed railroad work there for several years, afterwards removing to Kansas City, Missouri, where he took up the same line of work. But his health failed, owing to the confinement of office work, and he returned to Kansas and took up farming, following that until his death, which occurred December 11, 1894. His wife, a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia, removed to Kentucky with her people when a young girl, and was educated in the schools of that state. She died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1902.

The man whose name forms the caption of this article received his education in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri. He remained at home until he was twenty years old, then took up the miller's trade in Kansas City, entering the mill of P. G. Willhoit. He worked for two years as an apprentice, thoroughly learning the trade, then entered Price & Company's mill. He remained with them four years, leaving the position of head miller in 1881 to go to Columbus, Kansas. He conducted a flour-mill in that city until the fall of 1883, when he came west to Oregon City, Oregon, and took charge of a mill for Sibson, Church & Company. Twelve months were spent in their employ, then a year at Milwaukee, Oregon, a town near Portland, in charge of a mill, then he returned to Oregon City, himself rented a mill and remained in possession of it for two years. At the expiration of this period he engaged with the Portland Flouring Mill Company, of Oregon City, with which he remained nine years, holding during eight of these years the position of head miller in two of their mills with respective daily capacities of 300 and 600 barrels. His next undertaking was the remodeling of a mill at Toledo, Washington, for Captain O. Kellogg, a task which kept him busy for four months. Then he completely overhauled a mill at Roseburg, Oregon, consuming four months' more time. The ensuing three years were spent in work of like nature, in various parts of Oregon and Washington. His next place of residence was Palouse City, where he remained seven months. Coming to Goldendale in May, 1900, he took a position with the Goldendale Milling Company and he has been discharging the duties of head miller for them ever since. He has an interest in a mill at Mohler, Idaho.

Mr. Caples married, near Liberty, Missouri, the day before Christmas, 1879, Miss Annie R. Oldham, daughter of James Oldham, a Kentucky farmer, of English descent. He removed to Indiana in 1853, and thence some years later to Missouri, in which state he afterwards passed away. Mrs. Caples' mother, Anna (Neale) Oldham, a native of Scott county, Kentucky, died in Missouri in 1878. She was of Scotch and English descent. Mrs. Caples was born in Indiana, February 15, 1854, and was educated in the public schools of that state and of Missouri. She and Mr. Caples have had two chil-

dren—Ethel, who was born in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1880, and died when two years old, and Mrs. Nina Divine, born at Columbus, Kansas, in 1883, now living in Goldendale with her husband. Mr. Caples is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was president of the Y. M. C. A. of Oregon City, while located there. Fraternally, he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and in politics is a Democrat. He served two terms in the city council of Oregon City. A thoroughly competent workman, and a man of unusual ability in his line, he has achieved a very enviable success as a miller, winning a wide reputation for thoroughness and skill. He has also taken a position of leadership in the social life of the various communities in which he has lived, gaining the esteem and respect of all who have known him intimately.

DAVID A. MASTERS, a young miller of Goldendale, and a popular member of society, was born in Goldendale, June 19, 1883. He is the son of Thurston L. and Mary J. (Story) Masters, the former a native of Oregon and a butcher by trade. The older Masters was born in Washington county May 9, 1851, the son of Andrew J. and Sarah J. Masters, natives of Kentucky and pioneers of Oregon of 1843, both now deceased. He learned the butcher business at the age of thirteen and worked at it for several years afterward, also following stage driving as an occupation for some time. He came to Klickitat county in the spring of 1871 with a band of cattle and took a pre-emption claim twelve miles east of Goldendale, which he later sold. He moved into the city in 1878, bought a butcher shop, and continued to run the business until 1898, then disposed of it. He kept a hotel and stable at the Summit Place, between Goldendale and North Yakima, for two years. At present he is a resident of Goldendale, as is also his wife, who is the daughter of David and Pheba (Pugh) Storey, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. She was herself born in Illinois October 24, 1853, but was educated in the schools of Washington county, Oregon, and married at Goldendale the day before Christmas, 1872, at the age of twenty. David A. Masters is one of a family of five. He was educated in the public schools of Goldendale, also attended the Klickitat Academy and took a course in the state university at Seattle. He learned the butcher's trade from his father when a boy of twelve, and at the age of seventeen accepted employment in a drug store in his native town. After following that business for nearly a year he gave it up and spent a season on the farm. In the fall of 1901 he started in his present business under L. C. Caples, of the Goldendale Milling Company, and he has now learned the miller's trade thoroughly and still follows it. Mr. Masters' sisters and brothers are: Sarah E., now Mrs. Hess, living in Goldendale; Mrs. Ethel Russell, now at Silverton, Oregon; Sarah

S. and Howard T., at home with their father and mother.

Mr. Masters was married on May 5, 1902, the lady being Miss Pearl E. Shoemaker, a native of Washington. Her father, Peter Shoemaker, came to Klickitat county in 1878, and passed away in 1902. Her mother's maiden name was Catherine Ames. Mrs. Masters was born in Centerville, Klickitat county, and received her primary education in the local schools, later attending a Portland school. She took a course in elocution in the latter institution, becoming an accomplished elocutionist. She and Mr. Masters have one child, Evelyn, born in Ellensburg December 18, 1903. Fraternally, Mr. Masters is connected with the Maccabees and the Order of Washington, and in politics he is a Republican, while his religious faith is that of a Methodist. With youth still his, and with a good trade well learned and plenty of energy and ability, he can hardly fail to exert a very sensible influence in the material and social development of his native town.

WILLIAM E. HORNIBROOK, a prosperous and well-known farmer and stockman, resides two and one-half miles south of Goldendale, Washington. He is a Canadian by birth, born October 4, 1851. His father, Samuel Hornibrook, also a native of Canada, was a minister and farmer, but confined his pastoral work largely to the community in which he resided. The mother, Sarah (Dwyer) Hornibrook, also of Canadian nativity, is now residing in Goldendale.

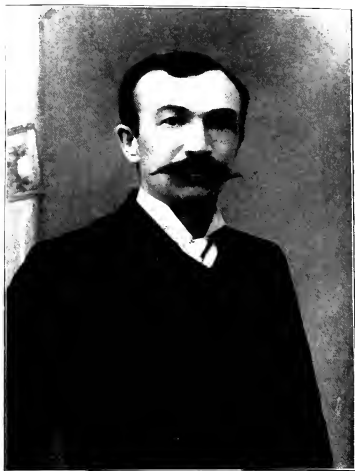
William E. received his education in the common schools of Canada. Until twenty-one years of age he lived at home with his parents, and during that time gained experience both as a school teacher and a lumberman in the lumber camp which his father then maintained, in addition to learning agriculture. When twenty-one years old he accompanied his parents to Iowa, and there followed rail-roading for four months. Abandoning this occupation he purchased a farm, and for fifteen years followed farming independently. His next move was in 1888 to the Klickitat valley, where he acquired the fine farm of several hundred acres, which he occupies at present.

Mr. Hornibrook was married in Cherokee county, Iowa, June 21, 1882, to Miss Ellen F. Laucamp. She was the daughter of Bernard Laucamp, a farmer and stockman, and native of Prussia, who, after leaving the old country for America, served in the Mexican war. The mother, Sarah (Rice) Laucamp, was born in Wisconsin. From Wisconsin Mrs. Hornibrook's parents moved to Iowa, where she was educated in the common schools. When twenty-four years of age she married Mr. Hornibrook. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hornibrook, namely: Samuel, in Iowa, May 28, 1883; Sadie and Cynthia, twins, September 15, 1885, and William, September 22, 1892. Mr.





ALBERT F. BROCKMAN, M. D.



NELSON B. BROOKS.



IREDEIL S. STONE



SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

Hornbrook is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now serving honorably as a trustee of his church society. He has served several terms as a school director, and in this, as in other matters, his judgment has rarely been found faulty. In the fall of 1902 he was elected county commissioner by the Republican voters of his county for a term of four years. His farm now comprises 640 acres of excellent land, and is supplied with all necessary implements and stock to carry on successfully agricultural pursuits. It is Mr. Hornbrook's belief that the slipshod method of farming, for which farmers have often been justly criticised, is destined to become a thing of the past. In accordance with his conviction, he is setting an excellent example in the management of his own ranch. The judgment of his fellow men in selecting him for the responsible office he now fills has proven good, for he is universally credited with being a faithful, capable officer. Commanding the confidence of those around him and the friendship of those with whom he is intimate, Mr. Hornbrook is, indeed, one of Klickitat's leaders.

ALBERT F. BROCKMAN, M. D. Numbered with those capable, energetic, broad-minded citizens of Klickitat county who are devoting the best that is in them to the upbuilding of the country in general and the Bickleton section in particular is he whose name initiates this paragraph. For more than a decade he has been prominently identified with the progress of his community. Born in Pleasant Mount, Missouri, June 4, 1868, Albert F. Brockman is a son of James M. and Martha E. (Adcock) Brockman, of German and English descent, respectively. The elder Brockman is a native of the Buckeye state, born in 1841. When a boy he was taken by his parents to Missouri, they being among the first settlers of Miller county, where he was engaged many years in farming. He also served for a number of years as sheriff of that county. He served as a Union soldier in the Civil war and was under General Sherman for more than three years, participating in most of that famous general's great engagements. In 1890 he came to Washington, locating in Kittitas county, where he now lives, his home being at Ellensburg. Mrs. Martha (Adcock) Brockman, who is also living, was born in 1847. Missouri remained the home of Albert F. until he had attained man's estate. There he received his education, and for the first sixteen years of his life lived on the farm. He then secured employment as a clerk in one of the stores of his native town and later entered the drug store of his uncle, Henry H. Brockman, who was also a physician. His ambitions to be a physician, too, were soon aroused, and he immediately began the study of medicine. When twenty years of age he matriculated at the American Medical School, of St. Louis, Missouri, and from that institution he received his degree two years

later, in 1890. His first location was at Russellville, Missouri, but after a few months he crossed the continent to Friday Harbor, San Juan island, Washington, whence on February 12, 1891, he came to the sparsely settled Bickleton country. The young doctor made friends and prospered. He opened a drug store in the town of Bickleton in 1894, and four years later was able to erect the present substantial Brockman block, in which he placed the drug store and a furniture establishment. From time to time he has increased his business interests, among other things which have claimed his attention being the extensive buying and selling of stock, in all of which he has done well.

Dr. Brockman married Miss Anna E. Sigler, the daughter of James C. and Frances E. (Moore) Sigler, at Bickleton, September 5, 1895. She is of German and English stock and was born in Lake county, California, in November, 1877. Her father was a pioneer of the Golden state, as also of Klickitat county, to which he came in 1883. Mrs. Sigler is a Washingtonian, born near Walla Walla. Both parents are still living, residents of Oregon. One child, Cecil C., born June 17, 1896, has blessed the union of Dr. and Mrs. Brockman. Dr. Brockman has one brother, George B., living at Ellensburg, and three sisters—Mrs. Lucy J. Hick, of Ellensburg also; Mrs. Mary M. Sharp, of Boise, Idaho, and Mrs. Bessie O. Riegel, a resident of the Kittitas valley. The doctor is one of the most prominent men in fraternal circles in this section of the state. He holds membership in the following lodges: Olive Branch Lodge, No. 89, A. F. & A. M.; Simcoe Lodge, No. 113, K. of P.; Bickleton Camp, No. 6249, M. W. A.; Arlington Lodge, No. 63, A. O. U. W.; Excelsior Lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F.; Homestead Lodge, No. 20, B. A. Y., and Wheatland Union, No. 74, Order of Washington. He has held every office in the local Odd Fellow lodge and has been a delegate for many years to the grand lodge of that order. In politics he is also active. For ten years he has attended the Republican state conventions as a delegate, and he is now serving his party as central committeeman. He has not only won success in his profession, but has built up large interests in business lines, being a member of the firm of Clanton, Mitty & Company, a stockholder in the Bank of Bickleton, owner of the northern part of Bickleton's townsite, besides owning a drug store, furniture store, and other valuable town property; he is also a dealer in horses. The doctor is one of the county's truly successful citizens, respected by his fellow men and popular with all who know him because of his genial, generous qualities.

HON. NELSON B. BROOKS. Prominent among the most substantial citizens of Klickitat county, widely and favorably known throughout southern Washington and northern Oregon, a successful business man and a leading attorney of the

state in which he resides is the subject of this biographical sketch. His labors have been directed along many lines, but, notwithstanding this diversity, he has won success in all and has developed to an unusual degree that rare and characteristically American quality—versatility. Amid the pine forests of Lenawee county, Michigan, Nelson B. Brooks was born January 23, 1858, the son of Emory E. and Martha (Taylor) Brooks, pioneers of that state. Emory E. Brooks was of English parentage, born in New York state, but in 1840, when eight years old, was brought to the Michigan frontier and was there educated and reared. The discovery of gold in California drew the young pioneer to the Pacific coast in 1850, the lad bravely making the hazardous journey across the continent. He plunged at once into the placer fields with such success that within three years he accumulated a small fortune. With this he returned to his Michigan home, via the Isthmus of Panama, and bought large tracts of wild land, which he improved as rapidly as possible. However, the attractions of the Pacific proved too strong for him to resist, and in 1874 he recrossed the plains, settling in Washington county, Oregon, where he still lives. Mrs. Brooks was also a native of New York, born in 1838, who came to Michigan when a child, and died there while still a young woman; she was of Scotch descent. Nelson B. was fifteen years old when he came to Oregon with his father. He assisted on the farm and attended school during the next five years, receiving a high school education. Then, when twenty years old, he commenced teaching school, first in Washington and Yamhill counties, Oregon. He came to Klickitat county in the month of May, 1880, and that spring filed on a homestead claim lying twenty miles west of the city. The succeeding seven years he made this farm his home during the summer months and taught school in the surrounding country during the winter months. Four years after coming to the county he was elected principal of the Goldendale school, and capably filled this position during the years 1885 and 1886, leaving it late in 1886 to become county superintendent by appointment to fill an unexpired term. In that capacity he served five years, being twice elected to the same office afterward. While superintendent he determined to enter the legal profession, and, with that end in view, read law in the office of Hiram Dustin four years. His energy and perseverance were rewarded by his admittance to the bar October 8, 1892, after having passed a creditable examination before the state board of examiners. He at once opened an office in Goldendale, and since that date has been steadily rising into prominence in his chosen profession. As an attorney, Mr. Brooks won national recognition in 1898 through his victory over the Northern Pacific Railway Company in a suit involving the title to 230,000 acres in Washington and Oregon. The case was dropped by the company after decisions had been rendered against it by the superior and

state supreme courts. Mr. Brooks, who fought the settlers' case unaided, won his magnificent victory through the establishment of an interpretation new to the courts of the United States. For his services he received a sum that did not even pay his expenses, acting for a small coterie of poor settlers. The history of this notable case is treated elsewhere in this volume.

At Middleton, Oregon, August 12, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Olds, a native Oregonian, born April 25, 1861, to the union of Green and Eveline Olds. The father, who now lives with his daughter in Goldendale, is of English parentage and a native of Ohio, born in the year 1824. He went to Coldwater, Michigan, when a young man and resided there until 1852, when he crossed the Plains and settled at Middleton, Oregon. He was Middleton's postmaster for a quarter of a century; by trade he was a wagon maker and a blacksmith. Mrs. Olds was a native of Vermont, who went to Michigan as a child. She was educated in Michigan and there married. For many years previous to her marriage she taught school. Her death occurred at Goldendale in 1902. Mrs. Brooks was educated in the schools of Washington county and in the Mc-Minnville high school. She taught school previous to her marriage, spending six years in the profession in Oregon and Washington. One child, Zola O., born in Goldendale, July 18, 1892, blesses the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks take a keen interest in the social life of the community and are inestimably rich in loyal friends and well wishers. Mr. Brooks is identified with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, United Artisans, Eastern Star and Rathbone Sisters, and Mrs. Brooks belongs to the auxiliary lodges. Politically, he is a Democrat, though in 1882, when barely twenty-two years of age, he was elected on the Republican ticket as Klickitat's representative in the territorial legislature. In 1898 he was the Fusion candidate for state senator from his district. During the year 1895 he served as mayor of Goldendale. He was city attorney for the two succeeding years, and for the past ten or twelve years has been a member of the city council. Mr. Brooks also served as the county's first court commissioner: Always a military enthusiast, he was for five years adjutant of the Second regiment, Washington National Guard. His property interests are large, including the ownership of a large portion of the townsite of Goldendale, a modern two-story brick block on Main street, a controlling interest in the opera house, two other valuable business blocks and 400 acres of timber land. He has been largely instrumental in securing a railroad for the valley, by his own personal efforts obtaining the greater part of the C. R. & N.'s right of way. As early as 1895 he took a leading interest in railroad agitation, raising \$1,300 that year for the purpose of making surveys and himself becoming a member of the surveying party. He then collected an additional \$2,000 from Goldendale's busi-

ness men, and with this money the first mile of road was graded northward from Lyle. Mr. Brooks is recognized by all as a leader, and none has done more toward the upbuilding of Klickitak county and Goldendale than this "self-made" man of the people. His popularity with all classes is deserved, his success is justified.

IREDELL S. STONE, one of the prosperous sheep owners and cattle raisers of Klickitak county, lives on his farm nearly five miles east of the town of Bickleton. He was born near Little Rock, in the state of Arkansas, January 9, 1857. His father, Samuel B. Stone, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Tennessee, born in June, 1831. He crossed the Plains with ox teams the first time in the spring of the year 1854, settling in California, and for some time afterward he mined on John's creek, but finally returned east. His second trip across the Plains was made four years after the first, and California was again his objective point, but he stayed there only a few months, having soon concluded to try his fortunes in Oregon. He settled in the fertile Willamette valley, and for the ensuing nineteen years followed farming there. In the latter part of 1879 he came to Klickitak county, took up the land which his son still holds, and engaged in farming and dealing in horses. He died in September, 1900. He was of Scotch descent, and his wife, whose maiden name was Gabrilla Yeager, was of German, but her ancestors were among the first settlers in the state of Pennsylvania. She was born in July, 1836. When a small girl, she became a resident of Arkansas, and it was there she met and married Mr. Stone. She is the mother of three children—Iredell, the oldest; Elias, engaged in business with him at the present time, and a daughter, deceased. The subject of this article came to Portland, Oregon, with his mother when nine years old, reaching that town via New York and the Panama route. Arriving at Portland, he went to the Willamette valley with his mother, there joining his father, who had bought a ranch in the valley. He grew to manhood in Oregon, receiving his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty, he started out to make his own living, his first employment being sheep herding. Coming to Klickitak county with his parents when twenty-two years old, he soon after leased a band of sheep, purchased some railroad land and engaged in the stock business. He did well with his sheep until the hard times in the nineties, when he, like all other sheep men, was exceedingly hard pressed, but he managed to weather the financial storm and came out all right. Since that time he has acquired possession of numerous tracts of land until he now owns a total of 2,200 acres, while but recently he disposed of four thousand acres to good advantage. This locality was wild and unsettled when he first came, there being numerous Indians about, who were not any too friendly, and plenty of

cowboys, the cattle men ranging their stock over the entire district without restriction. For some time he and the rest of the family were obliged to live in tents, not being able to get any lumber. It was almost a year before they could secure enough to put up their house.

Mr. Stone was married in Klickitak county November 28, 1895, to Helen Meier, a lady of Swiss and German descent, born in Russell county, Kansas, February 14, 1875. Her father, John Meier, a native of Switzerland, born in 1849, came to this country in 1867, and has since followed farming. At present he resides at Lucas, in Klickitak county. Her mother, who is of German descent, was born in 1850. She, also, is in Lucas. Her maiden name was Mary Elms. She has three other children still living, namely, Harry, Mrs. Anna Stout, residing in Kansas, and Joseph, in Yakima county, Washington. Mr. Stone has one sister living, Mrs. Leona Baldwin, residing near Kiona, Washington. He and Mrs. Stone have four children—Cynthia, Walter Vernon, Ray and Lavina, the last named being the youngest. Fraternaly, Mr. Stone is connected with the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W., and his wife is a member of the Baptist church. He is at present one of the school board of District No. 31. In politics he is a Republican, sufficiently active to attend caucuses and conventions. An industrious, thrifty man, Mr. Stone has reduced most of his 2,200 acres to a state of cultivation and created for himself and family a fine home. His stock consists of 2,300 head of sheep and about sixty head of range cattle. As a man and citizen, he stands high in Klickitak county, his integrity and uprightness having won and retained for him the respect and good will of his neighbors.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR, an energetic business man, farmer and stock raiser at Dot postoffice, was born in Linn county, Kansas, on the 14th of March, 1873. His father, John Sinclair, was born in Ireland in 1828; came to this country as a young man, and eventually settled in Kansas, where he raised his family. He was a soldier in the Civil war. In the spring of 1882 he moved to Klickitak county, where he has since lived. His wife, whose maiden name was Maria McKien, was a native of Missouri, in which state she was married. She died in Klickitak county in the year 1896. The subject of this review received his education in the common schools of Washington, having been only nine years old when he came to this state with his parents. At the age of fifteen he started out to make his own living, herding sheep for Frank Lyon, in whose employ he remained for six years. On reaching his majority, he entered into sheep raising on his own account, and until the year 1901 he followed that business with assiduity and success. Selling out then, he purchased the Cleveland Roller Mills, which have a capacity of fifty barrels per day, and in the

fall of the succeeding year he bought a half interest in a sawmill located at the head of Pine creek, six miles northwest of Cleveland. He disposed of the latter interest in 1903, selling to George W. McCredy. His realty holdings consist of 140 acres of fertile land, about three-fourths in cultivation, also 320 acres of timber land and 480 acres of pasture lands. He has considerable stock of various kinds on his farm.

At Walla Walla, Washington, February 12, 1901, Mr. Sinclair married Miss Gertrude Bailey, daughter of Lyman Bailey, a native of the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts. Her father crossed the Plains in the early fifties, settled in Oregon and was married there, but some time in the seventies he came to Goldendale, Washington. He resided in the state until his death, which occurred near Cleveland in the year 1899. Mrs. Sinclair's mother, Mary (Graham) Bailey, was a native of Missouri. She crossed the Plains to Oregon with her parents when a small girl, and now resides some six miles southeast of Cleveland. Mrs. Sinclair has the distinction of being a native of Klickitat county, having been born in Goldendale September 15, 1876. She received her education in the local public schools. She has two brothers, Lee and Robert, the former living at Walla Walla, the latter four miles south of Cleveland. She also has two sisters, namely, Lenore, at Walla Walla, and Mrs. Harriet Raymond, near Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair have two children—Hugh, born April 18, 1902, and Helen, born March 8, 1904. Mr. Sinclair is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., and Mrs. Sinclair belongs to the Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a Democrat. A young man of energy and unusual business talent, he has already achieved a degree of success in the commercial world of which a much older man might be proud, and his neighbors, who always admire thrift, respect him very highly as a shrewd *homme d'affaires* and a worthy citizen.

ELMER E. HINSHAW. There are comparatively few citizens of Klickitat county who have been engaged in agricultural pursuits in this section and otherwise identified with its history during the past twenty-seven years. Among those pioneer farmers and present-day successful men is he whose sketch is herewith presented. He resides three miles south of Goldendale. A native of Morgan county, Indiana, he was born August 19, 1861, to the marriage of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hadley) Hinshaw. They were of Southern birth, the father born in North Carolina April 15, 1831, the mother in the same state February 8, 1837. When Elmer E. was five years old he was taken to Kansas, where the family resided nine years. Then they went to California. In 1877 they came north to the rapidly developing Columbia river basin and took up their home in Klickitat county, which was then very sparsely settled and principally in the hands of

stockmen. In Kansas, California and Washington our subject received the greater part of his education, attending the public schools of the various localities in which he lived during boyhood. He remained at home upon the farm until he reached his majority, then filed on a claim near Dot. There he farmed and raised stock for seven years, or until 1889, when he sold that property and invested in railroad land, purchasing a quarter section of forfeited land for \$1.25 an acre. This purchase, together with one hundred and sixty acres since acquired, comprises his present farm, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation.

On the 13th of October, 1886, Mr. Hinshaw married Miss Ida R. Dingmon, a native of Washington county, Oregon, born June 19, 1867. Her father is of Canadian birth and English parentage. He removed from Canada to Michigan in 1860, served with distinction in the Civil war, and afterwards came to the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Dingmon is now a resident of Klickitat county, to which he came in 1871. Mrs. Laura (Sewell) Dingmon was also a native of Oregon, born in Washington county, the daughter of parents who were among Oregon's earliest pioneers; she died in 1896 at her home near Goldendale. Mrs. Hinshaw received the most of her school training in Klickitat county. At the age of twenty she was married to Mr. Hinshaw. She passed to the world beyond in 1896, mourned by all who knew her, for in her they recognized a woman of exceptional worth. Five children survived, whose names and birthdays are as follows: Amy, August 14, 1887; Cora, January 31, 1889; Eldon E., April 25, 1891; Wilma, June 14, 1893, and Anna, November 1, 1895; all are natives of Klickitat county.

Mr. Hinshaw was again married, February 17, 1903, Miss Hattie M. Gunn then becoming his bride. Her parents, Peter and Carrie (Fraser) Gunn, were born in Nova Scotia and both of Scotch descent. Hattie, the daughter, was born at Wine Harbor, Guysborough county, Nova Scotia. The family became residents of California in 1870, and eight years later came to Klickitat county, the year of the Indian outbreak in Oregon. Mr. Gunn is still one of the county's prosperous farmers; Mrs. Gunn's death occurred May 26, 1904. When seventeen years of age Miss Gunn, now Mrs. Hinshaw, commenced teaching school, and for sixteen years, including six years in the public schools of Goldendale, she was engaged in that high vocation, attaining commendable success. With the exception of one year, spent in King county, she taught in the Klickitat schools. To better fit herself for this work, she entered Willamette University, from which institution she received her degree June 14, 1892. She served two years on the board of county examiners. Mrs. Hinshaw also possesses marked ability as a painter and has spent considerable time studying under an excellent teacher. Much of her best work is to be found in her own home. Mr. and Mrs.

Hinshaw have gathered around them a wide circle of loyal friends and acquaintances and enjoy the highest esteem of all. By thrift and good judgment Mr. Hinshaw has transformed his land into one of the best appointed and most substantial farms in the valley.

VERNON T. HINSHAW is a prosperous farmer living one and one-half miles south of Goldendale, Washington. He was born in Morgan county, Indiana, April 1, 1859, the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hadley) Hinshaw, of whom further mention is made in this volume. Vernon T. received his education in the common schools of Kansas, to which state his parents moved from Indiana. When he was eight years old they went to California, to which state he also came when fifteen. Later he accompanied them to Klickitat county, arriving in 1878. Vernon lived at home with his parents till he was thirty years of age, then bought a tract of railroad land, which, with other land and improvements since added, comprises his present farm.

Mr. Hinshaw was married at Lyle, Washington, March 22, 1893, the lady being Miss Hattie Snider, a native of Kansas, born August 17, 1867. Miss Snider was educated in the common schools of Kansas and of Klickitat county. After completing her education she taught school for three terms, also tutored the family of Mr. George Smith for two years. She married Mr. Hinshaw when twenty-six years of age. Jesse J. Snider, her father, was born in Ohio, but moved with his parents to Indiana when he was a boy, and thence to Kansas. There he grew to manhood and married, and thence, in 1875, he came west as a homeseeker. Klickitat county he found suitable to his ends in view, and three years later, in 1878, he sent for his family, whom he had preceded to the home of his choosing. His death occurred during the winter of 1903 in Goldendale. Tenitia (Pate) Snider, the mother, was born in Tennessee, but when a small girl moved with her parents to Kansas. She is the mother of five children, among whom was Hattie, present wife of Mr. Hinshaw. At present she resides near Goldendale. Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw are the parents of four children—Virgil V., born in Klickitat county April 3, 1895; Ruth C., October 31, 1897; Cecil F., January 3, 1901, and Frederick L., May 9, 1903, all in Klickitat county. In religion Mr. Hinshaw is a Methodist, and he is inclined to the Prohibitionist views in politics. His farm comprises two hundred and forty acres of land, one hundred and sixty of which are under cultivation, and is well stocked with all necessary equipments to make successful the efforts of its owner. The farm, in every detail, bears evidence of the well-directed industry of Mr. Hinshaw, and, in view of the increasing value of farming property in this section of the country, promises substantial returns for the toil and energy he has expended upon it.

JAMES COFFIELD. The gentleman whose life history it is now our purpose to review in brief has earned a rank among the most successful agriculturists of Klickitat county, of which for many years he has been a resident. Bringing to the business he chose for his own a degree of enthusiasm and energy and a soundness of judgment such as few possess, he has wrought his way steadily to fortune, and he now enjoys not only an abundance of worldly goods, but, what is more satisfying, the consciousness of having accomplished with unusual success a worthy undertaking. Mr. Coffield is not one of those who, in winning fortune in material things, have forfeited the esteem and respect of their fellow men, but in the battle he has fought with the forces of nature and the conditions of existence he has ever been mindful of the rights of his fellows, and all his goings in and comings out and all his dealings with his associates have been such as to retain the good will of the latter and cement to himself their friendships. Mr. Coffield is a native of the Keystone state, born in Allegheny county, July 4, 1845. His father, Timothy, was likewise a son of Pennsylvania and had in his veins the blood of that sturdy race known as the "Pennsylvania Dutch." By occupation he was a farmer and carpenter. The mother of our subject, Debby (Wright) Coffield, though of English descent, was by birth a Pennsylvanian. She made the state of her nativity her home during her entire life. Mr. Coffield, of whom we write, received his educational discipline in the public schools of Allegheny county, then gave his time and energies to the assistance of his father in farming operations until he was twenty-six. The elder Coffield rewarded his faithfulness by giving him a farm, and, with his newly-wedded helpmeet, he then began independently the struggle of life. Soon, however, the passion for the west seized him, and in about a year he had sold his holdings and was en route to Colorado. His change of residence was attended by no change in occupation, however. Purchasing a grain and stock farm, he gave himself assiduously to agriculture and the rearing of cattle for nine years, then he yielded to another impulse to move westward, and the fall of the year 1881 found him in Walla Walla county, Washington. His residence in Klickitat county dates from the next spring, when he purchased a stock farm from the Letterman Brothers, together with all their cattle and other domestic animals. This farm contained some four hundred acres. For two years it was the home of Mr. Coffield and the scene of his labors, then he traded it for a 620-acre tract on the Columbia river, where he lived continuously until 1902. In 1892, however, he had purchased another place eight miles south of Goldendale, and on this tract he has resided for a couple of years past. It consists of 420 acres, a half section of which is in cultivation, the remainder being used as pasture land. Mr. Coffield is evidently making a success of that species of agriculture so frequently advocated

and so seldom carried on successfully known as diversified farming. He has one hundred Short-horn and Hereford cattle, twenty horses and other live stock, and his cultivated acres include a seven-acre orchard, a half-acre vineyard and a quarter-acre strawberry patch.

Mr. Coffield was married in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1870, the lady being Rosine, daughter of Christ and Rosine Koenig, both natives of Switzerland. Her father was a farmer in his native land, and when he came to Pennsylvania he naturally engaged in that business. He died in Colorado. Her mother, making the most of the opportunities which came to her by reason of having lived in both Europe and America, became an excellent scholar in both English and German. As Mrs. Coffield was born in Switzerland and spent the first five years of her life there, she also enjoyed like advantages in the study of language, and, by attending faithfully an academy in Pittsburg, she acquired an excellent education in the tongues of both her native and her adopted country. She likewise became a splendid musician. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Coffield are: Louisa J., now Mrs. Compton, born in Pennsylvania June 11, 1871; John H., born in Pennsylvania February 9, 1873; Alice M., who now runs a millinery store in Goldendale, born in Colorado March 3, 1875; Frank R., born in Colorado February 12, 1877; George, born in Colorado March 31, 1879; Elsie, born in Colorado May 11, 1881; Mrs. Emma Pike, born in Goldendale August 26, 1883; Mary J., born in Goldendale September 18, 1885, and now attending the Goldendale Academy; Roy A., born in Goldendale July 17, 1890; Eunis C., born in Klickitat county June 28, 1893. In politics Mr. Coffield is a Republican, and, notwithstanding his extensive farming interests, he finds time to give not a little attention to the public affairs of county, state and nation. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, and in religion he and his family are Presbyterians.

JOHN H. COFFIELD, son of James Coffield and a brother of Frank Coffield, both of whom have been mentioned elsewhere in this volume, is a respected citizen of Klickitat county, now residing ten miles south and two east of Goldendale on a ranch which is devoted to the production of grain, fruit and live stock. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born near Pittsburg February 9, 1873. The particulars of his family history appear in the sketches above mentioned. John H. received the greater part of his education after arriving in Klickitat county with his parents in 1882. Here he passed through the common schools and later graduated from Vashon college, on Vashon Island, near Tacoma. When not in college he lived at home the greater part of the time until he was twenty-two, and at that time accepted employment as a clerk in a gen-

eral merchandise establishment owned by George Smith. Here he worked for nine months, then with R. L. Pfeil, bought a half interest in a meat market. He remained in this business for three months, then selling out and going to Great Falls, Montana, where he worked in a restaurant for two months. Upon quitting this occupation he went to Pullman, Washington, where for two years he conducted a meat market, except for one term, during which he served as city marshal. From Pullman he returned to Goldendale. For the first year after his arrival he managed his father's farm, afterwards purchasing a farm of his own, on which he has since lived.

Mr. Coffield married, in Goldendale, November 26, 1899, Miss Gertrude Reeder, a native of Idaho, born in Moscow, Latah county. Her father was Dr. James W. Reeder, a physician, who went to Goldendale in 1891, and is at present residing in that city. Before her marriage Mrs. Coffield received a practical education in the schools of Moscow and in Goldendale. She married Mr. Coffield when twenty years of age. To this marriage two children have been born—Florence, born in Pullman, Washington, October 11, 1900, and Lola, in Goldendale, October 6, 1903. Fraternally, Mr. Coffield is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. In religion he adheres to the faith of the Methodist church. He is reputed to be a man of uprightness of character, and this attribute, combined with enthusiasm and affability of manner, gives him a high place in the esteem of his fellows.

FRANK R. COFFIELD is a well-known farmer and stockman residing ten miles south and two miles east of Goldendale, Washington. He is the son of James and Rosine (Koenig) Coffield, of whom further mention is made in this volume, and was born near Denver, Colorado, February 12, 1877. His parents came to this county, locating, when he was three years old, at Goldendale, and there he grew to early manhood. He attended the common schools and later took an academic course, acquiring a good education before reaching his majority. When twenty-four years of age he rented a farm and thence afterward worked independently, before this time having lived with his parents. After renting for two years, by hard work and good management, he was enabled to buy the property, which he has since devoted to farming and stock raising.

Mr. Coffield was married, in Goldendale, December 15, 1902, to Miss Clara Barnes, a native of Klickitat county, born February 14, 1884. She was educated in the common schools of Goldendale, and also attended an academy. She married Mr. Coffield when eighteen years of age. Her parents were Columbus O. and Florence (Golden) Barnes, both among the early settlers of Klickitat county. Mr. and Mrs. Coffield have one child—Marcelle,

born November 26, 1903. Fraternally, Mr. Coffield is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and in politics he is a staunch Republican. In religion he adheres to the Methodist church. His property holdings amount to a half interest in three hundred and thirty-eight acres of land on the Columbia river and a half-interest in a herd of fifty cattle. He is yet a young man, and has not had time to achieve the profound success in life which, as is noted in this volume, is attributable to his father. Hereditary and natural inclinations, however, promise well for his future.

OSCAR VANHOY, a citizen of Goldendale and a sheep man of Klickitat county, was born in Henry county, Missouri, January 28, 1854. His father, Hamilton J. Vanhoy, is of German descent and a farmer by occupation. Born in North Carolina in 1818, he was a pioneer of Missouri, also of Klickitat county, to which he came in 1877. Upon his arrival in the far west he took up land and engaged in farming, and he still resides upon the old homestead, though age and decrepitude have long since compelled him to desist from heavy work, for he is now eighty-six. His wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Henley, is likewise of German parentage, but was born in North Carolina in 1821. She also lives on the old homestead, with her venerable husband. Oscar Vanhoy, who is one of a family of eight children, grew to manhood on the parental farm in Missouri, acquiring a common school education. On reaching his majority, he came west to California, where he lived two years, coming thence in 1877 to Klickitat county. At that time there was but one store in Goldendale. He took up a homestead and lived on the land fourteen months, engaged in farming, then bought a ranch in the Swale district, and farmed on the Masters place until August, 1808, when he moved into Goldendale, bought the livery barn of I. C. Darland and engaged in the livery business, continuing in the same until November, 1903. He then traded the barn for a half-interest in a band of 3,000 sheep, owned by A. B. Courtway, and he has since followed the sheep industry. He is the owner of some city property. When he came to Goldendale the Indian scare was at its height and the settlers had started to build forts, but these were never completed, and many of them moved to The Dalles, with their families. Mr. Vanhoy and his brother, David, were on the homestead one night when the horses stampeded, and they were sure at the time the Indians were outside in numbers, but fortunately it turned out to be only a scare.

In 1885, Mr. Vanhoy married Miss Emma M. Simms, the ceremony being performed in Klickitat county. Mrs. Vanhoy was born in Missouri and came to Klickitat county in 1877 with her parents. Her father, Richard Simms, a farmer by occupation, resides in the county, some miles east of Gold-

endale. Mr. Vanhoy has four brothers and one sister living—John, now in Oklahoma; David, residing in the county, three miles west of Goldendale; James and George, living at the distances of nine and twelve miles, respectively, from the same city, and Annie, now Mrs. Gilwater, residing, with her husband, twelve miles south of Goldendale. Mr. and Mrs. Vanhoy have two sons and two daughters, living at home, namely, Hamilton, William, Myrtle and Valinda. Fraternally, Mr. Vanhoy is connected with the K. of P. and the Woodmen of the World, and in politics he is a Republican, sufficiently active in the councils of his party to attend caucuses and conventions. He has also been on the county central committee, and at all times has helped elect his friends to various offices when they have been nominated, but has never sought office himself. Being a man of integrity and sterling qualities, he commands the respect and esteem of all with whom he is intimately associated.

WAYNE SCOTT WARWICK. One of Klickitat's most favorably known and successful citizens and also one of this county's pioneers is he whose life record forms the subject of this sketch. Mr. Warwick resides upon one of the largest ranches in this region, 1,160 acres, situated two and a half miles south and nine and a half east of the county seat, Goldendale. He was born in Anderson county, Tennessee, October 3, 1851, the son of Preston and Charity (Hansard) Warwick. His father was likewise a native of Tennessee, born September 20, 1816, to English parents; he followed farming until his death, several years ago, in his native state. The mother is still living in Anderson county, where she was born September 20, 1829. She was married in that state and has spent most of her life within its confines. Wayne S. Warwick was educated in the public schools of Tennessee. He remained at home until he reached the age of eighteen, then decided to move west, and accordingly came to Linn county, Oregon. For the first two years he worked for different farmers throughout the country, then formed a partnership with James Thompson, with whom he was connected in that relation six years. In the fall of 1879 he came to Klickitat county, where his first work was done for Daniel C. Cram. Later he formed a partnership with his employer and together they bought 240 acres of railroad land, which they farmed successfully six years, or until 1888, when Mr. Warwick bought Mr. Cram's interest. Since that time Mr. Warwick has lived on that place, farming, and he has placed several hundred acres of land in cultivation.

Mr. Warwick was united in marriage in this county, June 22, 1881, to Miss Anna Duffield, a daughter of Thomas J. and Sarah J. (Neff) Duffield. Her father was born in Virginia in 1828, to Dutch-Irish parents, and was a farmer by occupation. He moved to Illinois in 1847, and in 1852 or-

gained a company of young men and accomplished a most daring and creditable feat, that of walking across the Plains to California. In the Golden state he pursued mining for many years, and there he was married in 1856. He removed to Klickitkat county in 1879, where his death occurred in 1902. Mrs. Duffield was a native of Indiana, of English descent, who crossed the Plains with her parents when a girl of thirteen years. Three years later she was married. Mrs. Warwick was born in California, August 13, 1857, and is the oldest of ten children. She was educated in the public schools of California, and was married in Washington when twenty-three years of age. Her brother, Robert, lives in Anaconda, B. C.; another brother, Frank M., resides in Idaho; a sister, Mrs. Frances E. Brown, lives at Hood River; another sister, Mrs. Mary L. Miller, resides in the Klickitkat valley; Thomas L. Duffield lives in Mohler, Washington; George, in LaGrande, Oregon; Daniel, at Mohler, Washington; James E., in Buffalo, New York, and another sister, Mrs. Alice E. Adams, lives ten miles west of Goldendale. Mr. and Mrs. Warwick have five children—Thomas P., born May 4, 1884; Elvira M., born December 5, 1886; Ada C., born November 12, 1888; Waldo S., born April 2, 1891, and Annie L., born May 1, 1897, all in this county. Mrs. Warwick takes a deep interest in religious matters and is a member of the Methodist church; Mr. Warwick is a Baptist. Fraternally, he is identified with the Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W. and Woodmen of the World, and in politics he is a staunch Republican. For a number of years he has served his community as a school director. Of his entire land holdings, more than six hundred acres are under cultivation, and he ranges considerable stock. Few men in the county are as popular as Mr. Warwick or have been as successful in life. He is one of the influential and substantial citizens of his county.

ROBERT G. FERGUSON, one of the many prosperous farmers of Klickitkat county, resides on his well-improved ranch of 640 acres, three miles south and seven miles east of Goldendale. He was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, July 21, 1853, the son of Robert and Christina (Ross) Ferguson, the former of whom, a native Scotchman, was likewise a farmer by occupation. He immigrated to Canada at an early date and there he was married and passed the remainder of his days. The mother of our subject was born in Scotland in 1810, went to Canada with her brother and sister in the early days and died there August 5, 1891. Robert G. Ferguson received his education in the Canadian schools. He remained at home with his parents until twenty-three, then crossed the line into the United States and came west to California. For a period of two years he worked on a ranch near the city of Sacramento, but in March, 1879, he came north to Klickitkat county and bought the improve-

ments and filed a homestead claim to his present place. He has since made his home on the property, adding to his holdings from time to time and achieving a splendid success in his farming operations. He has placed one-half of his section of land in cultivation, also giving some attention to stock raising, especially to the rearing of hogs.

In Klickitkat county, December 22, 1886, Mr. Ferguson married Ella, daughter of Thomas D. and Susan (Boots) Burgen. Her father, a native of Kentucky, of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, was a farmer by occupation. He early removed to Missouri, and in 1852 crossed the Plains to Linn county, Oregon, whence, seven years later, he came to Klickitkat county, locating near Centerville and becoming one of the earliest pioneers of Klickitkat county. He remained in the county until his death, which occurred in August, 1897. The mother of Mrs. Ferguson is a native of Oregon, in which state she grew up and was married. She now resides on Chamberlin Flats, Klickitkat county. Mrs. Ferguson was born in this county, August 27, 1863. She was educated in the public schools, and, after completing her education, taught two years. She and Mr. Ferguson are the parents of two children—Walter, born November 15, 1887, and Harry, born October 22, 1889. In politics, Mr. Ferguson is a Democrat. He combines business acumen and shrewdness with sterling integrity of character and a certain geniality of disposition, which wins him the good will and esteem of those with whom he is associated.

EDSON E. PIERCE, a competent and well-to-do farmer of Klickitkat county, resides two miles south and two and a half east of Goldendale. He was born in Renovo, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1870, the son of Hon. Daniel W. and Belinda B. (Lathe) Pierce. His father, who was born in the town of Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, was a mill man by occupation. He moved to Nebraska in the early days, and in 1867 changed his residence to Pennsylvania, whence some ten years later he came to Albany, Oregon. In October, 1879, he came to Klickitkat county, which elected him, in 1892, to represent it in the legislature. He passed away in 1900. His wife, a native of Vermont, in which state she was married, died in Goldendale some years ago.

Edson E., whose life is the theme of this outline, took his earliest steps in the pursuit of knowledge in the schools of the Quaker state, then attended school two years in Oregon, to which he had come at the age of seven, and completed his education in Klickitkat county. He worked in his father's mill until reaching the age of twenty-three, at which time he married and started to farm on his own account, securing a ranch some five miles east of Goldendale. He resided on that property four years. In 1901, he secured the place on which we now find him, and to its cultivation his energies have been de-

voted ever since. His holdings now aggregate 240 acres, all but fifteen of which are under cultivation. June 3, 1893, in Goldendale, Mr. Pierce married Rachel McEwen, daughter of Methuen McEwen, a native of Scotland and by occupation a farmer and stockman. He came to America when a small boy and settled in Missouri, from which state he crossed the Plains in the early days with a company of Mormons, settling in Utah. At a later date he came thence to Klickitat county, where he died in 1895. Mrs. Pierce's mother, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Stevens, was married in Utah, but now resides in Goldendale. Though born in Utah, April 19, 1874, Mrs. Pierce was reared and educated in Klickitat county. She and Mr. Pierce are parents of two children—Mathew M., born June 4, 1894, and Marjorie M., born March 16, 1901, both in Goldendale. Mr. Pierce is, in religion, a Presbyterian, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He adheres to the principles of the Republican party. A man of high moral character and sterling integrity, he is highly esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances.

JOSEPH O. YOUNG, one of Klickitat county's pioneers and an estimable citizen, follows the occupation of a farmer on his fine 200-acre ranch, seven miles southeast of the city of Goldendale. He was born in Washington county, Oregon, February 4, 1857, the son of Daniel and Ailazan (Henton) Young. The father was born in Ohio, of American parentage, and was a carpenter and farmer. He was taken to Missouri, the "gateway of the west," when nine years of age, and in 1848 came across the Plains to Oregon by ox team conveyance. His parents bought a farm in the Willamette valley, and there he lived until 1875, when he came to Klickitat county, in which was his home until swept away by the grim reaper in 1891. The mother was a native of Indiana, who came as a little girl to Oregon in 1850; she died in that state. Joseph attended the common schools of Oregon, receiving a fair education. He was eighteen years of age when he came to this county and commenced farming and stock-raising. Four years he raised sheep. He resided on railroad land eighteen years, and when it was forfeited to the government he filed a homestead claim to it, and he has since made it his home. He still farms the land, nearly three-fourths of which is in a splendid state of cultivation. One of Mr. Young's uncles was killed during the blood-thirsty Cayuse war that followed the Whitman massacre.

Miss Eliza M. Myers, a daughter of John and Hulda M. (Nunley) Myers, was united in marriage to Mr. Young, January 9, 1884. Her father was of Dutch descent. He crossed the Plains to Oregon in early days and settled in Yamhill county, where he died several years ago. Her mother, who now resides with her, at an advanced age, is a native of Tennessee; she was married in Arkansas.

Mrs. Young was born in Yamhill county, Oregon, in October, 1868, and was educated in the public schools there established. She was married in Klickitat county at the age of seventeen. Five children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Young, of whom Bessie M., the oldest, was born December 21, 1886; Joseph W. was born in Klickitat county, February 2, 1891; Della M., five years later; John M., in 1897, and Nellie, in 1900. Mr. Young is a member of the Methodist church, and in politics is a staunch defender of Republican principles. He is one of the popular members of his community, a farmer of progressive and modern ideas, and a man of sterling honesty and exalted character.

EVERETTE C. THOMPSON, a progressive ranchman of Klickitat county, resides on his 160-acre farm, three miles south and four east of Goldendale. He was born in Linn county, Oregon, January 21, 1874, the son of James Thompson, who was born in Tennessee in 1848, and who was likewise a farmer. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Harriet Cram, was born in Minnesota and came thence to Oregon when she was seventeen years old, and her marriage occurred in the latter state. She is at present living near her son. She has married again, and is now Mrs. G. D. Whitcomb. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Oregon and of Klickitat county. His father died when he was twenty years old and he ran the parental farm twelve months afterward, then rented Col. Pike's place and farmed it four years. In 1899 he bought his present place, and he has since lived on and farmed the land, which is all in cultivation; also raising stock. He holds as a homestead a quarter section of mountain land, besides his farm near Goldendale.

March 3, 1896, in the town of Goldendale, Mr. Thompson married Hattie, daughter of George T. and Mary D. (Newman) Slaughter. Her father was born in Peoria county, Illinois, in 1840, and was a farmer by occupation. He removed to Missouri in 1856, married in that state and lived there until 1893, at which time he came to Klickitat county. He passed away in June, 1894. His wife was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in 1842. Her parents moved to Missouri when she was a small girl, and she grew up and was educated there. Mrs. Thompson was born in Christian county, Missouri, November 14, 1876. She received her education in the schools of Missouri and Washington, having come to the latter state at the age of sixteen. She is the fifth in a family of eight, her brothers and sisters being: Charles W., in Missouri; Mrs. Mary C. Kivett, also in that state; Mrs. Eliza J. Godsey, in Franklin county, Kansas; Theodore T. and George H. C., in Douglas county, Washington; Mrs. Clara A. Miller and Mrs. Pearl Mobley, in Klickitat county. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have four children, namely, Guy, born October 12, 1897; David R.,

on the 30th of April two years later; Victor B., January 11, 1901, and Claud L., March 14, 1902, all in this county. Mrs. Thompson belongs to the Women of Woodcraft, and in religion she is a Baptist. Fraternally, Mr. Thompson is connected with the I. O. O. F. and the Woodmen of the World; politically, he is a Republican. He is an upright citizen, possessing the esteem and good will of his neighbors.

JOHN ATKINSON, one of the leading farmers of Klickitat county, resides three miles south and four miles east of the city of Goldendale, Washington. He was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, October 13, 1852, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Clemens) Atkinson. His father was born in Ireland, came to the United States with his parents when six years old and became a resident of Andrew county, Missouri. He grew up in that locality and was married there, the lady of his choice being a native of Clay county, Missouri, of Dutch and Irish descent. By occupation he was a farmer. He came to Yamhill county, Oregon, in 1870, and there he remained until his death, which occurred in 1891. Mrs. Atkinson also died in Yamhill county, Oregon. John Atkinson, of this article, received his education in the common schools of Missouri, attending school, also, for a short time in Oregon, though he was eighteen when he came to that state. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-two, then married, and for the ensuing four or five years he followed farming. He next engaged in the hotel business in Newberg, Oregon, but in the spring of 1893 he embraced an opportunity to exchange this place for his present home in Klickitat county, and here he has ever since followed the occupation of a farmer, achieving a very marked success. His land holdings include 1,720 acres, and of this mammoth domain he cultivates fully 1,000 acres.

Mr. Atkinson was married in Yamhill county, Oregon, March 12, 1876, to Miss Eliza J. Parrott, daughter of George and Martha (Ewell) Parrott. Her father, who was born in Cook county, Tennessee, February 10, 1833, was a pioneer of the county, having come in the fall of 1878. He is an honored veteran of the Civil war, and one of the substantial farmers of Klickitat county, his residence at present being two miles west of his daughter's home. Mrs. Atkinson's mother was born near St. Joe, Missouri, January 3, 1830, and Mrs. Atkinson herself is a native of Kansas, born August 11, 1859, though she grew to womanhood and received her education in the states of Missouri and Oregon. She is the mother of four children: Edward D., born December 24, 1879; Hugh M., on the 9th of June, 1883; George R., April 2, 1885; Verona B., April 13, 1887, all in Yamhill county, Oregon. Mr. Atkinson is a member of the Methodist church and in his fraternal connections he is an Odd Fellow. He adheres

to the principles of the Republican party. A competent farmer of modern and progressive ideas, he has achieved a success of which he has just reason to be proud. He has been no less successful in winning the esteem and regard of his fellow citizens, who speak of him as one who combines unusual business shrewdness with the highest integrity of character.

TUNIS T. HINSHAW, a representative citizen of Klickitat county and a farmer by occupation, resides on his ranch two and a half miles south and two east of the city of Goldendale. He was born in Morgan county, Indiana, May 3, 1857, the son of Isaac Hinshaw, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. His father and mother were both natives of North Carolina. He received his education in the public schools of Indiana and Kansas, to the latter of which states he went with his parents at the age of ten. The family came west to California when he was about eighteen years old and the following year he took up the carpenter's trade, which he followed for nearly three years. He came north to Klickitat county in 1878, arriving on the last day of May, and settled in Goldendale, where he followed his trade for a period of three years. He then took up agriculture as a means of gaining a livelihood. He was employed by R. W. Helm fourteen months, then in the fall of 1882 rented his employer's place and engaged in farming on his own account. Two years were thus spent. He filed on his present homestead in June, 1883, and has since made his home on the land, following agriculture and stock raising. He now owns about 260 acres of land, of which he is at present cultivating 200 acres. He has considerable stock of different kinds on the place, but is making a specialty of the best blooded hogs. He is an enterprising, progressive and successful farmer.

October 30, 1883, in Marion county, Oregon, Mr. Hinshaw married Lucinda J., daughter of John W. and Mary A. (Clymer) Short. Her father was born in Delaware to German parents and was a minister by calling. Crossing the Plains to Oregon in 1852, he came thence to Klickitat county in 1873, but returned two years later to the Webfoot state, where he passed away in 1902. Her mother was brought up in Indiana, married in Iowa and died in Oregon in 1805. Mrs. Hinshaw is a native of Oregon, born in Marion county in 1861, and educated in the local schools. She and Mr. Hinshaw are parents of eight children, namely, Lelia M., born in Klickitat county, September 18, 1887; Mabel H., September 14, 1889; Ernest T., November 4th, two years later; Marv E., December 10, 1893; Laura E., October 23, 1895; Alice and Agnes, twins, born April 25, 1897; and Hazel, born two years later on the 19th of October, all in Klickitat county. Mr. Hinshaw is a member of the Methodist church and a Prohibitionist. He has served in the capacity

of school clerk for the past fourteen years. A man of generous traits, good morals and sociability, and a public spirited, progressive citizen, he enjoys the esteem and confidence of all his neighbors.

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, a Klickitat county land owner and farmer, resides on his ranch two and a half miles south and two miles east of the city of Goldendale. He was born in Jackson county, Missouri, January 2, 1865, the son of John E. L. and Mary (Armstrong) Harris. His father, who was of German descent, was likewise a farmer by occupation. Locating in Jackson county, Missouri, he resided there until 1881, at which time he came west to Klickitat county and took up a homestead two miles and a half south of Goldendale, where he lived until his death in 1898. His wife, Mary, who is likewise of German descent, claims Tennessee as her birthplace, but now makes her home in Klickitat county. William L. Harris received his early education in Missouri and later attended school in this county, to which he came with his parents at the age of fifteen. He remained on the parental farm until twenty-three, then bought the improvements and filed on a homestead near-by, on which property he lived some ten years. In 1899 he traded his first place for the present home, removing to the latter farm soon after making the deal. His property holdings comprise 461 acres, of which at present he is cultivating 300 acres, the balance being pasture land. He has a number of kinds of stock on the farm, to which he gives his careful attention, and he is achieving a very enviable success in agriculture and stock raising.

In Goldendale, on Independence Day, 1880, Mr. Harris married Miss Dora Simms, whose father, Richard Simms, was born in Clay county, Missouri, December 23, 1839. He followed farming in his native state until the outbreak of the Civil war, then enlisted at St. Joe and served throughout the strife. He came to Benton county, Oregon, in 1874, and thence to Klickitat county three years later, and at present he resides about three miles and a half southeast of Goldendale. Mrs. Harris's mother, whose maiden name was Mary Garner, was born and married in Missouri, and passed away in Klickitat county in 1886. Mrs. Harris was born in Missouri on the 20th of February, 1871, but was educated in the common schools of Washington. She and Mr. Harris are parents of four children: Mary, born September 13, 1891; Annie B., born August 28, 1893; Clara, December 15, 1895; and Ethel G., January 17, 1900. In religion, Mr. Harris is a Methodist, and fraternally, he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and its auxiliary, the Women of Woodcraft. He is an active Democrat, taking great interest in all political matters. Interested deeply in the cause of education, he is now discharging the duties of the office of a school director. A successful agriculturist, a capable and honorable

business man, a public spirited citizen, and a good neighbor, he enjoys a large measure of respect and esteem among those who know him well.

WINFIELD S. LEFEVER, one of Klickitat county's pioneers and at present a prosperous farmer and stock raiser, living two miles east and a mile south of the city of Goldendale, was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, December 19, 1848. He is the son of John and Rebecca (Robinson) LeFever, the former born in Pennsylvania to French and Dutch parents. The elder LeFever was a mechanic, though during the greater part of his life he followed the occupation of a farmer. When a young man he moved to Iowa, where he was married. He went to Texas in 1873 and died in that state in the year 1894. Rebecca LeFever was born in Ohio in 1830, and when a small girl, was taken to Iowa by her parents. She now makes her home in Montana. Winfield S., the subject of this sketch, was denied the privilege of a good school education, through unfortunate circumstances, but nevertheless has educated himself and has acquired a comprehensive knowledge of things practical and useful. He worked with his father on the farm until he was nearly twenty-six years old and then formed a partnership with his father which lasted four years. His residence in Klickitat county dates back to the year 1878, the time of the great Indian scare in this region. In the fall of that year he located on a piece of railroad land, upon which he has since made his home. When this land reverted to the government through the forfeiture act, Mr. LeFever fled upon it as a homestead and subsequently acquired title. He now owns some 600 acres of valley land, of which 230 are in a high state of cultivation, the balance being pasture.

Mr. LeFever was married in Van Buren county, Iowa, October 12, 1871, to Miss Mary Findlav, a daughter of Alexander F. and Margaret (Whitfield) Findlav. Her father was a Scotchman, a coal miner and farmer by occupation. He came to the United States when fourteen years old and settled in Maryland. Afterwards he removed to Iowa, where his death occurred. The mother was also born in Scotland, though she was married in Maryland, and is now a resident of Iowa. Mrs. LeFever was born in Maryland, April 27, 1848, and educated in the schools of her native state. She was married at the age of twenty-two. She and Mr. LeFever are the parents of eight children, of whom George C., born in Iowa, in 1874, and at present living in Alaska, is the oldest. Frank and Harry were born in Texas, Nettie E. in Klickitat county, in 1879, and the other children, Richard C., Jesse, Daniel and Mary, also in this county. Mr. LeFever is a member of the Methodist church and in politics, is a Prohibitionist. He is at present serving his district in the capacity of school director. Besides his real estate, he also owns nearly a hundred head of stock, including a

large number of grade Durham cattle. Mr. LeFever is a gentleman of high moral character, a successful farmer and stockman, possesses those companionable qualities which attract friends, and is, in short, one of the community's most substantial men.

ARTHUR G. HARRIS is a farmer and stockman, residing five miles southeast of Goldendale, Washington, on rural free delivery route No. 1. He was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, May 17, 1858, the son of John E. L. Harris, a farmer, also native of Tennessee, born February 16, 1826. The elder Harris moved with his family to Jackson county, Missouri, in 1861. Here he served in divers engagements which took place in Missouri incident to the Civil war. At the close of the war he moved from Jackson county to Cass county, in which he resided till March 23, 1881, when he started west, his objective point being Goldendale, and at this place he resided till the time of his death. The mother, Mary F. (Armstrong) Harris, was a native of Tennessee, born August 21, 1833, and is still living, her residence now being in Klickitacounty. Arthur G. lived in Missouri during the interval between his second and his twenty-second year. During this time he became well acquainted with the Younger brothers, and in Cass county attended school with the Dalton boys. It was at this school, his playmates lads who were to become the most desperate criminals in the country, that Arthur received such education as was to come to him through the use of school-books. He came west with his parents in 1881, but in the fall of that year returned to Missouri and, on November 21st, married Miss Mary Alice Cassell, a native of Springfield, Missouri, born August 3, 1862. Her father, Joseph Cassell, died when she was young. Immediately after marriage Mr. Harris returned to Goldendale, and settled on the place he now occupies, to the original one hundred and sixty acres of which he has added forty acres, secured from the railroad by purchase. The farm has been devoted by Mr. Harris principally to the production of grain. When he began farming he was obliged to haul his wheat many miles to Columbus, his nearest market, where it was weighed on diminutive scales, five sacks at a time. Mr. Harris has raised a crop every year since he first began farming in 1882 on his fine two hundred-acre farm. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of whom the first, Charles W., is dead. Those living are Sadie Ella, Lottie May, Millie I., Maude E. and Claude E., twins, Ada B., Martha A. and Arthur J. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Harris are Mrs. Polly A. Oldham, Mrs. Julia A. Morgan, John P., now living in Goldendale; William L., Mrs. Alice C. Brown, residing west of Goldendale; Richard L., in Oregon; Mrs. Carrie L. Jones, residing at The Dalles, and Wiley J., living in Klickitacounty. Fraternally, Mr. Harris is associated with the Woodmen of the

World, and Mrs. Harris has membership in the Women of Woodcraft order. Both husband and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. Harris is almost independent, though slightly inclined to favor the Prohibition party. At different times he has served his community as school clerk, and as road supervisor. As a threshing machine man, Mr. Harris is one of the experts of the county. His bearing in business affairs, as well as in matters relative to the interests of his community, has ever been strictly commendable, and such as to merit the respect of his fellow citizens.

DAVID A. SHEARER is a farmer and stockman, residing two and one-half miles southwest of Goldendale, Washington. He is a native of Iowa, born October 10, 1861. His father, William Shearer, was born in South Carolina, and died January 29, 1890, at the age of seventy-two years. The elder Shearer was one of the pioneers of Oregon. He made the journey to this then unsettled wilderness in 1864, crossing the Plains, in company with other equally hardy homeseekers, with a team of oxen. In 1884 he came to Klickitacounty, and there he resided till the time of his death. The mother, Nancy (Johnson) Shearer, died when David A. was but four years of age, and of her he knows but little. David was brought to Oregon when three years old, and remained there on a farm until nineteen. He received his education in the common schools, also attending a business college in Portland, from which he received a diploma. After keeping books for two years, he took a homestead in Klickitacounty, to which he had come in 1882. This place he proved up on and sold; then he purchased other property, which he in turn sold, and for some time he continued this course of buying and selling. He worked as a cowboy at a time when fences were practically unthought of hindrances to rangemen, and it was during this period of his life that he learned to speak Chinook fluently. During 1886 and 1887 he drove stage from Goldendale to North Yakima, and followed other occupations, all incident to the pioneer conditions obtaining at that time.

In March, 1887, in Klickitacounty, Mr. Shearer married Miss Jennie Stephens, who was born in Yamhill county, Oregon, in 1870. Her father, Thomas Stephens, one of the pioneers of Oregon, is now living near Roseburg, in that state. He crossed the Plains in 1849, and fought in the wars necessary to quell the Cheyenne Indians, also in the early Indian wars of Washington and Oregon. One battle in which he took part was fought at a point just east of the present location of Goldendale. Some of the campaigns in which Mr. Stephens served were among the severest during the subjugation of the Indian tribes of the West. Mr. Stephens' wife, Ann (Thornton) Stephens, is also still living, but her mother died when Jennie—now

Mrs. David A. Shearer—was but twelve years old. Her demise occurred near the site of the present Arlington, and a wagon-box was used for the interment, since no better coffin was obtainable. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Shearer are Chester L., now at home; Ida Nell, Gretta M., and Delbert A. Politically, Mr. Shearer is independent, and fraternally, he is associated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Shearer is a member of the Baptist church. Their home farm comprises two hundred and thirty-eight acres of land, all in a body, but this land is only a part of what Mr. Shearer farms, as he leases extensively. Up to last year he gave considerable attention to cattle raising, but is now largely out of the business and into that of raising draft horses. His animals are among the best in the county.

ANGUS J. WATSON, an energetic Klickitat county farmer and stockman, resides on his 160-acre farm, situated some six miles east of the city of Goldendale. He was born in Napa county, California, in December, 1874, the son of Robert and Anna (Ferguson) Watson. His father is a native of Ireland, and likewise a farmer by occupation. He crossed the Atlantic to this country when six months old, and his parents settled in Canada. He removed to California when a young man, and followed farming in the Golden state until 1879, at which time he removed north to Klickitat county, and bought some land. He again farmed in the county until 1901, then sold the ranch and moved to Yakima county, where he and his wife now reside. She was born in Canada, of Scotch-Irish parents.

Angus J., one of a family of six children, came to Klickitat county with his parents when five years old. He grew up in the county, and received his education in the public schools near the parental home, his spare time being employed on the farm. At the age of eighteen he started out in life for himself, and since that time has made his own living. He bought his present place in 1889, and has since followed the occupation of a farmer and stock raiser. Besides his own property he also rents two other farms, and he is cultivating over three hundred acres at present.

In Klickitat county, in January, 1900, Mr. Watson married Miss Minnie Hamilton, daughter of Alexander and America Jane (Chamberlain) Hamilton. Her father is now sheep commissioner of the county, of which he is one of the early pioneers. Mrs. Watson was born in the county in 1882. Mr. Watson has a brother, Elmer R., and a sister, now Mrs. Ida Sexton, who lives near his home, also another brother named Fred. Mrs. Maud Richardson, wife of a Bickleton blacksmith, is also his sister, and his other sister, Mrs. Collie Harnard, makes her home in Pasco, Washington. Angus is the second oldest child, his brother Elmer being the oldest of

the family. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have one child, Alice Christine, a girl of three years. Their son, Robert A., just recently passed away. In politics, Mr. Watson does not ally himself with any party, but votes for the best man. He is an energetic young man, and is succeeding admirably.

WILLIAM C. AND ALBERT RUST are prosperous business men of Goldendale, Washington, and are partners in a clothing, gents' furnishing goods and shoe store. They are sons of Carl C. and Minnie (Lindenberg) Rust. The elder Rust is a native of Germany, and a mason and contractor by trade. He came to the United States in 1873, and settled in Faribault, Minnesota, where he still lives. Mrs. Rust is also of German descent, and now lives with her husband in Minnesota.

William C. Rust was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1871. He grew to manhood in Faribault, having been but two years old when his parents brought him to this country. He learned the milling trade, and followed it in Faribault and Blue Earth, Minnesota, until May, 1902. While learning the trade, he was in the employ of the Old Straight River Stone Mills. Having come to Goldendale from Minnesota, he worked for the Goldendale Milling Company for some time, but in February, 1904, his brother, Albert, came to the city, and the two opened their present business shortly after.

Albert Rust also grew up in Faribault, Minnesota, attending a German school until he was thirteen years old, then completing his education in the public schools. He began to make his own living by working in a dry goods and gents' furnishing goods store, serving as window decorator in the establishment. He also worked twelve months in a Marshall, Minnesota, store, at the same business.

The brothers have two sisters, named Minnie and Augusta Rust, but their brother, Charles, is now deceased. They have also two brothers living, Henry and Herman. The brothers are both single; and William is fraternally connected with the K. of P. and Modern Woodmen of America, while Albert also belongs to the latter order. Both were brought up in the Lutheran church, and Albert still adheres to that denomination. Both are Republicans, and William took an active interest in politics while in Minnesota. He owned a farm in this locality, but has recently disposed of it, and also sold an interest in a homestead that he had held for some little time. He still owns a business lot in the best part of the city. While both are newcomers in Goldendale, the Rust Brothers have already proven their ability to win the prizes which the west has for them. They have already gained an enviable standing as business men of energy and integrity. At this writing they are erecting a brick building which they hope to occupy with their stock of goods.

GUY SHELLADY, a business man of Goldendale, was born in Gilliam county, Oregon, in 1871, the son of John and Ella (Ricord) Shellady, the father a stockman by occupation, born in Iowa. He crossed the Plains in 1849, at the time of the gold excitement, and settled in California, where he mined for a number of years with success. Later he moved to what was then a part of Wasco county, Oregon, and engaged in the stock business. The county has been divided since, and the locality in which he then lived is now a part of Gilliam county. He was one of the first three settlers on Rock creek, in that county. A large cattle raiser, at the time of his death, in 1873, he owned a band of 3,000 head. He took part in the Indian wars of Oregon, as one of the volunteers, doing his full share toward subduing the troublesome redskins. His grandfather, Alexander, came from Lancashire, England, in the early days. The mother of our subject is a native of the Golden state, born in 1848, a member of a Pennsylvania Dutch family. Her parents crossed the Plains very early in the last century. She is still living, a resident of Salem, Oregon. Guy Shellady, of this review, was educated in the common schools of Gilliam county. He remained at home until nineteen years of age, after completing his school training, riding the ranges and engaged in the stock business generally, shipping numerous carloads of horses to the eastern markets. In 1890 he went east, and was a resident of Detroit City, Minnesota, for a number of years. Coming to Goldendale in 1899, he opened an establishment there; and he has ever since been numbered among the business men of that city.

In 1902, Mr. Shellady married Miss Lillian Washburn, a native of Goldendale, whose father, John Washburn, was an old pioneer of this section, and one of the first settlers in the county. Mr. Shellady has one sister, now Mrs. Clemma May Durbin, a resident of Salem, Oregon. In politics, Mr. Shellady is a Democrat. He is a well-to-do business man of this growing city, possessed of a genial, approachable disposition.

JACOB RICHARDSON, United States mineral surveyor at Goldendale, was born in Clark county, Illinois, July 29, 1859, the son of Jesse H. and Lydia J. (Groves) Richardson. His father, a farmer and stockman, is a native of Cayuga county, New York, but of English descent. He was born in 1834, crossed the Plains to Utah in 1865, and came to Yakima county in 1866. The next year he moved into Klickitat county, took up land near the town of Columbus, and engaged in farming and stock raising. Later he moved to the Swale district and in 1894 he bought his present home. His wife, who is of German descent, but a native of Ohio, born in 1840, is also still living. Her father and brothers served in the Civil war. The subject of this article crossed the Plains with his parents at the age of six

and grew up in Klickitat county on the parental farm. Starting out with a government survey party, as chain carrier, when only eleven, he has since followed surveying in many different counties of the state, even working in the Sound county, though his principal fields of operation have been Yakima, Kittitas and Spokane counties. He specially qualified himself for the work about the time he became of age, making himself master of his profession. When he came to the county it was wild and unsettled and overrun with stock. There was a small settlement at Columbus and a few settlers in what is known as the Swale district. Among the settlers at Columbus he recalls Amos Stark, Thomas Jenkins and S. H. Jones. There was no Goldendale then. In the Swale district John and Thomas Burgen, Alba Bunnell, Chauncy Goodnoe, M. S. Short, W. B. Walker, S. H. Fish, John Golden and Nelson Whitney were about the only ones, and there were a few settlers at Rockland, including A. S. Curtis, A. M. Gilmore, Thomas Connell, and Thomas Johnson, the pioneer merchant of Goldendale. Marion S. Flower was also living near Rockland at that time. The people had an excitement almost every year over supposed Indian uprisings, but no serious trouble ever occurred. Mr. Richardson was near Rattlesnake Springs when Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were killed by the Indians, and he saw the murderers after they were captured. He was below Lewiston, Idaho, on government survey work at the time of the Nez Perce outbreak.

In Klickitat county, in 1878, Mr. Richardson married Miss Anna McPheeters, a native of Clark county, Illinois. Her father was James McPheeters and her mother's family name was Scott. Mrs. Richardson had come to Klickitat county with an uncle in 1876. She and her husband have one child, Arthur, now county surveyor of Klickitat county. Mr. Richardson is a member of the K. of P. and in politics, an active Republican, attending caucuses and conventions. Elected county surveyor first in the eighties, he served in that position for twelve years, and at present he is United States mineral surveyor in Goldendale. Though the owner of considerable realty, he still gives his time to the pursuit of the profession he so early chose, and has so assiduously sought to perfect himself in. A man of genial nature, pleasant and approachable, he naturally has made many friends throughout the state, while in the county that has so long been his home his standing is most enviable.

ISAAH McBEE. Few of the present generation of Westerners, comfortably situated, prosperous and generally at peace with the world, realize at how great a cost their home has been reclaimed from barbarism. The sacrifice has been enormous and human life has been the most precious medium of exchange. Yet, withal, the priceless sacrifice made upon civilization's altar by the parents of

Isaiah McBee must ever be his most treasured heritage. Few pioneers came to the shores of the Columbia under more trying difficulties than did the subject of this sketch and his sisters. Isaiah McBee, of Scotch and German descent, was born in Ray county, Missouri, February 9, 1840, and is the son of Levi and Elizabeth (Ream) McBee, natives of Maryland and Ohio respectively, born in 1811 and 1815 respectively. Levi McBee was a carpenter by trade, but gave most of his life to farming. He was among Ohio's early pioneers and took up his abode in Missouri in 1836. There he reared a family and lived until the year 1852, when the richness and wonders of far-away Willamette proved too attractive to withstand and he, his wife and little children were soon westward bound. Cholera broke out in the company and before its ravages were finished, both father and mother were sleeping the sleep that knows no waking upon this earth. He was stricken near Fort Kearney, Nebraska, and there buried; his faithful helpmeet was laid at rest at the mouth of Ash Hollow, on the North Platte river, Nebraska. The seven little orphans continued their weary, lonesome way. Soon two of them dropped from the little company and were buried by the wayside. The remaining fatherless and motherless children, of whom Isaiah was one, were tenderly cared for by two paternal uncles and others of that fearless, saddened emigrant train, and in time arrived safely at their journey's end. Isaiah immediately went to work in King's tannery, Portland, where he remained until November, 1854, when he became a resident of Vancouver, across the Columbia. There he worked six years at various occupations. Upon the discovery of gold in the Clearwater country, Idaho, he started with a wagon train and was one of the first to reach that river with goods. Before returning, he went as far as Elk City; he wintered in Vancouver. From that time until 1872 he traveled throughout Washington and Idaho, engaged in freighting, next spending six years on Puget sound. In 1878 he came to Klickitat county, where as early as 1860, he had assisted in surveying four townships for the government. Five years he conducted a blacksmith shop near the No. 6 school-house, at the same time filing upon land in that locality. Because of his long association with the Indians, he remained on his place during the Indian scare of 1878, not fearing the redskins as did many of those around him. Mr. McBee has gradually accumulated a goodly holding of farming property and is still devoted to agricultural pursuits.

He was married in 1868, but has no family at the present time, a niece, Diana Wilkes, keeping house for her uncle. Of his sisters, three are still living: Mrs. B. A. Chambréau, in Portland; Mrs. Rebecca Knighton, in Gilliam county, Oregon; and Mrs. Caroline Beeman, in Idaho. In politics, Mr. McBee is known as a strong Republican. He owns three-quarters of a section of rich valley land eight miles east of Goldendale, and also some property in

Whatcom. With commendable generosity and a sense of appreciation, he has bestowed a 240-acre farm upon his faithful niece. Secure against want and possessing the respect and good will of all around him, this worthy pioneer of pioneers is rich in such blessings as this world can bestow.

A. I. RHODES, an industrious and competent farmer and stock raiser of Klickitat county, and a carpenter by trade, resides on his well improved ranch eight miles southeast of Goldendale. He was born in Kekoskee, Dodge county, Wisconsin, December 3, 1851, the son of Richard and Lucy (Demmon) Rhodes. His father, who was born in New York state in 1816, and was likewise a farmer, was a pioneer of Dodge county, Wisconsin. He enlisted in Company C, Third Wisconsin volunteers, in 1861, and later re-enlisted in the Tenth regiment, serving until 1864. His son, John, a brother of the subject of this article, who was a member of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin volunteers, was killed in the Civil war, and Richard Rhodes, grandfather of our subject, was killed in the War of 1812. Mr. Rhodes returned to Wisconsin after being mustered out of service and remained in that state until his death, in 1882. He belonged to an old English family. His wife, a native of New York state, died when her son, A. I., was but six years old. The subject of this review grew to manhood in Wisconsin, attending the common schools of that state, then assisting on the farm for some time. He also learned the carpenter's trade. Eleven years of his life were spent on a farm in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, but on account of severe sickness contracted there, he came, in 1888, to Oregon, and settled in the Willamette valley. He bought land there and resided upon it about eight years, then, having traded it for 160 acres of Klickitat land, he removed to that county in 1896. Later he bought another tract of 160 acres, and he has also taken up a homestead, his design being to work into the cattle business gradually. During the summers he follows his trade and his boys run the place. They cultivate about 150 acres of the farm at present and are succeeding admirably in building up a valuable property. Among the improvements on the place is a splendid apple orchard. Mr. Rhodes is giving considerable attention to the breeding of Hereford cattle at this time.

December 15, 1881, in the state of Minnesota, Mr. Rhodes married Miss Mattie Stone, a native of Scott county, born in 1857. Her father, William Stone, a native of Ohio, and by occupation a millwright and farmer, died many years ago. Her mother, whose maiden name was Emma Misseldine, was born in England and came to this country when a small girl. She died in 1897 at the age of eighty. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have six children, namely, Richard, the oldest; Ruth, born November 21, 1884; Burton, born October 26, 1887; Edith, March 22,

1889; Roy, August 4, 1891; Effie, March 22, 1893; all at home with their parents. Mrs. Rhodes is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Rhodes displays his public spirit by serving on the school board. No one is more interested in good schools than he, and he works always to bring the local schools up to the highest possible point of efficiency. He has also discharged the duties of road supervisor for two years. He enjoys a splendid standing in his community, his neighbors speaking of him always as a good citizen, a man of strict integrity, and an approachable, courteous member of society.

ARKELLAS D. HARTLEY. Among the progressive farmers and stock raisers of Klickitat county, the man whose name initiates this article must be given a place. He resides on his farm of 160 acres eight miles east of the city of Goldendale, in rural free delivery district No. 1. He was born in Franklin county, Illinois, March 1, 1860, the son of David and Amanda (Dollans) Hartley, the father a native of the Blue Grass state, born in 1837, to Scotch parents. The older Hartley, a farmer and gardener by occupation, crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1865, came thence to Klickitat county in 1879 and now resides in Goldendale. His brother is a Civil war veteran. His wife, the mother of our subject, is a native of Illinois, born in 1839. Arkell D., whose life record it is here our purpose to outline, was but five years old when he came to Oregon with his parents. He grew to the age of twenty on the parental farm in Marion county, attending the local common schools. When old enough to shoulder the responsibilities of life, he chose farming as his occupation and he followed it in Oregon until 1888, when he came to Klickitat county and homesteaded a quarter section of land. No sooner had he acquired an inchoate right to the property than he began energetically the task of improving it and he has resided on the place continuously since. He raises grain, wheat, oats, and other farm products very successfully; fruits of various kinds and stock.

Mr. Hartley was married first in 1883, the lady of his choice being Miss Rachel Clymer, who died, leaving one child, Mary Wenona, born in Linn county, Oregon. His second marriage occurred October 6, 1886, when Miss Winnie Parrott, a native of Missouri, born in 1860, became his wife. She is the daughter of George and Martha (Ewell) Parrott, the former a native of Cook county, Tennessee, born February 10, 1833. Mr. Parrott is an early pioneer of Klickitat county, to whom more extended reference is made elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Hartley's mother, who was born near St. Joe, Missouri, January 3, 1859, still lives near Goldendale. Mr. Hartley's sisters and brother are: Mrs. Laura Shank, living in Umatilla county, Oregon; Mrs. Nellie Mosier, in Klickitat county; Mrs. Ella Mosier, a resident of Oregon City, Ore-

gon; Mrs. Anna Current, in Goldendale; and Frank, on the Nez Perce reservation, in Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Hartley have no children of their own, but have one adopted son, George. They are both members of the Christian church in Goldendale, and of the Grange in school district number six. In politics, Mr. Hartley is a Democrat. He is a member of the school board and is doing all he can, in his locality, for the amelioration and extension of educational opportunities. An energetic farmer, a good citizen and a genial, approachable man of strict integrity, he stands high in the esteem and regard of his neighbors and associates.

RICHARD A. SIMMS, one of the many well-to-do and prosperous farmers of Klickitat county, resides on his well improved ranch, three and a half miles southeast of Goldendale. He was born in Clay county, Missouri, December 23, 1839, the son of John H. and Martha (Huffman) Simms. His father, a native of Stafford county, Virginia, born in 1794, and a member of an old English family, was a farmer by occupation. In 1826 he removed to Clay county, Missouri, and he died in Holt county, that state, in 1874. Having served in the War of 1812, he was a pensioner and his wife still draws a pension from the government on account of the services he rendered in that conflict. His wife was born in Missouri, in 1824, to Irish and Dutch parents. She still lives in Falls City, Nebraska. Richard A., of this article, grew to manhood on the parental farm near Liberty, in Clay county. He received a common school education, then followed farming until the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1863 he enlisted in the Union army, at St. Joe, Missouri, and later he served with the Confederate forces, though he was not in favor of slavery or secession. At the close of the war he moved to Holt county, Missouri, with his father and brothers and he lived there three years, going then to Atchison county, where he resided until 1874. His next move was to Benton county, Oregon. There he lived for three and a half years, but in 1877 he again moved, coming to Klickitat county. He homesteaded his present place shortly after his arrival, and upon it he has lived continuously since. He was here during the Indian scare of 1878, but paying no attention to the excitement all around, continued at his work. He has added to his original property by taking a pre-emption claim and an eighty-acre timber culture claim, in the mountains near-by, and his realty holdings at present consist of about six hundred acres; his home place being a tract of 360 acres of rich farming land. He raises wheat, barley and other farm produce, also an abundance of fruit for the market. Among the many improvements on his place is a good house with modern conveniences.

Mr. Simms has been twice married. On December 19, 1861, he wedded Miss Mary Garner, and to

this union ten children were born, of whom eight are still living, namely, Mrs. Luanna Lee Harris and Mrs. Emma M. Vanhoy, in Goldendale; Mrs. Dora J. Harris and Mrs. Margaret N. Hull, in the county; John A., in Woodland, Washington; Richard M., deceased; James A., the eldest son, who died September 24, 1903; Mrs. Martha G. Tallman, in Klickitat county; Mrs. Amanda B. Chappell, in Goldendale; and Mrs. Frances A. Inlay, on the Columbus road. Mr. Simms' first wife died on the 21st of May, 1886, and in 1890 he again married, the lady this time being Miss Julia A. Goff, who was born in Massachusetts in 1842, and brought up in Wisconsin. Her father, Stephen Goff, a native of the Old Bay state, passed away in 1873, at the age of eighty-one. Her mother, whose maiden name was Persis Bates, was likewise a native of Massachusetts and is also deceased, having passed away in 1879, at the age of seventy-nine years and eight months. Mr. Simms is a member of the Grange in school district number six, and both he and his wife belong to the Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist. A man of sterling honesty and benevolent disposition, and in all respects a thoroughly good citizen, he stands high in the esteem and good will of his neighbors and associates.

COLUMBUS O. BARNES, one of Klickitat county's well-to-do farmers and gardeners, resides just outside the limits of Goldendale on a place of historic interest, his farm being one of the first homesteads located in the county. The original owner, a man named French, conducted one of the first stores in the county on the land in an old building still standing. The subject of this sketch was born in Washington county, Ohio, near Marietta, April 1, 1856, to the union of Owen and Catherine (Young) Barnes. Owen Barnes was born in 1822, near Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio, where he was for many years engaged in farming and conducting a store. The city of Barnesville was named for an uncle, James Barnes. Owen Barnes served through the Civil war in the Seventy-seventh Ohio regiment, under Generals Thomas and Rosecrans. In 1870 he took up his residence in Indiana, but three years later moved to Butler county, Kansas, where his death occurred in 1896. He was of Scotch descent. His wife, who was of German and Irish ancestry, was born in Ohio in 1825; she still lives on the old Kansas homestead. When fourteen years old, Columbus O., who was the seventh child in a family of nine, was taken by his parents to Indiana, and there obtained the greater portion of his education. He remained at home until he reached his majority, then, in 1877, settled in Klickitat county, following farming and stock raising for seven years. He then sold out and returned to the Sunflower state, where he entered the mercantile business and invested in farming land. However, misfortune over-

took him and he lost his entire capital. So he again came to Klickitat county, in the spring of 1889, and at once engaged in farming and road building. Success crowned his efforts. He purchased his present fine place in 1901 and has since made his home on that property, devoting his time mostly to the raising of strawberries, for the production of which he has achieved an enviable reputation. There are one hundred and sixty acres in the property, through which winds the Little Klickitat.

He was married at Goldendale on the last day of the year 1879, Miss Florence Golden, a daughter of John and Jane G. (Long) Golden, becoming his bride. Her parents, among the first company of whites to take up their abode in the Klickitat country, are still living in Goldendale, of which Mr. Golden is the founder; biographies of Mr. and Mrs. Golden appear elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have reared a family of ten children, of whom the eldest, Charles G., is dead. The next older, Harvey O., and Mrs. Clara Coffield both reside in this county. The others, Jessie L., Howard O., Aaron Clay, DeWitt L., Columbus W., Cecil (a daughter) and Florence C., are all living with their parents. Mr. Barnes has five brothers, Joseph W., Aaron W., and Cornelius C., residing in Kansas; William L. and John H., in Ohio; and also three sisters, Sarah E., living in Kansas; Nancy J., in Los Angeles, California, and Ella M., in Salt Lake City.

In politics, Mr. Barnes is a staunch Republican and a supporter of the present administration. Fraternally, he is a member of the A. O. U. W. Upon his place he has built one of the finest residences in this section of the state. He is conceded to be one of the county's most capable farmers and business men, stands high in the community as a man of strict integrity, and is one of Klickitat's representative citizens.

SAMUEL A. WILKINS, a well-to-do Klickitat county farmer, residing on his 320-acre ranch, situated some three and a half miles southeast of Goldendale, was born in England, January 4, 1839, the son of William and Sarah (Ashby) Wilkins. His father was likewise an Englishman, born in 1805; he died in 1854, in the same house in which he was born. His wife, the mother of our subject, is also dead. Samuel A. never had the opportunity of obtaining a school course, but has picked up his education in various ways through life, acquiring a good fund of practical knowledge. When but seven years old he started to work on a farm, and so faithful was his service that the same farmer retained him in his employ for eighteen years. At the end of that long period he took up the trade of a rope-maker, at which he served his full apprenticeship and several years as a journeyman, all in Northamptonshire, England. In March, 1869, he left his native land for the United States, settling at length in Huron county, Ohio, where he resided eighteen months.

Going then to Marshall county, Kansas, he followed farming there for six or seven years. In 1874 he came to California and after two years' residence in the Golden state, he made his way to Klickitat county, the first few years of his residence in which section were spent in well digging. In 1884, however, he filed on a homestead near Goldendale and upon it he has lived continuously since, purchasing other land as he was able. At present he cultivates nearly 200 acres, retaining the rest of his half section for pasture land.

Mr. Wilkins married, in England, May 15, 1865, Miss Charlotte Stimpson, whose father, Josiah, a native of that country born in 1816, was a farmer by occupation. He died in his native land. Mrs. Wilkins' mother, whose name was Mary (Dayton) Stimpson, was also born in England. She passed away November 5, 1903, at the age of eighty-three, after having become the mother of eight children. Mrs. Wilkins was born September 17, 1839. She received her education in the English schools and at the age of twenty-six married. She and Mr. Wilkins are parents of six children, namely, William J., born in England, July 15, 1866; Mrs. Ada J. Bunnell, born in Ohio, October 3, 1869, now living near Goldendale; Mrs. Alice A. L. Richardson, born in Kansas, September 16, 1872, at present residing in The Dalles; Mrs. Agnes M. Thomas, also a native of Kansas, born June 1, 1875, and living in The Dalles; Ellen E., born in California, July 10, 1877, and living at home, and Hiram A., who was born October 5, 1880, and passed away at the age of six. Mr. Wilkins is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Grange and is an active worker in the Methodist church. He has been a choir singer much of his life and was trustee of the Goldendale church for sixteen years. In politics he is a Republican. A man of pleasing personality and unquestioned integrity, he has always commanded a full measure of respect and esteem, and his standing in his community is an enviable one.

EDWIN M. ANDREWS, a prosperous farmer of Klickitat county, Washington, residing five miles southeast of the city of Goldendale, was born in Douglas county, Kansas, January 24, 1872. Emery B. Andrews, his father, was born in the New England states, removed to Kansas in the early days and was there married. His wife, whose maiden name was Hortense Adamsson, was a native of Sweden. She came to the United States when a young woman, taking up her abode in Kansas, where she was married in 1868; her death occurred while she was living in Klickitat county in 1885. The subject of this biography received his education in the public schools of Klickitat county, to which he came with his mother when a lad of six years. He began earning his own living when only fourteen years old, working on the farms of neighboring ranchmen. For many years he lived with his grand par-

ents, or at least made his home with them. In the spring of 1893 Mr. Andrews rented a farm belonging to an uncle and operated it two years. His grandfather passing away in 1896, the court appointed Edwin N. Andrews administrator of the estate, and subsequently he bought out the interests of the other heirs and took full charge of the farm, which constituted the major portion of the property. In 1902 he filed on a homestead claim fifteen miles northeast of Goldendale, this and the old farm comprising Mr. Andrews' present holding. He has followed agricultural pursuits since youth and has met with a fair share of success in that industry.

Mr. Andrews was married in Goldendale, October 16, 1900, to Miss Carrie L. Montgomery, a daughter of Allen W. and Emma (Woods) Montgomery, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in these pages. Mr. Montgomery is a well known and successful horticulturist, living just north of Goldendale. Mrs. Andrews was born in Kansas, April 11, 1882, and in that commonwealth received a good education in the public schools. She was eighteen years old when married. One daughter, Effie L., has been born to this union, the date of her birth being September 11, 1901. Mr. Andrews is an active Republican, and fraternally is affiliated with the Odd Fellows. Besides his 200 acres or more of real estate holdings he owns some stock and property of minor value. He is a citizen of excellent standing in his community.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS, a Klickitat county land owner and farmer, resides six miles east and three-quarters of a mile north of the city of Goldendale. He was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1868, the son of John F. and Catherine (Buck) Adams, both of whom were of Dutch extraction. His father, who was likewise a native of the Quaker state and was a blacksmith by trade, served throughout the Civil war in a Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers. After its close, he went, in 1866, to Kansas and took a homestead there, upon which he lived until the time of his wife's death. He then returned to his native state, where he was killed in 1871 by accident. His wife, who was likewise born in the Quaker state, also met a violent death, being killed in a railroad accident in Kansas. The subject of this article was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Kansas. Left an orphan at the age of three, he was early compelled to take life's burdens upon his own shoulders and at the age of ten he was placed on a cattle ranch in Kansas, where he remained for seven years. He then took up farming for three years, then, in 1888, came west to Klickitat county, where his first work was in a sawmill. Twelve months later he removed to Oregon. He spent a year in a logging camp there, then went to work for the O. R. & N. Company, in whose employ he remained another year, coming then to Goldendale. He was employed, in

Hoggard's sawmill for nearly a year after his arrival, and his next employers were D. W. Pierce & Son, for whom he wrought as head sawyer for four years. In 1900, he took a homestead nearly six miles from the city and he has since made his home on it, following farming with assiduity and success. His realty holdings at present consist of 480 acres of land, two hundred of which are in cultivation, and he keeps some stock.

In Goldendale, on the 16th of January, 1896, Mr. Adams married Mrs. Ellie D. Roe, whose father, Daniel W. Pierce, a native of Vermont, came to the county in 1878 and still resides in Goldendale. Her mother's name is Belinda. Mrs. Adams was born in Wisconsin in 1859, but was educated in Pennsylvania, in which state she married Carlton Roe. Three children were the fruit of this marriage, Bert C., Harold and Ernest. She and Mr. Adams have one daughter, Esther, born in the county in 1897. Mr. Adams is a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics, a Republican. He is a school director in district No. 46 at present. A pleasant, approachable gentleman, an energetic and successful farmer and a man of integrity, he enjoys the full confidence and hearty good will of his neighbors.

THOMAS C. FLANNERY, one of Klickitat county's well known farmers, resides on a fine 160-acre ranch, situated seven miles east of the City of Goldendale, and is one of the most successful agriculturists of his community. The Emerald Isle is his birthplace. There he was born, in Tipperary county, May 14, 1850, the son of Patrick and Jane (Wills) Flannery, both of whom were also Irish. The father, who died several years ago in his native country, was born in 1818 and was a farmer. Mrs. Flannery was married in Ireland; she died in the state of Pennsylvania many years ago. At the time Thomas C. came to the United States he was twenty years old, and, while he had followed farming in the old country, he took up a different line of work in America. The first three years of his residence were spent in the ordnance department of the United States army. He next spent a like period in the service of the American Express Company. In the fall of 1875 he went west to California and for two years was employed in the shops of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The ensuing four years he worked for a street car company in San Francisco. Then, in 1882, he came north to Klickitat county and took a homestead five miles east of Goldendale. That place was his home thirteen years, or until 1895, when he removed to his present farm. By dint of much hard work and commendable thrift, Mr. Flannery has placed nearly all of his land into cultivation, giving him an unusually attractive place.

He was married in San Francisco, October 8, 1876, to Miss Dorothy O'Leary. Her mother and

father were both of Irish birth and descent; both are now dead. Mrs. Flannery was born in England in 1846, educated in the schools of Britain, came to Chicago in 1870 and passed away in 1892, some sixteen years after her marriage. One child was the fruit of the marriage, James, who was born in California, August 4, 1877, and who is still living. Mr. Flannery is connected with one fraternal order, the Woodmen of the World. He possesses the genial nature characteristic of his race, is known as a highly competent man and commands the good will of the entire community.

WILLIAM AND JOHN ROCHE. William Roche, a well-to-do farmer of Klickitat county, living on his ranch five miles east of the city of Goldendale, was born in Illinois, December 22, 1854. His father, John Roche, a native of New York state, is a carpenter by trade. He early removed to Illinois, and in 1855 located in Saint Croix county, Wisconsin, of which he was one of the earliest settlers. He lived there eleven years, then came to California and settled in San Francisco, where he lived twelve months. He next removed to Napa county, in the same state, and he followed his trade in various parts of the county for some years. In 1879 he came to Klickitat county for a stay of five years, going then to Douglas county, Oregon. After a residence of eleven years there, he came again to Klickitat county, but at present he makes his home in North Yakima. William Roche, his son, received his education in the common schools of Wisconsin. Coming to the Golden state with his father at the age of seventeen, he worked on various farms there for nearly seven years, then, in 1878, came north to Klickitat county and took up a homestead some five miles east of Goldendale. He lived on the property for five years, cultivating the land, and he has resided in the immediate vicinity ever since, engaged in agriculture and raising stock.

Near him lives his brother, John, who was born in Wisconsin, September 22, 1865. He attended for a time the public schools of his native state, but completed his education in California, to which state he moved with his parents at the age of nine. He came to Klickitat county with his father when a little over fourteen years old and worked for various stockmen on the range, until he was twenty-five. During this period he entered the horse business on his own account. In 1892 he bought his present place from the railroad company and to its improvement and cultivation he has devoted most of his time since, putting the entire tract into cultivation. The brothers have well improved and valuable farms of some two hundred acres in the aggregate. Both have considerable live stock of different kinds on their places, and John has a band of about seventy-five horses. They are industrious, thrifty farmers, up-to-date in their methods and progressive always. As men and citizens their record is above

reproach. Both are members of the Catholic church and William allies himself with the Democratic party.

ELMER R. WATSON, an energetic and prosperous farmer of Klickitat county, resides on his ranch of 240 acres, fifteen miles east of the city of Goldendale. He is a native of the Golden state, born March 13, 1876. His father, Robert, of Canadian birth, is likewise a farmer by occupation. In early days he crossed the border into the United States and settled first in California, where he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1889. In that year he came north to Klickitat county. At present he is living in Nort Yakima. Mrs. Watson, whose maiden name was Annie Ferguson, was also born in Canada and it was there that she met and married Mr. Watson. Elmer, their eldest son, received his education in the public schools of this county, mostly in district No. 6. He remained at home with his parents until twenty-six years old, then began farming on his own account and for a number of years has combined stock raising with agriculture. His father gave him 240 acres of deeded land when he was twenty years old, over two-thirds of which he has succeeded in bringing under cultivation. His eldest brother, Angus, and sister, Mrs. Ida Saxton, live near Goldendale; another sister, Mrs. Maud Richardson, makes her home in Bickleton; his brother, Fred, lives near Elmer's ranch, and the remaining brother, California H., resides in Pasco.

Mr. Watson still remains single. He is a young man of estimable character and gives strict attention to his business, of which he is making a splendid success. He enjoys an enviable standing in his community and the esteem and good will of his neighbors and fellow citizens.

WILLIAM HART, an extensive fruit raiser of Klickitat county, resides a mile and a half north of Goldendale. He was born in London, England, March 17, 1854, the son of John and Lucy (Richardson) Hart. His father now lives in London, where he was born, following the life of a shoemaker. His mother was born on Chalon Island, off the French coast, and passed away in England some years ago. The man whose life is the theme of this review received his education in England, also learned the shoemaker's trade from his father, but at the age of seventeen he made up his mind to become a professional nurse, and for the ensuing two years studied that profession in a London hospital, graduating. The succeeding five years were spent in the practice of his profession, and in 1879 he crossed the Atlantic to this country and once more engaged in that occupation, practicing in various hospitals in New York and Chicago. He also followed his calling in other places throughout the

country. Coming to Klickitat county, March 9, 1894, he found here but little opening for a nurse, so went back to his early trade, shoemaking, and for seven years followed it successfully. In November, 1901, he bought his present place, twenty acres of fruit land, and he has since given his entire attention to fruit and berry culture, planting an acre and a half of strawberries, over 800 trees of various varieties, including apples, pears, plums and cherries, an acre of small berries of the hardier varieties, etc. He is making a splendid success of his business and finds ready markets for his fruit.

Mr. Hart was married in Portland, Oregon, in 1889, to Catherine, daughter of John and Catherine (Collier) Neagle, the former of whom was born in Ireland and is a shoemaker by trade. He came to Canada when a small boy, went thence to Nevada, and from that territory to Portland, Oregon, where he now lives, engaged in the pursuit of his trade. Mrs. Hart's mother, who is likewise a native of Ireland, also resides in Portland. Mrs. Hart was born in Montreal, Quebec, in 1864, and grew up and received her education in Canada. She and Mr. Hart have seven children, namely, Thomas, born in Portland in 1890; Annie and Lily, also born in Portland, one and two years later respectively; Kitty, William, Daisy and May, all born in Klickitat county, and the last three in Goldendale. Mr. Hart is a member of the Congregational church and fraternally is connected with the I. O. O. F., the Woodmen of the World and the Redmen, in the first named of which orders he is past grand. In politics he is a Republican. He has filled with efficiency the office of coroner for two terms. A shrewd business man of pleasing address, a worthy citizen, and an upright, honorable gentleman, he enjoys the good will and respect of all who know him intimately.

GEORGE C. BROKAW, owner of a well-improved farm of 480 acres three miles north of the city of Goldendale, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, April 2, 1854. His father, Peter Brokaw, a native of New Jersey, follows the occupation of a farmer, although he was formerly a lumberman. He removed to New York when a young man, then spent five years in Illinois, going thence to Pennsylvania, where he lived for four years. At the expiration of that period he went back to Illinois. Nearly two years later he removed to Henry county, Missouri, where his residence was for the greater part of the ensuing eight years. He came west to Klickitat county, October 22, 1876, and now lives about two miles from Goldendale. He is of German extraction. His wife, a native of Pennsylvania, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Stewart, passed away a number of years ago in New York state.

The subject of this article received his education in the common schools of Illinois and Missouri. Coming west with his father at the age of twenty-two, he farmed with him and a brother for nearly

seven years, living at home all this time. In 1878 he filed on his present place and he has ever since made his home on the property, following farming and stock raising. At present he cultivates about 160 acres of the land, using the rest for pasture for his cattle and horses.

On July 20, 1885, at Goldendale, Washington, Mr. Brokaw married Miss Lizzie Robertson, daughter of Edward B. Robertson, a native of Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. He crossed the Plains to Oregon in the early fifties, came to Klickitat county in 1880, and now lives in Goldendale, as does also Mrs. Robertson, who was a Miss Broombo before her marriage and who was born in Pennsylvania and married in Ohio. She is of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. Mrs. Brokaw was born in Ohio in 1866, but grew up and was educated in Oregon and Washington. She and Mr. Brokaw are parents of five children, namely, Fay, born in the county in 1886; Mrs. Mary M. Hamlet, born two years later, living near Goldendale; George R., born in the county in 1897; Peter B. and Ira O. L., born in the years 1899 and 1901 respectively. Mr. Brokaw is a member of the Methodist church and fraternally is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is an active Democrat. That he is interested in education is evinced by the fact that at present he is faithfully performing the duties of the unremunerative and thankless office of school director. He is a thrifty, progressive and prosperous farmer and stockman, a good citizen and neighbor and in all respects an honorable and worthy man.

JOHN R. SMITH, one of the prosperous farmers of Klickitat county, resides on his ranch of 160 acres three miles north and a mile and a half west of the city of Goldendale. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, April 27, 1844, to the union of George H. and Margaret (Coppell) Smith, the former of whom was born in New York state in 1810 to Dutch and Irish parents, and was a farmer by occupation. He migrated to Illinois when a young man, thence to Missouri, and in 1846 crossed the Plains by ox team conveyance to Washington county, Oregon, spending six months on the trip. He lived in Oregon until 1879, then came to Klickitat county, where he resided until his death in October, 1895. The mother of our subject was born in Missouri, in 1808, to Dutch parents. She crossed the Plains with her husband and passed away in her sixty-fourth year. The subject of this review received his education in the common schools of Oregon, to which state he was brought by his parents when two years old. He remained at home until he reached the age of eighteen, then worked on a farm two years, at the end of which time he married, rented a farm and engaged in agriculture on his own account. After a few years he moved to Hillsboro, where he followed teaming for four years. Then he again took up farming, following it until

1880, at which time he came to Klickitat county and bargained for a piece of railroad land which he was compelled later to file upon as a homestead, it having reverted to the government. This land is his home at the present date, he having devoted his time to its cultivation and improvement ever since.

At Hillsboro, on the 19th of January, 1865, Mr. Smith married Miss Louisa J. Enyart, daughter of John and Marion (Stevens) Enyart. Her father was a native of Missouri and a farmer by occupation. He crossed the plains to Oregon in 1845, but after two years' residence in Washington county, removed to California, where he later passed away. Mrs. Smith's mother, who was likewise a native of Missouri, died in Washington county, Oregon, about forty-three years ago. Mrs. Smith was born in Portland, March 1, 1846, and received her education in the public schools of her native state. She and Mr. Smith are parents of three children, namely, Raleigh E., born in Washington county, March 27, 1867; Mrs. Addie E. Robertson, born in Washington county, March 10, 1870, now in Goldendale, and Mrs. Ora Brumbaugh, born in Oregon, February 25, 1873, now in Klickitat county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Christian church and the former is a Republican in politics. Raleigh E. Smith, their oldest son, is now living on his eighty-acre farm near the parental homestead. He married in Goldendale, March 8, 1891, Miss Sarah L. Robertson, daughter of Edmund B. and Sarah A. (Brumbaugh) Robertson. Her father, a native of Iowa, crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1865, and in 1881 came to Goldendale, where he has since followed his handicraft, the carpenter's trade. Her mother, who was born in Indiana and married in Ohio, crossed the Plains with her husband and now lives in Goldendale. Mrs. Sarah L. Smith was born in Marion county, Oregon, but was educated in the schools of Klickitat county. She is the mother of five children, namely, John E., born June 6, 1892; Darrell M., born April 4, 1895; Florence E., born November 9, 1898; Annie, born January 4, 1901; and Ora E., born August 27, 1902. Fraternally, Raleigh E. Smith, their father, is connected with the Woodmen of the World. Both he and his father stand high in the estimation of the entire community as conscientious, upright men, honorable in all their dealings.

ALLEN W. MONTGOMERY, a prosperous fruit raiser of Klickitat county and owner of a farm two miles or less from the city of Goldendale, was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, near Johnstown, January 1, 1848, the son of Hugh W. and Margaret (Strayer) Montgomery. His father, who was likewise born in the Quaker state in 1804, was of Irish lineage. He, too, was a farmer by occupation, also a steamboat and canal boatman. He removed to Dickinson county, Kansas, in 1867, took a homestead there and resided in that state until

his death, which occurred when he was eighty-four years old. His wife, a native of Pennsylvania, was a member of an old Pennsylvania Dutch family. She passed away in 1898, in her eighty-fifth year. The subject of this article went to Fulton county, Illinois, with his parents, when three years old, and he spent the ensuing sixteen years there, acquiring, during this time, a limited education and a knowledge of the carpenter's trade. At the age of nineteen, he removed to Kansas with the family and at a later date took up a pre-emption claim in Smith county, that state, upon which he lived for the next twenty years, doing fairly well. In 1894 he sold out his holdings and came to Goldendale. The first two years after his arrival there he followed his trade and he still does some carpenter work though his chief business has been agriculture since 1896, when he bought his present place. He is giving special attention to berry raising, bringing the best varieties of plants from Illinois and eastern Missouri, and transplanting them here. By so doing, he is not only winning a splendid success for himself, but is conferring a favor upon other residents of the county. In the important business of berry and fruit raising, he uses his entire tract of land, about fifty acres, which is well adapted, both by the nature of the soil and by its location, for the purpose to which it is being devoted.

Mr. Montgomery was married in Kansas, December 10, 1874, to Miss Emma Woods, whose father, Thomas Woods, was born in Pennsylvania and was an early pioneer of Smith county, Kansas. Mrs. Montgomery is a native of Illinois, born in 1854. She and Mr. Montgomery have had eight children, of whom six are now living, namely, Roy, Earl, Carrie, Leslie, Lulu and Lillie. Fraternally, Mr. Montgomery is affiliated with the Masonic order. In politics he is independent. While he resided in Kansas he held the position of justice of the peace for some time, but he has never been an office seeker. His standing as a man and citizen is of the highest, and integrity and fairness are said to characterize all his dealings with his fellow men.

JOHN KURTZ, an energetic and prosperous farmer of Klickitat county and a carpenter by trade, resides on his ranch of 160 acres, four miles northwest of Goldendale. He was born in Crawford county, Ohio, July 5, 1834, the son of George and Dorothy (Rapp) Kurtz. His father, a native German, was likewise a farmer. He came to the United States in 1831 and settled in Ohio, becoming a pioneer of that state, and he died there in 1886, at the age of seventy-eight. The mother of our subject was also born in Germany and married in her native land. She came to the States with her husband and passed away in this country in 1888, being seventy-eight years old at the time of her demise. She was the mother of eight children, of whom John, our subject, is the youngest. He at-

tained the age of fourteen in Ohio, receiving a limited common school education. In 1848 he started out in life for himself, going first to Indiana and later to Illinois. In 1856 he went to Minnesota and took up a pre-emption claim and for a number of years afterward he farmed part of the time, also following his trade in various parts of Olmstead and Fillmore counties, of which he was a pioneer settler. June 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Twelfth regiment, Second battalion of the regular army, for three years' service in the Civil war. He campaigned under Generals Pope, Burnside and Meade, making an honorable record for himself, nor did he lay down his arms until peace was assured. After leaving the army he went back to Minnesota. There he lived until 1871, doing well all the time; but in that year he came west to Napa, California. The ensuing seven years were given to the pursuit of his trade in the Golden state, but in 1878 he came to Klickitat county and took up land. Later he bought the improvements on his present home, which he afterward secured by compliance with the requirements of the homestead law. He has since resided in the locality, engaged in farming and stock raising. In his work he has achieved an abundant success. During the early days he had large bands of cattle and horses on the ranges continually, and from the profits accruing therefrom he retrieved his shattered fortunes, for he had lost everything before leaving California, through fire. Coming to Washington with practically nothing, he has acquired a competency by the use of good judgment and by unremitting effort.

In Mower county, Minnesota, in the fall of 1857, Mr. Kurtz married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Doyle) McCabe, both of whom are now deceased. She was born in New York state on the first day of July, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz have one daughter, Mrs. Clara Bowers, living in Seattle, and one son, Leslie A., residing with his parents. Mr. Kurtz is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Mrs. Kurtz belongs to the Presbyterian church. In politics he is an independent voter. His splendid services during the dark days of civil strife are acknowledged, as they should be, by his being granted a pension from the United States government. Since the close of the war, he has continued his good services to the commonwealth, by invariably taking his place, wherever he has lived, as a public-spirited citizen, and keeping a strong shoulder to the car of progress always. In the community in which he now resides, his standing is an enviable one, his neighbors all respecting him as a man of integrity and worth.

WILLIAM H. STITH, a man of means and influence and a prosperous ranchman of Klickitat county, resides some five and a half miles northwest of the city of Goldendale, on his farm of 320 acres. He was born in Jasper county, Missouri, January

14, 1873, the son of Henry B. and Malinda (Walker) Stith. His father, a miller and butcher by trade, was born in Kentucky, March 31, 1806, and in 1840 moved to Missouri with his parents, where he still lives on the old homestead which was originally owned by his father and mother. He is of Dutch descent and his wife of Scotch. She was born in 1826, and passed away in her forty-eighth year. William H., the youngest of four children, grew to the age of twelve on the parental place, then removed to Webb City, where he followed mining for a space of five years. When seventeen years old he got the western fever, borrowed forty dollars to pay his fare and came to Klickit county. His first employment was with Hale & Slade, who operated a stage line between Grants and Moro, Oregon. About the time of his marriage, 1892, he rented a ranch and engaged in farming. In 1901 he bought the farm and also an adjoining quarter section, and he has since farmed on a somewhat larger scale, cultivating at the present time about 250 acres. He estimates the value of the land and improvements to be in the neighborhood of \$8,000, certainly a very considerable sum for a young man to have acquired solely by his own efforts in so short a time. He also owns a modern, self-feeding thresh-er. His principal product is wheat, but he gives considerable attention to stock, breeding Poland-China hogs and Clydesdale horses. A competent blacksmith, he has a shop on his own place and does all the necessary repair work himself.

On December 6, 1892, in Klickit county, Mr. Stith married Miss Edmonia Gano, a native of Iowa, born in 1871, the daughter of B. J. Gano, who has lived in this county some twenty-four years, and a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume. Her mother, whose maiden name was Clarinda Hoffman, died in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Stith have three daughters, Clarinda, Gertrude and Aura, and one son, Alfred. Mr. Stith has three sisters, all married, namely, Mrs. Aura King, in Missouri; Mrs. Alice Mescher, in Klickit county, and Mrs. Ada Draper, in Idaho. In politics, our subject is a Republican, and though not specially ambitious for political preferment, is ever ready to discharge his duties as a citizen. By the successful fight he has made against poverty and hard times and adverse conditions, he has won the respect of those who have known him; while his integrity as a man has gained him the esteem and confidence of his neighbors.

ALBERT L. BAKER. Ranking high among the many who have demonstrated the agricultural possibilities of the Goldendale district is Albert L. Baker. He resides six miles northwest of Goldendale, his postoffice address being Blockhouse, and, though a tinner by trade, is engaged in horticultural farming, chiefly. Mr. Baker is of German-Scotch

parentage, born in Center county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1847. His father, also native of Pennsylvania, died in 1850. In Germany the family name was Becker, but upon transferring his citizenship to the United States, the elder Becker, father of Samuel and grandfather of Albert L., of this biography, changed his name to Baker, which is English for Becker. In Pennsylvania Father Baker was a school teacher, and took a prominent part in the introduction of new school books and improved methods of teaching. The mother of Albert L. was Hannah (Glenn) Baker, of Scotch parentage and a native of Pennsylvania. She died when Albert was a babe of six months. Three years later the father died, and Alfred, now an orphan, was taken charge of by the Leidy family. He remained with these people until eighteen years of age, during which time he acquired a common school education, and, in New Jersey, learned the trade of a tinner. At this occupation he worked for a season, and then went west to Des Moines, Iowa. At Des Moines, Winterset and other points in Iowa he worked at his trade for eleven years. In the spring of 1880 he moved from Iowa to Goldendale and there worked in a tin shop. He also took a homestead, and while he worked in the shop, his family lived on the land. This plan he followed until 1887, when he was able to prove up.

Mr. Baker, in 1872, married Miss Ida F. Bean, then resident in Iowa, though a native of New Hampshire. Miss Bean's stepfather, Wm. Ames, was prominently associated with the pioneer development of Iowa. He is now deceased. The mother, Adeline (Locke) Bean, was born in New Hampshire, and died in Ellensburg several years ago. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Baker, namely, Glenn H., Harry, and Mrs. Katie M. Bratton, the last named residing on Crofton Prairie. Though he occasionally works at his trade in town, Mr. Baker no longer follows the work as a vocation. He now specializes in the fruit growing business, and so assiduous has he been in this line that at times his neighbors and friends have good-naturedly termed him a "crank" on the fruit question. He first devoted his attention to berry raising, and later put out an orchard. In each venture his success has been most commendable. Now he has about a hundred varieties of apple trees growing in his orchards, though all have not yet reached maturity. His cellars and packing-houses are commodious and well adapted to their uses. In all, the place comprises one hundred and sixty acres. Politically, Mr. Baker is independent, and in religion he accepts the faith and doctrine of the Advent Christian church. His one brother, Daniel W., died many years ago in Illinois. Mr. Baker's life and environments have been such that at all times he was dependent largely upon his private resources and force of character for his success in this world, and the estate he has now reached demonstrates the truth

of the statement that he has proven himself lacking in few elements of strong, honest manhood, such as are conducive to a successful life.

SAMUEL T. DAVIS is a farmer and stockman with residence four miles west of Blockhouse, Washington. He is a Missourian, born in Caldwell county, May 27, 1847. His father, Lewis F. Davis, also a farmer, was a native of Illinois, born April 5, 1825. The grandfather, Dennis Davis, a native of Maryland, came to Illinois in an early day with pack horses. In Illinois, Grandfather Davis served in the Blackhawk war, and through divers other conflicts with the Indians. He also was a veteran of the War of 1812, while his father, the great-grand sire of our subject, served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary war. The Davis family settled in Missouri in 1844, Mr. Davis having been preceded by his brother, who went there in 1832. Father Davis died July 31, 1884. Milly (Barrons) Davis, the mother of Samuel T., was born in Tennessee, and came to Missouri when a little girl. Her death occurred December 26, 1862. She was of Scotch-Dutch parentage, while her husband was Welsh-English, by descent. Samuel T. grew to manhood in Caldwell county, Missouri, where his parents settled in 1844. He received his education in the common schools of that county, and taught in 1872-3. Afterward, for several years he farmed and dealt in cattle. In 1880, he went to California, thence through eastern Oregon to Klickitat county, where he arrived July 29th. Here he immediately bought the relinquishment of a place formerly filed upon by Thomas Crofton, after whose father Crofton Prairie was named. For several years he devoted the farm which he thus acquired to the growth of grain and the raising of live stock, principally cattle and horses. He has since, like his neighbors, gone to farming more extensively, with a consequent decrease in the attention paid to stock raising.

On September 10, 1874, in Caldwell, Missouri, Mr. Davis married Miss Matilda Kayser, a native of the county mentioned. She was born in 1856, the youngest of the family. Her father, Barnhart Kayser, was born in Switzerland in 1803. His death occurred in 1866, forty-nine years after he had come from Switzerland to the United States. The mother, Matilda (Seitzinger) was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1810. Her death occurred when she was fifty-nine years old. She was of German parentage. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis are three, Artimas A., now deceased; Zelbert L. and Clarence A. In politics, Mr. Davis is a decided Democrat. He takes an active interest in the affairs of his community, and has served for thirteen years as a school director of his district. This school is now the largest in the county, and its excellent organization is said to be due in part to the labor of Mr. Davis. His farm is one of the finest in the county, comprising five hundred and twenty acres of well-watered

land. It has a good orchard, and is well equipped with farm buildings. As a stock fancier he has a preference for Poland-China hogs. It is regretted that ill-health has deprived Mr. Davis of the ability at present to take an active part in the management of his affairs; however, his two sons, Zelbert and Clarence, on account of their father's ill-health, have taken charge of the farm-work, and are executing their charge very ably.

WILLIAM M. EDMISTEN is a genial and prosperous farmer, residing two and one-quarter miles west of Blockhouse, Washington. He was born in Caldwell county, North Carolina, October 13, 1837. His father, John T. Edmisten, and mother, Cathern (Hayse) Edmisten, were both born in North Carolina, and both have died in the state of their nativity, the mother dying when William M. was but a small child. During his early years he was not permitted to attend school to any extent greatly beneficial, but since then, being endowed with good sense and the ability to understand correctly things seen and heard, Mr. Edmisten has acquired a stock of general information which renders him by no means an unlearned man. When thirteen years old he left home and worked out till the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Southern army. After the war was over he settled in Missouri, but remained there only till 1866, when he migrated to California. There, for six years, he worked as a farm hand for various farmers, and during this time acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. From California he worked his way up the coast to Washington, and on February 28, 1878, landed at Goldendale. Immediately upon arriving he took up a piece of land located three miles north of the town, which he farmed and made his home upon until 1888. Then he sold out and returned to California, remaining ten months, coming again to Klickitat county in 1889, however. On this occasion he bought his present place of one hundred and sixty acres, which he has since devoted to farming and stock raising.

Mr. Edmisten is one of a family of eight children. His brothers and sisters are James, Abraham, Lucy, Mrs. Mary Church, Mrs. Margaret Church, Mrs. Fannie Dancy, and John, now resident in Mission, Washington. He is a Democrat and strongly set in his political convictions, though not so radical as to allow any party prejudice to draw his influence from the best interests of his community. He has a well-tilled farm, and sufficient stock and implements with which to farm it advantageously. Spoken of by his many friends he is called "a good old bachelor," and this kindly meant cognomen implies a degree of good-will from friends and neighbors given to none but the most deserving. Mr. Edmisten has had five houses burnt, with their contents, since coming here, but being a frugal, provident man, he has in each instance been

able to command the funds to build a new one. Two of the burned houses were where his present home stands.

FRED W. GERLING, the owner of a 960-acre ranch in Klickitat county, fourteen miles east and six south of the city of Goldendale, was born in Germany, June 21, 1840. His father, Fred W. Gerling, was likewise a German, and a farmer by occupation. He came to the United States in 1857, but not liking the country, returned home, where he died in 1895, at the age of eighty-six. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Mary Trenttman, was also a native of Germany. She died in 1851, after having become the mother of eight children. Fred W., whose life is here chronicled, received his education in the German schools. Leaving home at the age of fifteen, he crossed the Atlantic to New York, went thence to Wisconsin, and for four years worked in a sawmill there. In 1859 he returned to New York, whence he came to California by the Isthmus route. After a short stay in the Golden state he went to Portland, Oregon, arriving there July 9, 1859. Ascending the Willamette river to Oregon City, he worked ten months in a sawmill there, then followed steambating on the Willamette for a like period, meeting, at the end of his service, with an accident on the boat. He then went to Florence, Idaho, and mined one season, afterward returning to Oregon City for the winter. In the spring of 1862 he removed to The Dalles and again engaged in steambating, an occupation which he followed uninterruptedly for the ensuing four years. From 1866 to 1875 he was foreman of the warehouse at the Celilo ferry, but on April 5th of the latter year, he came to Klickitat county. He was engaged in the stock business near Rock creek until 1881, when he took up as a homestead a part of his present place. An energetic, ambitious man, he has added to his holdings until he now has nearly a thousand acres, seven hundred of which are under cultivation. Besides carrying on agricultural operations on an extensive scale, he finds some time to devote to stock raising.

In the state of Wisconsin, September 9, 1871, Mr. Gerling married Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Bollmeier) Mohle. Her father was born in Germany in 1823, came to the United States in 1852 and settled in Wisconsin, where he farmed until 1873. Coming then to Portland, Oregon, he spent there the remainder of his days, passing away at the age of eighty-three. His wife, who was likewise of German birth, also died in Portland. Mrs. Gerling was born in Wisconsin, March 12, 1858, and was educated in the schools of that state. She and Mr. Gerling have six children, namely, Fred W. A., born in Celilo, Oregon, in 1873; Edward C., born in Portland, in 1876; Ernest D., born on the Rock Creek ranch in 1878; Oma, in Klickitat county in 1886, Frank in Klickitat county in 1888 and Wil-

liam, also in Klickitat county in 1892. Mr. Gerling is a member of the Lutheran church. Fraternaly, he is connected with the I. O. O. F. and in politics, he is an active Republican. He enjoys the respect always accorded to those who have the ability and energy to achieve success in any line; while his integrity and uniform fair dealing have won and retained for him the esteem of his neighbors and all who are associated with him.

CHAUNCEY GOODNOE, another of Klickitat's early and respected pioneers, still resides in the county to which he came more than forty years ago, being at the present time engaged in sheep raising. His 640-acre ranch lies five miles south and eleven miles east of the city of Goldendale. He was born in Broome county, New York, December 30, 1841, and is the son of Luther and Martha (Swartward) Goodnoe, both of whom were of English descent. The father was a lumberman by occupation and during a useful life of fifty-seven years, dating from 1801, resided in his native state, New York. The mother was a year younger than her husband, to whom she was married in New York, her native state, also. She died in Wisconsin in the year 1896. Chauncey Goodnoe received his education in the common schools of New York. He remained at home until twenty years of age, when he came to California, via the Panama route. He wintered in the Golden state, then came north to The Dalles, arriving at his destination July 4th, 1862. There he was engaged in freighting to various interior points until winter, then went to Oregon City. In the spring he returned to The Dalles, but soon departed for Klickitat county, where he spent the summer and fall of 1863. The next winter he spent in the Grande Ronde valley, returning again to Klickitat for the summer. In 1865 he bought a squatter's right to a quarter section which comprises a portion of his present ranch, filed a homestead claim to it and since then has made it his home. He was engaged in the cattle and horse business until 1903, when he sold the larger stock and invested in sheep, to which he now devotes his entire attention.

In Klickitat county, in the year 1881, Mr. Goodnoe married Miss Maggie Mills, the daughter of John B. and Margaret (Hurst) Mills. Mrs. Goodnoe belongs to a distinguished pioneer family of the Northwest. John B. Mills, her father, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1815, of English parentage. Very early in life he removed to Arkansas and April 15, 1843, started with a famous company of heroes to colonize the Oregon country. The story of this famous emigrant train's sufferings and harsh experiences and of its final success is a matter of Northwest history. The names of those who made that fearful trip to save to the Union Washington, Oregon, Idaho and a portion of Montana, at the entreating call of the brave Marcus Whitman, will

ever stand out prominently on history's page. This leader of all emigrant trains arrived in Oregon City, December 8, 1843. Mr. Mills resided in Washington county fourteen years, in Douglas county a like period, in Clackamas thirteen years and in 1884 came to Klickitat. He now lives with his daughter, Mrs. Goodnoe, and although nearly ninety years of age, is still hale and hearty. His wife, a Virginian, born in 1818, moved to Wayne county, Indiana, when a little girl and was married at the age of twenty-one. She was with her husband in all his frontier life, but passed away twenty-one years ago. Mrs. Goodnoe was born in Douglas county, Oregon, in the year 1858, and was educated in Oregon. At the age of twenty-one she was married. She and Mr. Goodnoe have two daughters, Mabel and Edith, the former born March 12, 1882, and now a resident of Spokane; the latter born December 14, 1884, at present employed as a dressmaker in that city. Mrs. Goodnoe has three sisters and one brother living: Mrs. Jane S. Witt, in California; Mrs. Mary A. Vaughn, in Salem, Oregon; Mrs. Virginia Saxton, in Oregon; John F. Mills, in Yakima City; three brothers, William R., Isaac C., and Jasper, and one sister, Mrs. Martha Saxton, are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Goodnoe are members of the Christian church. Mr. Goodnoe takes a deep interest in political matters, his party being the Democratic. At present his herd of sheep numbers 1,500, but it is being rapidly augmented. Most of his ranch is grazing land, though considerable of it is in cultivation. Mr. Goodnoe is a man of high standing in the community, public-spirited and honorable in his dealings with all, rich in the number of his friends.

ALFRED O. WHITE, a large sheep owner and a prominent Klickitat county farmer, resides on his well improved ranch of nearly six hundred acres, fourteen miles southeast of Goldendale. He is a native of Oregon, born in Washington county, March 3, 1864, the son of Charles and Florence (Speer) White. His father, who is likewise a farmer and stockman by occupation, was born in 1839. He crossed the Plains with his parents when a little past five, and settled in Washington county, Oregon. His father, Richard White, grandfather of our subject, built the St. Charles Hotel, on the principal street of Portland, one block from the Willamette river. At the time they arrived in Portland, the present city was composed of but a few board shanties. Alfred's father, now sixty-five years old, still resides in the Willamette valley. His mother, a native of Missouri, passed away in 1892, at the age of forty-five. Her parents were old Oregon pioneers, and at one time owned land on the site of the present city of Portland. The man whose life is the theme of this review was the second oldest of a family of six children. He grew to young manhood in Oregon, receiving his education in the common schools of that state. Coming to Klickitat county

with his parents in 1884, he engaged with them in the cattle business on their present home place, but some six years ago his father returned to Oregon, and he and his brother, John, formed a partnership in the business. Finally selling their cattle, they engaged in the sheep industry and later Alfred bought out the entire interests of his brother, becoming sole proprietor of the business, which he still continues with excellent success. He owns a band of 2,200 sheep, which he winters on his ranch and in the summer time ranges in the vicinity of Mount Adams, Mount Ranier and in other places.

Mr. White was married in the Willamette valley, June 18, 1894, the lady being Miss Minnie Trumbo, a native of Dakota, born in 1873. Her father, John Trumbo, who was born in Ohio in 1840, resided in Dakota for some time, taking part in the Sioux Indian war. He served in the army for eight years. In 1876 he came to Oregon, in which state he died on the 1st of February, 1890. His wife, Ruth, still resides in Washington county, Oregon, and draws a pension from the government on account of her husband's long service in the United States army. Mrs. White is one of nine children, her brothers and sisters being, Mrs. Rachel Gosney, the oldest, Mrs. Ida Gosney and Ira, twins, Frank, Mark, John, Uriah B. and Maud. Mr. White has four brothers, Richard R., John, Peter and Grover, and one sister, Mrs. Mary Weld, residing with her husband in Portland. Mr. and Mrs. White have two sons, Edward and Ellis, and two daughters, Maud and Vera. In politics, Mr. White is a Republican. An energetic, shrewd and successful *homme d'affaires*, an honorable, upright man and a public spirited citizen, he has won and still retains the full confidence and hearty good will of all with whom he has been associated.

MERIEL S. SHORT, a minister of the Church of Christ, engaged in farming and stock raising twelve miles southeast of Goldendale, is one of Klickitat's earliest and most honored pioneer citizens. Nor is he a stranger to the Northwest, for he came here more than half a century ago and has done his full share in the subduing of this erstwhile wilderness. He was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, March 12, 1827, the son of John and Ava (Owens) Short. John Short was born in Virginia, 1786, of Welsh parentage. His father came to Kentucky from North Carolina and took part in the early Indian wars of that section. John Short served in the War of 1812, settled in Indiana in 1818, removed to Illinois in 1847, and thence to Iowa in 1853, where he passed away in 1867. His wife, of Irish descent, was a Kentuckian, born November 10, 1788, the daughter of early pioneers of that commonwealth. Meriel was one of a family of eleven children, and until he was eighteen years old, lived in Indiana. There he obtained a good education in the public schools and later attended two seminaries, one lo-

cated at Cherry Grove, Illinois. In 1853 he left the Illinois home to seek his fortunes in the far west, going overland to the Willamette valley and settling in Marion county. During the years 1855-6, he served as a volunteer in the Indian war of that date, being a member of Company J, under Captain Ruford Miller, Colonel Shaw commanding. For this loyal service, he now draws a pension from the government. At the time of the outbreak, he was teaching school near Silverton, being among the earliest teachers in Oregon. As a soldier, he visited the Yakima country, Wallula, Walla Walla and the Grande Ronde valley, Oregon, where the troops engaged the hostiles. In the battle, forty-two redskins were killed, besides several soldiers. In 1861, in the month of March, he came to Klickitat county, taking as a homestead what is now known as the old Coffield ranch, on the Grants-Goldendale road. That was the first homestead taken in the county. Mr. Short brought in with him sixty-five head of cattle, but these were nearly all destroyed by the severe winter of 1861-2. That winter was the severest ever known in the Northwest. The cattle themselves seemed to realize at its beginning that it would be their death. They lowed and tramped around all the time. During the winter one animal was known to stand on the Swale forty-two days without feed; it died after reaching food and water. One of the settlers wintered four yoke of cattle on the dead bodies of his other stock, which he cut up and fed in chunks. The starving animals ate the food voraciously and thrrove. For five years, or until 1866, Mr. Short conducted a blacksmith shop on the Columbus road. Then he removed to Chamberlin's Flats and took up cattle raising. He suffered considerable loss during the winter of 1871-2 and experienced his worst reverse in 1880-81. He bought his present ranch in 1880 and has since made it his home, following farming and stock raising with success. His property now embraces 360 acres of deeded land, while he controls fully 700 acres of school and railroad land. He began raising sheep in 1896 and now has nearly 2,000, a portion of which he leases. Mr. Short has also devoted much of his time to church work. In 1845 he joined the Church of Christ, and in 1875 he organized his first church with ten members. Subsequently this church was removed to Goldendale.

Mr. Short was married in Marion county, Oregon, June 16, 1859, to Miss Louise Anderson, a daughter of James and Eleanor (Simpson) Anderson. The father was born in Virginia, not far from Blue Ridge; the mother was a native of North Carolina. Mrs. Short was born in Platte county, Missouri, in April, 1837. Of the nine children born to this union, three, Adelia, Angelo and John M., are now dead. Two daughters, Mrs. Viletta Bullock and Mrs. Ella McDonald, reside in this county. The other children are Ari, Meriel J., Dudley G. and Clarence W. Mr. Short has two brothers living, Wesley, in Bloomington, Illinois, and Living-

stone, in Kaslo, B. C. His eldest brother, Washington, now deceased, was a Christian minister for more than fifty years. The other brothers and sisters were: Samucl, Martin, Hansford, Hubbard, Nancy, Mary and Jacl. Mr. Short belongs to the Grange, and, politically, is a Democrat. An estimable man of high character, benevolent and charitable, he commands the respect of the entire community and is held in high esteem by his wide circle of friends in Oregon and Washington.

RALPH W. FENTON, a well-to-do farmer of Klickitat county, resides on his well improved ranch of 880 acres, eight miles east of the city of Goldendale. He cultivates the entire tract individually, and is said to be the most extensive farmer in his part of the county. He was born in The Dalles, Oregon, October 29, 1871, the son of Solomon and A. Emma (Osborn) Fenton. His father, who now lives with him, is of English descent and likewise a farmer, although his health is such that he does not do any hard work now. He was born in Indiana in 1828 and came by the isthmus to San Francisco, thence to Portland in 1851. He was one of the settlers who worked for the admission of Oregon to the Union. Some years later he returned east and engaged in the mercantile business, following it until 1864, at which time he crossed the Plains to Dallas, Oregon, whence in 1870 he came to The Dalles. Two years later he moved to the Goldendale country and took up a homestead near the site of the present town. He has continued to reside in the locality ever since and has only lately retired from active work, on account of enfeebled health. His wife, who was born in Iowa in 1845, was of English parentage. She passed away in 1874. Her father had the distinction of having been the first Baptist minister on the western coast and of having founded a church in Colorado, which cost \$100,000. Ralph W., whose life it is our task to here chronicle, was but six months old when he came to Klickitat county with his parents in 1872, from The Dalles, Oregon, and he grew up in the county, acquiring his education in the local schools. An apt pupil, he in due time secured a teacher's certificate, but did not take up the profession of pedagogy. For a period of eleven years he rode the ranges steadily, engaged in the cattle business with his brothers, Frank and B. Fenton, who had entered this business on an extensive scale and were at one time among the most prominent Klickitat cattlemen. In 1895, our subject and his brother, Frank, invested in land, the latter undertaking to run the farm, the former to look after the cattle. For about two years Ralph handled the stock of Baker Brothers. In 1902 the partnership was dissolved, the stock and property being divided, and since that time our subject has been in business on his sole account. Lately he has sold his cattle and now farms on an extensive scale. He is a young man of superb executive ability, great energy and

unstained reputation, and he certainly has cause for gratification in the splendid success he has already attained and in the brightness of his prospects for the future.

At Walla Walla, Washington, December 24, 1902, Mr. Fenton married Miss Ella, daughter of Joseph and Matilda C. (Perry) Yox. Her father and mother were formerly residents of Omaha, Nebraska, where Mr. Yox was engaged in the furniture business, but now live in Walla Walla, Washington. Mrs. Fenton was born in Omaha and educated in Walla Walla, where she took, in addition to public school work, a thorough business course. She was a teacher before her marriage. She and Mr. Fenton have one child, Bruce Harvey, born near Goldendale, December 28, 1903. Mr. Fenton's brother, Frank, has a farm adjoining his own, but his brother, B. Fenton, now lives in Roseburg, Oregon. A sister, Mrs. Maggie J. Wing, lives four miles southwest of Goldendale. Fraternally, Mr. Fenton is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and in politics he is an active Democrat.

JEFFERSON D. SMITH, an enterprising farmer of Klickitat county, lives on his 480-acre ranch, at Pleasant postoffice, two miles north and twelve east of Goldendale. He was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, in 1870, the son of Samuel H. and Nannie (Shaver) Smith. His father, a native of Tennessee, born in 1836, is likewise a farmer. He grew up in his native state, and at the age of twenty-two drove a stage from St. Joe, Missouri, to Salt Lake, Utah. When the Civil war broke out, he enlisted in the First Missouri volunteer cavalry, and served first under Colonel Gates, and later under General Price, of the Confederate army. He was wounded several times, and at Vicksburg was captured by the Union forces, but later paroled. He came to Klickitat county in 1877, and the following year took up a farm a mile and a half northeast of Pleasant postoffice, where he still resides. His wife, who belonged to an old Virginia family of German origin, died in Tennessee, in 1876. The subject of this review grew to manhood in the states of Tennessee and Virginia. His mother having died when he was six years old, he then went to live with his maternal grandparents, in Smith county, Virginia, with whom he resided until past twelve years of age. During this time he received his education, also learned the miller's trade, which he followed until he reached the age of nineteen. At that time his grandparents passed away, and he came west with his father, and settled in Pleasant valley, where, with his father's help, he bought his present farm. He has lived on the property and followed farming and cattle raising ever since with splendid success, also pursuing the threshing business during harvest seasons for some years. He started with a horse-power thresher, but now owns an interest in a valuable steam machine. Mr. Smith has been unusually

successful in his various business ventures, his land, especially, having quadrupled in value since it came into his possession. He has a splendid orchard of many varieties of choice fruit, and numerous improvements on his fine farm testify to his skill and his thrift.

Mr. Smith married, in Klickitat county, on the 12th of January, 1898, Ella, daughter of Alexander M. and Eliza A. (Brack) Wylie. Her father, a farmer, was born in Indiana, November 29, 1850, and came to Klickitat county in 1878. Her mother was born in the Blue Grass state, in 1853. She is a native of Sonoma county, California, born twenty-five years later. Mrs. Smith has three brothers, James W., Francis S., and Thomas A., and four sisters, Ethel E., Lorena G., Mrs. Nancy J. Stump and Mrs. Hettie Hornibrook. Mr. Smith has one sister, now Mrs. Benna Vesta Allyn, a resident of Klickitat county. Fraternally, Mr. Smith is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and in politics he is a Democrat, while he and his wife both adhere to the Methodist Episcopal faith. He is a successful farmer and enjoys the respect always cheerfully accorded those who succeed in what they undertake, as well as the confidence which none but the upright and honorable may have.

WILLIAM SCHUSTER, a prosperous Klickitat county farmer, resides on his well-improved ranch of five hundred and eighty acres, twelve miles east of Goldendale, and two miles north of Pleasant postoffice, in rural free delivery district No. 1. He is a native of the state, born in Klickitat county on September 27, 1866. His father, August Schuster, was a very early settler in the county, and a prominent man in his time. He was a native German, but came to the United States when a young man, crossed the Plains to California in 1852, and took up a homestead on the site of the present city of Oakland. He did not remain there long, however, but returned east, and in 1862 brought his family to Washington, settling in Klickitat county, on the site of the present town of Lyle. He lived on the property five years, then bought a large ranch across the river from The Dalles, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 9, 1894, at the age of seventy-four years. He served by appointment as the first sheriff of Klickitat county, Rockland being the county seat at the time. He was afterward elected to the office and served continuously for sixteen years. He was always very active in politics. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Dell, was a native of Ohio, of German descent. She passed away April 27, 1901, at the age of seventy-five. William Schuster is one of a family of five children. He grew up in the county, attending the pioneer public schools, and at the age of twenty-one started in the meat market business in Gold-

endale. This occupation was followed by him for eight years, then he rode the range for some time. In 1895 he rented a ranch in Pleasant valley, consisting of a section of land, and began farming the property with profit. Purchasing his present place in 1899, he has made it his home for three years past, cultivating about two hundred and fifty acres of his land, and raising wheat upon it principally. He owns a steam thrasher which he operates in the surrounding country during the harvest seasons.

Mr. Schuster was married in the county, in 1888, to Miss Alice Cowles, daughter of Joel and Elizabeth (Blackburn) Cowles. Her father, who came to the county with his wife and daughter, some twenty-two years ago, is now deceased. Her mother lives with her. Mr. and Mrs. Schuster have two sons and one daughter, namely, William Raymond, Calvin Floyd and Sylvia May. Mr. Schuster has one brother, Charles A., a resident of Seattle, and three married sisters, Mrs. Mary Wickman and Mrs. Eliza Schanno, in The Dalles, and Mrs. Rosa Davis, in Walla Walla. Mrs. Schuster is a member of the Christian church, and her husband is affiliated with the Maccabees; also is overseer in the Grange, a lodge recently organized. In politics, he is an active Republican, attending caucuses and conventions. He has been a committeeman for a number of years, and constable in his precinct for nine years, also has served a like time as school director. At present he is road overseer in district No. 2. An energetic, ambitious and progressive man, and a good, public-spirited citizen, he enjoys an enviable standing in the community and much popularity.

WILLIAM H. MILLER is a farmer and fruit grower, residing eight miles south of Goldendale. He was born near Syracuse, New York, in the old Salina salt works, December 23, 1837. His father, James Miller, was a contractor and builder, born in New York state, in 1797, and was possessed of considerable wealth until he became involved in losing investments in the Salina salt works. After these reverses, which deprived him of his fortune, he came west to Illinois, hoping to better his financial condition, but died ten days after his arrival. The mother of William H.—Nancy (Van Vorst) Miller—was a native of New York state, born December 9, 1797. Her death occurred in 1881, near Goldendale, and her monument was the first erected in the Goldendale cemetery. She was of French and Holland Dutch extraction, and her husband, the father of William H., was of German. Our subject's grandfather, Van Vorst, when a boy of twelve, drove a supply wagon in the Revolutionary war.

When but seven years of age William went

with his parents to Illinois, and remained there till he reached the age of thirty, meantime acquiring his education in the common schools. In 1868 he moved to Story county, Iowa, and in 1876 went west to Oregon, proceeding thence to Klickitat county, where he arrived June 10th of the same year. He immediately took a homestead one and one-half miles east of Goldendale, which he held till he made final proof on it, afterwards selling out. He then moved to Oregon and remained there for two years, at the end of which time he returned to Klickitat county and took up his residence upon a place he owned in the Goodnoe hills, which he later sold, only to purchase his present place. He has since become one of the promoters of the small-fruit industry in the Columbia river fruit bearing localities, and is finding the vocation quite profitable.

On March 19, 1866, Mr. Miller married Miss Mary A. Richmond, a native of New York, born in Oneida county, March 19, 1844. She was the daughter of Justus and Catherine (Wendell) Richmond, both of whom were born in New York state, the mother in 1822, and the father March 27, 1815. Mrs. Richmond died in 1862, and her husband on January 12, 1903, having survived her over forty years. The former was of Holland Dutch descent and the latter of English, but the families of both were among the colonial founders of this country, the grandsires of each, during the Revolution, having engaged actively in the struggle for liberty. Besides William H., of this sketch, there were ten children in his family. Those living of his brothers and sisters are James A., Captain S. H., Walter C., Frances T. and Mrs. Sophia M. Craig. The ones deceased are Mrs. M. A. Gibson, Mrs. E. A. Everham and R. G. Mrs. Miller's sisters and brother are: Mrs. Sarah Sheldon, Mrs. Emma Shinkle, Mrs. Henrietta Day and Alonzo. Three children, Ethelda, Hattie and Bertha, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Fraternally, Mr. Miller is associated with the Odd Fellows and the Enterprise Grange organizations, of the latter of which he is a charter member. Politically, he is independent, though he was in sympathy with the Populist ideas a few years ago, and is now a Roosevelt supporter. In politics, as in all other things, Mr. Miller takes a broad, altruistic view, aiming to support the principle most worthy, be it of one party or the other. He is one of the substantial men of his community.

CHARLES H. WEDGWOOD, an energetic farmer of Klickitat county and the owner of sixteen hundred acres of its tillable soil, situated three miles south and eleven east of Goldendale, was born in Brownville, Maine, March 14, 1841. His father, Amaziah, who was likewise born in Maine, March 10, 1804, a son of French and Eng-

lish parents, was a mechanic and farmer. His people were among the first settlers in Maine. He removed to Ohio in 1850, and thence to Michigan four years later, settling near Grand Rapids, where he resided until his death, at the age of ninety-six. Mrs. Elizabeth (Kelly) Wedgwood, his wife, was born in Connecticut in 1811, and died in Michigan in 1884. Charles H., the subject of this article, got his education in the common schools of Maine and Michigan. He remained at home with his parents until August, 1861, at which time he enlisted in the Tenth Missouri regiment, for twelve months' service. Upon receiving his discharge he again enlisted, this time in a Michigan regiment, and he served until the last gun of the war was silent, being honorably discharged in 1865. He then took up the blacksmith's trade, and worked at it for three years, then followed lumbering for several additional years, but eventually he purchased a farm and engaged in agriculture. In 1880 he moved to Hancock county, Iowa, where he resided eight years more, engaged in farming and stock raising. Coming to Klickitat county in 1888, he farmed rented land there for four years, then filed on the land which is now his home. Being a thrifty, energetic man, he has added to the original homestead from time to time since until he now owns a princely domain, of which a thousand acres are now being cultivated, much of it being in wheat this year. He also has considerable stock.

In Grandville, Michigan, on December 7, 1866, Mr. Wedgwood married Persis, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Schoonover) Ellis. Her father, who is of French and Welsh descent, and a native of Summit county, Ohio, is a farmer by occupation. He went to Michigan in 1860 and has since lived in the state, now residing near Manton. Her mother, who was born in New York state in 1830, and married in Ohio, is also still alive. The place of Mrs. Wedgwood's birth is North Hampton, Ohio, and the date April 28, 1847. She was educated in the public schools of her native state and married at the age of nineteen. She and Mr. Wedgwood are parents of eight children, namely, Mrs. Rosa Condon, a resident of Goldendale, born in Michigan, January 26, 1868; Mrs. Flora Wallis, born February 16, 1870, now in Biggs, Oregon; Clarence, born June 26, 1872, at home; Fred, born January 3, 1874, Sarah A., born July 3, 1876, now in Portland, Oregon; Warren, Ray and Grover C., all born in Iowa September 7, 1878, May 14, 1880, and November 0, 1882, respectively. Mr. Wedgwood is a member of the Methodist church, to which he has belonged since he was fifteen years old. In politics he favors the principles of the Republican party. A man of great energy and splendid business ability, he has achieved a splendid victory in his battle for material suc-

cess; and has, at the same time, contributed largely to the development of Klickitat county, by whose citizens he has the honor to be esteemed and respected most cordially.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FENTON is a comfortably situated farmer and stockman residing eight miles east of Goldendale, Washington. He was born in Polk county, Oregon, July 24, 1869, the son of Solomon and Emma (Osborn) Fenton. Solomon Fenton was born in Madison county, Indiana, in 1828. He was a farmer and stockman and also, in a less degree, a merchant. He moved from Indiana to Iowa in an early day, and after several years spent there, in 1851 went west to California, via the Isthmian route. At a later date he returned to the eastern states, whence, still later, he crossed the Plains to Oregon, settling in Polk county in 1864. His final migration was to Klickitat county in 1872, where, immediately upon arrival, he took up land one and one-half miles from Goldendale. At present he is living, though very feeble. Emma (Osborn) Fenton was born in Iowa in 1845; her death occurred in 1874. Her father was a Baptist preacher who carried on his ministerial work in California during the early days, the greater part of his life, as well as his fortune, being spent in this work. From both of his parents Benjamin F. derived English blood. He arrived in Klickitat county with his father and mother when three years of age and here grew up on a farm, attending the common schools till well advanced in his class work, then taking a year's course in Salem, Oregon. When twenty-one years of age he taught one term of school, after which he took up farming, later engaging with his brother, Ralph, in the cattle business. He remained in partnership with his brother at this vocation for seven years. In 1898 the brothers sold their cattle and invested in land which they farmed jointly until two years ago, at which time they dissolved partnership. Since then they have farmed independently.

On February 12, 1895, Mr. Fenton married Miss Ida M. Day, a native of Iowa, born January 8, 1876. Her parents were Jacob and Etta (Richmond) Day, the former born in Indiana in 1851, and the latter in Illinois in 1850. Both parents are now living, their home being a garden ranch near Goldendale. Mr. Fenton has two brothers and one sister, namely, B. Fenton, residing in Oregon; Ralph, in Klickitat county, and Mrs. Maggie Wing, also in Klickitat county. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton have three children, Claud, Ethel and Alma. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fenton are members of the Methodist church, and in politics the former is a Democrat. He takes a commendable interest in school affairs, and has served two terms as a school director. In his farm he has six hundred and forty acres of land, and he

gives his personal attention to all his farming interests. By his methods, characterized as they are by care and judicious management rather than by haste and inattention to details, Mr. Fenton has built up a farming business creditable and profitable to himself.

ERNEST L. WELD is a comfortably situated rancher and stockman residing six miles south and one and a half miles west of Golden-dale, Washington. He was born in La Salle county, Illinois, October 10, 1863, the son of Timothy and Samantha (Alvord) Weld, both of whom at present reside in Klickitak county. Timothy Weld is a stockman by vocation and a carpenter by avocation. He was born in Maine in 1828 and arrived in Klickitak county in 1881. During the first few years of his stay here he was engaged in the planing mill business, and later he worked as a contractor and builder. At present, however, he is devoting his attention to stock raising. Samantha (Alvord) Weld, who was born in Illinois in 1844, is still living. She is of German descent. Ernest L.'s parents moved from Illinois to Story county, Iowa, when he was five years old, and after residing eleven years at Ames in that county moved to Furnas county, Nebraska, where they settled at Arapahoe. Here the elder Weld followed contracting and building. Buffaloes were not yet extinct from this part of Nebraska, and the first influx of settlers was pouring into the country and breaking away the barriers which Nature is ever wont to place in the way of pioneers. The Weld family came to Klickitak county in 1881, Ernest accompanying. For a time he engaged with his brother Charles in the stock business, but after two years thus spent he moved to Sherman county, Oregon, where he took up land. Upon this he made his home till 1903; then he returned to Klickitak county and bought the farm which is his home at present.

In 1898 Mr. Weld married Miss Rose Venable, then a resident of Oregon. She was born in Wil-lamette valley, Oregon, August 29, 1873, the daughter of Francis and Jane (Hubbard) Venable. Francis Venable was born in Illinois in 1825. He crossed the Plains to Oregon when twenty-four years of age, and after residing in that state for seven years engaged in farming and stock raising, came to Klickitak county, arriving in 1859. At this writing he is living and in good health for one of his age. Jane (Hubbard) Venable was born in Missouri, June 5, 1836. She is now residing in Sherman county, Oregon. Mr. Weld's brothers and sisters are Frank, Ray, Alice, Hattie, Bertha, and Charles, the last mentioned deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Weld have one child, Wayland, born July 11, 1903. Fraternaly, Mr. and Mrs. Weld are associated

with the Knights of Pythias and the Rathbone Sisters, respectively. Mr. Weld is a Republican and makes it a point to attend all caucuses and conventions of his county. He is a vigorous ad-vocate of all measures to the betterment of ed-ucational facilities, and at present is discharging the duties of school director. By individual own-ership and as a partner with his father and broth-er-in-law he is interested in nearly thirteen hun-dred acres of real estate, part of which is valu-able pasture land. His herd of cattle at present numbers one hundred and forty head, mostly of the Durham breed.

GEORGE W. WADE, a fruit raiser and ship- per of Columbus, Washington, is a native of Illinois, born in Adams county May 27, 1862. He was the son of Lorenza Wade, a farmer, who died when George was very young. The elder Wade belonged to a Kentucky family, and served in the Civil war, there suffering hardships which, it is thought, were partly responsible for his death so soon after. The mother, Mary (Richards) Wade, a native of Missouri, also died when Mr. Wade was a lad. Left an orphan when so young, George W. was brought up by his brother-in-law, John W. Bennet, who soon moved to Kansas, settling in Smith county, where George grew up, receiving a fair educa- tion in the common schools, and afterwards learning the carpenter's trade. Upon reaching his majority he took a pre-emption in Smith county, where he farmed for fifteen years, rais- ing corn and hogs chiefly. He was successful, but in 1889, seeking broader opportunities, sold out and came to Goldendale. Here for several years he followed the carpenter trade, afterward going into the fruit raising business on his pres- ent farm, which he leased for a term of five years. The ranch is one of the best in its locality, and comprises two hundred acres along the Col- umbia, forty of which are devoted to the raising of grapes, and twenty to berries of divers kinds. The grapes are the most profitable crop, owing partly to the less complicated operations neces- sary to handle them. From his vineyard Mr. Wade ships four thousand crates of grapes per year, principally to Spokane and Portland. That part of his farm which is in alfalfa raises three crops a year, and furnishes an excellent pasture as well. In addition to the fruits named, Mr. Wade markets peaches, pears, prunes and apples, and though he ships his own fruit exclusively he is regarded as the most extensive shipper in the county.

In Smith county, Kansas, in 1888, Mr. Wade married Miss Hattie L. Barnes, a native of Iowa, born in 1867. Miss Barnes' father was a farmer, also native of Iowa, from which state he moved to Smith county, Kansas, where he now lives.

To this marriage two children have been born—Minnie B., now residing in Oregon, and Mary Leo, who is staying at home. Fraternaly, Mr. Wade is associated with the Woodmen of the World, and in politics supports the Republican platform. Mrs. Wade is a member of the Adventist church. In every way both are deserving of the highest esteem of those who know them. By energy and thrift and the exercise of all the industrial and social virtues, they have won an honored place in the esteem of their neighbors.

MARION F. WREN is a farmer and fruit raiser residing at Columbus, Washington. He was born in Neillsville, Clark county, Wisconsin, October 10, 1868. He is the son of Sereno Wren, a farmer and sawmill owner, born in Ohio in 1842, and now residing on the old homestead in Wisconsin. The elder Wren settled with his parents near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, when a boy, and lived with them till nineteen years of age, when he left home and went to Wisconsin. His father, grandfather of our subject, enlisted in the army during the Civil war and was never heard of again. Sereno, after going to Wisconsin, worked in the pineries for years, eventually accumulating sufficient means to purchase a large farm on which, in addition to agricultural pursuits, he engaged in the sawmill business. It is on this place that he is now living. The mother of our subject was Alleda F. Wren, a native of Kankakee, Illinois, and a daughter of Earl W. Hatch, a Civil war veteran. Her death occurred at Columbus in 1891.

Marion F. grew up in Wisconsin, assisting his father on the farm and in the mill. He acquired his education in the public schools and learned engineering in the sawmill. After he had become proficient as an engineer he and his father bought a traction thresher, the first of the kind in Clark county, which they ran for several seasons. Since coming to Washington Mr. Wren has continued the threshing business with more than creditable success. He visited Washington in 1890, and two years later came to remain. After farming, working in a sawmill, and owning a third interest in the Grants ferry for several years he purchased his present farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres adjoining Columbus, in 1900, which property was known as the old Wm. Hicenbothm place. Since acquiring this place Mr. Wren has made extensive improvements in the way of building and increasing the facilities for irrigation till it has come to be without doubt one of the most valuable properties in the region.

On May 23, 1894, in Columbus, Mr. Wren married Miss Lavina C. Hope, a native of Nebraska, born near Lincoln, January 20, 1875. Her father, Samuel B. Hope, was a carpenter, architect and cabinet-maker, having learned his trade in London, near which city he was born. Upon leaving Eng-

land he came to Canada, then resided for a time in Nebraska, coming thence to Klickitat county, where he landed in 1877. He now lives at John Day, Oregon. Mr. Wren's mother, Charity C. (Fuilayson) Hope, who has been dead for many years, was of Scotch descent. His brothers and sisters are: Lamont S., in Arizona; Frank W., in Wisconsin; Lemuel C., in Vancouver, Washington; Thomas E., in Wisconsin; Mrs. Nettie E. Hale, in Washington, and Earl, in Montana. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wren are: Harry, Stella, Raleigh and Chester. Fraternaly, Mr. Wren is associated with the Woodmen of the World, and Mrs. Wren with the Women of Woodcraft. He is a staunch Republican, and usually attends the conventions. His best effort is given to the betterment of his home, and to the improvement and management of his farm, but notwithstanding the engrossing nature of these matters, he is public spirited, and is invariably found to be an active participant in all things that concern the good of his community.

JOHN A. McADAMS, a farmer residing in Goldendale, was born near Highpoint, Guilford county, North Carolina, May 22, 1863. His father, Robert McAdams, also a North Carolinian, was a farmer by occupation, born in 1829. At present he is living in Ray county, Missouri. The mother, Nancy (Fonvill) McAdams, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1834. Her death occurred in 1896.

When John A. was five years old he went with his parents to Ray county, Missouri, where his father engaged in farming and dealing in land. Here he remained with his parents until sixteen, then left home to earn his own living. He went to Kansas where, in Jefferson county, he worked on farms for a period of six years, at the end of which time he returned to Missouri, where for two years he remained, buying and selling horses in Kansas City. He then moved to Arkansas City, Kansas, thence, in 1888, to Klickitat county, where for ten years he farmed in the region between Goldendale and Centerville. Good management and perseverance finally enabled him to buy the ranch which he had rented, and this farm is his present home. The Phillips & Aldrich ranch, of which he was manager, comprises nine hundred acres, and is situated twelve miles south of Goldendale on the breaks of the Columbia river.

In 1886, in Ottawa, Kansas, Mr. McAdams married Miss Eva L. Killgore, a native of that state, born in 1866. She was the daughter of Wiley Killgore, a horse raiser and farmer, born in Iowa in 1854, and now residing in Colorado. Her mother, Caroline (Phillips) Killgore, was a native of Missouri, born in 1852. Her death occurred in 1896. The brother and sisters of Mr. McAdams who are still living are: Calvin N., Mrs. Kate Whitsett, Mrs. Emma Bales and Mrs. Mary A.

Post. Another brother, William, is now deceased. The children that have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McAdams are Orville E., Verl C. and Guy S. Fraternally, Mr. McAdams is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and in politics he is a Republican. His farm, comprising four hundred and eighty acres, is all under fence and in a high state of cultivation. It is well adapted to the raising of wheat and barley, as well as fruits, and under the well-directed efforts of its owner, is increasing in value every year.

MARTIN L. McCANN is a favorably known fruit raiser, residing nine miles south of Golden-dale. He is a native of Ohio, born near Zanesville, Muskingum county, May 19, 1850. His father, Samuel McCann, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1807, and died July 31, 1890. Samuel H. McCann in company with his father, James McCann, grandfather of our subject, came to Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1812, taking up government land, which is still in possession of the family. Grandfather McCann, while in Ireland, took part in the Irish rebellion under the noted Robert Emmet, and came to the United States with a price on his head. The McCann family traces its lineage back through Scotch ancestors for several centuries. The mother of our subject was Caroline (Irvine) McCann, a native of New Jersey, born in 1814; she died in 1874. Her father was of Scotch parentage; her mother of old Puritan stock. Martin L. McCann grew to manhood in Ohio, obtaining a common school education. He was in Kansas during the palmy days of 1873-75, when cowboys were the most numerous inhabitants, excepting Indians, and when the grassy plains were teeming with buffaloes. He rode the range and was otherwise engaged in the stock business until 1885, then coming west to Klickitat county, arriving April 12th of that year. He at once filed upon his present place and since that date has farmed and raised fruit with satisfactory results.

In Kansas, December 21, 1878, Mr. McCann married Miss Carrie Adams, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, born July 25, 1848. Her father, Littleton Adams, a native of Virginia, was a farmer during his lifetime; he died several years ago. The Adams family has a lineal connection with the Adams family which took such an active part in freeing the American colonies from English rule. Nancy (Van Voorhis) Adams, the mother of Mrs. McCann, was of Holland Dutch stock, her father being among the earliest settlers of Ohio. Mr. McCann has six brothers: Harvey, a judge of Henry county, Missouri; Allen, residing in Garfield county, Washington; Maxwell, of Texas; Warren, Orville and Emmet, all living on the old homestead in Ohio. Three children, Nellie, Nanna and Harvey, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mc-

Cann. Fraternally, he is associated with the Masons and the Grange, being treasurer of the latter's local lodge. Politically, Mr. McCann is an active Democrat, who takes enough interest in the welfare of his party to attend all county conventions. His farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of excellent land, shows the results of well directed tilling, yielding abundantly every year.

ABRAHAM P. HUNTER is a genial farmer, residing two and one-quarter miles east and one north of Centerville, Washington. He is a native of Missouri, born in Jefferson county, July 18, 1837, the son of John D. Hunter. The elder Hunter was born in Tennessee, May 24, 1814. Thence he moved to Missouri in the early thirties, and lived there till the time of his death, in 1890. The mother was Jane (Hayter) Hunter, also a native of Tennessee, born May 24, 1815. Her death occurred in Missouri. Abraham P. lived on the home farm with his parents till he reached his majority, at which time he began farming independently. In 1884 he moved to Smith county, Kansas, and there farmed till 1890, when he came to Klickitat county. During the first year of his stay here he rented, but by 1892, by good management, he was enabled to purchase his present farm. In 1895, he filed on eighty acres adjoining, so that he has at the present time two hundred and forty acres of land, which he is devoting to farming and stock raising with creditable success.

In Ray county, Missouri, on May 8, 1865, Mr. Hunter married Mrs. Jane (Brody) Phillips, a widow. Mrs. Phillips was a native of Richland county, Ohio, born December 7, 1838. Her parents were Jesse Brody and Elner (Slater) Brody, both natives of Richland county, Ohio, the former born September 15, 1802, and the latter in 1806. Mr. Brody was of Scotch-Irish descent. His death occurred July 4, 1882, when he was seventy-two years old. Mrs. Brody was Scotch-Irish and Welsh, and died at the age of ninety-two, in Caldwell county, Missouri. The first husband of Mrs. Hunter lived but eighteen days after the marriage. She married Mr. Hunter when twenty-eight years of age. Their children are: James O., born December 25, 1886, in Missouri, and now living at Toppensh, Washington; Mrs. Cora Campbell, born in Jasper county, Missouri, August 10, 1877; and Mrs. Flora Merriam, who is a twin sister to the latter. Mrs. Merriam is now a widow, and with her one child is living at home with her parents. Mr. Hunter is associated with the Masons and the Grangers, fraternally, and in religious principles, supports the doctrines and faith of the Methodist church. He has now reached a period of life when men are entitled to retire from the more active toil required by the hurrying, bustling world, but notwithstanding still maintains a keen and intelligent interest in the affairs of life, both personal and relative to the

commonwealth. He served honorably during the Civil war, and now, with the diminishing thousands of veterans that yet survive this awfullest of wars, from the glorious eminence of twentieth century progress views the brightening future of the nation which he once risked his life to save from the blot of slavery and disunion.

CONRAD B. YEACKEL, an energetic Klickitat county farmer and stockman, and one of the leading Germans in his locality, resides three miles south of Centerville, on his well-improved ranch of five hundred and sixty acres. He was born in Petersburg, Canada, July 3, 1850, the son of Conrad and Maggie (Fox) Yeackel. His father, a native German, was likewise a farmer. He served as a soldier in the German army, but in early life left his home for Canada, where he resided two years; then crossing to Wisconsin and settling in Manitowoc county. After having passed several years in that state, he removed westward to Swift county, Minnesota, thence in 1886 to Klickitat county, Washington. He died some twelve years later, at the age of seventy-four. The mother of our subject was born in Byrne, Germany, in 1813, and came to this country when a girl. She died in 1898, at the age of eighty-five. Mr. Yeackel, of whom we write, grew to manhood in Wisconsin, working on the farm when not in school. When he reached maturity, he went to Oshkosh, in the same state, and there drove team for several years. In 1871 he moved to Minnesota, settled in Swift county, took a pre-emption claim, and engaged in farming. During 1877 he came west to California, thence to Portland, Oregon, and thence to Klickitat county, in the fall of the same year. At the time he crossed the Columbia river at The Dalles, he had his family of three children, his wife and mother with him, and the sum of \$9.75 represented his entire capital. He took up a homestead, now his present home, and with his family went into the timber to live for the first winter. The succeeding spring he sold the rails and fence posts he had cut in the timber during the winter, and found that he had a surplus capital of \$50 after paying all expenses, and leaving considerable lumber to be used on his farm. With this money he obtained his start in the cattle business. He also broke wild cattle and logged some. At the expiration of two years he had saved enough money to permit him to break ground on his ranch, and he has continually devoted his time since then to improving the property. From a start of one lonely lamb he raised a band of two thousand sheep, which he afterward sold. He also ran range cattle, and now has considerable stock on the place. He started to operate a threshing machine four years after he came to the locality, and still continued this work, sometimes operating two machines at the same time. Though he came to the country during the Indian scare,

when settlers were all fleeing to The Dalles for protection, he continued to work in the timber all this time, getting out logs; paying no attention to the trouble whatsoever.

Mr. Yeackel was united in marriage in Swift county, Minnesota, March 30, 1872, to Amelia Heitz, a native of Rome, New York, born June 4, 1854, to German parents. They were the first couple to be married in the county. Mrs. Yeackel has one brother, Charles, now living with her, while a brother, Joseph, and sisters, Henrietta, Lizzie and Terese, live at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Lizzie is now Mrs. Work and Terese is married to a Mr. Lidgburg. Mr. Yeackel has one brother, Theodore, who lives quite near Centerville. Mr. and Mrs. Yeackel have eight children: Henry, married and living near-by; Mrs. Emma Crocker, living a half-mile south of Centerville; Charles, also married and living in the neighborhood; Lizzie, Fred, Nellie, Joseph and Mabel, at home. Fraternally, Mr. Yeackel is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the A. O. U. W. and the Grange. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, and in politics votes for the man who, he considers, will best serve the county, without regard to his political affiliations. He has been road supervisor for eight years. His place is all fenced and rendered convenient and homelike by the erection of a good, modern house and good out-buildings, the planting of an orchard of well selected trees, etc. He is a competent business man, full of energy, agreeable and pleasant in manner and of good standing in his community.

DANIEL JORDAN is a well-established and highly respected farmer and stockman living two miles north and one mile east of Columbus, Washington. He was born in Cabington, England, December 12, 1840. His parents were John and Sarah (Hoggins) Jordan, both of whom were natives of England, in which country they passed their entire lives. The elder Jordan was a farmer. Daniel grew to manhood in England, receiving a fair education in the common schools. At the age of thirteen he left home, and from that time till he reached his majority, he worked for different farmers, in this way earning his own living. When twenty-one years old he went to Australia, and there followed mining for five years. Thence he went to New Zealand, where he worked in the mines for another half decade. In 1870 he came to the United States, landing at San Francisco, California. He worked in the harvest field the summer ensuing, and in the fall went to Oregon, where, during the winter, he followed railroad work. The next summer, that of 1871, he went to the Cascade mountains, and in the fall arrived in Klickitat county. Here he accepted employment on a stock-ranch. In 1873, he purchased his present farm, where he has since worked independently. February 11, 1877, Mr. Jordan married Mrs. Sarah E. (Storey) Busey, the cere-

mony being performed in Blockhouse, Klickitak county, Washington. Mrs. Busey was a widow, her deceased husband being John D. Busey, to whom she was married when nineteen years of age. Of this marriage there were two children, William W., and Henry C. Mr. Busey died in 1872, and five years later Mrs. Busey married Mr. Jordan, of whom we write. Mrs. Jordan is a native of Hancock county, Illinois. Her father was David Storey, a native of North Carolina, and her mother was Pheba (Pugh) Storey, a native of Indiana. When a youth of fifteen Mr. Storey left his native state and went to Indiana, where he met and later married Miss Pugh. Afterwards he went to Illinois. Mr. Storey is one of the pioneer spirits of the West. He served in the Mexican war, and later crossed the Plains to Oregon, settling near Hillsboro. He is now residing with his children near Goldendale. His parents were of Irish extraction, and those of his wife, the mother of Mrs. Jordan, of German. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have but one child of their own, Nettie E., born in Klickitak county, November 20, 1877. Paul L. Jordan is an adopted son. He was born September 25, 1804. Mr. Jordan is a Methodist, and is now serving with credit as a trustee of his home church, of which Mrs. Jordan is also a member, and in which she is one of the most active workers.

By integrity, well directed industry and economy, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have established themselves securely in the possession of a fine five hundred acre farm, and have it well supplied with all accessories that go to make an ideal farm home. They are pioneers of Klickitak county, to whom credit is due for the part they have taken in the development of the county into a prosperous agricultural community, and also for the excellent bearing they have ever maintained relative to neighborhood affairs.

HERBERT P. TRASK is a well-to-do farmer and sheep man, residing two and one-half miles northeast of Columbus, Washington. He was born in New Hampshire, February 14, 1854. His parents were David and Polly (Presby) Trask, both of English extraction. The elder Trask was a native of Maine, whence he moved, in 1858, to Wisconsin. His death occurred in that state in 1866. The mother was born in New Hampshire, August 8, 1820, and died in Wisconsin, April 19, 1862.

Herbert P. was obliged to shoulder the responsibilities of life at a very early age. His mother died when he was seven years old, and three years later his father passed away. Thus left an orphan, he was obliged to support himself, and did so by working on farms, and at whatever else he was able to do. In spite, however, of the many reverses to which he was subjected during boyhood, he managed to obtain a practical education

in the common schools of Wisconsin. When fifteen years of age he went to Kansas, where he remained for three years. In 1872, he came to Klickitak county. Upon his arrival he went into partnership with his uncle, John Presby, in the fruit growing business, at which vocation he was engaged for many years. In 1875, he filed on a homestead—his present farm—and with his uncle, put in a sawmill, ten miles north of Goldendale, which became known as the Three-Mile Presby mill. They operated it jointly for four years, then sold out. Mr. Trask has since given his attention to the sheep business, and at present he owns one thousand head.

Mr. Trask was married at Lyle, Washington, August 21, 1882, to Sarah J. Bateman, a native of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, born August 21, 1864. She was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania and of Washington. Her father died when she was a babe of two years, and the mother later married again. She is now Mrs. Jane Bennett, residing at Baker City, Oregon. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Trask, namely, George W., Martha W., Pearl M., Lizzie M., Harry W., Wilhelmina J., Bertha G., Elmer E., John H., Hazel A. and Chester D. All were born in Klickitak county, and all, excepting John, are living. Fraternally, Mr. Trask is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, also with Enterprise Grange, No. 85, which he joined sixteen years ago; and in politics, with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist church. Among those of his community who rank high in the attributes of honesty, industry and stability of intentions, Mr. Trask is one of the foremost. He is not an extremist in any line, either for wealth or community influence, but in the more reliable qualities of good citizenship he is reputed not to be lacking.

GEORGE M. BUNNELL, a sheep man and a partner in the firm of Phillips, Aldrich & Bunnell, residing at Goldendale, in Klickitak county, Washington, was born in Clackamas county, Oregon, November 13, 1864. Charles B. Bunnell, his father, a native of Illinois, crossed the Plains in 1851-2, and settled in Clackamas county, Oregon, there taking up land. He still resides on his ranch. He is of Scotch parentage, and his wife, Louise (Crow) Bunnell, was a native of Missouri. In 1849, when a small child, she came across the Plains with her parents, and settled in Oregon, where she died in the year 1873.

George M. grew to young manhood in Oregon, being educated there, and when fourteen years old learned the iron-molder's trade in the shops at East Portland. After working at that handicraft for several years, he took up dairying and ranching, following that line of work until he

reached the age of twenty-eight. He first came to Klickitat county, Washington, in 1885, but returned after two years to Oregon, and for the several years following was back and forth between the two states, for a time locating on the Sound. He formed a partnership with his brother, James A. Bunnell, in the spring of 1896, and the young men leased sheep from A. R. Thompson, a large sheep man of The Dalles, Oregon, and ran them in Klickitat county for two years, feeding in the Sunnyside district. At the expiration of four years, they dissolved partnership, and George went to Yakima county, and took up land near Outlook. He spent some time in the improvement of this property. Thinking that he might do better somewhere else, he took a trip through Mexico, also looking for a suitable location in the state of Texas and Arizona, but, not finding a place to his liking, he returned to Washington, and soon after bought a band of six hundred sheep. These he kept on C. S. Childers' place. A year ago his present partners bought into the business. Altogether the three men have about one thousand six hundred head of sheep, which they winter in the Sunnyside country. His brother, James A. Bunnell, is still engaged in the stock business in Klickitat county, and two other brothers, John F. and Charles F., are ranchers in the same county. A sister, Mrs. Rillie A. Taylor, resides at Portland, Oregon, and another sister, Mrs. Manda Goetz, is living in Mexico. Mr. Bunnell thinks the state of Washington a better sheep country than Oregon, judging by the parts of Oregon that he has visited, and states that he gets better grass, and the sheep shear more, when fed in this state, and that, outside of the John Day and Grande Ronde districts in Oregon, more sheep are run in Washington. He has property in Clark county. In politics, he is a Republican, and an admirer of President Roosevelt.

FRANK ALDRICH, of the well known firm of Phillips & Aldrich, grain and real estate dealers, Goldendale, is one of the substantial business men of Klickitat county and one of the influential men of his community. A native of Michigan, he was born in Clinton county, February 11, 1850, to the union of Wells and Sarah J. (Ives) Aldrich and in one of the choicest sections of the great Peninsula state he spent the early days of his life. His father, a farmer by occupation, was born in New York state in 1834, removed to southern Michigan in 1848, becoming a pioneer of the newly born state, and with his wife is at present living in Bay City in that commonwealth. His wife, likewise a native of New York, was married in Michigan. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of his native state and remained with his parents until twenty

years of age, when he commenced teaching school. He followed that means of livelihood four years, then, in 1883, went to Dakota and for the next seven years was engaged in farming. During the winter of 1890, he came to the Pacific coast. He taught school in Washington county, Oregon, during the following year, and in February, 1892, came to Klickitat county. The year 1892 was passed in the school room. In the spring of 1893 he moved to Goldendale, where that year and the next he was occupied in assisting the assessor and as deputy treasurer. In the fall of 1894 he began buying grain, a line of work he has since followed with notable success, purchasing for the Pacific Coast Elevator Company and the Wasco Warehouse Company. In the spring of 1899 Mr. Aldrich entered into a partnership with H. C. Phillips for the purpose of handling grain, a business relation which is still maintained. This firm is also doing an extensive real estate business. It owns a half interest in the ferry at Grants and a two-thirds interest in the Arlington ferry. In November, 1903, it became interested in the Goldendale Milling Company, of which concern it has the management at present. Stock raising has also occupied its attention, for the firm owns two thousand acres of farm and grazing land in Klickitat county, and a year ago engaged in the sheep business, ranging about six thousand head this year.

Mr. Aldrich was married at Bay City, Michigan, July 16, 1882, to Miss Clara J. Parker, whose father, a farmer, moved to Dakota in 1886 and passed away in that state eight years ago. Mrs. Aldrich was born near the little city of Flint, Michigan, November 7, 1858, and received her education in Michigan's public schools. She was married when twenty-three years old. Three children have blessed the Aldrich home, Lee, born in Dakota, November, 1889; Harry, in Washington county, Oregon, August 27, 1891, and Wells, in Goldendale, June 24, 1893. Mr. Aldrich is connected with four fraternities, the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Artisans and the Rathbone Sisters. He is interested in political affairs, and a Republican in politics. His property accumulations show him to be a man of business ability and diversified talents, while his qualities of character have won for him the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens.

THOMAS N. CROFTON is engaged in the mercantile and hotel business at Centerville, Washington. He was born in New York City, June 13, 1862, the son of John and Rachel (Nugent) Crofton, both born in Ireland in 1833, the former in county Roscommon; the latter in county Galway. The elder Crofton came to the United States in 1848, and settled in New York City, there accepting employment of the Cunard Steam-

ship Company, with which he worked, altogether, for thirty years. In 1873 he came to Klickitat county and took up a homestead ten miles west of Goldendale, which is now known as the Crofton Prairie. He lived on this place till 1880, then moved to the swale south of Goldendale. From this place he returned in 1885 to New York City and again entered the employ of the Cunard Steamship Company, with which he remained till his death, June 22, 1892. Rachel (Nugent) Crofton, the mother, arrived in New York City when a maid of thirteen years, having previously received her common school instruction in Ireland. She married Mr. Crofton when twenty-five years of age. Her death occurred in Klickitat county, November 5, 1879. Thomas N. began his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and completed it in Klickitat county, where he arrived with his parents when eleven years old. At the age of twenty he began working out, but after six months thus spent, he took up a claim and worked independently. This he farmed for two years, then sold out. In 1885 he bought his father's place, which consisted of two hundred and forty acres, situated in the swale south of Centerville. He farmed this place till 1896, then moved to Centerville and opened a hotel. Later, he and his father-in-law became partners in a general merchandise business in Centerville, which was conducted under the firm name of Gilmore & Crofton. In 1898, having left the business to the management of his wife, he went to Dawson City, Alaska. After spending a summer in that place he returned to his home in Centerville, and he has since devoted his time to his store and hotel and his large farming interests. In July, 1899, Mr. Gilmore died, then Mr. Crofton purchased his partner's interest in the business, and has since conducted the establishment under his own name. His brothers and sisters are: Mrs. Isabella Gilmore, now residing three miles west of Goldendale; George, living in Weiser, Idaho; William, of Linn, Idaho, and Catherine, now deceased.

Mr. Crofton was married in The Dalles, Oregon, June 4, 1889, to Miss Nannie Gilmore, a native of Buchanan county, Missouri, born August 22, 1870. She was the daughter of James A. and Catherine (Kline) Gilmore, both natives of Missouri. The father came to Klickitat county in 1886 and settled near The Dalles. He died in Centerville, July 31, 1889, and the mother in Missouri, June 10, 1876. Previous to her marriage, Mrs. Crofton acquired an education in the common schools of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Crofton have had six children, Raymond E. V., born September 1, 1891, died at the age of nine months; William H., March 31, 1893; James W., January 23, 1895; Estella F., February 11, 1897; Ernest H., July 18, 1899, and Isabella, January 21, 1901. Fraternally, Mr. Crofton is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the A. O. U. W., the Modern

Woodmen of America, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Episcopalian church. His property interests comprise a fine farm adjoining the town of Centerville, and the hotel and store, above mentioned, together with other town property. He is one of the most substantial residents of the county, and commands the respect of all.

FRED H. VUNK is a comfortably situated farmer residing in Centerville, Washington. He was born in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, March 4, 1854, and was the son of Horatio G. and Lucina (Wendel) Vunk, both natives of New York state, the former born in Herkimer county, in 1827. The elder Vunk was a machinist by vocation and a dentist by avocation. He came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled in Milwaukee, where he helped build the first locomotive that ran on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. He died in Milwaukee, in November, 1854, when Fred H., the subject of this sketch, was eight months old. During his boyhood, Mr. Vunk received a practical education in the common schools of Wisconsin. When seventeen, he began working in the lumber camps of Wisconsin and remained in this employment until he was twenty-two, at which time he went to Portland, Oregon, arriving in 1876. Here he accepted employment on a steamboat plying on the Columbia river between Portland and The Dalles. The following year, February 3, 1877, he arrived in Klickitat county. He thereupon took a homestead of eighty acres four miles southwest of Centerville, upon which he resided till 1889, when he sold out and went to Oregon. There he followed freighting till 1892. He then returned to Klickitat county and took up a homestead in Cedar valley, where he lived till 1899, since which time he has been living in Centerville. He bought some property in this town in 1892. His mother married Mr. E. R. Hatch, and to this marriage six children were born. Fraternally, Mr. Vunk is affiliated with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He is a staunch Republican on all national issues, but in municipal affairs supports the most worthy issue largely free from partisan prejudice. He has filled the office of justice of the peace with credit to himself, and has also served as captain of the national guard. Higher offices than these he has not sought, his preference being for a quiet, unostentatious life rather than the strenuous requirements of official position. By his many friends he is termed a "good old bach," which homely characterization is easily understood as an encomium to his manly worth.

LARS MATTSON was the first Finlander that settled in Klickitat county, and now resides three-

quarters of a mile west of Centerville. He was born in Finland, April 23, 1841, the son of Mat and Retta Mattson, both natives of Finland, and now deceased. The father died at the age of ninety-eight. Mr. Mattson, when a youth, received an education in the common schools of Finland. He lived at home until he was twenty-one, and afterward, when twenty-three, purchased a farm on which he lived for ten years. In 1873 he sold out and came to the United States, his objective point being Michigan. In Michigan he remained for four years, then, with three other families of Finlanders, came to Klickitat county, Washington. Upon his arrival he took up a homestead one mile north of Centerville, where he lived until 1893. He then bought his present farm near Centerville, and he has resided upon it continuously for the past ten years and more.

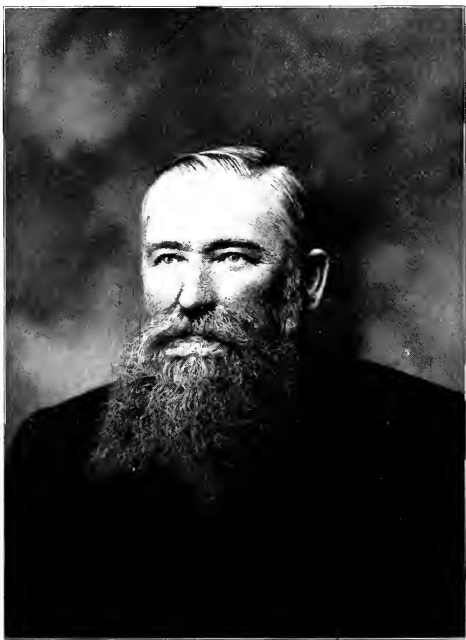
October 10, 1864, Mr. Mattson married Miss Annie Tamow. The ceremony was performed in Finland. Miss Tamow's parents were Lars and Sarah Tamow, both natives of Sweden, and now deceased. The father died in Finland, and the mother in Klickitat county. During girlhood Mrs. Mattson, like her husband, attended the common schools of Finland, and there received a practical education. Her marriage to Mr. Mattson occurred when she was nineteen years of age. To this marriage eleven children have been born. Those born in Finland are Mat, John, Elmer and Tilda Ahola. Ida, Minnie Neva, Frank, Arthur, Albene and August were born in Klickitat county, Annie in Michigan. In religion Mr. Mattson belongs to the Lutheran church, and in politics he favors Republicanism. He owns a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres of land, all of which is in a high state of cultivation, also live stock of several varieties. Though a Finlander by birth, Mr. Mattson is now so thoroughly Americanized that it is doubtful if there is any man in Klickitat county more ready to contend for the interests of the American republic than he.

DANIEL FINLAYSON is a well-to-do farmer residing one mile east of the town of Centerville. He was born in Michigan, near Detroit, February 25, 1850, the son of Daniel and Annie (Chase) Finlayson, both natives of New York state. Daniel Finlayson, the elder, was a sailor during the early part of his life, but eventually gave up the sea and settled on a farm in Michigan. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the army, and for a time was in active service. At the close of the war he went to Florida, and later to Nebraska, where he resided till the time of his death. He married Miss Annie Chase, mother of the subject of this sketch, during his stay in Florida. Daniel received the greater part of his education in a Montana mining camp, and its character was such as to give him a greater knowledge of men and the world than of books. Up to the age of thirteen he was partly under the care of an uncle, with whom he arrived in Mon-

tana when a child. The uncle was shot and killed when Daniel was the age above mentioned, and the boy was obliged to shift for himself afterward among scenes admittedly the roughest and toughest known in the United States. Young Finlayson, however, possessed the attribute of being able to take care of himself and mind his own business, and to this may be credited the fact that he reached the age of twenty-nine without being injuriously influenced by his environments. At the age mentioned he went to St. Louis, and there accepted employment on a small river steamer. Afterward he worked as a farm hand for different farmers, and finally, in 1876, he landed in Klickitat county. During the first five years of his stay he was a lumberman in different camps of the county, at the end of which time he purchased his present farm. Here he has since resided, giving his attention principally to the raising of stock.

Mr. Finlayson married Mrs. Mary McQueen, December 25, 1880, in Klickitat county. Mrs. McQueen was the daughter of Lewis Dopkins, a farmer, who came to Klickitat county in 1878, here residing until the time of his death. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. The mother, Emeline (Lane) Dopkins, a native of Ohio, is now deceased, her death having occurred in Wisconsin. Mrs. McQueen was born in Wisconsin, March 10, 1851. Before her marriage to Mr. Finlayson she received a practical education in the common schools of that state. Her first husband was Alex. McQueen, who died in Klickitat county in 1878. Two children were born to this marriage, Myrtle, now married to a Mr. Shoemaker, and residing in Klickitat county; James, living in the same county, near Ellensburg. Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson have had two children, Bessie, born July 22, 1882, and Jasper, in 1891. Both are natives of Klickitat county. Fraternally, Mr. Finlayson is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in religion he adheres to the faith and practice of the Christian church. He belongs to the Republican party, and is one of the most energetic men in municipal politics in the county. His work along this line, however, is not that of an office-seeker. He has a fine farm of four hundred acres, all of which is in a high state of cultivation. The place is supplied with all necessary implements and stock and under the able management of its owner is becoming one of the most valuable farm properties in the county.

JOHN P. GRAHAM is a prosperous and highly respected farmer residing three miles east of Centerville, in Klickitat county, Washington. He was born in Washington county, Oregon, March 28, 1858, the son of John and Matilda (White) Graham, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Iowa. John Graham, the elder, went to sea when sixteen years of age and followed its fortunes for nine years, at the end of which time he gave up the



JOHN JAEKEL.

life of a sailor, leaving his vessel at Portland. Immediately afterward he settled in Washington county, Oregon. During the years of his life at sea and later, in Oregon, he lost trace of his parents, and, though he has made attempts to find them, has thus far failed to obtain knowledge of their whereabouts. In 1870, he came to Klickitat county, and, after residing there for a time, moved to The Dalles, Oregon, where he is living at the present time. The mother of John P. was married to the elder Graham in Oregon. Her people crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1844, and became well known pioneers of that state. The force of circumstances under which he grew up deprived Mr. Graham of the advantages of higher education. When very young he attended the common schools of Oregon, but when he was twelve years of age his parents moved to Klickitat county and he ceased attendance at school and began riding the range for his father, who was a stockman. This vocation he followed till he reached his majority. At that time he settled on a tract of railroad land, and, after living on it for six months, sold his right. His next move was to Chamberlin Flats, where he took up a homestead, on which he lived for seven years. At the end of this time he sold out and bought the old family homestead of his father, on which place he is residing at present.

On June 6, 1879, Mr. Graham married Miss Nancy Burgen, a native of Oregon, born in September, 1859. Her father, John Burgen, was a farmer and a native of Indiana. He left the state of his nativity and moved to Missouri, and in 1852 crossed the Plains to Oregon. He settled in Klickitat county in 1859 and there resided till the time of his death in 1900. The mother was a native of Indiana, and in that state married Mr. Burgen. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Graham, namely, Minnie M., now the wife of Charles McEwen; Thomas F. and Fred E., all in Klickitat county. Fraternally, Mr. Graham is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and in politics with the Republican party. He has a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, all in a high state of cultivation. The place is well equipped with buildings, implements and stock such as go to make an ideal farm home. He is spoken of by acquaintances as one of the most reliable men in the county, and those who are fortunate enough to make his acquaintance never fail to be convinced that he is worthy of such commendation.

JOHN JAEKEL, one of the old timers of Klickitat county, is in every way deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by his acquaintances. Mr. Jaekel was born in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, April 25, 1846, the son of John and Margaret (Myer) Jaekel, the former born in Germany in 1808, and the latter also in Germany June 13, 1818. The elder Jaekel came

to the United States in 1832 and settled in Manitowoc county, there residing till the time of his death in 1862. He was married in Wisconsin to Miss Margaret Myer, afterward the mother of John Jaekel, of whom this sketch is written. During his boyhood Mr. Jaekel attended the common schools of Wisconsin till he had received a practical education. He remained at home till he was sixteen years of age, and at that time enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry. He was in active service during the Civil war from February 4, 1862, to October 9, 1865, and was mustered out at Mobile. Upon leaving the army he returned home, and afterward accepted employment on a Mississippi river flatboat plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. This vocation he followed for eight months, then bought a farm in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, on which he lived for six years. In 1872 he sold out this property, migrated to Linn county, Oregon, and bought a farm which he cultivated for the ensuing two years. His next move was to Klickitat county. Arriving in 1874, he immediately filed a homestead claim to the place on which he is living at the present time. Later he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land additional, part of which is now under cultivation.

October 19, 1867, Mr. Jaekel married Miss Christina Linderman, the ceremony being performed in Wisconsin. She is the daughter of Nicholas and Ida (Hefka) Linderman, both natives of Germany. Nicholas Linderman was a farmer. He came to the United States in 1842 and settled in Wisconsin. His death occurred in 1868. Mrs. Linderman survives her husband, and is now residing in Wisconsin. Christina Linderman, now the wife of Mr. Jaekel, was born in Germany, June 13, 1846. She received the best education offered by the common schools of Wisconsin during girlhood, and at the age of twenty-one married Mr. Jaekel. To this marriage the following children have been born: Charles, in Wisconsin, August 26, 1868; Minnie, now Mrs. McQueen, March 4, 1877; Frank A., October 9, 1879; John A., January 15, 1881; Ida M., May 3, 1883; James R., December 19, 1885; Albert O., May 15, 1886, and Annie, April 18, 1888. Excepting Charles, the first mentioned, all were born in Klickitat county. Fraternally, Mr. Jaekel is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the G. A. R. organizations, while in religion he is a Lutheran. His views in politics are strongly in favor of the Republican party on national issues, but in municipal politics he can be depended upon to support the most worthy issue, regardless of party. Mr. Jaekel's landholdings, in all, comprise twenty-five hundred acres of land, twenty-one hundred acres of which are used for a sheep pasture. He has been in the sheep business for the past fifteen years, at

present owning a herd of thirty-four hundred head. These immense property interests have been acquired by Mr. Jaekel largely by his thrift and untiring industry. Though at an age and in the possession of property which would justify his ceasing active toil, he is yet as industrious as ever, and every year adds more—which is creditable to his achievements.

KELLEY LOE, the affable and favorably known editor of the Centerville Journal, is a native of Missouri, in which state he began his career in journalism. He was born in Mercer county, July 4, 1881, and his father, R. W., was born in the same county in 1842. The paternal grandsire of our subject came from Tennessee in 1837, becoming one of the earliest pioneers of Mercer county. He served during the Civil war for three years with the Fifth Kansas cavalry. The company of which he was a member was from Missouri, but since it was mustered in at Leavenworth, Kansas, it was credited to that state. In 1902 he came from Missouri to Klickitat county. Mary (Thomas) Loe, the mother of our subject, who was born in Ray county, Missouri, in 1842, is still living.

Kelley Loe, whose name forms the caption of this article, grew up in Mercer and Harrison counties, and during boyhood obtained a good common school education. At the age of fifteen he forsook the parental farm for the printing office of the Advance, a newspaper of Mount Moriah, Missouri. In 1900 he established the Monitor in Mercer county, but in 1901 sold out his interest in the paper and came to Klickitat county. Here he established a paper, calling it the Centerville Journal, the publication of which he has since continued.

In Missouri, January 1, 1901, Mr. Loe married Miss Maud Miller, who, like himself, was a native of Mercer county. She was born October 17, 1881, the daughter of Benjamin Miller, a druggist of Modena, Missouri, who died April 14, 1891, at the age of sixty-four. Mrs. Loe's mother, Catherine (Isenlore) Miller, born in Germany in 1851, is still living. Mr. Loe has two sisters, Mrs. Irene Ellsworth in Klickitat county, and Mrs. Isora Slover in Kansas. Of the three children, Mr. Loe is the youngest. He and his wife have one child, Zola, born October 18, 1901. Fraternally, Mr. Loe is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Grange, and in politics he is a Republican. He is enough of a politician to attend caucuses and county conventions and to keep himself well posted on the current national issues. The paper he owns is comparatively young, but its well-edited pages give it a growing popularity, as is evinced by its constantly increasing circulation. Mr. Loe owns his home

and office, both of which, with his very enviable standing in his community, are the reward of his quick wit and aggressive ambition applied judiciously to the mastery of his business.

REV. LEVI CLANTON is a highly respected minister of the Baptist church at Centerville, and in addition to his ministerial calling follows the blacksmithing trade. He was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, November 3, 1838. His father, Isaac Clanton, a farmer, was also a native of North Carolina, born in 1798. His death occurred in that state in 1890. Our subject's grandfather, Jeremiah Clanton, came from Germany to the colonies, and during the Revolution was a captain under General Marion. His mother, Sallie (Inglefinger) Clanton, was born in North Carolina in 1800. Her death occurred in 1878. She was of German descent, yet can be truly called American, as her parents were in this country at the outbreak of the Revolution. Jacob Inglefinger, her father, served throughout the struggle against the mother country. Levi Clanton grew to the age of thirteen on a farm in North Carolina. Afterward, in a factory in Lincoln county, he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for several years. From North Carolina he moved to South Carolina, locating near Spartanburg, where he worked in a roller mill for four years, after which he toiled for six years in a coach factory in the same town. In 1861, at the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in the Spartan Rifles, Sixth Regulars, on the Confederate side, serving under Captain Foster. At the end of three years he went into cavalry service under General Garry, and while thus engaged received a wound in the hand which caused his confinement in the hospital for forty-nine days. At the close of the war he returned to Spartanburg and there conducted a blacksmith shop until November 2, 1867. He went thence to Clinton, Tennessee, and there remained for four years, after which he moved to Andersonville in the same state. Having passed four years in that place he went to Fincastle, then to Jackboro, from which place, in 1882, he made his first move westward, going to Portland and a few weeks later to The Dalles. Here, in partnership with his son, he bought out a large shop which they conducted with profit for a year. They then discontinued the business and came to Centerville, where at that time there was hardly the beginning of a town. Here he renewed the pursuit of his trade, and took up again his pastoral calling. Mr. Clanton has done missionary work for a considerable part of his life, his line having been largely in establishing churches and holding revivals. He was ordained for the ministry at Oak Grove, Anderson county, Tennessee, in 1868. In Klickitat county he has

established churches at White Salmon, High Prairie, Spring Creek, and Bickleton.

On April 1, 1852, in North Carolina, Mr. Clanton married Miss Frances Sanders, who was born in North Carolina in 1839. Her father, William Sanders, a native of North Carolina, was descended from one of the oldest families in Virginia. His death occurred many years ago. Her mother, who was likewise a native of North Carolina, died in 1872. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Clanton are David, Slawson, Mary A. and Catherine. Nine children have been born to his marriage with Miss Sanders, namely, William Avery, deceased; Elizabeth, John, Salina, Lenora, Emma, now county school superintendent of Klickitkat county; Edward, Nellie and Levi. Fraternally, Mr. Clanton is associated with the Grange, and in politics he is an old-time Democrat. His property interests in town are of a substantial nature, comprising two good houses, his shop and a well-established business. Though perhaps not so actively associated with ministerial work as in former years he still preaches on Sundays, and takes a keen interest in any religious work to which his influence may be helpful.

HENRY B. CARRATT lives on a farm adjoining the town of Centerville, Washington. He was born in Sabula, Jackson county, Iowa, July 31, 1870, the son of George Carratt, a native of Lincolnshire, England, born in 1838. The elder Carratt came to the United States in 1860, and settled in Jackson county, Iowa. Thence he moved to Cherokee county, Iowa, and from that place in 1887 to Klickitkat county. He is now living five miles northwest of Centerville. Rachel (Humphrey) Carratt, mother of Henry B., also was a native of England, born at Jamestown near London. Her death occurred in 1888 in the state of Iowa.

Henry B. grew up on a farm in Iowa, and during youth obtained a fair education in the common schools. At the age of eighteen he shouldered the responsibilities of life independently, coming to Klickitkat county. Here for several years he worked on farms, but when twenty-six forsook farm life and worked for a Mr. Harmon in a photograph gallery in Goldendale. Later he engaged in the same business with Eli Miller, and, upon buying his partner's share, conducted the business independently. He became expert in the production of scenic views, and one of his pictures, taken of seventy-five thousand sacks of wheat in a pile at Columbus ferry, has been reproduced all over Europe. After conducting the photograph business successfully till 1901 he sold out and retired to his farm near Centerville, where he has lived since. While in the photograph business he owned several farms, which he invariably rented to other men.

In Klickitkat county, in June, 1896, Mr. Carratt married Miss Louvina Hooker, a native of Virginia, born in Bateman county, July 18, 1877. She came to Klickitkat county in 1893. Her father, Gabriel Hooker, is a farmer living near Bonners Ferry, Idaho. The mother, Cemira A. (Anderson) Hooker, who was born in North Carolina, also lives at Bonners Ferry. Mr. Carratt has three sisters and two brothers, namely, Mrs. Elizabeth Emerson, of Goldendale; Rachel, Nellie, William and Benjamin G., now living in Kansas. Henry B. is the oldest of the family. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Carratt—Patti Z., the eldest now living, born December 11, 1897; Ruby E., December 11, 1902, and two deceased. Fraternally, Mr. Carratt is a member of the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World and the Eastern Star, while his wife belongs to the Star and the Women of Woodcraft. In politics Mr. Carratt is a Republican, and he is active in all political and municipal affairs. He has served honorably in the city council at Goldendale, and honors his citizenship enough to attend the caucuses and the county conventions. His farm, comprising two hundred and twelve acres of land, by reason of its location bordering the city limits of Centerville, promises to increase rapidly in value. It is said to be one of the best, if not the very best, in the county.

CHARLES T. YEACKEL is a favorably known farmer and stockman who resides two and one-half miles south of Centerville, Washington. He was born in Swift county, Minnesota, May 5, 1876, the son of Conrad B. Yeackel, who was born in Canada in 1850. The elder Yeackel came to Klickitkat county in 1877, and is now one of the most extensive land owners of the county. Amelia (Heitz) Yeackel, the mother, is a native of New York state, born in 1852, and is now residing in Klickitkat county.

Charles T. came west with his parents when he was but one year old. As he grew to manhood he worked on the farm which his father owned in Klickitkat county, was employed at times as a cowboy, and withal managed to secure a fair education in the common schools. After he had ceased attending school he engaged with his father in the stock business, and later ran sheep with his brother, Henry. In the latter venture, starting with a few pet lambs, the brothers eventually acquired a flock of six thousand head. Mr. Yeackel continued in the sheep business until 1898, when he sold his interest in the herd and turned his attention to farming. On June 27, 1900, in Klickitkat county, he married Miss Annie Kaderia, who was born in Klickitkat county, September 20, 1879. Miss Kaderia's father, John, was a native of Finland, who came

to the United States in 1874, and in 1877 to Klickitat county, where he now lives. Her mother, whose maiden name was Maggie Karakka, is also a native of Finland and a resident of Klickitat county. Mr. Yeackel has three brothers and four sisters. The brothers are Henry, Fred and Joseph, all living at home. The sisters are Lizzie, now living at home; Mrs. Emma Crocker, living in Klickitat county; Nellie and Mabel, living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Yeackel have but one child, Ina, born August 23, 1902. Fraternally, Mr. Yeackel affiliates with the Woodmen of the World, and in politics with the Republican party. His farm comprises five hundred and eighty acres of land, of which two hundred and eighty acres are under cultivation. It is well adapted to the production of such grains as wheat and barley, and develops flattering prospects along horticultural lines. Mr. Yeackel is an enthusiastic stockman, and is now specializing in the breeding of red Durham cattle. He is inclined to favor Percheron horses, and his draft horses in this strain are said to be among the best in the county.

HENRY YEACKEL is a highly respected and prosperous stockman and farmer who lives three miles south of Centerville, Washington. He was born in Swift county, Minnesota, January 9, 1873, the son of Conrad B. Yeackel, also a farmer and stockman, who was a Canadian by birth, born in 1850. The elder Yeackel moved first to Wisconsin, and later to Minnesota. In the latter state he lived till 1877, when he came to Klickitat county, Washington, where, as has been stated in another biography, he is still living. Amelia (Heitz) Yeackel, the mother, is mentioned elsewhere in this volume in connection with her son Charles, who is a brother of Henry Yeackel, of this article.

Henry came to Klickitat county with his parents when he was five years old, and here attained early manhood. He received a practical education in the common schools, but when in his teens he forsook the schoolroom for business. For a time he assisted in the management of his father's large ranch, but later he went into partnership with his brother Charles in the sheep business, as is stated in the sketch of this brother. The two brothers, when lads, owned two pet sheep, which were so nearly alike as to render distinguishing between the two impossible. To settle the problem of possession peacefully, the boys went into partnership in the ownership of the two sheep. From this small beginning they in time acquired a herd of several thousand head. Before becoming thoroughly interested in the sheep business, Henry, with his grandmother, occupied his father's claim, the elder Yeackel being away working in the timber. These were the days when the larger stockmen were annoying the newcomers by driving off their stock and cutting fences,

and of this trouble the Yeackel family received an unwelcome share. With other hardy settlers, however, the elder Yeackel held his own, and eventually overcame the obstacles imposed. As stated, he is now one of the best established farmers in Klickitat county. Henry, of whom we write, with his brother, went out of the sheep business in 1899, and invested in land, since following farming and stock raising.

In Klickitat county, October 31, 1895, Mr. Yeackel married Miss Flora Bell Bowman, a native of Nebraska, born in 1879. She is the daughter of William C. H. and Mary E. (Prall) Bowman, both of whom are now living in this county, whither they came in 1888. The former is a native of Missouri, born in 1839, and the latter a native of Ohio, born in 1849. To this marriage three children have been born—Loris, in 1896, Lizzie Irene, in 1901, and a young baby. Fraternally, Mr. Yeackel is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and, in politics, he is a Republican. He is active in matters of local interest, having served with credit both as school clerk of his district and road supervisor. His land holdings comprise, in all, one thousand acres, and much of it is of the best in the county. Such as he has in cultivation is well adapted to the growth of such forage plants as alfalfa, red-top and brome-grass, also wheat, oats and barley. Much of the land is used as pasture for the stock, and by following a wisely chosen plan of alternation from one field to the other, with cattle, hogs and horses, Mr. Yeackel has demonstrated some of the splendid possibilities of his occupation.

HENRY GARNER is a widely known farmer and stockman of Klickitat county, residing two miles west and three south of Centerville. He was born in Lester, England, January 1, 1847, the son of George and Elizabeth (Pegg) Garner, both natives of England. In the land of his nativity George Garner followed the trade of a blacksmith. He was killed by a horse when Henry Garner, of this review, was sixteen years of age. Elizabeth (Pegg) Garner lived her entire life in England, passing away in 1892. Our subject received his education in the common schools of England, and at the age of sixteen, this being the time of his father's death, engaged as an apprentice to learn the brick-laying trade. He was thus employed for five years. In 1867 he came to the United States, his objective point being New York City, and, after a brief stay in this thriving metropolis; he proceeded to Albany, there working at his trade for three years. His next move was to Chicago. Arriving in this city in 1870, he immediately found employment at his trade and for the next six years he worked steadily, during this time witnessing the great Chicago fire. His final change of residence was to Klickitat county in 1876, where he fled on the homestead which has since then been his home. During the early years of his stay at Klickitat county he devoted his atten-

tion chiefly to the raising of cattle and horses, but within recent years he has to a large extent closed out his stock raising interests in favor of farming.

Mr. Garner was married in Evanston, Illinois, May, 1875, to Miss May Jane Nelson, daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Cockfield) Nelson, both natives of England and now deceased. Benjamin Nelson was a brass molder by trade. Mrs. Garner was born in England, July 8, 1847. She was educated in the common schools of England, and when a young woman came to Canada, where for a time she lived with one of her uncles. Later she moved to Evanston, Illinois, and there married Mr. Garner. Children born to this union are: Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, born January 16, 1876; George, July 23, 1878; Ada, February 8, 1880; Rebecca, May 23, 1884; Frank, November 26, 1886, and Mary, April 24, 1891, all in Klickitak county. In religion, Mr. Garner adheres to the Presbyterian church, and, in politics, will invariably be found giving his support to what he considers the most worthy issue, regardless of party. His land holdings comprise seventeen hundred and sixty acres, nine hundred and forty acres of which are under cultivation, the balance being used chiefly for pasture, also a section of timber land. The farm upon which he lives is well equipped with buildings, stock, machinery, and all other things necessary to successful farming, and is one of the most valuable in this respect, perhaps, in the county.

JOHN A. MILLER, one of the successful young citizens of Klickitak county, living on a fine farm one and one-half miles south and two west of Centerville, was born in Atchison county, Kansas, March 9, 1876, the son of Charles A. and Sarah J. (Ketch) Miller, both of whom are living to-day. Charles A. Miller was born in Germany in 1848. When a child of six years he came to the United States with his parents, the objective point being Chicago, Illinois. Here Charles A. remained under the parental roof until thirteen years of age, when he began to work for his own living. At the outbreak of the Civil war, he was employed in the Union army as a teamster, and in this capacity he served throughout the struggle. In 1865, at the close of the great conflict, he settled in Atchison county, Kansas, where he resided till 1890, then coming west to Klickitak county. His residence at present is in Goldendale. Sarah J. (Ketch) Miller was born in Ohio in 1851, and when a young woman moved to Kansas, there marrying Mr. Miller the elder. She is now living in Goldendale.

John A., of this article, received his education in the common schools of Kansas and of Klickitak county, and in a Portland business college. He came with his parents to Klickitak county when fourteen years of age, and after taking the business course in Portland, accepted employment in a sawmill, where he remained for three years. When twenty-

one years of age he opened a barber shop in Goldendale, and for three years, till 1900, followed the tonorial profession with success. Then he sold out and began his career as a farmer.

Mr. Miller was married in Klickitak county, December 7, 1898, to Miss Elizabeth Garner, the daughter of Henry and Mary J. (Nelson) Garner, whose biographies also appear in this volume. She was born in Klickitak county, January 16, 1877, and there grew to womanhood and was educated. Her marriage occurred when she was twenty-two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Miller now have one child, Zelma E., born in Klickitak county, June 10, 1902. Fraternally, Mr. Miller is associated with the Odd Fellows, and in religion with the Presbyterian church. His political views coincide with the doctrines of the Republicans, though he is somewhat independent in his convictions. His chief property interests are comprised in the fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which he is now farming, and the buildings, stock and farming machinery with which it is equipped.

ROBERT MCKILLIP, a comfortably situated farmer residing two miles east and one mile south of Centerville, is a native of Callaway county, Missouri, born August 15, 1869. His parents, Daniel and Mary (Guy) McKillip, were among the early settlers in Missouri. Daniel McKillip was a native of Pennsylvania and an iron molder by trade. In the early fifties he went to Missouri, when that state was in the early stages of settlement, and resided there till the time of his death. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage. Mary (Guy) McKillip was born in Kentucky, and in that state grew to womanhood and was married. Her death occurred in Missouri many years ago. Her parents were English. Robert received his education in the common schools of Missouri, which simple institutions of learning, in that early day, offered nearly the best that was to be had in the way of education. He lived at home until he was eighteen years old. His father died at this time, and then Robert left home, working for wages the two years following. He arrived in Klickitak county in 1890, and there worked for wages till 1897, then renting a farm, which he worked for three years. In 1900, he bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. McKillip was married in Goldendale, July 15, 1903, to Miss Minnie Seidl, a native of Oregon, born in April, 1883. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wendelin Seidl, of Goldendale, sketches of whom appear elsewhere in this work. Mrs. McKillip is an exceptionally well educated young woman, having completed the instruction given in the common schools of Klickitak county and later taken an academic course. After finishing her education she secured a certificate and taught school for two terms. Her marriage took place when she was twenty years of age. Mrs. McKillip's brothers and sisters

are: Charles, Louis, Wendelin, Josie and Emma. Fraternally, Mr. McKillip is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and in religion he is an adherent of the Christian church. He owns a farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, all of which is in a high state of cultivation, and in 1902 he filed on land twelve miles north of Goldendale, upon which he has not yet established a permanent residence. In his political views he is a Democrat on national issues, though in municipal affairs he gives his influence to the issue he considers most worthy, regardless of party.

HENRY STACKER, a comfortably situated stockman residing five miles east of Hartland and eighteen miles southeast of Goldendale, was born in Germany, June 11, 1839. His parents were Hans and Elsa (Lendman) Stacker, both of whom were natives of Germany, and are now deceased. Hans Stacker was a farmer and spent his entire lifetime on the farm on which he was born. Henry Stacker received his education in the public schools of Germany. He remained at home till he was twenty-one years of age, then enlisting in the army for one and one-half years' service. When discharged he returned to his home and lived with his mother till he reached the age of twenty-seven, at which time he came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama. In California, he remained for six years, successfully engaged in farming, then he returned to Germany, where he stayed with his mother for one year. He then came back to California, bringing with him his wife, whom he married during his visit. After two years more spent on a farm in that state, he moved to Hillsboro, Oregon, where he farmed for the ensuing three years, then, in 1883, moving to Klickitat county. Here he immediately filed on his present farm, to the cultivation and improvement of which he has since devoted himself with energy and success.

Mr. Stacker was married in Germany, in 1873, the lady being Miss Lena Bartram, daughter of Earnest and Lena (Getche) Bartram, both of whom died in Germany. Mrs. Stacker was born in Germany in 1849, and grew to womanhood and was educated in her native country, living the greater part of the time with her parents. She was nineteen years old at the time of her marriage. Children born to this union are Mrs. Elzie Calkins, born in California in 1874, now living at home; Magda, born in 1876, and Bodo in 1882, both natives of Oregon; Fritz, born in 1884, in Klickitat county. In religion, Mr. Stacker adheres to the Lutheran church, and in politics he favors the Republican party. His property holdings comprise nine hundred and sixty acres of fine grazing land and the cattle and horses with which it is stocked. He is favorably reputed wherever known, and among intimate acquaintances is deservedly styled a "fine old German."

DIETRICH H. STEGMAN is one of the most comfortably situated farmers and stockmen of Klickitat county. His home and principal property interests are two miles southwest of Centerville. He was born in Thedinghausen, Germany, July 4, 1853, the son of Dietrich and Meta (Buschman) Stegman, both natives of Germany. The elder Stegman was born in Thedinghausen, and after attaining his majority followed the dual vocation of wagon-maker and farmer. In 1889 he sold his extensive land holdings in Germany, came to the United States and made his home with our subject. His death occurred December 3, 1897. Meta (Buschman) Stegman was born in 1824, and died in 1885, having lived all her life in Germany. Her people for several generations before her time were agriculturists, some of them being quite wealthy. She had three brothers who came to the United States, one of whom served in the Civil war.

Dietrich H. acquired the greater part of his education in Germany before he had reached his sixteenth year. At this age he left the parental roof and came to the United States, his objective point being New York, earning his passage across the Atlantic by peeling potatoes; and it may well be noted that the potato-peeler on a trans-Atlantic passenger steamer is generally about the busiest person on the ship, even though his task does not entail great responsibility. At any rate, Mr. Stegman has never felt that he did not fully earn his passage. In New York the potato-peeler ceased peeling potatoes and accepted employment at his trade, wagon-making, having previously become skilled in this handicraft under the tutelage of his father in Germany. While pursuing his vocation, he attended evening schools, thus becoming fairly well acquainted with the English language. In 1873 he was employed in Florida by the government, his work being to cut live-oak trees for use in the United States navy. His next move was to San Francisco in 1876, where his first employment was to help a man tear up an old ship, but he soon found more lucrative employment in Oreville, Butte county, California. In the spring of 1877 he went to Portland, and there resumed his trade, working continuously for one year. At the end of that period he went to The Dalles, proceeding thence to Klickitat county, where he arrived in 1878. Here he filed upon a homestead, which is now one of his present farms, and a year later he bought five hundred head of sheep. Since coming to Klickitat county, sheep raising has been his principal occupation.

Mr. Stegman was married in The Dalles, Oregon, January 1, 1881, to Miss Anna Gelhouse, a native of Cumberland county, Virginia, born in 1858. Her father, Benedict Gelhouse, began business as a farmer and shoemaker, and at a later period of his life was one of the directors of a bank at Riverside, Iowa. He died in April, 1904, aged seventy-eight years. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Stegman established their residence on a farm, the

location of which presented few attractions in the way of neighbors—Indians and wild animals excepted. Packing provisions from The Dalles on horses, herding stock from the door-yard, and guarding the sheep against the inroads of wild animals and equally ruthless Indians were trials that Mr. and Mrs. Stegman were subjected to during the first years of their married life. Children that have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stegman are Meta, now eighteen years of age; Henry D., fourteen; Mamie, eleven, and Bertha, aged two. Charles, the eldest of the children, was killed in a runaway three years ago. Mr. Stegman has a brother, John, now residing west of The Dalles. Fraternally, our subject is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the W. of W., and in politics he is a Republican. In religion he adheres to the Roman Catholic church. He is one of the most active politicians of Klickitat county, office-seekers excepted, having served as a central committeeman for years, and also as a delegate. His record in this county is that of an industrious, law-abiding citizen always ready to contend for the best interests of his community.

ROBERT D. SUNDERLAND is a prosperous ranchman, residing six miles northwest of Golden-dale. He was born near Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1874, the son of Benjamin and Mary (Green) Sunderland, who were among the more recent settlers in Klickitat county. Benjamin Sunderland was born in 1819 and was of English parentage. His grandsires were Quakers and suffered many of the trials incident to the persecution of that sect. At the time of the Civil war he was one of the first to volunteer his services in defense of the Union, but was prevented from enlisting on grounds of disability. He came to Klickitat county in 1891, where he resided till the time of his death in 1897. Mary (Green) Sunderland was a native of Pennsylvania, and of English descent. She died in 1889 at the age of fifty-three.

The Sunderland family settled near Atchison, Kansas, when Robert D. was a child of five years. Here he grew up on the farm and received his education, first completing the studies offered in the common schools, and later taking a course in Lawrence business college of Lawrence, Kansas. At the age of seventeen the responsibility of managing his father's farm devolved upon him, and in addition he personally cared for his father, who was in poor health. In 1891, the elder Sunderland's health had improved sufficiently to enable him to accompany Robert to Klickitat county, where each filed on a homestead, afterward farming the land thus acquired in partnership. The two worked in this manner, devoting their efforts exclusively to the raising of stock, till the death of the elder Sunderland in 1897. Then the management of the entire estate devolved upon Robert D. Our subject's brothers

and sisters are James A., William H., Josiah, Daniel, Hannah L., Elizabeth, Jessie A., and Maggie. Robert was the ninth and youngest of this family.

Mr. Sunderland was married in Klickitat county, November 17, 1896, to Miss Hattie E. Johnson, a native of Klickitat county, born August 24, 1878. She was the daughter of David A. and Anna (Konkle) Johnson, who were among the earliest settlers of the Pacific Northwest. When a young man the former came to Willamette valley, Oregon, and early in the seventies he arrived in Klickitat county, where he is living to-day. Anna (Konkle) Johnson died in 1892. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sunderland one child, Anna Genevieve, has been born. She is now four years of age, the date of her birth being August 7, 1900. Fraternally, Mr. Sunderland associates with the Workmen of the World, and in politics he is a Republican. At present he is road supervisor of one-fourth of County District No. 3, and is executing the duties of his office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. His land interests comprise four hundred and eighty acres, on which he raises wheat principally, but not to the entire exclusion of stock.

THEODORE JACKEL is a comfortably situated farmer and stockman residing three and one-fourth miles south of Centerville. He was born in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, June 5, 1852, the son of Conrad and Margaret (Fox) Jackel, both natives of Germany. Conrad Jackel was born in 1818. Upon leaving the land of his nativity he came first to Canada, where he resided till after he reached manhood. From Canada he moved to Wisconsin, and there for several years followed the dual occupation of farming and lumbering. In 1874 he moved to Swift county, Minnesota, thence coming to Klickitat county in 1889, where he resided till the time of his death. Margaret (Fox) Jackel was born in Germany in 1812, and died in Klickitat county. Theodore Jackel grew to the age of nineteen in Wisconsin and received a practical education in the common schools of that state. After reaching maturity he was employed in a sawmill in Wisconsin for five years. Then he went to Minnesota, and after living in that state for a number of years came to Klickitat county, arriving in October, 1876. Here he was first employed in a sawmill owned by Presby & Schurtz, and at this and other lines of work in the timber was engaged for four years. Then he filed on his present farm and began his career as an agriculturist.

Mr. Jackel was married in Klickitat county, September 27, 1883, to Miss Mary F. Niemela, a native of Norway, born December 14, 1865. She came with her parents to the United States in 1876, the objective point being Klickitat county. John A. and Elizabeth (Pietela) Nie-

mela, her parents, both natives of Finland, are at present residing in Klickitat county. Children born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jaekel are Lillie, Nettie, August, Edward, Arvilla and Conrad. The last mentioned child was named in honor of Conrad B., a brother of Mr. Jaekel. Besides this brother, Mr. Jaekel has three sisters, Carrie, Mary and Minnie. All are now living, one in California, one in The Dalles, and one in Seattle, Washington.

Mr. Jaekel is one of the old settlers of Klickitat county, and has experienced all the trials incident to the settlement of an undeveloped country. Farming had scarcely begun in his locality when he settled, and the consensus of opinion was that Klickitat county would be a failure from an agricultural point of view. The attitude of the Indians toward the white usurpers was then not entirely quiescent, and the pioneers more than once had reason to be thankful for the military protection available at Fort Simcoe.

Fraternally, Mr. Jaekel is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Grange. He is a member of the Evangelical Association, and is strong in his religious convictions. In politics he favors the Republican party, and is generally present at the county conventions. For many years he has been intimately associated with school affairs of his district, having served a number of terms as director, and at present being both clerk and director. His land holdings comprise four hundred acres, one hundred and fifty of which are under cultivation. It is one of a large number of highly improved farms in Klickitat county.

CHARLES F. JAEKEL is a jovial bachelor residing on a farm three and one-half miles southeast of Centerville, Washington. He is a native of Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, born August 26, 1869, the son of John and Christina (Lindemann) Jaekel, the former a native of Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, and the latter of Germany. Both are now residing in Klickitat county. Their biographies are given complete elsewhere in this volume. When Charles F. was seven years old he came from Wisconsin with his parents to the Willamette valley, Oregon. After a stay of two years in this place the family came to Klickitat county, arriving in 1878. Here the elder Jaekel immediately took up land, and this property has since then been his home. During boyhood Charles worked on his father's farm, rode the range after cattle and horses, and received his educational training in the common schools. He survived the Indian panic of 1878 without being tomahawked, though the stand he and his parents took on that occasion seemed to invite such a fate. The father was absent from home working in the timber at the time, and the mother and children remained at home.

From good luck, or a then unapparent lack of real danger, they were not molested. When he had reached the age of twenty-five Mr. Jaekel left the paternal roof and filed on a homestead. By purchase he has since then added to this original tract, until he now owns four hundred and eighty acres of land. Fraternaly, Mr. Jaekel is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and in politics with the Republican party. He has the patriotism of the true Westerner—that which holds the Pacific coast to be the best place on earth for the man of small means who wishes to build a home of his own. The eldest of a large family of children is, as a rule, expected to be somewhat more sagacious than his younger brothers and sisters, this superiority not proceeding from any particular reason, perhaps, other than that the eldest usually assists in bringing up and caring for the younger children, and hence in this manner unconsciously absorbs a certain amount of the parental wisdom. Mr. Jaekel is the eldest of a family of nine children. Whether or not his good judgment was acquired in part through his experience in assisting in the rearing of this family, it is assured that in his judgment of the possibilities of the west he is not greatly in error. He believes that the man who will rustle can be successful in the west to a greater extent than anywhere else in the United States. The brothers and sisters above referred to are: Frank, John, Ida, Emil, James, Albert, Mrs. Minnie McQueen, and George, now deceased. All, excepting the deceased, grew up and were educated in Klickitat county, and are now engaged at divers occupations in the west. The Jaekel family is thoroughly imbued with western business methods and the broad, free spirit of the west.

EMERY E. KELLEY is a prosperous ranchman residing one and a half miles southeast of Centerville. He was born near Sandusky, Ohio, June 15, 1874, the son of William and Sarah (Van Osdell) Kelley, who were among the pioneers of the middle west. William Kelley was a mechanic by trade. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and when a young man went to Smith county, Kansas, that section being then in the earliest stages of settlement. He is living in Oklahoma at the present time. During the Civil war he was in active service, participating in a number of the greatest battles. He is of Irish descent. Sarah (Van Osdell) Kelley is a native of Ohio, born in Wyandotte county in 1836. Her parents were among the earliest pioneers of Ohio, having come to that state before wagon roads were built and when pack-horses were the most generally used means of transportation. She is living today at the age of sixty-eight. Her parents were German.





GEORGE W. McCREDY.

Emery E. went to Smith county, Kansas, with his parents when a boy. Here he grew to young manhood on his father's farm, where he worked very hard at the tasks incident to home-building in a pioneer country, as Kansas was at that time. School facilities in those days were limited, but by studying at home and taking advantage of such opportunities as were offered by the common schools, Emery acquired a practical education by the time he had reached his majority. When nineteen years of age he left the parental roof. For a time he worked for wages, but soon became dissatisfied with his prospects in Kansas and went to Oklahoma. Oklahoma he found not altogether to his liking, so he returned to Galena, Kansas, where for two years he worked in the lead mines. His final move was to Klickit county, where he arrived December 31, 1896. Since the choicest of the government land had been taken up before this date Mr. Kelley preferred buying a farm to taking what was left of the government locations. The farm which he bought has been his home since the time of his arrival in this county.

Mr. Kelley was married January 14, 1899, to Miss Emily M. Eshelman, a native of Klickit county, born November 5, 1882. Her parents were Levi J. and Rosa (Tobin) Eshelman, who are written of elsewhere in this volume. Two children, Nellie M. and Clarence D., have been born to this marriage. Fraternally, Mr. Kelley is associated with the Woodmen of the World, and in politics with the Democratic party. His principal property interests are comprised in his fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres and the stock, buildings and implements that are upon it.

URIAH B. TRUMBO, a Klickit county farmer and sheep man, residing on his ranch of one hundred and twenty acres, six miles south and twelve east of Goldendale, was born in North Dakota, February 20, 1872. His father, John, likewise a farmer by occupation, was born in Ohio, but moved thence to Dakota when that country was a territory and settled near the present city of Vermillion, the county seat of Clay county, South Dakota. He resided there until 1878, at which time he removed to Oregon and settled some twenty miles west of the city of Portland, where he died in 1891. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Ruth Brady, was married in Dakota. Uriah B. received his education in the common schools of his part of the Willamette valley, Oregon. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-two, then followed farming on his own account for a twelvemonth. In 1894 he came to Klickit county, where for about five years he worked for various sheep men. He started in the sheep industry on his

own account in 1899, purchasing his present place the following year. He is rapidly reducing his land to a state of cultivation, combining agriculture with the raising of sheep, of which he has a herd of three hundred.

On February 13, 1899, in his home county he married Rosa, daughter of James and Florence (Speer) White. Her father, a farmer and stockman, crossed the Plains at an early date and settled in Washington county, Oregon, but at present lives with Mr. and Mrs. Trumbo. Mrs. Trumbo's mother, a native of Missouri, died at the age of forty-five. Her people were early pioneers in the present city of Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Trumbo was born in Klickit county in 1874 and received her education in the local public schools. She and Mr. Trumbo have one child, Clifford U., born August 25, 1903. Fraternally, Mr. Trumbo is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics he is a Republican. He belongs to the Christian church. A young man of good habits, integrity of character and ability, he seems destined to achieve a splendid success in the dual occupation he has espoused.

GEORGE W. MCCREDY, owner of the south part of the townsite of Bickleton, Klickit county, Washington, and president of the Bank of Bickleton, is engaged in the mercantile business, the firm name being Clanton, Mitty & Company. He was born about five miles south of McMinnville, Oregon, in the Willamette valley, February 22, 1854. William A. McCredy, his father, now a retired stockman, is a native of Ohio, born in 1830. He moved to Missouri and in 1853 crossed the Plains by ox team, and settled in the Willamette valley, where he lived until the fall of 1880. He then removed to Klickit county, settling at the Coil landing on the Columbia river, where for nine years he made his home, then removing to Cleveland, Washington, his present place of abode. His mother, Elizabeth (Beaman) McCredy, was born in Missouri, and crossed the Plains with her husband in 1853. She passed away on the 6th of August, 1894. George W. McCredy grew to manhood in the Willamette valley, acquiring his education in the Oregon schools. He remained at home until about twenty-four years old, attending to the stock and performing the various duties connected with the farm. He came to the Bickleton country in 1878, before there was any settlement there, only three ranches in the locality—the Huntington, the Holbrook and the Imbrie farms—being located and fenced in. Goldendale was but a small trading point, and the whole bunch-grass country was thinly populated. When he came to the locality, he brought a band of sheep with him. At that time there were no

fences to interfere with his bringing them into the country. He did not take any land at first, but grazed his sheep on the open prairie, which then, in his opinion, furnished the best stock range at the time east of the Cascades. In 1890 he took a homestead a mile and a half south of the present town of Bickleton. However, he continued in the sheep business until the fall of 1900, then sold his 10,000 sheep to his brothers, John and Leland, who still own the large band. He had bought an interest in the mercantile establishment at Bickleton the year previous, and since that time has given his undivided attention to the upbuilding of his business. The country thereabouts is greatly improving at the present time and hundreds of land locations have been recently filed.

Mr. McCredy was married in 1885, the lady being Emma, daughter of L. I. Coleman. Her father came west to California during the first gold excitement in 1849, crossing the Plains with ox teams. He removed to Klickitat county in 1880, where he has since followed ranching and cattle raising principally. Her mother, Fannie (Epperley) Coleman, is also living. A biographical sketch of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman appears elsewhere in these pages. Two of Mr. McCredy's brothers, John T. and Leland W., are residents of Bickleton; another brother, Alexander E., lives at Wapato, Yakima county, and a married sister, Mrs. Pauline Varner, resides at McMinnville, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. McCredy have one child, Clarence R., sixteen years old, who lives at home with his parents. Mr. McCredy is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics a Republican, having severed his connection with the Democratic party after Cleveland's term as president. In the early eighties he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for representative. His Bickleton property consists of about two hundred acres in and adjoining the town. Mr. McCredy has the distinction of having been the first sheep man to venture into the Little Klickitat meadows, where he went with his herd in 1885, packing his provisions from Goldendale the first year and later from Yakima City and Tampico. He was also the first man to take sheep into the Ellensburg mountains, where he went in 1887. Mr. McCredy is a big-hearted man, generous to a fault, and esteemed by the large numbers of people who know him either socially or through having had commercial relations with him.

ABRAM J. SPOON, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Klickitat county, residing at Bickleton, was born in Niagara county, New York, near the city of Lockport, October 15, 1835. His father, Abraham, a stone mason and farmer, was a native of Pennsylvania.

whence he moved to New York. He died in the year 1873. His parents belonged to two of the oldest Pennsylvania families and traced their lineage back to German ancestors. Martha (Ernest) Spoon, his mother, a daughter of German parents, was born in Pennsylvania on the 12th of January, 1804, and died on the 7th of March, 1887. She moved to Rock county, Wisconsin, with her husband in 1845, and there lived until 1860. Abram J. Spoon, of this review, worked on the farm as a boy and as a young man, attending betimes the common schools of Wisconsin, where for three years he later followed the profession of teaching. He also learned the carpenter's trade. In 1865 he moved to Plumas county, California, and engaged in the stock raising and dairy business, also farming, which occupations were his for a number of years. In 1880 he sold his California ranch and went overland to Klickitat county, his family following him by boat after an interval of a few months. Almost as soon as he arrived he bought an interest in a claim which he still owns, and engaged in cattle raising and the horse business. At that time it was the general impression that the uplands could not be cultivated, but he successfully raised wheat, oats, barley and grain hay. His land was situated two miles and a half northwest of Bickleton, where at that time a postoffice was started, and also a small store owned by C. N. Bickle. The best grain ranches of the present are located where it was then thought that rye could not be raised. He later devoted more attention to farming than to stock, putting out several varieties of fruit trees, including pears, apples and prunes, which all did well.

On the 14th of December, 1860, in California, Mr. Spoon married Josephine Alexander. Her father, Charles, was born in Illinois, March 20, 1820, and married when twenty-two, celebrating his golden wedding in 1892. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and related to the Rev. John Alexander, of Lanarkshire, Scotland, who emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1736. He settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and there wrote a history of the family which was later published. Charles' uncle, Cyrus Alexander, settled in California in 1832. Mrs. Spoon's mother, Achsah (Smith) Alexander, was born in New York in 1818, and died in 1894. Mrs. Spoon was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 23, 1850. She and Mr. Spoon are parents of three children—Ernest O., deputy auditor at Goldendale; Mrs. Alice Mabel Flower, living in Bickleton; Roy M., bookkeeper in McCredy's store in Bickleton. Mr. Spoon has a number of brothers and sisters, all living in Wisconsin, namely, Mrs. Anna Strang, Mrs. Elizabeth Strang and Mrs. Mary Jeffris. Samuel, Solomon, George, Conrad and John F. Mrs. Spoon is a member of the Meth-

odist church. Mr. Spoon is a Republican to the backbone, and very active in all political matters of local concern. He was first elected county commissioner in 1886 and held the position for three terms of two years each, and in 1901 he was re-elected for a four years' term. During his first term of office the town of Goldendale was almost wiped out by fire and a portion of the town records impaired and partly destroyed, together with the courthouse, and Mr. Spoon was one of those who made the appropriation for the new courthouse. To his opposition to the liquor business and the fact that the other members of the board uphold him in this regard is attributable the scarcity of saloons in Klickitat county. It has no saloons outside of the county seat, saloons being permitted in neither Cleveland nor Bickleton. Mr. Spoon owns three hundred and twenty acres of land in one tract and six town lots with a good residence. His fellow citizens speak highly of his integrity and honor, and he is popular with all classes.

WILLIAM T. MITTY, postmaster and one of the most influential citizens of the town of Bickleton, is a member of the mercantile firm of Clanton, Mitty & Company. He is a native of California, born in Sonoma county, September 2, 1866. His father, Nicholas Mitty, was a native of Ireland, and a farmer by occupation. He left home in 1852, crossed the ocean and came around the Horn to California, in which state he remained for a period of ten years. During this time he took up mining. In 1862 he removed to Oregon, and located near the John Day river, where he mined for some time. He then returned to Sonoma county, and this time followed farming for a number of years, finally coming to Klickitat county in June, 1883. He took up land near Bickleton, but some years later removed to the Willamette valley, Oregon, where he and his wife now reside. The maiden name of the latter was Emma J. Middleton, and she was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1848. With her mother and two brothers she crossed the Plains in 1853 to Sacramento, California, where she met Mr. Mitty. Their marriage was solemnized at Santa Rosa, California. The subject of this article was educated in the public schools of California. He has been engaged in the sheep business the better part of the time since completing his education. Coming to Klickitat county with his parents when seventeen years old, he worked on his father's farm for two years thereafter, then for a period of twelve years was in the employ of George McCredy, a large sheep owner of this district. After leaving his service he went to the Okanogan country, but, soon returning, began operating a hay baler here. In 1900 he organized the mercantile firm in which he is at

present a partner. Some time after the organization of the firm R. E. Clanton disposed of his interests to the McCredys, but the firm still retains its original name. A large volume of business is annually transacted. The firm carries a stock of goods valued at \$15,000, and expects to increase its stock at a rapid rate as the excellent country surrounding the town develops.

On June 20, 1902, in Klickitat county, Mr. Mitty married Ella B. Baker, a native of New Jersey, whose parents, John and Mary Baker, still live near Cleveland, Washington, to which locality they first came in the late seventies. Mr. Baker has followed farming since his arrival. Edward, George and Mary E., brothers and sister of Mr. Mitty, live in the Willamette valley, George being a bookkeeper at Salem, Oregon. Another brother, Walter C., now makes his home at Wenatchee, Washington. Two children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mitty—Mildred Grace, born March 20, 1903, and Jesse William, born May 21, 1904. Mr. Mitty attends the Presbyterian church and belongs to Excelsior Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in politics, but not a partisan. He is held in high esteem by all as an upright, conscientious man and a substantial, thrifty citizen.

JOHN T. McCREDY, a stockman, residing at Bickleton, in Klickitat county, Washington, owns, with his brother, Leland, a band of twelve thousand sheep, which he grazes on his own property, consisting of ten thousand acres of Klickitat county land. He is a native Oregonian, born in the year 1863 in the fertile Willamette valley. His father, William A. McCredy, now living at Cleveland, Washington, also a stockman, was born in Ohio in 1830. When twenty-three years of age, he crossed the Plains, settling in Yamhill county, Oregon, where he took up a donation claim and engaged in the stock business, raising sheep principally. Some years later he removed to Washington, locating opposite the mouth of Willow creek, on the Columbia river, and there too engaging in stock raising. His mother, Elizabeth (Beaman) McCredy, was a native of Missouri, born in 1833. She crossed the Plains with her husband in 1853. Mrs. McCredy is now dead, having passed away in the month of August, 1894. Mr. McCredy, of this article, spent the first seventeen years of his life in Oregon, attending the McMinnville Baptist College for two years. On coming to Washington he engaged in stock raising. He was with his brother George at first, but later went into the same business for himself. In 1891, he, with his brother, Alex. E. McCredy, leased a band of sheep, soon after purchasing another band, and for the ensuing seven years they continued in partnership. This relation was dissolved in 1898, Alex. going to Yakima county and

John remaining in Klickitat. Two years later the latter formed a partnership with his brother Leland, which is still in continuance. Besides sheep, they also handle some horses, though they have now disposed of the greater part of the band.

Mr. McCredy was married in 1896 to Eliza Flower, a native of Illinois. She came to Klickitat county in 1884 and previous to her marriage, kept house for her brothers, Samuel and Charles. Her father, Cornelius Flower, was also a native of Illinois and died in Bickleton, January 7, 1904, at the age of seventy-nine. Her mother, Edith (Collier) Flower, was brought up in the state of Illinois, and now resides in Bickleton. There have been three children born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. McCredy, namely, Harold, Rosamond, and Noble. Mr. McCredy has a number of brothers and one sister. Mrs. Pauline Varner, the sister, resides at McMinnville, Oregon, and Leland and George live in Bickleton. The other brother, Alex. E., is at present living at Wapato, Yakima county. Fraternally, Mr. McCredy is a member of the A. O. U. W. A Republican in politics, he attends all caucuses and conventions. Besides his interest in the ten thousand acres above referred to, six hundred of which the brothers cultivate to provide hay and feed for their stock, Mr. McCredy is the owner of an interest in a mercantile firm in Bickleton, also, in company with Dr. Brockman, of forty acres of the townsite, and he has one of the best residences in Bickleton. He is quite enthusiastic over the surrounding country and its adaptability for the raising of stock, grain, fruit, etc., having great faith in its future. An estimable man in every respect, he enjoys the confidence, respect and good will of a large circle of associates and acquaintances in central Washington.

RICHARD BUCKLEY, a farmer and stockman of Klickitat county, lives two miles north and nearly a mile west of the town of Bickleton. He is a native of the Quaker state, born in Philadelphia, September 16, 1862. His father, Reuben N. Buckley, is a wholesale cabinet maker and finisher of interiors, employing one hundred and twenty men in his factory, which is located at Philadelphia. He was born in Manchester, England in 1820, and came to this country when eleven years old. His wife, Emily J. (Flickinger) Buckley, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, comes of good old German stock, though her ancestors settled in this country as early as 1680. She is still living. Richard Buckley attained the age of seventeen in Philadelphia, receiving his education in the public schools of that city. He came west in 1879 to San Francisco and after a short stay there took the boat to Portland, Oregon, from which he soon removed to Benton county in the same state. He was in Spokane, Washington, in

1879, but the town was then a mere hamlet and not liking the looks of things there, he returned to Oregon. In November, 1884, he came to Klickitat county and engaged in the sawmill business, taking a Mr. Flickinger into partnership, the firm name being Flickinger & Buckley. This business continued until 1892, when the mill was burned to the ground and another firm was organized, of which the name was Warren, Flickinger & Buckley. They built a new mill and continued in business until 1898, at which time Mr. Buckley disposed of his interests and bought seven hundred and sixty-five acres in the Bickleton country, where he has since lived, engaged in farming and raising stock.

Mr. Buckley was married in Klickitat county, in 1891, to Fannie Shattuck, a native of Lake county, California. Her father, Dickson P. Shattuck, is the son of an eminent California jurist, one of the first judges in the state. Dickson P. grew up in California, but in 1880 moved to Klickitat county and engaged in the sheep business. He still resides there, as does also Mrs. Buckley's mother, Nancy (Bones) Shattuck, a native of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley have one child, Edwin Norris, a boy of twelve, and they also had a girl, Hazel, who died at the age of seven and was buried in the I. O. O. F. cemetery at Bickleton. Mr. Buckley has one brother and one sister, the former, Reuben N., residing in Philadelphia, and the latter, Laura Jane, named after Dr. Jaynes, of proprietary medicine fame, also a resident of that city. A prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and the A. O. U. W., Mr. Buckley has passed through the chairs of both orders. He is the present keeper of records and seals in the K. of P. lodge, which he represented in the grand lodge at Spokane, in May, 1902. In politics, he is a Democrat. His extensive farm, which is all in a body, is well fenced. As it lies along the reservation, he is able to use that for outside pasturage, and encouraged by the excellent opportunities thus offered, he is turning his attention to cattle raising. The improvements already made upon his place include a substantial residence, a fine barn, just completed, and a good orchard of apple, plum and pear trees. Being a man of energy and ambition, he is rapidly adding to the value and convenience of his already valuable home. His neighbors admire his business ability and thrift, and they esteem him no less for his sterling qualities as a man and citizen.

DICKSON P. SHATTUCK, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Klickitat county, lives on his hundred and twenty acre farm, three miles north of the town of Bickleton. He was born in North Carolina, on the 2nd of November, 1829, the son of David O. and Elizabeth (Sanders) Shattuck. His father, a lawyer by profession, was

born in Connecticut in 1800, to which state his parents came from England. He embarked on a steamer for California in 1850, landing at San Francisco, after a voyage of ordinary length, and for many years practiced law in that city. He was elected superior judge for two terms, and was a noted man generally. His wife, Elizabeth, a native of North Carolina, died in 1898, her husband having passed away six years previously.

Dickson P. Shattuck came to California with his father and two brothers in 1850, and settled thirty miles north of San Francisco, in Sonoma county. Three years later he went east, and brought his mother west with him, coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama. In the fall of 1850 he, with his father and brothers, bought land and worked it jointly, though the greater part of the time his father and brother, F. W. Shattuck, were in San Francisco, their time taken up with their law practice. This method of life was followed until 1864, when Dickson went to Mexico for a stay of three years. At the end of that period, he returned to Sonoma county and disposed of his interests in the farm. The next twelve years were spent in Lake county, California, whence, in the fall of 1879, he came to Klickitat county, where he took up land south of the present town of Bickleton. The country was then very wild and unsettled. He devoted eight years to farming and sheep raising, running the wool-bearers in the Rattlesnake country in Yakima county. He disposed of his stock in 1887 and since that time has devoted himself to agriculture chiefly. His land is all well improved and he has a good orchard. He also owns a number of head of horses on the range.

In California, in the year 1857, Mr. Shattuck married Nancy Bones, a native of Missouri, born in 1840. Her father was also a native of Missouri and died in that state, but her mother, Ann (Patton) Bones, came across the Plains with her children in the early forties to California. Mr. Shattuck has a number of brothers now living, and also three sisters, but his brothers, Frank W., David O., John S. and Nicholas, have died within the last ten years. A sister, Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, still resides in Sonoma county, California, while his sisters, Jane and Elizabeth, also live in that state. One brother, James W., makes his home in Louisiana, and one, Robert Perry Shattuck, lives in California. Mr. Shattuck has seven children: Mrs. Gertrude Bickner, residing at Seattle; Edward Lee, living in Bickleton; Lewis H., in the Glade, near Bickleton; Hardy S., proprietor of a butcher shop two miles east of the town; Mrs. Fannie Buckley and Mrs. Florena Coleman, also residents of Bickleton, and Dickson P., Jr., who lives at Blue Light postoffice. In politics, Mr. Shattuck is a Democrat in the full sense of the word. He is hale and full of energy and vitality, notwithstanding the burden of his seventy-

five summers, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors and thoroughly respected by all.

JOHN CALVIN COLEMAN, an enterprising stock raiser and farmer of Klickitat county, resides about three miles south and two east of the town of Bickleton. He was born in Sonoma county, California, May 22, 1869, the son of Ly-cander I. and Frances (Epperly) Coleman, of whom due mention is made in another place. When eleven years old, he came to Klickitat county with his father and mother, and here he almost grew up in the saddle, riding the range after cattle and horses, or giving himself to the more hazardous work of breaking in broncos. He acquired a common school education, however. Upon reaching his majority he started to work for himself. Buying some railroad land in company with his brother Joe, he began keeping sheep on the tract, leasing a band at first, but later purchasing some. About 1899 the brothers sold their sheep and started in the cattle business. He owns a section and a half of land in a body and now has about one hundred and fifty-five head of cattle, having recently traded away sixty head. He is breeding Hereford and Durham cattle and Percheron horses, being the owner of a fine, imported Percheron stallion. He and his brother also raise wheat and wheat hay on their land. They have the largest and best steam threshing outfit in the county.

Mr. Coleman was married in 1896 to Lavell Kays, a native of Oregon, daughter of William R. and Olive (Price) Kays. Her father is now a sheep owner at Prosser, Washington, but her mother died in 1888. Elton Kays, a brother of Mrs. Coleman, lives with her father at Prosser, and is engaged with him in the sheep business. Mr. Coleman has one sister and three brothers, namely, Mrs. Sarah Emma McCredy, living in Bickleton; Joseph F., still his partner; William Thomas and Hiram I., also residents of Bickleton. He and Mrs. Coleman are parents of two children, Leo C., born February 19, 1898, and Emma, September 17th of the following year. Mr. Coleman is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Democratic party, and Mrs. Coleman is a member of the Presbyterian church. A successful man in his various lines of endeavor and a man of ability, progressiveness and good principles, he has won for himself a high place in the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens.

STEPHEN MATSEN, director and vice-president of the Bank of Bickleton, and a farmer and stock raiser in Klickitat county, where he owns an improved one thousand and eighty acre farm three and three-quarters miles east of the town of Bickleton, is a native of Denmark, born March 2,

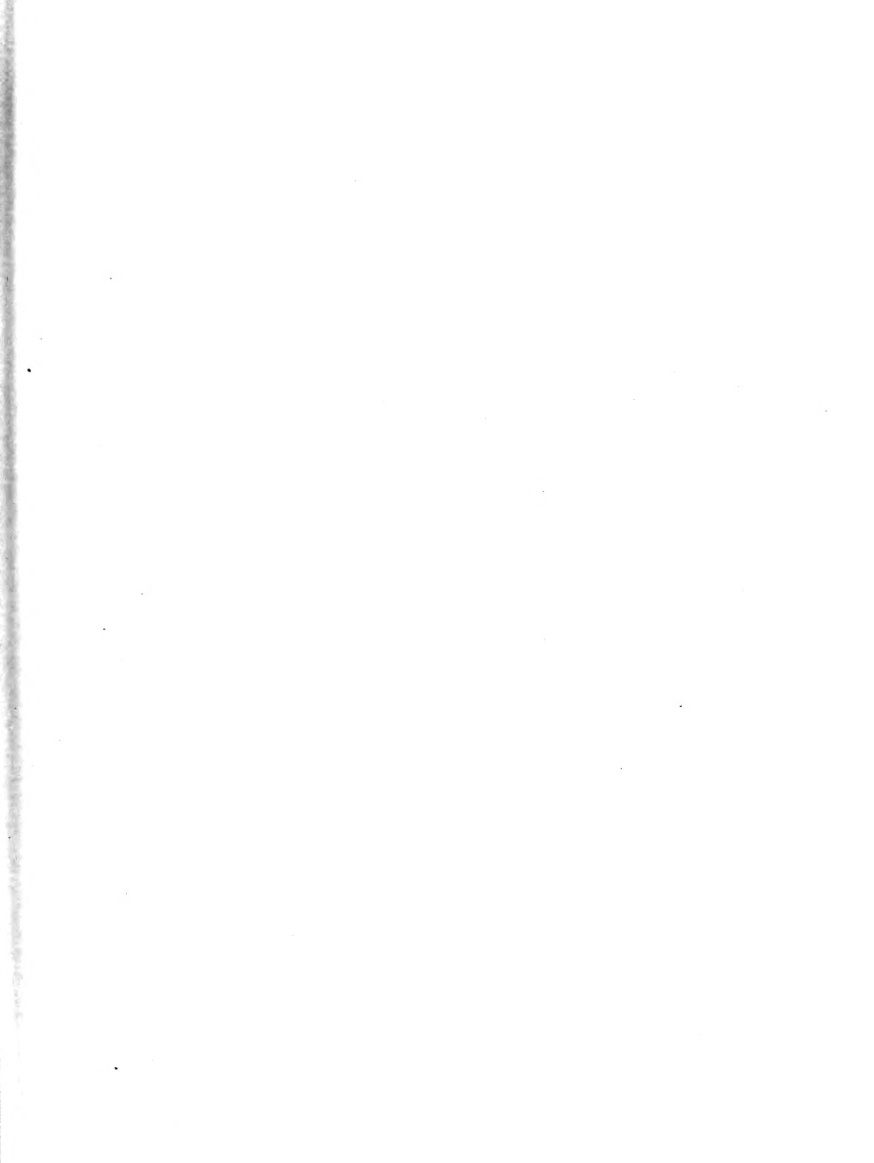
1853. His father, Matt Jensen, who was a farmer near Varde, Denmark, died in the year 1868, at the age of fifty-six. His mother's maiden name was Ida Petersen and she was also a Dane. She died in the year 1859, at the age of forty-two years. Stephen Matsen, of this article, attained the age of nineteen in his native country, and received his education in the schools of that land, at the same time putting in his spare time with his father on the home place. He came first to this country in the year 1872, and settled in the state of New Jersey, whence at a later date he moved to Chicago, going from that city to Wisconsin. In the fall of 1874 he went westward to California, locating at Truckee, and for the ensuing four years he was engaged there in the ice business. He then returned to Denmark for a six months' trip. Upon his return to the United States, he once more settled in California. In the fall of 1878 he first came to Klickitat county, and took up the homestead on which he still resides, making a trip the same winter to Oregon, but coming back to his property the succeeding spring. At the time of his arrival in the county of Klickitat, the only settlers there were Robert Graham, John D. Graham, George W. McCredy, M. J. Embree, L. G. Bailey, Ben D. Butler, and a Mr. Holbrook, there being no town of Bickleton, which was founded the next fall by C. N. Bickle and Lee Weaver, who opened a small store on the present townsite. The Indian scare in that locality was at its height a short time previous to his advent into the country, and the stockmen at that time were putting forth their best efforts to discourage settlement of the district, in order that they might continue to range their cattle over the entire country undisturbed by settlers and their inevitable fences. From a small start in the beginning, Mr. Matsen gradually raised more and more stock and grain each year, and a full measure of success has crowned his efforts. His land will permit him to keep less than a hundred head of stock and he has cattle and horses up to the limit, or nearly so. He is now making a success with shorthorn cattle and has some fine horses of Percheron blood. His land is all fenced and mostly in cultivation, and he has a modern dwelling, ample barns, a fruitful orchard, etc.

Mr. Matsen married Mrs. Mary (Gundersen) Brown, in Klickitat county, January 15, 1887, this lady being a native of Denmark, born on the 3rd of March, 1855. She came to America when twenty-nine years old. Her father, whose name was Gunde Gundersen, died in the year 1885, and her mother, whose maiden name was Maren Sorensen, is also deceased. Mr. Matsen has one brother, Peter, living in Klickitat county, and one sister, Mrs. Margaret Hensen, residing at present in Denmark, Stephen being the youngest of the family. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Matsen four children have been born, named in order of their birth, as

follows: Ida M., Mary G., Annie J. and John P., while Mrs. Matsen, by her first marriage, has one child, Nels J. Brown. Fraternally, Mr. Matsen is connected with the A. O. U. W., and in religion he is a Methodist. He is a Republican in politics, though he has never been ambitious for preferment, accepting no office except that of school director. Mr. Matsen is one of the substantial and highly esteemed men of his locality, successful in business and a forceful factor in the promotion of the general progress.

THOMAS H. HOOKER, a Klickitat county farmer and stock raiser, lives on his four hundred acre ranch two miles east of Bickleton. He was born in Wayne county, Georgia, November 8, 1864, and named for his father, who was engaged in the lumber business and manufacture of turpentine. The elder Hooker's people came originally from North Carolina to Georgia, and in the Civil war, he sided with the South, serving in the Confederate army. He died in Georgia in the year 1884. The mother of our subject, Delaina Elizabeth (Harris) Hooker, who was likewise a Georgian, died in 1882. Thomas H., of this review, was one of a large family of children. He remained in his native town until seventeen, during this period attending the public schools. Being of a studious disposition, he continued to study by himself after leaving the class room, notwithstanding the fact that as he was the oldest boy, much of the work about the family home devolved upon him. At the time of his father's demise, Mr. Hooker was living in Klickitat county with his sister, Sarah, and the old gentleman was making arrangements to join them when death overtook him. Owing to this unfortunate occurrence, it devolved upon our subject to take care of the younger members of the family and he proved equal to the emergency, bringing them all west, except one brother. At this time he was working for various sheep men in the locality, one of his employers being Frank Lyons, one of the largest sheep owners in this part of the country.

About a year after his father died, Mr. Hooker married Ada Johnson, a native of Iowa. Her father, A. C. Johnson, was an early settler at Cleveland, Washington, to which town he came in 1883, but he returned east later and now lives in Iowa. Mr. Hooker had a hard tussle of it with his own family, and his brothers and sisters to look after also, but he took good care of them all. In 1890 he purchased a part of his present place and three years later the property on which he now resides. He raised some hay for his horses and cattle, of which he has always kept a number, and finally went into stock raising on an extensive scale. He is now breeding Percheron horses, and thoroughbred Poland-China hogs, some of which he has had shipped in from California. He has





STEPHEN MATSEN.



THOMAS H. HOOKER



JAMES E. STORY.



LYSANDER COLEMAN.



MRS LYSANDER COLEMAN.



ALCANA MILLER



CHAS. E. FLOWER.



RALPH COSENS.

two brothers, Edward and Lee, who reside at Dot postoffice, and a brother, Henry, living at Tampa, Florida. Charles, another brother, lives at Bickleton, and William and Joseph J., reside at Cleveland. A married sister, Mrs. Julia Strickland, is living at Gardi, Georgia, and his sister, Sarah, now Mrs. McCredy, makes her home at Cleveland. Mr. Hooker has two children, Thomas H. and Edward H., both at home. Fraternally, he is connected with the Bickleton lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and with the A. O. U. W., while in politics, he is a Democrat. At present he is one of the members of the school board of district No. 28. He has about three hundred acres in cultivation, raising wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and fruit. He is well spoken of by his fellow citizens as an enterprising, industrious and worthy man.

JAMES E. STORY, a farmer and stockman of Klickitat county, residing about two miles north of the town of Bickleton, was born in Dutchess county, New York, April 5, 1855. His father, James E. Story, who was of English and Scotch descent, was also born in the same state, December 18, 1823. The family is one of the oldest in New York state, going back to Joseph Story, the eminent jurist, who also had the distinction of being a participant in the "Boston Tea Party" affair. William Story, grandfather of our subject, took part in the War of 1812, distinguishing himself for his valor, and his wife afterward drew a pension as a recognition of his bravery. She lived to be ninety-seven years old. The maternal grandfather of our subject's father, William Ellsworth, was an officer of the Revolutionary war under General Van Rensselaer, and in compensation for his losses, caused by the war, was given a grant of land. Jedediah Ellsworth, our subject's great-grandfather, on his mother's side, was also an officer in the Revolutionary war, and won distinction in that conflict. The singular fact that both these distinguished progenitors of the Mr. Story of this sketch had the same surname is explained when we state that his grandfather and grandmother were second cousins and both named Ellsworth. James E. Story, Sr., came to the Bickleton country in 1881 and died there in 1900. His wife, Electa L. (Ellsworth) Story, the mother of our subject, was born in Ulster county, New York, January 15, 1831, and also died in 1900, three months before her husband's demise. Her parents were of old English and Holland Dutch descent. The family settled in New York when it was still known as the New Netherlands, and held a large grant of land there. They were involved in the Revolutionary war, and somehow lost their land, although they were patriots and fought for independence.

The man whose life history forms the theme of this article remained on the farm during boy-

hood and worked with his father, attending school during term time until fourteen, when, his father's health being poor, he was compelled to leave school and take charge of the family affairs, a task he nobly performed, keeping his parents with him until their death. His father took land upon coming to the Bickleton country, and he also filed on a homestead at Mabton, Yakima county, in 1891, upon which he has since made final proof and which he still retains. He devoted himself chiefly to farming it until about ten years ago, when he engaged in the stock business, also.

Mr. Story was married at Bickleton, October 3, 1888, to Rosamond Flower, a native of Edwards county, Illinois, born November 3, 1861. Her father, Camillus Flower, was born in Edwards county, the date being October 5, 1825. He was of English descent. He died on the 4th of January, 1904, after having given his life mostly to tilling the soil. His father, George F. Flower, came to Illinois in an early day and there founded the town of Albion, locating an English colony at that point—an event of note in history. Mrs. Story's mother, Edith (Prichard) Flower, was also born in Edwards county, Illinois, her parents having come there from England at the time her husband formed the colony at Albion. She still lives, a resident of Bickleton, though her seventy-fourth birthday occurred on the 28th of February, 1904. Mrs. Story has eight brothers and sisters now living, namely, Samuel P., of Mabton, Washington; George F., Philip H., of Illinois; Charles E., Edward F., Mrs. J. T. McCredy, of Bickleton, Washington; Mrs. J. H. Bristow, and Harold D., M. D., of Portland, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Story have two children, Charles F., born September 6, 1891, and Frederick C., born April 6, 1894. Mr. Story's Brother, William J., is a publisher and editor of the Klickitat County Agriculturist, a Goldendale newspaper. Fraternally, our subject is connected with the A. O. U. W., and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and Mrs. Story are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he is a Republican. Interested always in educational matters, he is now serving as director of his district; he possesses an especially fine library. His property besides his Bickleton land, where he has a well appointed house and barn, embraces a quarter section at Mabton. An upright, honorable, energetic man of sterling integrity of character, he is certainly reflecting no discredit upon his distinguished ancestors.

LYSANDER COLEMAN, a respected citizen of Klickitat county, resides on his farm of four hundred and eighty acres about four miles south-east of the town of Bickleton. He is a native of Indiana, born in Rushville, in the year 1838. His father, Ambrose Coleman, a farmer by occupation, was born in the Blue Grass state, March 4, 1783.

He came of sturdy English stock. He served under General Harrison in the War of 1812, and on account of such service drew a pension until his death. Crossing the Plains to California in 1849, the year of the first gold excitement, he mined some on Feather river, but moved to Sonoma county in the same state two years later, where he followed farming and stock raising as a business. He died in that county on the 23rd of February, 1867. Throughout his entire life, his loyalty to the Democratic party never wavered. His wife, Sarah (Iles) Coleman, was a native of Maryland, but she, too, could trace her ancestry back to England. However, her grandfather, Samuel, served eight years in the Revolutionary war under General Washington, and, strange to say, escaped without a wound. Married in Kentucky, she shared with her husband the danger and tedium of the journey across the Plains, and at Ellensburg, Washington, her death occurred in December, 1884, she being over ninety years of age at the time of her demise. She was the mother of seven sons, one of whom was named William Madison, also of a girl named Ellen and one named Elizabeth, who afterward married into the McCauley family, and Hester, who was later the wife of Joseph Wright, sheriff of Sonoma county, California, and two infants, who died while young. Lysander Coleman is the youngest of the family. He grew up in Sonoma county, there attending the common schools, and following farming. At the age of twenty-five, he married. He was with his father in business until the demise of the latter in 1867, then undertook the supervision of his affairs. Moving to Klickitat county, in 1880, he first secured a section of railroad land there, but later took up and made final proof on a homestead, which he now owns. The country was wild when he came, and there was a good deal of enmity between the cattle men and settlers, which sometimes led to trouble, but fortunately he got along peaceably with the cattle owners. His farm is now well improved, with a modern, seven-room dwelling, two large barns, a good orchard, good fences, etc. He is deeply interested in the breeding of good horses, giving special attention to Percherons.

Mr. Coleman was married on the first day of the year 1864, in Sonoma county, California, to Frances S. Epperly, a native of Randolph county, Missouri, born on the 3rd of October, 1847. She came west the year previous to her marriage. Her father, Thomas S. Epperly, was a Kentuckian, born in 1813, but when a small boy, he had removed to Missouri, and there married. He lived in Missouri until 1862, leaving home, however, in the year 1851 for a short trip to California. He was of German descent. His death occurred August 6, 1896. Mrs. Coleman's mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Lingo. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have five children, namely, Sarah Emma, now

Mrs. George W. McCredy, residing in Bickleton; William Thomas, John Calvin, Hiram I. and Joseph F., all residents of Klickitat county. Mr. Coleman is an elder in the Presbyterian church of Bickleton, and president of its board of trustees, and Mrs. Coleman also adheres to that church. In politics, Mr. Coleman is a Democrat, but he does not take an active interest in political matters. He is a genial, approachable gentleman, of sterling character, and thoroughly respected by all.

ALCANA MILLER, one of the earliest settlers in the country surrounding Bickleton, is the owner of a farm about a mile north of the town, where he has followed the occupation of a farmer and stockman for a number of years, though he is too old to do much work at the present time. He is a native of Indiana, born in Gibson county, September 10, 1828. His father, Peter Snider Miller, who was of the old Dutch stock, was born in Amsterdam, New York, in the year 1795, and took part in the War of 1812. He was an early pioneer of Gibson county, Indiana, having moved there when about all the living things in the country were Indians and wild game. He died at the age of sixty-three. His wife, Rachel (Snider) Miller, the mother of our subject, was also brought up in Amsterdam, New York. She died in 1837. The Mr. Miller of this review grew to manhood on his father's farm in Indiana and got his education in the pioneer log school house in his settlement. When twenty years old, he started to make his own living, at the same time courageously undertaking to gain a livelihood for another person, Eliza Kuntz, a native of Indiana, born in June, 1830, whom he induced to become his life partner. When the Civil war broke out, Mr. Miller quickly enlisted in Company A, Sixty-third Indiana volunteers, and he served efficiently under General McClellan and also under General Pope, in the Army of the Potomac. After his discharge, he settled in Indiana for four years, going thence to Kansas and locating in Greenwood county, where he followed farming and stock raising for the ensuing seven years. He then sold his land and stock, removed to Washington and on February 13, 1878, settled near what is now the town of Bickleton. He took up his present property at that time, as a homestead. There were only five families of settlers in the vicinity when he came, which was just prior to the Indian outbreak and scare and the Perkins massacre. Everybody was leaving for Goldendale and The Dalles at the time, but Mr. Miller bravely continued while others were fleeing. The settlers got out timber for a stockade to be erected near the present location of the Bickleton school house, but the scare dying down, the stockade was never built. About this time, Bob Burton, brother of the Mrs. Perkins who was killed by Indians, went

on the warpath by himself in quest of the murderous redskins, and succeeded in capturing one of the culprits just across the Columbia, after first severely wounding him. He brought him into Bickleton trussed on the back of a horse, and later took him to Yakima City for trial.

At the time of Mr. Miller's arrival here, there was considerable enmity between the cattle men and the settlers. Prior to the advent of settlers, the cattle owners were ranging their stock undisturbed, over the entire country, and they were extremely arrogant in their dealings with the incoming settlers, who, by putting up fences, kept them from ranging over a large part of the land. Mr. Allen, of the firm of Snipes & Allen, called on Mr. Miller one day soon after his arrival, and asked him what he expected to do for a livelihood. On being told that he was going to make an honest living, the cattle owner replied, "You will starve to death, sure as h—." Mr. Miller instantly answered, "I will be here when your kind is driven out." The prophecy has since come true, as Ben Snipes is now financially ruined, and Mr. Allen, in a later conversation with Mr. Miller, of whom he purchased some grain, reluctantly admitted his surmise to have turned out correctly. The former cattle owner is now a druggist in North Yakima. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four children, namely: Mrs. Sarah Davison, living at Castle Rock, Washington; George, living at Bickleton; Clark, at Belma postoffice, and Rachel, now living in Kansas. Mr. Miller is an avowed Democrat. He was once threatened with hanging for his views, while residing in Indiana, in the early part of the last century. He is also a pensioner. An Irishman located a claim on what is now the town of Bickleton, for Mr. Miller, and put up a notice to that effect, but on his arrival the latter decided to take up his present land instead and to let the original location go. C. N. Bickle, the founder of Bickleton, and LeRoy Weaver wanted to build the town on Mr. Miller's property, but he would not entertain this proposition. A vigorous, hale, old gentleman, though in his seventy-sixth year, and possessed of a genial disposition, Mr. Miller is a favorite with all who meet him, while those who knew him before old age compelled him to retire respect him for his well known integrity in all the relations of life.

CHARLES E. FLOWER, a prominent and successful stockman of Klickitat county, who makes his home at Bickleton, is a native of Illinois, born in February, 1856. His father, Camillus Flower, was also born in Illinois, where he followed farming until 1891. He then came to the far west, and at the time of his death, January 4, 1904, was a resident of Klickitat county. The mother, Mrs. Edith (Pritchard) Flower, also a native of Illinois, is now living in Bickleton. Mr.

Flower has several brothers and sisters: Samuel P., at Mabton; Fred, in Grayville, Illinois; Philip H., living in Albion, Illinois; Mrs. Eliza McCredy, Mrs. Rosamond Story and Edward F., all of Bickleton; and Mrs. Alice Bristow and Harold H., residents of Portland. Mr. Flower received his school education in the public schools of Albion, Illinois, and in that community attained man's estate. However, in the spring of 1879 he came to Washington territory, and homesteaded a quarter section lying between Bickleton and Arlington, living upon that farm until 1884. At that time he engaged actively in the stock raising industry, to which he has since given most of his attention. In this business he has been unusually successful. At present he owns a herd of 500 cattle, considerable other stock, and 2,000 acres of land, farming and grazing. He also conducts a meat market in Bickleton, under the name of Flower & Coleman, Mr. Coleman being his business associate. In the organization of the Bank of Bickleton last year Mr. Flower took an important part, and he is now serving as one of the board of directors of that institution. In all matters of public concern he is invariably active, being known as a public spirited citizen. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellow and United Workmen fraternities, and politically is a Republican, attending all conventions and otherwise laboring for the advancement of his party. Mr. Flower has been closely identified with the Bickleton region for the past quarter of a century, and is still numbered among its respected and successful pioneer citizens.

RALPH COSENS, an industrious farmer in Klickitat county, is the owner of a farm of 320 acres of tillable land, about two miles east of the town of Bickleton. He is a native of Canada, born in the province of Ontario, on the 14th of March, 1848. His father, Cornelius Cosens, was a farmer by occupation. Born in Manchester, England, he came thence to Canada as a young man, later moving to North Carolina, where he died in 1874, at the town of Greensboro, in Guilford county. He was sixty-five years old at the time of his demise. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Emily Turner, was likewise a native of England, born in Manchester and married in Canada. She passed away years before her husband did, after having become the mother of fourteen children, of whom Ralph is sixth in age. Six besides him are still living, namely, Stephen, in Michigan; George, in California; Mary Ann, in Canada; Silas, also living in Canada, in British Columbia; Isaac, in California; and Emily in British Columbia, with her brother Silas. Ralph was eighteen when he left Canada and settled in California, which state he reached by the Nicaragua route. He lived in that state for a period of thirteen years, farming and teaming. In 1878 he

removed to Klickitat county, and took up some railroad land near Cleveland, but soon afterwards sold the improvements on it and purchased property north of the present town of Bickleton, in which locality there were only a handful of settlers when he arrived. During the Indian scare of 1878, he remained on his place near Cleveland. He continued his residence on his land near Bickleton until five years ago, when he bought his present home. He devotes his time and energies to wheat raising, principally, though he keeps considerable stock. A year or two ago he was unfortunate in having his large residence totally destroyed by fire, and he is now living in a smaller home and preparing to build again this spring. He pays strict attention to his farming and is achieving the success which his industry merits.

On March 18, 1883, Mr. Cosens married Mary A. Martin, a native of Colorado, born in 1867. Her father, Samuel Martin, a farmer by occupation, was born in Manchester, England, in 1841. He crossed the ocean to this country in the fifties, becoming a pioneer of the state of Colorado, and also of Klickitat county, to which he moved in the fall of 1877, settling near the present town of Cleveland. He now resides in Wyoming. His wife, Mary (Campbell) Martin, was likewise born in Manchester, England, in the year 1842, and died in this country in 1873, her daughter, Mary, being the only child now living. Mr. and Mrs. Cosens have eight children, namely, Josephine, George, Samuel, Ernest, Edmund, Stanley, Lester and Emily. Mr. Cosens is a member of the Yeomen and politically is a Democrat. His standing in the community is an enviable one, the respect and good will of all his neighbors being his in abundant measure.

LELAND McCREDY, a stockholder in the Bank of Bickleton and engaged in the sheep business with his brother John, lives on his twelve sections of land located a mile and a half south of the town. He is a native of Oregon, born in Yamhill county, June 22, 1873. William R. McCredy, his father, was born in Ohio in 1831 and emigrated to Missouri in the early days. He crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1853, traveling with ox teams, and finally settling in the Willamette valley. He resided there for a period of twenty-seven years, coming to Klickitat county in the year 1880. At present he is an influential business man of Cleveland. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth (Beaman) McCredy, a native of Missouri, also crossed the Plains in the early fifties. Leland McCredy, of this article, was seven years old when he came to Klickitat county with his parents. He attended the local public schools until sixteen, then went to McMinnville, Oregon, and took a three years' course in the college there. While in school he had some cattle, horses and sheep on the range, and on completing his education he turned his attention to the stock business, also purchasing some land. In 1900, he formed a partnership with his

brother, John, and they engaged in the sheep business, to which industry they are still devoting their energies. They have 12,000 head of sheep and 2,000 of horses, and they farm about 400 acres of their land to provide feed for the stock.

On December 24, 1899, Mr. McCredy married Cora M. Peters, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1879. Her father, Craig W. Peters, is also a native of the Keystone state. He came to Klickitat in 1880, and engaged in cattle and sheep raising, but has since retired from active work. At present he lives across the Columbia river from Arlington, Oregon. Her mother, Anna (Fry) Peters, is also living. Mr. and Mrs. McCredy have two children, Lowell C., born November 29, 1900, and Cecil L., born May 14, 1903. Mr. McCredy owns an interest in the mercantile establishment at Bickleton. He is one of the most enterprising and successful young men of Klickitat county, and has already achieved a success in different lines of endeavor of which many men twice his age would be proud. Politically, he is a Republican.

JACOB PIENDL, a carpenter by trade and a farmer by occupation, resides on his ranch, two miles north and one mile east of Bickleton. He is a native German, born in the province of Bavaria, July 24, 1850. John Piendl, his father, was a farmer by occupation, born in Germany in the year 1815. The elder Piendl, after serving in the German army, as required by law, immigrated to this country in the year 1853, and settled in the state of Iowa, where he died three years later. His wife, Anna Maria (Brabeck) Piendl, the mother of our subject, was also of German nativity, born in 1822. She was the mother of eight children, only two of whom are now living; John, the youngest, at Portland, Oregon, where his mother died in 1888; and Jacob, the subject of this review. The latter grew to manhood in Iowa, there attending the public schools, and in spare hours working on the farm. His father had died when he was six years old. He learned the carpenter's trade in Iowa, and followed it for a time, contributing his spare earnings to the support of his widowed mother. He lived there until 1877, then removing to the Willamette valley, Oregon, where he devoted a number of years to the pursuit of his trade. Some time later he returned to Iowa, brought his mother to Oregon, and settled with her at Castle Rock, on the banks of the Columbia river, just across from Klickitat county. After a residence of two years there, he came to the Bickleton country in December, 1886, rented a place and went to stock raising, also following his trade a portion of the time. He bought his present place in 1894, increasing its acreage by homesteading adjoining land, and since that time he has made this property his home, raising stock and grain. His land holdings now aggregate a section, and among the many improvements upon them is a good orchard of well selected

fruit trees. He is also engaged in the threshing business on quite an extensive scale.

On the 23d of November, 1880, in Salem, Oregon, Mr. Piendl married Emilie McCarty, a native of Iowa, born March 27, 1858. Her parents came to Iowa from the state of Maryland in the early days, though her father, James A. McCarty, was born in the Quaker state, the date being 1825. He was a miller by trade and for some years operated a mill in Village Creek, Iowa, where he died in 1864. Mrs. Piendl's mother, Sarah (Wilhelm) McCarty, was of German descent, born in Maryland in 1835. She died in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Piendl have had eight children: Mrs. Chloe Walling, in Klickitat county; Mrs. Pearl Wattenberg, now deceased; Mrs. Ida Shattuck, in Bickleton; Mark, Belle, Henry, Velma and John, with their parents at home. Mr. Piendl is a member of the Catholic church, and he and Mrs. Piendl are both connected with the fraternal organization of Yeomen. In politics, he is a Democrat. Always interested in the securing and maintenance of good schools, he has served efficiently as a member of the school board of his district, but other preferment he has never sought. He is one of the substantial and progressive men of the community, and belongs to the great class which forms the real strength of state and nation—the men who quietly and assiduously perform the work nearest their hands, contributing their mites to the development of latent resources.

GOTFRED PETERSEN, an enterprising citizen of Klickitat county, Washington, and a farmer and stock raiser by occupation, resides on his ranch of four hundred acres adjoining the townsite of Bickleton. He is a native of Denmark, born on the Langeland Island, April 5, 1844. His father, Gotfred Petersen, was a Danish farmer, born in 1811; he died at the age of ninety. His mother, Frederika (Olsen) Petersen, was likewise born in Denmark, and was nine months her husband's senior. She died about the same time that her husband did. The twain had been married for a period of sixty-one years and had a family of seven children, six of whom are still living. Gotfred Petersen reached the age of twenty-five in his native land, remaining at home until fourteen years old, and attending school, the laws of his country compelling attendance between the ages of seven and fourteen. While quite young, he learned the wagon maker's trade and at that handicraft he wrought continuously afterward until he left Denmark. He had numerous friends in the United States who wrote him frequently, describing the advantages of the new country, and persuaded by them, he crossed over in 1869 and settled in Racine, Wisconsin, a city famed for its large manufacturing plants, the greater part of which were devoted to wagon making. Unfortunately, the establishments were temporarily closed at the time of his arrival,

so he engaged in farming near-by, but he soon gave it up and went to Minnesota, where for a time he followed his trade. His next move was to Leavenworth, Kansas. From there he went to Chicago, and from that city he journeyed to San Francisco, California, in 1874. There he readily obtained employment. In 1877 he moved to Portland, Oregon, thence to Tacoma, Washington, and in the spring of 1878 he came to the district surrounding the present town of Bickleton. There were few settlers in that country at the time, and no town was started until the succeeding year. The year 1878 will be remembered as the date of the Indian scare, and most of the settlers around the site of the present town removed to Goldendale and The Dalles, and the few who remained gathered together and hauled logs to build a stockade where the Bickleton school-house now stands. The fort was never completed and Mr. Petersen used some of the timber to build a stable. During the preceding spring he had built his log cabin, after having completed which he went to the coast and helped to build a steamer. In the spring of 1879 he assisted in the erection of the first sawmill on Pine creek, hauling the timber from a distance. He also helped to set up in the mill the engine, which had been hauled from the banks of the Columbia river, about fifteen miles away. The mill was later moved to the vicinity of Cleveland, where it burned some years later. Though the engine passed through the fire, it still does duty in a flouring mill in the town. When Mr. Petersen first settled in the district, he took a homestead and a timber culture claim, also bought eighty acres of railroad land. He was married in 1889 to Lenora Martinsen, a Danish girl, who passed away two years after their marriage. Of his brothers and sisters still living, the following account may be given: Oline Johansen, the oldest, lives with her husband in Denmark, and a brother, Hans Gotfredsen, resides at Greenleaf, Kansas. Rasmus Gotfredsen lives near Bickleton, and another brother, Peter Gotfredsen, makes his home in the vicinity of The Dalles, Oregon. The other sister, Carantine Gotfredsen, is now keeping house for him. The fact that Mr. Petersen's brothers and sisters have not the same surname as he is explained in this way: When taking out his naturalization papers in this country, Mr. Petersen changed his name for the sake of convenience, while his brothers still retain the family name, which, according to Danish custom, is formed by adding "sen" to the father's given name. Mr. Petersen's old country name was Gotfred Petersen Gotfredsen. Mr. Petersen is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics he is a Republican. His land is mostly under cultivation. He raised considerable grain and has some cattle, also some fine Norman and Percheron horses, as valuable animals as can be found in the country. He had a hard time dur-

ing the first few years of his residence in the district, conditions being then unfavorable to settlers on account of the enmity of the cattle men, and for a while he had to work in the car shops at The Dalles to make both ends meet. He has since done well, however, and is making a success of his business from both a financial and an agricultural view-point. He is one of the most popular citizens of the locality, standing high in the estimation of all with whom he is associated.

JOHN JACOB GANDER, now deceased, was a stock raiser and lived on his well kept ranch, about five miles northeast of the town of Bickleton. He was a native of Switzerland, descended from an ancient family that fought for liberty in their country among its cantons and mountains. He was born in Canton de Berne on the 4th of April, 1854. His father, John Jacob Gander, by occupation a farmer, was a native Swiss, born in the year 1819. At the age of seventy-eight he was living in the southern part of French Switzerland, where he died in the year 1897. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Marie Millener, was also the daughter of an old Swiss family of means, and distinction as patriots, and was born in the year 1824. She passed away at the age of sixty-seven. John Jacob, of this review, was educated in the schools of his native country. He was of a studious disposition, bright, quick and eager to learn. He came to the United States in April, 1884, being then a few days over thirty years of age. He did not stop in the eastern part of the country, but came direct to Washington, and settled near Bickleton, where he bought some land, built a house and engaged in stock raising. He had some capital when he came to this country, and he succeeded, after some years of difficulty, in a financial way. For the last few years of his life he was very sickly, but, assisted by his family, he continued to farm his land and raise his stock until his death, which occurred April 13, 1901. He was a very careful farmer, and one of the first successful wheat raisers in this locality. He spoke German and French fluently, and English quite well.

Mr. Gander was married two years before coming to the United States, at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 18th of March, 1882, to Leah Berney, who survives him. She was a well-educated lady of Swiss parentage, born March 17, 1860. Frank Henry Berney, her father, a watchmaker by trade, was born in Switzerland, December 29, 1829, and belongs to a well-known French (Huguenot) family. He still lives in his native land, in the Canton de Vaud, and still follows his trade. Her mother, whose maiden name was Zelie Rochat, was also of Huguenot parentage, and born in the Canton de Vaud, in

1833. She passed away in 1900. Mrs. Gander has raised a family of nine children, all living but her daughter Mary, who was born March 9, 1891, and died while a young child. The eldest boy, Samuel, was born in Switzerland, March 16, 1883, and the next of age, Fred, was born at Bickleton, September 23, 1885. Elizabeth was born on the 3d of February, 1887, and Martha, April 16, 1888. George was born in 1889, September 30th, and Mary on the 8th of April, 1893. The two other children, Harry and Joseph James, were born on the respective dates of December 31, 1894, and July 20, 1897. Mrs. Gander and the children attend the church of the Brethren. The boys run the farm, which consists of an entire section of land. They had been raising cattle, but a few years ago sold the greater part of the band. They still have, however, some good Percheron horses. Last year they harvested over six thousand bushels of grain. Mrs. Gander has two brothers living in the state; one, Michael E. Berney, who came to this country before her husband, resides at Walla Walla, engaged in the market gardening business; the other, Frank Berney, is a cattle man and farmer at Mabton, and has been in this country since 1884. Her cousin, Ulysses H. Berney, a native Swiss, is at present one of the leading business men of the city of Walla Walla, Washington. Mrs. Gander is a woman of good education, speaking both French and English, as do also her children. While Mr. Gander was alive, he held the respect and esteem of the entire community, and his fellow citizens greatly regretted his demise, and sympathize with Mrs. Gander in her bereavement.

HENRY SCHAEFER, owner of a ranch of over eight hundred acres of fertile Klickitat county land, situated four and a half miles east of the town of Bickleton, was born in Saransk, Russia, on April 13, 1868. His father, Jacob Schaefer, who is also a farmer, was born in Russia, to German parents, in the year 1835. His people have lived in the domain of the czar for nearly two centuries. He (Jacob Schaefer) left his native land in 1891, emigrating to the United States, and settling in the state of Washington, near the town of Bickleton, in Klickitat county, where he still lives on the land he bought originally, situated near the home of our subject. His wife, Elizabeth (Kip) Schaefer, was likewise born in Russia to German parents, in the year 1839, and is still living. Henry Schaefer, of this review, was educated in a German school in Russia, where he spent his early youth on his father's farm. He came to this country four years previous to his father's arrival, and for four years herded sheep for Theodore Stegeman, near Bickleton, where he had settled. At the expira-

tion of this period, he bought his present place. He has raised considerable stock during the years which have since elapsed, hogs, cattle and horses, also has farmed the land to some extent. His place is all fenced; not a little of it is under cultivation, and among the improvements on it are a good orchard and a fine barn, 56 by 90 feet, built in 1892.

On May 16, 1891, Mr. Schaefer married Kate Stegeman, the ceremony taking place in Klickitat county. Miss Stegeman was born in Prussia in October, 1864, the daughter of Theodore R. and Anna (Stegman) Stegeman. Her father, who is also a native of Prussia, came to this country in 1872, and was one of the first settlers in the Bickleton district of Klickitat county, where he has followed the sheep business ever since his arrival. He now lives near Mr. Schaefer's place. Her mother, whose maiden name was almost the same as her married name, was also a native of Prussia. She died in the year 1895. The subject of this article has two brothers, Jacob and George, living in the state, the former at Ritzville; also a sister, Margaret, living near his home. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer have been born five children, Henry, Oulis, Nicholas, Ludwig and Benjamin, the last named a baby of a few months. Both parents are members of the M. E. church, and politically, Mr. Schaefer is a Republican. An industrious, careful man, awake to all the interests of his business, and at the same time possessed of all the qualities of good citizenship, he is looked upon as one of the most substantial and worthy men of his community.

JOHN M. HENDRICK, a progressive and well-to-do stockman and farmer of Klickitat county, resides on his well improved ranch four and a half miles east of the town of Bickleton. He is a native of Missouri, born in Carroll county, June 4, 1857. His father, Thomas Hendrick, who is likewise a farmer by occupation, is a native of West Virginia, born in the year 1830. He crossed the Plains to California in the days of '49, during the gold excitement, and mined some, then returned east and married, coming west again in 1859 with his wife. After spending a year in the Golden state, he removed in 1860 to Oregon, where he resided continuously for eighteen years. He came to the Bickleton country in November, 1878, becoming one of the earliest settlers in this district, and he has followed farming and stock raising principally since. At present he resides near the city of Goldendale. His wife, formerly Miss Mollie Hawkins, was born in Kentucky in the year 1836, and belonged to a pioneer family of that state. Her father became a merchant in Missouri, and she married in that state, coming to California with

her husband on his second trip across the Plains in 1859. John M. Hendrick, of this review, is the oldest of a family of five children. He crossed the Plains with his parents when almost a baby, and grew up in Folk county, Oregon, whither his parents moved from California when he was three years old. His education was obtained in the common schools of the Webfoot state, and upon completing it, he worked on his father's place until he had attained his majority, then removed to Klickitat county, arriving in the fall of 1878. He took up a homestead about three miles south of the present town of Bickleton, also purchased some railroad land, and engaged in farming. The town of Bickleton was started in the spring of the year following that of his arrival in the district, by C. N. Bickle and Lee Weaver, who then opened a small store on the site of the present town. Mr. Hendrick proved up on his land, and worked hard to improve it. In 1894 he disposed of it to good advantage and bought his present place, to the cultivation and improvement of which he has since devoted himself assiduously. His father lived near him for some years, then removed to the Goldendale district and there bought property. Of our subject's five hundred acres of land, he farms three hundred and sixty acres, raising various farm products, besides his stock, which consist of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. He has set out two orchards of plum, apple, pear, apricot and other trees, and they are both bearing excellent fruit. At present he is starting to raise strawberries and also raspberries and blackberries on irrigated land, the water being taken from a spring. On his land there are two substantial barns, and his residence is supplied with all modern conveniences.

On April 3, 1881, in Klickitat county, Mr. Hendrick married Olive M. Hopkins, a native of Washington county, Oregon, born in 1865, the daughter of Edmond S. and Mary S. (Flack) Hopkins. Her father was an Oregon pioneer, and also a pioneer of Klickitat county, where he settled in the early seventies. He took as a homestead land near the site of Goldendale, thereby acquiring title to realty which was afterward laid out in lots and denominated the Hopkins addition to Goldendale. He died in 1878. Mrs. Hendrick's mother belonged to a family of Ohio pioneers. Mr. Hendrick has one brother and three sisters living, namely, Budd; Mrs. Susan White, whose husband, R. D. White, resides near Arlington, Oregon; Ellen, now Mrs. J. H. Sellers, living near Goldendale; and Mrs. Louise Moulds, at Moscow, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrick have six children, all at home with their parents, namely, Thomas E., aged twenty-two; Charles H., three years younger; Pearl, slightly over sixteen; John, fourteen years old; Emma, aged twelve; and Laura, who has

lately passed her seventh birthday. Mr. Hendrick is a Republican in politics. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and is, indeed, a public-spirited man in all other respects. Upright, conscientious and not slothful in business, he has acquired and still retains the confidence and esteem of a large circle of people in Klickitat county and its vicinity.

HARMON TRENNER, formerly a school teacher and now a Klickitat county farmer, resides on his ranch east of the town of Bickleton. He was born in Santa Rosa, California, on the 5th day of January, 1875. His father, Henry M. Trenner, a native of Ohio, born in the year 1835, came west to California the first time in the fifties, crossing the Plains, and for some years he mined in the Golden state, then returned east. About 1857 he again came west and for some years thereafter he followed mining in various parts of the Pacific states. He went to the Salmon river country in Idaho, during the rush to that section, also was one of the first to join the rush to the Montana gold fields. On his trip to the Idaho country, he passed along the south border of Klickitat county, Washington, where he settled in 1878, years after he had first seen its shore. At present he lives at Washougal, Washington. His wife, whose maiden name was Mattie Helstrom, was born in Sweden, in the year 1837. She came to this country with her parents, who were also Swedish, in 1840 and settled in Illinois. Her father served in the Civil war and after the cessation of hostilities returned home to Illinois, where he later died. The man whose name initiates this article was three years old when he came to Klickitat county with his parents. The family arrived during the Indian scare of 1878, but he was too young at the time to remember any of the occurrences, although his parents in after years often spoke of those exciting times. The family settled near Goldendale, and young Harmon grew to manhood in that locality, attending the Goldendale schools, and working on his father's farm at times. Going later to Forest Grove, Oregon, he completed his education in Pacific University, of which that town is the seat. After leaving school, he taught a term, but not finding this vocation to his liking, he engaged in farming, taking his brother Oliver into partnership. The two bought a place a mile east of Bickleton, in which our subject recently purchased his brother's interest, and he now continues the operation of the ranch by himself. He has several brothers and sisters, namely, Arthur, who resides with his father at Washougal, Washington; Oliver, his former partner, now farming near Bickleton; Mrs. May R. Hadley, wife of a Methodist minister; Willis, an electrician in the city of Tacoma; and Emma,

living with her father at Washougal. Mr. Trenner owns a homestead six and a half miles east of Bickleton, besides his three hundred acres of land near the town. He is now engaged in improving his homestead property, sinking a well, putting up a residence, breaking up the ground, and otherwise developing it. In politics he is independent. He is a young man of good abilities, energetic and successful in business and in all respects a worthy citizen.

JOHN DUCEY, one of the earliest settlers in Klickitat county, is now the owner of a well improved farm located about four miles east of the town of Bickleton. He is a native of Cork, Ireland, born July 7, 1849. His father was also Irish and likewise a farmer by occupation. He died in his native country several years ago. His mother, whose maiden name was Abina Welsh, was Irish, too, and she is also deceased. Our subject was educated in the schools of his native land, likewise on his father's farm, where he learned the ins and outs of a farmer's life. Before becoming of age, he heard of the many opportunities a young man would have in the United States, and wishing to better his condition, he early emigrated to the United States, settling first in California. For ten years and more he lived in the Golden state, engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in the year 1879, when he was thirty years of age, he removed to Klickitat county. He immediately took up land as a homestead, and on the tract to which he thus obtained title he has since made his home, improving the property and raising both agricultural products and live stock. This locality was wild and practically unsettled when he first arrived, and it was not considered a good grain country, but he believed it would become adaptable to grain raising in a short time, and his belief has since turned out to be correct. The cultivation of the surrounding country has increased the rainfall, with the result that the entire district has become a fertile and productive land. He had to start in the cattle business in a small way at first, but he increased his stock rapidly, and now has over two hundred cattle, also many hogs of the Poland-China species. He takes pride in the breeding of Durham cattle and sturdy draft horses. His place is well improved and his outbuildings are ample for the storage of his farm products. His land consists of a section and a half, all in a body, six hundred acres of which are in cultivation and employed in part in producing feed for his stock; he also has two orchards in full bearing. He is greatly impressed with the country from an agricultural standpoint and has implicit faith in its future as one of the most productive wheat and grain sections of this western country. Mr. Ducey was

one of a family of four, of whom only one, besides himself, is still alive. Her name is now Mrs. Abina Shaw. In religion, Mr. Ducey is a Catholic, and in political persuasion a Republican. He held the office of school director in his district and is greatly interested in good schools, and willing to pay taxes accordingly. Mr. Ducey is an energetic and successful farmer, a good business man, a public-spirited citizen, and a forceful factor in the upbuilding of his community and county.

HANS C. TRANBERG, one of the many well-to-do farmers and stock raisers of Klickitat county, owns an extensive ranch of one thousand three hundred and sixty acres situated three and a half miles east and one mile south of the town of Bickleton. He is a native of Denmark, born in the town of Varde, July 7, 1846. His father, for whom he was named, was also a native Dane, and likewise a farmer by occupation. He was born in 1810, and died in his ninetieth year. Our subject's mother, Ingeborg (Knutson) Tranberg, was of Danish parentage. She died many years ago. Hans C. Tranberg grew to manhood in his native land, acquiring a common school education, and receiving many valuable lessons in the art of farming. He later moved to the town of Varde and engaged in the live stock business, which he followed for the ensuing six years. He owned considerable land in his own country. Coming to the United States at the age of thirty-three, he settled in California for a brief stay, then removed to Klickitat county, arriving in October, 1879, and settling on land adjoining his present property. He did as most homesteaders do in a new country—remained on his land part of the time only, being compelled to gain a livelihood by following various pursuits at intervals. For some time he was employed in a sawmill. He also herded sheep, thus gaining experience that proved of great value to him afterwards, for he soon purchased five hundred. He continued to increase his flock until he had in the neighborhood of four thousand head, when he sold a portion of the band. The remainder, however, were allowed to increase as before. In 1899 he sold all his sheep except a few for his own use and turned his attention to cattle raising. He gives much attention to the breeding of Percheron horses and Shorthorn cattle, raising both successfully and profitably. Mr. Tranberg has seven hundred acres of his mammoth farm in cultivation, and some of the rest is leased to good advantage. Among the numerous improvements on his ranch is a splendid, beautifully furnished house, with books, pictures, piano and many other things to render it attractive and pleasing to the esthetic sense.

On June 19, 1900, at Goldendale, Washington,

Mr. Tranberg married Mrs. Christine (Sorensen) Matsen, a native of Denmark, who came to this country with her first husband, John Matsen, in 1887. By that marriage she had eight children: Mrs. Edith Jensen, Meta, Mrs. Martha Martinson, Soren, George, Nelson, Rosa and Henry. Mrs. Tranberg's father, Soren Rasmussen, and her mother, Mata Marie Jensen, were both natives of Denmark, and are both deceased. She has two brothers now living, Chris and Rasmus Sorensen. Mr. Tranberg is a Republican in politics. That he is a firm believer in education is evinced by the fact that two of his step children are attending the business college at North Yakima, and four are in the high school in that city, Mr. Tranberg bearing the expense of their maintenance at so great a distance from home. The success he has had in building up so large a property and so excellent a home speaks volumes for his thrift, energy and business ability, while his neighbors bear testimony to his integrity and worth as a man and citizen.

GEORGE VAN NOSTERN, a farmer and stage owner of Klickitat county, resides in the town of Bickleton. He is a native of Oregon, born in Linn county, February 7, 1872. His father, David G. Van Nostern, was a native of Virginia, born in the year 1843, and was left an orphan in early life. Crossing the Plains from his native state in 1853, he settled in Linn county, Oregon, near the present city of Albany. He bought land there on which in after years the city was located, but which he had given to the family with whom he crossed the Plains. He came to Klickitat county in the fall of 1883 and took up land near the town of Cleveland, where he died January 13, 1891. His wife, whose maiden name was Melissa J. Thompson, belonged to a pioneer family of Oregon, in Linn county of which state she was born. She died in the year 1882. The subject of this review was twelve years old when his father moved to Klickitat county, to which place he followed the older Van Nostern after an interval of a few months. He grew up in the locality, helping his father on the farm until the death of the latter, and attending the public schools. He also rode the range for a number of years for Cal. Coleman and Leland McCredy. His father was in the habit of keeping horses upon the range and, following his example, George eventually secured a band of his own and started in the business in which we now find him. He was one of the bidders for the government contract for the transportation of the United States mails from Bickleton to Arlington, Oregon, and he fortunately secured the contract and now runs a stage between these towns. The mail and passengers are ferried across the Columbia to Arlington,

which is on the other side of the river from Klickitat county. He has lately bid for another mail route contract.

Mr. Van Nostern was married at Cleveland, Washington, December 12, 1897, to Lulu Beck, a native of Kansas, born in Linn county, August 4, 1878. She came to Klickitat county with her parents in 1883 and settled with them on the farm adjoining the home of her husband's family, so the two children grew up together. Her father, Charles Beck, is a pioneer of the state and a merchant at Cleveland, where her mother, whose maiden name was Etta M. Johnson, also resides. Mr. and Mrs. Van Nostern have a family of four children: Lila, born November 4, 1898; Lela, born the following year on the 28th of December; Charles, born April 5, 1902; and a boy, born March 1, 1904, not named. Mr. Van Nostern has three brothers: William, Isaac and James, all residents of Cleveland, William being a farmer, Isaac a merchant and James the proprietor of a store. He also has three half-brothers: John, David and Rodell Van Nostern. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Simcoe Lodge No. 113, and politically he is a Democrat. Besides his property and stage line he has a hundred head of horses on the range. He is among the most popular of the young men of the community and enjoys the esteem of all who know him intimately.

GEORGE SCHAEFER, an up-to-date farmer and stock raiser of Klickitat county, lives with his father on a farm five miles east of the town of Bickleton. He was born at Saransk, Russia, on the 18th of July, 1880. His father, Jacob Schaefer, also a farmer by occupation, was born in the same place in 1834, and is descended from an old German family. His ancestors settled in Russia one hundred and seventy-two years ago, at the time of the German colonization, the settlers being given a grant of land at Saransk with the understanding that their sons were to be exempt from service in the Russian army for a period of a hundred years, and that at the expiration of that period every other boy only was to be demanded by the government for army service. Mr. Schaefer, the elder, came to the United States in the year 1891, bringing his children with him, the principal reason of their immigrating to this country being to evade army service, though he was also attracted by what he had heard of the possibilities for settlers in this land. He settled in Klickitat county, where he still resides with his son. His wife, whose maiden name was Lizzie Kip, was also born in Russia to German parents, and still lives at the family home with her husband and two children. George Schaefer,

the subject of this sketch, attended a German school in Russia until he was eleven years old, at which time he came to this country. His father sent him to Walla Walla for a two years' course in the schools soon after settling here, but he evidently did not like the school, for he ran away and went to herding sheep. His father did not find this out until the following fall; then young George came home. He has since that time been engaged in business with his father, farming and raising stock and hogs. Part of their land was bought in 1897, but they later purchased a half section adjoining, and at present own four hundred and eighty acres together. They have built a commodious house and a large barn, and otherwise extensively improved their property. They own a number of horses and cattle and one of the best Percheron stallions in the country, also over fifty hogs. A year ago a two-legged colt was born on their place, and this freak was exhibited at the state fair held at North Yakima, where considerable money was obtained from the gate receipts. It was also placed on exhibition at Spokane, where, unfortunately, it was in some manner poisoned and died. Mr. Schaefer has it mounted, and intends to place it on exhibition at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

In the month of July, 1899, Mr. Schaefer married Anna Stuhr, a native of Nebraska, born in 1881. Her father, Henry Stuhr, died in 1891. Her mother, Katie (Stegeman) Stuhr, is the daughter of Theodore Stegeman, the pioneer sheep owner of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer have a family of three young children: Clarence, born on July 10, 1900; Theodore, born two years later, on the 5th of March; and Alvina, born October 13, 1903. Mr. Schaefer has one sister, Maggie, who lives with him, and two brothers, namely, Jacob, residing in Ritzville, and Henry, in Klickitat county. Fraternally, he is connected with the Bickleton camp of Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he favors the Republican party. He is an energetic farmer and a thrifty, capable young man, speaking the English as well as the German language with facility, and withal an excellent citizen.

WILBUR C. S. NYE, proprietor of the Grand Central hotel, at Bickleton, is a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, born July 5, 1858. His father, a Christian minister, was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, a descendant of the ancient Nye family, one of the oldest in the Quaker state. His people have a historical society of their own. His name is Seth S. Nye, and he was a soldier in the Mexican war, but was discharged for disability. He made two attempts to re-enlist, and was rejected in both instances on account of heart

trouble. He was a Methodist circuit rider for almost twenty years, and later became a minister of the Christian church. At present he lives in the city of Corydon, Indiana. His wife, whose maiden name was Kate Christley, is a native of Harrison county, Indiana, born in 1838. Her mother belonged to the Kendall family, noted for the number of steamboat and flatboat men it furnished for carrying on the Ohio river traffic, and her uncle, William Kendall, ran the blockade at Vicksburg, for General Grant, during the Civil war, taking the "Reindeer" through with supplies for the Union army. He was pilot of the vessel. Mrs. Nye was a scion of an old Pennsylvania Dutch family that lived for many years in Mercer county. She removed from the Keystone state with her husband and child in 1863, settling in Trumbull county, Ohio, for a residence of five years, then going to Harrison county, Indiana, where they bought a farm. Wilbur C. S. was about ten years of age at this time, and he grew up in the neighborhood, attending the public schools in the winters and helping with the work about the farm when not in the school room. He afterwards took a two years' course at Marengo Academy, preparing himself for the vocation of a school teacher. Graduating early in life, he taught his first term of school when only eighteen years old. He continued to teach in the state for twelve years, then moved to Cass county, Nebraska, settled in the town of Murray, and once more took up teaching for a number of years, also farming on a small scale. He continued to reside in Nebraska until the year 1901, at which time he came west to Bickleton, Washington, and engaged in the hotel business, which he still follows. Since taking the hotel he has enlarged it considerably, also has built a large livery barn near-by, the only one in the town. He has a number of excellent teams and spirited horses, and they are kept busy most of the time.

Mr. Nye was married in Indiana in the spring of 1880, to Emma Eckart, a resident of Harrison county, that state, born June 5, 1859. Her father, William Eckart was likewise born in Harrison county, in 1840, but belonged to an old pioneer North Carolina family. His grandfather, Levi Gilham, served in the War of 1812, and he was a member of the Home Guards in his native state during the Civil war. He still resides on the family place in Harrison county. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Neely, was born in Indiana in 1839, her parents being formerly of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Nye have a family of six children, namely, Virgil Lee, born April 23, 1884; Olive H., born March 26, 1886; Edna E., on the 27th of February, 1888; Kate W., Ruth and William, born November 1, 1891, January 30, 1894, and October 26, 1897, respectively. Mr. Nye has two brothers living, Austin A., in Georgetown, Indiana, and William S., with his father in Corydon, Indiana; also a half-brother, H. M. Nye, in

Nebraska, and a sister, Mrs. Helen S. Keller, in Corydon. Mrs. Nye has two brothers and two sisters, namely, Charles, Lafayette, Anna and Adeline Eckart. Mr. Nye is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to a Nebraska camp, and politically, he is a Democrat. In former years he was active in all campaigns, but now he does not take much interest in politics. He formerly served six years as assessor in Nebraska. At present he devotes his whole attention to his hotel and livery business. He is a generous, genial citizen, highly esteemed as a friend and neighbor, and successful in his business enterprises.

SIDNEY G. DORRIS, publisher and editor of the Bickleton News, is a native of Oregon, born in Lafayette, Yamhill county, March 18, 1861. Felix G. Dorris, his father, was a stockman by occupation and a resident of Illinois, born in Knoxville, Knox county, that state, on the 4th of February, 1823. Some time before reaching manhood, he moved to St. Joe, Missouri, and on the 13th of June, 1845, was one of a party consisting of Daniel D. Bayley, "Old Sol" Tetherow and others to cross the Plains by ox teams to Portland, Oregon, where they arrived exactly six months after leaving home. They crossed the Columbia river to the Washington side, while traveling in bateaux from The Dalles to the Cascades, the Indians having made numerous friendly overtures, and thus induced the party to remain. The treachery of the red men was soon made apparent, however, as they pilfered everything the settlers possessed in the line of eatables. Mr. Dorris finally settled in the Chehalam valley, where the following spring he was united in marriage with Caroline Bayley, a member of the party. He died in the year 1901, a week before Christmas. Mrs. Dorris was born in Springfield, Ohio, March 2, 1827, the daughter of Daniel D. and Betsey (Munson) Bayley. She is of Scottish ancestry, and can trace her family history back to the fifteenth century. Mr. Dorris was the first settler in Oregon to introduce Texas cattle into the state. Sidney G. Dorris, of this review, started to learn the printer's trade when eleven years old, his apprenticeship being served with the Lafayette Courier. After several years' hard work on this paper, he removed to Salem, Oregon, and during the ensuing two years he was employed in the service of the Statesman. His next newspaper work was on the Oregonian, at Portland, whence he removed to Albany, on the papers of which city he wrought for the ensuing fifteen years. In 1896 he removed to The Dalles, going thence to Arlington, Oregon, for a short stay, and finally coming to Bickleton on the 1st of August, 1902, where he has since taken up his residence. The News has been a success from

the start, and has done good work toward the upbuilding of the town. It also has the distinction of being the first newspaper venture launched in the eastern part of the county. Mr. Dorris has two children by a marriage, in 1885, Albert, employed on his paper, and Ione. Fraternally, Mr. Dorris is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the A. O. U. W. and the Order of Washington. He attends the Evangelical church, and in politics is a Republican. At present he is serving as constable of the Alder Creek precinct. Besides his business property, he owns a homestead some nineteen miles southeast of Bickleton. He is an enterprising business man, held in high esteem by the people of the surrounding country.

ROBERT M. GRAHAM, a well-known stockman, residing in the town of Bickleton, is one of the very earliest pioneers of eastern Klickitat, to which he came in 1872, and one of the few remaining early settlers in the county. He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, May 18, 1845. His father, William, was also born there in 1818, and also followed farming and stock raising. He crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1852, settling in Benton county, where he took a half-section donation claim. In 1859 he moved east of the Cascades to the Des Chutes river, and for the ensuing fifteen years he followed stock raising. In 1874 he moved to Dayton, Washington, where he resided until his death, twenty years later. He furnished considerable data to the Washington Historical Society at various times during his later years. His people originally came from Scotland, and his wife, Harriet (Duncan) Graham, was likewise of Scotch descent, but by nativity a Pennsylvanian, born in 1822. She crossed the Plains to Oregon with her parents in 1852, and from that time until her death, in 1891, continued to be a resident of the west. The subject of this review was one of a family of eleven children. He was between six and seven years old when he came to Oregon with his parents, and the educational advantages he was permitted to enjoy were such as the pioneer schools of that state afforded. However, it was his privilege to finish his education under the tutorship of a good instructor in The Dalles, Oregon. He taught two terms, but between the ages of twenty and twenty-three he gave his time to freighting from The Dalles to Canyon City, Oregon; then until 1872 he was in the cattle and horse raising business on the Des Chutes. Coming to the Alder creek district of Klickitat county in the year mentioned, he gained the distinction of being the second man to file on land in that section, B. D. Butler having made the first homestead entry. At that time various cattle men, including Fisk and Walker, Ben Snipes and Allen, ranged their stock over the country, unmolested, and he was

told that the winters were too cold for anyone to remain, and that the uplands were of no value but for ranges; in fact it was many years before the uplands were fairly tried, and still longer before efforts to farm them proved successful. Mr. Graham brought his horses and cattle into the country and began raising stock, combining farming with this industry. He busied himself thus until 1878, when he sold his cattle, and embarked in the sheep business with his brother, John. After the formation of this partnership both the brothers enlarged their places and farmed more extensively. In 1885 our subject sold his sheep and engaged in the mercantile business at Bickleton, which town had been started in 1879 by C. N. Bickle. Mr. Graham bought out a Mr. Chamberlain, who had been in the mercantile business at Bickleton two years. April 29, 1887, his establishment was burned, and he did not rebuild, choosing rather to return to farming. He and his brother, John, had the first threshing machine ever owned in eastern Klickitat county, and the second that ever threshed there. This was in 1883, previous to his entering the merchandise business. After taking up farming again, Mr. Graham gave special attention to the rearing of horses, though he kept some cattle. He continued to farm until a few months ago, but in 1902, he took a mail contract to carry the mails between Mabton and Bickleton for four years, and recently he has been giving much attention to the operation of a stage line between the two points.

Mr. Graham was married on May 30, 1875, to Almeda Lancaster, and to this union eight children have been born, seven now living, namely: Mrs. Edith May Burnwell, born in November, 1876, now living at North Yakima; Robert M., in April, 1878, at Toppenish; William L., in January, 1881, and Roy S., born in May, 1883, both at Bickleton; Ruth Mabel, Greta S. and Edna Marie, born on June 27, 1892; April 3, 1897, and January 6, 1900, respectively. Mr. Graham's brothers and sisters are: John D., at Nez Perce, Idaho; Thomas B., at Dayton, Washington; Mrs. Mary Bailey, at Cleveland; and Mrs. Marie L. South, at Prosser, Washington. Mr. Graham belongs to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and he is at present correspondent and deputy organizer of this fraternity. He attends the Methodist church. During the eighties, he served as county commissioner for a term of four years, and after his term of office as a commissioner, he was nominated by the Republican party for the state senate, but was defeated in the election, his opponent getting a majority of only thirty-two votes. For six years he served as justice of the peace, and so satisfactory was his discharge of the duties of this office, that pressure was brought to bear upon him to accept it for a longer period, but he declined. He was census enumerator in 1890. Many times he has been

called to serve as central committeeman of his precinct, and in numerous other ways his party has honored him and expressed its confidence in his abilities. Indeed, he stands well among all classes in the county. Mr. Graham has devoted considerable attention to an investigation of local history, and to him the author of the historical part of this volume acknowledges indebtedness for much valuable information and assistance.

HENRY A. HUSSEY, proprietor of the billiard hall in the town of Bickleton, was born in Bradford, Maine, March 15, 1838. His father, Robert Hussey, was a native of Maine, and by occupation a farmer. He belonged to an ancient American family, and his father, grandfather of Henry A., was in the War of 1812. Robert Hussey was born in the year 1815, and died in his native state in 1880. The mother of our subject, Susan (Clark) Hussey, was born in Lebanon, a city in the Green Mountain state, and died in August, 1900. Had she lived three months longer she would have reached her eighty-sixth year. Her grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. The subject of this review grew to manhood in his native state, at the age of eighteen starting out in life for himself as an operative in a cotton mill at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he remained until the spring of 1861. When the war broke out he at once volunteered, becoming a member of Company D, Twenty-second Maine volunteers. He served his year's time, then re-enlisted for a term of three years in Company A, Veteran Reserve Corps, under Captain Hill. This time he did not see the field of operations, having been detained in Washington, District of Columbia, as messenger for the President. At the close of the war he returned to Maine, whence after two years he came west to Boone county, Iowa, going thence, after a year's residence, to Kansas, various parts of which state were visited by him. He then moved to the Indian Territory and passed four years in Stringtown. Going next to Colorado, he located at Canyon City, where for some time he was engaged in freighting and running a grocery store. In 1883 he came to the Bickleton country, took land two miles south of the town, and engaged in farming. It was a wild country at that time, with little grain growing and hardly any fences, the stockmen being in almost absolute control of everything. He continued farming until the year 1901, then sold his place and moved into the town, where he has since lived. In 1902 he opened the billiard hall in which we now find him.

Mr. Hussey was married April 30, 1859, at Lowell, Massachusetts, to Josephine L. Gordon, who was born in that city in 1834. Her father, Samuel F. Gordon, a merchant tailor, was a native of New Hampshire, where his family settled in 1860, his ancestors coming from Scotland originally. Her mother, Dorothy G. (Beede) Gordon,

was also born in New Hampshire of English parents, and died in the year 1853 at the age of seventy-six. Mrs. Hussey's two brothers, George and Henry Gordon, were both soldiers in the Civil war. She and her husband have had seven children, two of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Florence E. McClain, residing at Bickleton, and Arthur S., a sheep man at Mabton. Mr. Hussey is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and since 1902 has drawn a pension from the government. In politics, he is a Republican. Besides his business, he owns some town property and two residences. He is a respected member of the community.

CHARLES W. McCLAIN, partner in the firm of Miller, McClain & Company, blacksmiths, Bickleton, Washington, is a native of Oregon, born near the historic town of Jacksonville, October 6, 1855. William J. McClain, his father, was of Scotch descent and a native of Kentucky, born in 1822. He came of a pioneer family of the Blue Grass state. For a time after leaving Kentucky he lived in Iowa, then crossed the Plains by ox team in 1852 to Oregon, taking up a donation claim on Little Butte creek, near Jacksonville. As a volunteer, he served under Major Lupton in the Indian wars of 1855-56. He came to Klickitat county about 1872, and died at Columbus in 1898. His wife, Martha A. (Tuttle) McClain, the mother of Charles W., was born in North Carolina in 1827, and came of English and German parentage. She crossed the Plains in 1852 with her husband and two children, and is still living at Columbus. Charles W. McClain was educated in the common schools of Oregon and worked with his father until 1872, afterward traveling extensively throughout the states of Oregon, California and Idaho. He learned his trade in Boise, Idaho, and owned the second shop erected in Spokane, establishing it in 1879. Two years of his life were spent in railroad service on the Southern Pacific in Texas and the Mexican Central. In 1886 he established a shop at Cleveland, Washington, and later one in North Yakima, the latter of which he operated six years with good success. He finally sold the North Yakima shop and invested the proceeds in a ranch situated near Roseburg, Oregon. However, in 1894, he returned to North Yakima, where he labored at his trade until 1899, then spent two years in Seattle, and in 1901, with Charles Flower, opened a shop at Bickleton. This they sold in November, 1903, to Wommack & Richardson, since which time Mr. McClain and George Miller organized the present firm. Mr. McClain was married January 4, 1887, to Mrs. Florence E. (Hussey) Miller, the ceremony being performed at Goldendale. She is a native of Maine, born in 1860, and the daughter of Henry A. and Josephine L. (Gordon) Hussey, brief biographical mention of whom is incorporated in this work. Mr. and

Mrs. McClain have two children: Llewellyn, and an adopted daughter, Ethel J. Mr. McClain is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen; politically, he is a Republican, and he has served as constable at Goldendale. He bears the reputation of being an industrious, capable workman and a good citizen.

GEORGE MILLER, a blacksmith residing in the town of Bickleton, in Klickitat county, and a partner in the smithing firm of Miller, McClain & Company, was born in Gibson county, Indiana, November 6, 1852. Alcana Miller, his father, is a German, and a pioneer of Indiana, born in Gibson county, in the year 1827. He was a soldier in the Civil war, serving with the Indiana volunteers. In February, 1878, he moved westward to Klickitat county and took up his present farm north of Bickleton, where he still resides. Eliza (Kontz) Miller, mother of our subject, who was born in Knox county, Indiana, to English parents, is still living in their Klickitat home. George Miller, of this review, remained in his native state until he reached the age of eighteen, attending the public schools and also working on his father's farm. In 1870, he moved to Greenwood county, Kansas, where he remained for a space of seven years, following farming and stock raising, returning then to Indiana, and again engaging in farming. He followed this business uninterruptedly until 1878. He then came to Klickitat county and took some railroad land joining the town of Bickleton on the north, and he has since devoted himself to the development of this farm and to cattle and grain raising principally. In 1892, he homesteaded a place near Mabton, which he still owns. When he came to this locality the country was almost given over to coyotes, Indians and the stockmen, they ranging their cattle promiscuously over the entire country, there being no fences at that time to prevent the practice, and only about seven or eight settlers in the section surrounding what is now the town of Bickleton.

Mr. Miller married before coming west, the marriage being solemnized in the state of Illinois, in August, 1875, and the lady being Susanna Jones, a native of Knox county, Indiana, born in 1857. Her father, Thomas Jones, a native of the same state, was a farmer by occupation, and had the honor to be a Civil war veteran, having served three years and been with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He passed away in 1902. Her mother, Sally, was also born in Indiana; she died in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four children: Ezra, a stockman on the Yakima river; Ira, Byron and Vesta, at home. Mr. Miller's sister, Rachel, resides in Kansas, while another sister, Mrs. Sarah Bemis, lives near the Cowlitz river, in Washington. His brother, Clark Miller,

lives at Sunnyside. Mr. Miller was school director at Bickleton for a period of six years, and has also held the same office at Mabton. He is independent in political matters. His present blacksmith shop was opened by him alone in 1900, but before the year was passed Mr. McClain bought in with him, forming the present firm. They are now putting in a machine shop, all the machinery being ordered and part of it already on the ground. Mr. Miller, besides his half interest in the business, owns the building, and three hundred and sixty acres of land; also a number of cattle. He is an industrious, hard working man, popular with his fellow citizens and respected by all for his industry and many manly virtues.

MARK CRIDER, a prosperous sheep man of Klickitat county, lives on his ranch five and a half miles east and four and a half miles south of the town of Bickleton. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, at the city of Mt. Vernon, September 13, 1853. His father, Robert, was a blacksmith by trade, and also a farmer. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1828, and died in 1886. He served in the Mexican war, under Generals Scott and Taylor, and was one of the soldiers who captured the City of Mexico. His wife, Lavina (Townsend) Crider, a native of Malone, New York, died when our subject was very young. Her father was in the War of 1812. The man whose name forms the caption of this review started out in life for himself at the age of thirteen, going to Illinois and working on a farm near Rochelle. He then visited Kansas and Texas, and finally moved to Colorado, where he worked in the Bassick mine, and later in the Ouray mine at San Juan. Leaving Colorado in 1888, he came to Klickitat county and took a homestead, also bought a section of railroad land. He devoted his energies to agriculture, principally, until 1903, when he engaged in the sheep business also. His holdings include eight hundred acres of land, all under cultivation, and about twelve hundred sheep. Recently he has given some attention to locating homesteaders.

In 1878, at Lincoln, Nebraska, Mr. Crider married Lizzie Smith, a native of Iowa. Her father, M. M. Smith, came to Klickitat county in the year 1886, and there engaged in the dual occupation of farming and preaching for the Methodist church. He passed away in 1902, and his wife, Sirilda (Ralston) Smith, a native of Iowa, died two years previous. Mr. and Mrs. Crider are parents of seven sons, namely: William, Walter, Charles, Lloyd, Carl, Jewell and Calvin, all of whom live with their parents. Mr. Crider has two older brothers, Joseph and William, and three sisters, Hattie, Roxina and Sarah, all living in the east. Mr. Crider has served as road overseer in the Bickleton district for several terms,

and at present is an active member of the school board of district No. 60. In politics, he favors the Republican party. He is a public-spirited, liberal man, fully awake to the best interests of his community; in business, he is energetic and successful, and in all the relations of life he so deems himself as to merit the esteem and respect of those with whom he is associated.

GEORGE W. JORDAN, a carpenter residing in the town of Bickleton, was born in Shasta county, California, in the year 1859. His father, John S. Jordan, was a minister of the Methodist church, and also a farmer, born in the year 1818, in the state of Virginia. He crossed the Plains to California during the first gold excitement there in 1849, and mined for three or four years in various parts of Placer county, then returned east and married, coming west again in 1859. After spending the years from 1859 to 1871 in California, he settled in Lane county, Oregon, where he engaged in farming. He also built the first sawmill in the town of Wendling. Coming to Klickitkat county in 1886, he took up a homestead near Bickleton and followed farming there until his death, in 1903. He was of German-Irish descent, as was also his wife, Mary M. (Worley) Jordan, who was born in Iowa in 1836 and crossed the Plains with her husband in 1859, and now lives at Bickleton. Mr. Jordan, of this review, attended school in California and Oregon, also learned the business of sawyer. In 1886 he removed to Moscow, Idaho, where he worked in a sawmill, going then to Baker City, Oregon, where for two years he rode the ranges. He next came to Klickitkat county, and worked a year for Bickle & Flower, then going to the Willamette valley, Oregon. There he again went to work in a mill, also hunting for the logging camp and supplying the camp and mill hands with game. At this he remained for a space of two years. The three years from 1889 were spent in Eugene, Oregon, as head sawyer in the Upper Willamette Lumber Company's mills, then he conducted a butcher shop in Eugene for the ensuing five years, after which he removed to Seattle and put in another year at the same business. Returning thereupon to Eugene, he once more accepted employment in the mill, remaining until 1897, when he came to Bickleton and engaged in carpenter work, an occupation he still follows. He also leased some school land. In June, 1889, at Creswell, Lane county, Oregon, Mr. Jordan married Emma F. Reed, a native of that place, and he and Mrs. Jordan are parents of three children: Vivian D., Lena L. and Gladys Thelma. Fraternally, Mr. Jordan is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and politically, he is a Republican. He has held the office of justice of the peace since coming to this locality. He attends to his business closely, which he thor-

oughly understands, and is making a success of his work, at the same time winning the esteem of his fellow citizens, not alone by his industry and thrift but by his integrity of character and uniform square dealing.

GEORGE H. ELLIS, a Klickitkat county farmer and stockman, resides on his ranch, six miles south of the town of Bickleton. He was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, May 10, 1861, the son of Enos and Sitnah A. (Hiatt) Ellis. His father, who was likewise a farmer and stockman, was a native of Tennessee, born in 1820. He early removed to Iowa, whence he crossed the Plains to California and Oregon, first in 1852, returning, however, after a short stay. Ten years later he again came west, by team as before, and this time he settled in Linn county, Oregon. He resided there and in Lake county, California, for eighteen years, coming, at the end of that period, to Klickitkat county in the fall of 1880. He took up land six miles south of Bickleton, and there farmed and raised stock until his death, which occurred July 21, 1900. He was of German descent, but his family were old settlers and pioneers of the state of Tennessee. He had two brothers who served in the Civil war. Our subject's mother was of Irish parentage, though she was herself born in Iowa, in March, 1835. She also had two brothers who served during the War for the Union. Her death occurred when she was fifty-three years old. When only a year old the subject of this article accompanied his parents to Oregon, this being on his father's second trip. He received his education in the schools of Lake county, California, and during his minority worked with his father on the farm, looking after his sheep and also riding the range. When the time came for him to take up independently the struggle of life, he likewise engaged in the sheep business, but after giving the greater part of six years to this industry, he engaged in the cattle business, as a partner of his father. He had taken a claim soon after coming to the county, but had later sold it and purchased other land. A few years before his father's death he bought out the interest of the old gentleman, and he has ever since followed the stock business alone.

On the 18th of November, 1885, in Klickitkat county, Mr. Ellis married Viola Wristen, who was born in Kansas but brought up in the state of California, where she received her education and graduated. Her father, Milton W. Wristen, a farmer by occupation settled in Klickitkat county in 1883. He came originally from Iowa. He and her mother, Jane (Harris) Wristen, now live in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have six children: Lellia, aged seventeen; Ina, George, aged thirteen; Jane, aged eleven; Carl, aged nine; and Juanita, aged seven. Mr. Ellis has one brother,

William H., living at Mission, in Chelan county, Washington, and one sister, Mrs. Mary Cloninger, also a resident of Mission. Fraternally, Mr. Ellis is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen, and politically, he is a Republican, sufficiently active to attend caucuses and conventions. The owner of a section of land, he is cultivating successfully three hundred acres, raising wheat and hay, and also stock of various kinds. Like all other industrious men of good judgment, he is finding Klickitat county an excellent place in which to acquire a competence, and he is well pleased with his own prospects and those of the section in which his lot has been cast.

CONRAD G. WATTENBARGER, a Klickitat county stockman and rancher, living in the town of Bickleton, was born in Sullivan county, Missouri, in the year 1849. Adam Wattenbarger, his father, who was also a stockman and farmer, was a native of the state of Tennessee, whence, at an early age, he removed to Missouri. He came across the Plains to California in 1862, and settled in Yolo county, buying some land. Two years later he sold out and went to Mendocino county, where he spent two years, going thence to Lake county, in which was his home for a period of fourteen years. He owned considerable property in the east and was quite well off, but the war hurt him in a financial way, destroying the many improvements which he had at great pains placed on his land. Coming to Klickitat county in 1880, he lived near Bickleton until February 23, 1887, when he passed away, having reached the age of sixty-eight. He was of German descent, but his forefathers had lived in Pennsylvania for several generations. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Smith, was a native of Tennessee, born in the same town that her husband was brought up in. She died February 27, 1891, having survived her husband only four years. Conrad G. Wattenbarger was thirteen years old when he came to California with his parents, and in the common schools of that state he was educated. He early exhibited a mechanical bent, also a liking for good horses, the latter a Southern trait. He was at home until reaching man's estate, but before he left the parental roof he had learned the blacksmith's and the carpenter's trade, acquiring the skill very easily on account of his great natural ability in mechanical lines. Upon attaining his majority, he engaged in freighting, also in buying and selling stock to the near-by mines; and in this manner he made considerable money. On coming to Klickitat county in 1880, he took up land just north of town—part of the tract as a timber and the rest as a pre-emption claim. He had brought a band of horses into the county with him, and he con-

tinued to range these and raise more, doing well in this line, also, until the panic of 1893 came. He continued farming until 1900, when he moved into town and built a residence, allowing his boys to have charge of the farm.

In 1874, while still in California, Mr. Wattenbarger married Mary Brophy, who was born at Snika Humboldt, in 1854, while her parents were crossing the Plains. Her father, Thomas Brophy, who was a stockman and dairyman in the Golden state, lost heavily in a big flood there, his cattle being all drowned. He died many years ago. His wife, Frances (Rouse) Brophy, a native of Tennessee, of German parentage, still lives in California. Mr. and Mrs. Wattenbarger have four children living: Mrs. Alice Howsington, residing near Bickleton; Adam and Grover, living in Yakima county, and Mrs. Amanda Campbell, living with them. They had six other children until 1900, when they all, unfortunately, succumbed to that dread disease, diphtheria, and their loss is still very deeply mourned by their parents. Their names were: Cyrus, Thomas, Buel, Lulu, Sylvia and May. Mr. Wattenbarger has a number of brothers and sisters still living, namely: Jacob, at Butter Creek, Oregon; Samuel, at Fossil, Oregon; Frederick, in Lake county, California; Mrs. Mary Bailey and Mrs. Sarah Eckle, in California; and Thomas, in Mendocino county, in the same state. Another sister, Mrs. Lizzie Bromley, is deceased. In politics, Mr. Wattenbarger is a Democrat, but while he takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, he always refuses public office. Besides his ranch, he owns some town property. He is an honest, upright man, highly esteemed by all who know him.

JAMES C. NELSON, a progressive farmer and stock raiser of Klickitat county and a stockholder in the Bank of Bickleton, lives on a 320-acre farm about a mile and a half northwest of the town of Bickleton. He is a native of Denmark, born July 19, 1853. His father, Nels P. Christisen, a Danish farmer, was born in 1800, and died at the age of seventy-five. His mother, whose maiden name was Johanna Jensen, was also a native of Denmark, and died the year after his father's death. James C. Nelson grew to man's estate in his native land, there receiving his education and working with his father on the farm. When eighteen years old, he served in the army of his country for six months. He immigrated to this country in the year 1878, going to San Francisco, California, thence to Monterey county, in the same state, and working there for a space of three years. The following five years were spent in Lassen county, at various occupations, then Mr. Nelson removed to Reno, Nevada, in which he lived for an additional three years. Coming to Klickitat county in 1889, he bought part of his present land from the railroad and he has since farmed the land continuously, raising grain and hay, and also engaging in

the cattle business. At present he gives special attention to the Shorthorn breeds. Upon his place is a good, modern dwelling, a fine orchard of apple, pear, plum, cherry and apricot trees, and other improvements denoting thrift and energy.

Mr. Nelson has been twice married, his first wife being Annie Christisen, whom he married in 1892, and who died on the 8th of December, 1898, leaving two children, Tena and Dora. His second marriage took place July 9, 1900, the lady being Anna Boyson, a native of Denmark, who came to this country at an early age. By this marriage, Mr. Nelson also has two children: Ernest W., born February 24, 1901, and Elizabeth M., April 28, 1903. Mrs. Nelson's father, Christensen Boyson, is a business man in her native country, where Mr. Nelson has two sisters, Sine and Stine. Fraternally, our subject is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to him belongs the distinction of being past grand master of Bickleton lodge No. 111. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and belongs to the Lutheran church, but there being no congregation of his denomination in the neighborhood, he lends his support to other churches. In politics, he is an active Republican, frequently attending caucuses and convention. He is greatly interested in furthering the educational facilities of the locality, and is in all respects public-spirited, meriting the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens.

ISAIAH CAMPBELL is a Klickitat county ranchman living two miles north and two east of Bickleton on a farm of four hundred and eighty acres of fertile land. He is a native of the Quaker state, born in Butler county in 1848. His father, James Campbell, was also a farmer and a native of Pennsylvania, where he spent most of his lifetime and where he died in 1893. He was of Scotch descent. The grandfather of our subject, Joseph Campbell, was with Commodore Oliver H. Perry, during the maneuvers on Lake Erie, and his great-grandfather was one of the soldiers who served with General Washington during the desolate winter of 1777 at Valley Forge. His mother, Elizabeth (Lykins) Campbell, was of German descent, but was brought up and married in the state of Pennsylvania, and died there when Isaiah was a boy. Our subject acquired his education in the common schools of the Keystone state, and until he reached the age of eighteen, remained at home, assisting his father on the farm. In 1867 he went to Missouri, where for the ensuing fourteen and a half years he followed farming continuously. In the spring of 1882 he moved to California, whence a little over a year later he came to Klickitat county. Upon arrival he immediately took up a homestead and a timber culture claim, and to cultivation and improvement of this land he has devoted his time and energies ever since. He now owns four hun-

dred and eighty acres, most of it in excellent cultivation. A successful devotee of diversified farming, he not only raises the cereals but also several kinds of live stock, especially fine Berkshire hogs, of which he has ninety head at present.

In Missouri, on the 25th of December, 1873, Mr. Campbell married Mary A. Hill, whose father, Ambrose B. Hill, a Virginian, was a millwright and farmer. When a young boy, he had gone to Missouri, and there married, bringing up a family of thirteen children. He died in 1892. His wife, Elizabeth (Williams) Hill, mother of Mrs. Campbell, was a native of Virginia and a daughter of one of the early pioneers of Missouri. She died in the latter state. Mrs. Campbell was born in Missouri in 1847 and was reared and educated there. She and Mr. Campbell are parents of four children, namely: Alexander C., born in Missouri September 22, 1874, living in Yakima county; Mrs. Janella V. Collins, now on her homestead adjoining her father's farm; Mrs. Elizabeth E. Smith, born February 12, 1880, residing in the Glade, Yakima county, and Jessie D., born in Washington September 2, 1886, living with her parents. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. A man of strict integrity, he enjoys a very enviable standing in his community, the fullest confidence of all his neighbors being his.

WALTER BAKER, proprietor of a harness store at Bickleton, was born in Davisville, Yolo county, California, August 24, 1876. His father, John Baker, is a tinsmith by trade, but also follows the occupation of a farmer. He was born in England, in 1847, and when eight years old immigrated to the United States, settling in New York. His father, grandfather of our subject, came to this country with him, and died two years after his arrival. John Baker grew up in the east and moved to Colorado in 1873, going thence two years later to California. He came overland to Klickitat county in 1879, and settled on his present place, which he has improved extensively, giving his attention to the related pursuits of farming and stock raising. He was the first man to experiment in fruit raising in this locality, and soon had a large orchard. It is worthy of mention that some of the peach trees that he set out over twenty years ago are still alive. His wife, Mary (Burner) Baker, is of the old Holland Dutch stock that settled in New York in the early days, and she is a native of the Empire state, born in 1850. Her paternal grandfather fought in the War of 1812 and lost his life in that struggle. Walter Baker came to Klickitat county with his parents when three years of age, and attended the local public schools, going later to the Portland Academy, at Portland, Oregon, where he took a two years' course, working for his tuition before and after school hours. At the time of the first gold excitement in Alaska

he went there and for a while he freighted over the White Pass, from Skagway to Lake Bennett, at the same time prospecting some. Returning to Bickleton, after some experiences that taught him the delusions of the Alaskan country, he soon went thence to Portland and started to learn the blacksmith's trade, but gave it up and returned home once more. Purchasing some timber land, he then engaged in cutting wood. During this stay at home he tried his hand at making a set of harness for his farm and so well did he succeed that he resolved to learn the harness maker's trade. Again he went to Portland, this time to serve a three years' apprenticeship with the firm of George Lawrence & Company, wholesale harness and saddle makers. Having thoroughly learned the trade, he returned to Bickleton, bought and enlarged a harness shop, replenished the stock and began operations. This was in February, 1903. He is still in the harness business and meeting with a success which justifies abundantly his choice of a handicraft. He is a first-class workman, the best the town ever had, and carries a stock which is a credit to so small a town.

At Portland, November 23, 1899, Mr. Baker married Matilda Kanne, a native of Waterville, Minnesota. She came to Oregon with her father, August Kanne, and mother, Wilhelmina (Rose-nan) Kanne, in 1888. Her father, a native of Germany, born in 1844, came to this country when thirteen years old, and now lives at Portland, as does also her mother, who is likewise of German birth. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have one daughter, Margaret, born March 20, 1902. Mr. Baker has one brother, Ralph E., living with his father, and a married sister, Mrs. Ella Mitty, also a resident of Bickleton. Mr. Baker is a member of the Presbyterian church and belongs to the Woodmen of the World. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist.

ONNA J. WOMMACK, of the firm of Wommack & Richardson, blacksmiths, Bickleton, was born in Greene county, Illinois, April 26, 1875. His father is William Streetman Wommack, a farmer and merchant, and a native of Illinois. He removed to Klickitat county in 1883, settled near Bickleton and engaged in farming and stock raising. At present he is residing at Mabton. During the Civil war he served three years with the Illinois volunteers. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Matilda Renner, was of German parentage, but a native of Illinois. She died in 1899 at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Wommack, of this review, came west with his parents when eight years old, and grew up in the country, working with his father and attending the public schools of the state when possible. At the age of eighteen he started out to make his

own living, and for some time he was employed as a sheep shearer, and in general work. In due time he engaged in farming, at which he continued for several years. During this period he had on some land in Yakima county, just over the line from Bickleton, and to the improvement and cultivation of this property he has given much attention since. He learned the trade of a blacksmith in the shop of McClain & Flower, and in the fall of 1903, he, with his present partner, bought out this firm, and began building up their present extensive blacksmithing business.

On the 22d of October, 1899, in Yakima county, Mr. Wommack married Lucy M. Miller, a native of Switzerland, who came to this country with her parents in 1891. Her father, Christian, a farmer by occupation, and her mother, Matilda, are still living. Mr. Wommack has brothers and sisters as follows: Cyrus O., living at Mabton; Mrs. Tillie Smith, living in Klickitat county; William, a Yakima county farmer, and Mrs. Hattie B. Shattuck, a resident of the Glade district of Yakima county. Mr. and Mrs. Wommack have two children: Virgie, born July 17, 1900, and Ethel, March 18, 1902. Fraternally, Mr. Wommack is affiliated with Bickleton Camp No. 6,249, Modern Woodmen of America, and Simcoe Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican. Besides his shop, with house and lots in town, he owns a three hundred and twenty acre ranch in the Glade district of Yakima county.

JAMES C. RICHARDSON, a partner in the blacksmithing business of Wommack & Richardson, a firm engaged in business at Bickleton, was born May 27, 1872, on his father's ranch, about four miles south and one mile east of the city of Goldendale, Washington. His father, Jesse H. Richardson, a farmer and stockman, was born in Ohio, in 1829, his parents being pioneers of that state and also of the state of Illinois, to which they later removed. He crossed the Plains in 1871, settling near the location of the present city of Goldendale, and taking up land in that locality. At that time the district was nothing but a wild stock country and the Indians were quite troublesome; in fact, he had several skirmishes with them during the first years of his residence there. He has since continued to farm and raise stock, and now lives about a mile from the city. Lydia J. (Groves) Richardson, mother of our subject, was also a native of Ohio, born in 1836. She crossed the Plains with her husband, with whom she still lives. James C., of this review, was born on the claim his father first took up, and worked on the farm while young, at the same time attending school at Goldendale. After leaving school he rode the range for several years and then took up the

barber's trade for a period of two years, but not finding this employment congenial, he engaged in driving stage from Bickleton to Arlington. After a year at this, he decided to learn the blacksmith's trade and accordingly, in 1895, entered the shop of James C. Sigler, at Bickleton. After spending eighteen months with him, he went to Goldendale, and put in four years there at his trade, also working a year at North Yakima. He returned to Bickleton in 1901, and resumed work at his trade there in 1903, buying in with Mr. Wommack and forming the present firm of Wommack & Richardson. This firm is the successor of McClain & Flower.

Mr. Richardson was united in marriage with Maud Watson at Goldendale, February 28, 1897. She is a native of California, born in 1878, the daughter of Robert Watson, one of the early California settlers, now a North Yakima farmer. He is still living, as is also her mother, whose maiden name was Ferguson. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have one child, Lavern, born May 27, 1903. Mr. Richardson has a number of brothers and sisters living: Jacob, a government surveyor, living near Goldendale; Mrs. Katie Lacey, also living near Goldendale; Jesse and Lyman, both residents of Klickitat county, the latter being a blacksmith at Goldendale; David, a Bickleton farmer; Lewis, a blacksmith at The Dalles, Oregon; Sarah Pearl, living at home. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics, he is a Republican and he takes an active interest in all matters of public concern. A young man of industry and intelligence, he certainly has a bright and promising future.

HENRY GOLAY, a farmer and stockman, living half a mile south of Blue Light postoffice, is a native of Switzerland, born in 1862. His father, Henry Golay, a Swiss watchmaker, passed most of his life in his native land in the pursuit of his trade, and died there in 1901. His mother, Clara Golay, who was also of Swiss birth, died when Henry was two years old. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native land and in the college of Brassus. Upon completing his education, he started to learn watchmaking, but he did not serve out a full apprenticeship, though he remained at the trade three years. April 2, 1884, he left for the United States, and the same spring he reached Washington territory and took up a pre-emption and a timber culture claim in Yakima county. This land was his home for a number of years, but he eventually sold his improvements to Charles Berney, and bought a place south of T. Beckner's farm. Two years were spent on this place in the business of stock raising, then two years on the Naches, above North Yakima, after which Mr.

Golay moved around considerably, spending a summer in Walla Walla and short periods in the Palouse country, Weston, Oregon and the Nez Perce country in Idaho. Returning to Klickitat county in 1893, he took a homestead claim, and upon it he lived until the spring of 1903, when he purchased his present place, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, most of which is in an excellent state of cultivation. A believer in diversified farming, he keeps stock of various kinds, and divides his attention between that and agriculture proper. Mr. Golay has two married sisters, Mrs. Julia Droz, in her native land, and Mrs. Mary Crook, in London, England; two brothers, Jules and Paul, both railroad engineers in Switzerland, and two unmarried sisters, Frances and Emma, at the family home in the northern part of Switzerland. In politics, Mr. Golay is a Republican, actively interested in local affairs. An agreeable, approachable gentleman, he makes friends of all who become acquainted with him, while his integrity and square dealing have won him the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and associates.

JULES MARTINET, a farmer at Blue Light postoffice in Klickitat county, was born in Switzerland on the 22nd of March, 1861, the son of Jules and Julie (Addor) Martinet. His father is a native of Switzerland, where he still lives. His mother, born and married in Switzerland, was the mother of nine children; she passed away in her forty-fourth year. Mr. Martinet received his education in the common schools of his native country, and remained with his parents until he reached the age of seventeen, then took up the trade of a blacksmith and followed it for one year. For the next six years, he followed stage driving as a means of gaining a livelihood. In the spring of 1885, he emigrated to this country, settled in Klickitat county and took up a pre-emption claim, upon which he lived for six months; then he filed on a homestead, and upon it the next seven years were spent, his time during this period being given to placing his land under cultivation and to raising stock on the ranges. In 1893, he bought a place a mile southeast of Blue Light, upon which in 1903 he seeded three hundred and fifty acres of wheat, obtaining a good crop. His farm contains one of the best springs in the county, affording him an unlimited supply of excellent water.

Mr. Martinet was married in Walla Walla in the early part of 1898, the lady being Miss Fannie Desponds. Her father, Frank Desponds, was of Swiss parentage and a farmer; he died in May, 1901. Her mother, Sophie (Berger) Desponds was also of Swiss extraction; she died when Mrs. Martinet was a small child. Mrs. Martinet was brought up in Switzerland, and educated in the common schools of that country, coming to America and settling in

Walla Walla in February, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Martinet have had three children: Alice, born October 31, 1898; Mary, on the 21st of December, 1901, and Albert June 14, 1902. The two last mentioned died in infancy. Mr. Martinet is a member of the Church of Switzerland, and in politics he adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters and has filled the office of school director in his home district for one term. He is a respected member of the community, popular with all classes.

FRANCIS W. SANDERS, one of the prosperous farmers of Klickitat county, lives a mile southeast of Blue Light postoffice, and seven miles east of Bickleton, on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of tillable land. He is a native of Ohio, born December 14, 1860. His father, Joseph Sanders, a shoemaker and farmer, was brought up and married in England, came to this country in 1854, and settled in New York, where he remained eighteen months. He then removed to Ohio, and from there to Illinois, spending two years in the latter state, then going to Minnesota in the fall of 1857. He was one of the pioneers of that state, and for over twenty-five years made his home there. He died in 1901 in Cleveland, Washington, to which town he had moved from Minnesota in the fall of 1884. His wife, Ellen (Lymer) Sanders, mother of our subject, was also born in England. She died at Cleveland in 1891, after having become the mother of five children. The subject of this review received his early education in the schools of Illinois and Lyon county, Minnesota. Starting at the age of thirteen, he served a seven years' apprenticeship in the brick layer's trade, spending the winter months of this period with his father, assisting him with the work on the farm. Coming to Washington at the age of twenty-three, he soon after filed on a homestead in Klickitat county. This was his home for the ensuing five years, and farming and stock raising were his principal business, although he was absent from his place quite frequently brick laying in Goldendale, Portland, Heppner, Hillsboro and other places. In 1890 he sold his homestead, moved to Cleveland, purchased a farm there, and again engaged in agriculture and stock raising. He also bought and operated a wood saw. In February, 1899, after a residence of nine years at Cleveland, he moved to his present location near Blue Light. He has been running a threshing machine in this district for a number of years.

In Minnesota, in 1880, Mr. Sanders married Annie McCormick, daughter of John and Margaret (Comer) McCormick. Her father, a farmer by occupation, was raised in Ireland, but came to this country in 1835, settling at Boston, Massachusetts. Five years later he moved to Wisconsin, and he died in Dakota in 1897. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Sanders, was born in Canada in 1824. She is still

living, a resident of Marshall, Minnesota. Mrs. Sanders is a native of Wisconsin, born in 1861, and educated in the schools of her native state and of Minnesota. She and Mr. Sanders are parents of six children, namely: Mrs. Ellen Cunningham, born in Minnesota, February 6, 1881; George, December 6, 1884; Maggie, October 18, 1892; John, August 28, 1893; Bessie, January 28, 1895, and Francis, June 6, 1897, all at home except the first. Mr. Sanders is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Yoemen; in religion he is a strict Catholic, and in politics, an active Republican. He was deputy treasurer of Klickitat county for two years under Charles Morris, and deputy collector of delinquent taxes for another two years' term, serving under A. C. Chatman. He also served as a deputy under Sheriff Stimpson. He has been a member of the school board for the last twelve years, and for six years was a constable in his district. He has two hundred and eighty acres of his farm under cultivation. A man of energy, public spirit and strict integrity, he holds a high place in the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lives.

ALFRED BYZE, a resident of Klickitat county for the past twenty years, is a well-known citizen living near Blue Light postoffice and following the vocation of a farmer. He was born in Illinois, March 18, 1857, the only son of John and Jeanette (Teripod) Byze, his parents both being of Swiss descent. He has one sister, Mrs. Alphonce Beguelin. In the early forties the family immigrated to this country and settled in the northern part of Illinois, where for a number of years they devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits. Unfortunately, when our subject was an infant, his mother was left to fight the battle of life alone. She and her child took up their abode with a near-by neighbor, John Charles, who adopted the boy and gave him a home, allowing him the advantages of the village school. On attaining his majority, he left his mother and adopted father and journeyed to Texas, where he rented a farm and for the space of a year devoted his time principally to raising corn and cotton. In the fall of 1878, he returned for a visit with his people in Illinois, and the following summer he started west, finally halting in Oregon. That same fall, however, he moved northward to Walla Walla, Washington, in the vicinity of which town he was engaged in various lines of business until 1884. During this time he was employed by Dr. Blalock and others. Early in January, 1884, he came first to Klickitat county and immediately filed on a homestead and timber culture claim, doing the necessary preliminary work for making it his home. Returning then to Walla Walla, he spent the better part of the next four years, making frequent trips to his homestead, however, and doing as much improvement work as he could. In 1880, he established his residence permanently on his Klickitat homestead,

where he has ever since resided, placing over two hundred acres of land under cultivation, making extensive improvements, setting out an orchard, etc. In politics, Mr. Byze has always been a Republican. A public-spirited man, he has devoted a good part of his available time to works of general concern, serving as road supervisor of his district for the term of four years, also as one of the members of the school board for District sixty-seven, which position he is capably filling at the present time. Mr. Byze is held in the highest esteem by his neighbors, who have great respect for his industry and integrity.

JOSIAH SMITH, residing near Blue Light postoffice, has spent the past twenty-three years in farming in Klickitat county. He is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1857. His father, James H. Smith, was a Pennsylvanian, who moved to Ohio when a small boy, and there, at the age of twenty-four, was married to Mary E. Tribby. The parents of our subject removed to Nebraska in 1862, where they lived for four years. They then sought the milder climate of California, driving across the Plains in company with several families of settlers and finally making their home in the eastern part of Lake county, where Mr. Smith is still living. His wife passed away after having spent a twelve-month in their new home. The subject of this review received his education in public schools of California, and at the age of nineteen took up farming on his own account, having rented a desirable place near his father's home. This occupation he followed for two years, after which he was engaged for twelve months in other pursuits. In the summer of 1880, he moved northward to Oregon, going in the fall of the same year to Bickleton, Klickitat county, Washington, where he spent the ensuing winter. Next winter he took a pre-emption claim, which he sold later, having proved up on it. In the spring of 1883, he filed on a homestead and a timber culture claim, and he has ever since been continually improving the property to which he thus obtained title. At this writing, he has placed more than two-thirds of the land under cultivation.

In 1885, Mr. Smith married Tillie Wommack, also of Klickitat county. Her father, William F. Wommack, was brought up in Illinois, but later moved to Kansas, and spent four years there; visiting then Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Oregon, and eventually coming to Bickleton in the fall of 1882. He is at present living at Mabton, Washington. The mother of Mrs. Smith was Matilda (Renner) Wommack, an estimable woman, born in Missouri. She was married in Illinois and accompanied her husband on his travels until they finally settled in Yakima county, Washington, where she died. Mrs. Smith was born in Illinois in 1860, and in that state and Washington territory she received her educational discipline. She was married at the age of

sixteen, and to her union with Mr. Smith have been born six children, namely: Elnora, May 7, 1887; Cyrus, on St. Patrick's Day, two years later; Wommack, on the 14th of June, 1892, deceased April 10, 1904; Onna, on the 10th of December, 1894; Frank, December 30, 1896, and Clyde, July 20, 1902. All the children were born at the family homestead in Klickitat county. In politics, Mr. Smith is a staunch Republican. He takes a lively interest in all affairs of public concern, both local and national, and in all the relations of life he has proved himself a man of uprightness and principle.

ELISHA S. CARRELL, one of the well-to-do farmers of Klickitat county, living in the city of Bickleton, was born in Iowa, February 8, 1849, the son of John and Margaret (Smith) Carrell. His father, a farmer, was raised in Tennessee, but moved to Missouri in the early forties, staying there a few years and then going to Iowa, where he opened up a number of different farms. In 1857, he again moved, going to Nebraska, where he acquired possession of fourteen hundred acres of fine farming land. At this time the Indians thereabouts were very troublesome, and the settlers were frequently constrained to band together for mutual protection, but Mr. Carrell fortunately came out unscathed from his numerous encounters with them and lived to a good old age. He passed away in 1901. Margaret, the mother of our subject, was born in Michigan, but removed with her people to Missouri when still a young girl and was educated in the schools there. She married at eighteen. She is still living in Nebraska, though she has reached her seventy-fifth year. Elisha S. Carrell received his educational training in the public schools of Nebraska. When twenty-two years of age, he took a trip south, visiting New Orleans and other points of interest. Upon his return home, he engaged in farming, his father having given him a place near the parental home. Three years later he made a trip to Texas, where he remained for a space of twelve months, returning home then and staying there until 1897, when he came to Bickleton. Here he purchased his present home, consisting of five hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and fifty of which are under cultivation, and one hundred and sixty of which are heavily timbered. He also filed on a homestead early in March last year, where he expects to take his family the coming spring.

Mr. Carrell has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Foster, a native of Nebraska, daughter of James O. and Jane (Cobble) Foster. Her father, a native of Indiana, was a mechanic and a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars. She was educated in Nebraska, and in that state she died in 1885, leaving three children: Orris O., John and Mrs. Edna Shadduck. The lady who became Mr. Carrell's second wife was Olive, daughter of James and Sarah (Rakes) Walton, born in Virginia, October 25,

1867. She moved to Nebraska when eight years old, and there received her education. She was married when only eighteen years of age and is now the mother of seven children, four boys and three girls: Ralph and Harry, born in Nebraska; Joy and Clarence, in Bickleton, the former December 24, 1902; Ella and Gracie, born in Nebraska, and Margie at Bickleton, on the 2d of December, 1899. All the children are still living. Mr. Carrell is a member of the Methodist church and in politics an active Democrat, quite deeply interested in local politics. As a man and citizen he stands high in his community.

ISAIAH F. WOOD, living a few miles southeast of Blue Light postoffice, in Klickitat county, is a prosperous young farmer, twenty-eight years of age, a native of the state of Nebraska. His father, Wiley Wood, was raised in Colorado, but when still a young man removed to Nebraska, where he followed farming as his principal occupation, although by trade he was a mason. He is still living in the northern part of that state. Our subject's mother, Mary (Pifer) Wood, a native of Ohio, died in Nebraska when Isaiah was only thirteen years old. The subject of this article received his education in the common schools of Nebraska, then worked for a time as a farm hand there, but when still quite young he removed to Washington, locating in Klickitat county, where, for a year or so, he followed various occupations, part of the time being employed by Hans Tranberg. In the spring of 1899, he filed on a homestead three miles southeast of Blue Light postoffice, where he has since made his home, devoting his time to the cultivation and improvement of his hundred and sixty acres of fine farming land. He is one of a family of twelve children, all of whom are still alive. His sisters, Mrs. Ida Campbell, Mrs. Ella Campbell, and Mrs. Dosha Carrell, Mary, Eva, Rose and Dovie, and his brothers, Edgar and Samuel, reside in Nebraska. He has one brother, William, living near him in Klickitat county, and one, Clarence B., at Kennewick, Washington. In political affairs, Mr. Wood takes great interest, being an active worker in the Republican party. To get a start financially has cost him a struggle, as it does almost all young men, but he is industrious and thrifty and possessed of qualities which win him esteem and respect, and a promising future is his.

EDGAR J. MOREHEAD, one of the energetic young agriculturists of Klickitat county, resides in the rich Bickleton wheat country, seven miles northeast of the town of Bickleton. Like many other men who are contributing to the development of the West, he was born in Iowa, the year of his advent upon the stage of life being 1876. His father, James H. Morehead, was a native of Pennsylvania,

from which state he removed to Iowa in 1856. For twenty-nine years, he farmed in that state, but in 1885 he decided to try the West, so came to Klickitat county and settled on a homestead. He was thereafter numbered among the devotees of agriculture in the country until 1901, when he passed away. Mary (Palmer) Morehead, mother of our subject, is likewise a native of the Keystone state. She shared the vicissitudes of farm life in Iowa and later in the state of Washington, where she resided, her home being in Yakima county until the time of her death, which occurred July 25th, 1904. Mr. Morehead, of this article, received his early education in Iowa, having reached the age of eleven at the time his parents started westward. For three years after his arrival here, he remained under the parental roof; then he entered the service of John Roberts as a sheep herder. Soon, however, he returned home, and for the ensuing year he worked for his father, thereafter engaging in herding for Dan Hildreth. For several years he followed the vocation of sheep herding principally, working for Stagerman, Cunningham, Stone and other wool growers, and a part of the time at home. After his father's death, in 1901, he assumed charge of the parental farm, and he has devoted himself assiduously to its culture and improvement since. He is not married. His brothers and sisters are: Mrs. Nancy Ellis, living in North Yakima; John, in Wyoming; Mell, in Arkansas; George, at The Dalles; Milton, in the Horse Heaven country; Leonard, in Klickitat county, and Mrs. Laura Van Nostern, at Cleveland. Mr. Morehead is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the thrifty and progressive citizens of the county and possesses a congeniality of disposition and an integrity of character which make all those with whom he is associated his friends.

CONRAD ECKHARDT is a ranchman of Klickitat county, owning a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of cultivated land, three miles east of the town of Bickleton. He was born in Russia on the 1st of September, 1865, the son of John and Annie (Schaefer) Eckhardt. His father, who was also of Russian parentage and a farmer by occupation, died in his native land in 1881, and his mother, who was likewise of Russian birth, died when our subject was but seven years old. He was educated in the common schools of his home town. Left an orphan at sixteen, he began then the struggle for life and until he reached the age of twenty-six he followed farming at various places near his old home. In 1891, he put into execution a determination to come to the United States. Arriving at Baltimore, he immediately set out for Hastings, Nebraska, where he remained for the ensuing three years. April 1, 1894, he removed to Klickitat county, and, for a year after his arrival, he worked for Conrad Schaefer on the farm. Purchasing his present place in

1894, he moved his family there the following year, and there he has since lived, engaged in stock raising and farming. He brings to his dual occupation a degree of energy and good judgment which cannot fail to win for him a splendid success.

Mr. Eckhardt was married in Russia in 1888 to Anna Getz, whose father, Hans Jacob Getz, a Russian farmer, died just previous to her birth. Her mother, Barbara (Schaefer) Getz, was also born in Russia. She is now Mrs. Hill, of Walla Walla, Washington. Mrs. Eckhardt was born in 1867 and was educated and married in Russia, the latter event taking place when she was nineteen. She and Mr. Eckhardt have had nine children: Annie, born in the old country, June 18, 1889; Katie, born in Alma, the county seat of Harlan county, Nebraska, on the first of November, 1891; Emma, born in Chester, Thayer county, Nebraska, September 11, 1893; Clara, Esther, Liddie and Julia, all born in Klickitat county, March 27, 1895, May 28, 1899, May 15, 1901, and July 3, 1903, respectively; also two boys, one born December 17, 1896, and one November 28, 1897, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Eckhardt is a member of the Lutheran church, and politically he favors the principles of the Republican party.

JOSEPH J. HOOKER, a prosperous Klickitat county ranchman, resides on his farm of three hundred and twenty acres a mile south of Blue Light postoffice. He is a native of Georgia, born in Wayne county, June 14, 1869. His father, Thomas H. Hooker, a native of Greene county, North Carolina, was a sawmill man and farmer. He removed to Georgia some time before the Civil war, and he married and passed the remainder of his life there. He was of English descent. His wife, whose maiden name was Delana Harris, was born in Georgia and passed her entire life within the confines of that commonwealth. Joseph Hooker, of this review, received his early education in the common schools of North Carolina and Georgia. At the age of fifteen, he started to learn the engineer's trade, and he worked as an apprentice in North Carolina for a period of four years, going then to Brunswick, the county seat of Glynn county, Georgia, to take charge of an engine in the local fire department. He remained there two years, but in 1889 came thence to Washington, settled near Cleveland and accepted employment from Mr. Shelneck in the sheep business. He was a year at that, then he traveled throughout Oregon and Washington, farming in most of the wheat sections of both states. In 1899, he took up a homestead a mile south of Blue Light postoffice, and upon this he has since lived, except when the need of a good school for the children has compelled him to be in Cleveland.

On the 17th of December, 1899, Mr. Hooker married Mrs. Frank Johnson, whose maiden name was Emma Fletcher. Her father still lives in Iowa,

at Spirit Lake. She was born in that state in 1867, was educated in its common schools, and there married Mr. Johnson. To that union, four children were born, of whom three are now living, namely: Frank, Charles and Blanche. Mr. Johnson died in Klickitat county, some years previous to her second marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker have one child, John, who was born in Yakima county, October 19, 1901. Mr. Hooker fraternizes with the Knights of Pythias. In politics, he is a Democrat, actively interested in all campaigns, local and national. Besides his three hundred and twenty acres of Klickitat county land, he also owns one hundred and sixty acres in Yakima county. He is an enterprising farmer, and success is crowning his efforts, while by uniform fair dealing he has won the confidence and esteem of his neighbors.

RASMUS GOTTFREDSON, a prosperous farmer of Klickitat county, resides two miles south of Bickleton. He is a native of Denmark, born on Langeland Island, August 28, 1851. His father, Gotfred Petersen Godfredson, who was likewise a Dane and a farmer by occupation, passed away in 1900. His mother, whose maiden name was Georgia Fredrake, was also born in Denmark, and was married in her native country, where she died within nine days after the demise of her husband, at the age of eighty-nine years. Rasmus Godfredson received his education in the schools of his native land. Upon reaching the age of fourteen, he left home and for six years thereafter he worked for various farmers in Denmark. In 1871, shortly after he had passed his twentieth year, he came to the United States. He settled first in Kansas, at Fort Leavenworth, and worked twelve months for the government; then removed to Atchison, in the same state, where he was engaged in the confectionery business for a period of seven months. Going then to Michigan, he worked in a logging camp there until the spring of 1874, when he came west to California, in which state he was employed on a ranch for four years. In 1878 he came to Klickitat county, and took up a homestead near Bickleton, upon which he has made his home ever since. He also bought one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land, and of the half section he has succeeded in putting one hundred and seventy-five acres into cultivation. He keeps considerable stock.

In Arlington, Oregon, on November 8, 1888, he married Lottie Hull, daughter of James and Mary A. (Lewis) Hull. Her father, who was a native of Alabama, and by occupation a merchant, died three months before she was born. Her mother, also a native of Alabama, in which state she was married, now resides in the city of Montgomery. Mrs. Godfredson was born in Alabama, December 6, 1861, and educated in the schools of Montgomery, also graduating in a music course.

She is an accomplished musician, and still teaches the art some, and before leaving her native state taught three terms of school. Mr. and Mrs. Godfredson have had seven children, namely: James, born near Bickleton, March 27, 1890, and died May 31, 1903; Charles, born in Klickitat county, April 10, 1891, also deceased, passing away at the age of five months; Georgia M., in Klickitat county, June 23, 1892; Harry, born April 4, 1894; Albert, Lizzie and Gotfred, born in Klickitat county, on October 4, 1896, August 22, 1899, and February 20, 1904, respectively. The five living children are all at home. Mr. and Mrs. Godfredson are both members of the lodge of Yeomen, and the former is a member of the Lutheran church. In politics, he is a Republican. A competent, energetic farmer, a good citizen and an honorable man, he is highly esteemed and respected by his neighbors and all who know him.

PETER MATSEN, a prosperous Klickitat county ranchman, resides on his fine six hundred and forty-acre farm, three miles north and two miles east of the town of Bickleton. He is a native of Denmark, born in 1849, the son of Mat Jensen Matsen, who was born in Denmark in 1818, and who passed the whole of the fifty-four years of his life there, his occupation being farming. Ida (Peters) Matsen, mother of our subject, was also born and brought up in Denmark, and also died there. Mr. Matsen, of this review, was educated in the public schools of his native land. He remained at home with his parents until he reached the age of sixteen, then, his father having passed away, he began working at such jobs as he could find. For four years he wrought for others, then he resolved to seek larger opportunities, and in 1871 immigrated to America. His first place of residence was in New Jersey. After a year's stay there he went to California, and engaged in mining for a time, also in teaming in the city of Oakland and other places. Six months were spent in the quicksilver mines, after which he returned to Oakland, where the ensuing year and a half were passed. He then betook himself to the mountainous district of Nevada, and worked as a woodsman for eighteen months. Returning to Denmark in 1875, he served eighteen months in the army, as required by law; then he went to work in a gun factory in Copenhagen, a line of employment which he followed continuously for fifteen years. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Matsen again came to this country, this time settling in Klickitat county and buying a half section of land, his present place of abode. A year later he filed on a homestead, contiguous to his half section, and upon it the next five years of his life were spent. In the meantime he purchased an additional two hundred and forty acres adjoining his other land, thus acquiring a splendid farm of generous propor-

tions. By industry and perseverance he has reduced four hundred acres of it to a state of cultivation, the remainder being so far retained as a pasture for his more than a hundred head of stock.

Mr. Matsen has been twice married, his first wife being Matilda Johnson, whom he wedded in Denmark in 1886. This lady died in 1899, after having borne him five sons and one daughter. His second marriage was solemnized in Klickitat county, February 2, 1901, the lady being Anna Margaret Stumer, whose father, the late Claus Stumer, was a German shoemaker, who had removed to Denmark when twenty-four and had married and spent the remainder of his life there. Her mother, Julia A. (Hoch) Stumer, a native of Denmark, died in 1898, leaving three children. The present Mrs. Matsen was born in Denmark in 1870, and received her educational discipline in the common schools of that land. She made a trip to the United States when fifteen, soon returning, however, but in 1900 she came to stay. Mr. Matsen's children by the first marriage were the following: Edith, born June 14, 1888; Albert, on the 27th of January, 1890; and Edwin, born September 24, 1893, all in Denmark; Alfred, born September 13, 1894; Robert, born October 24, 1896; and Roy, born June 7, 1899, all in Klickitat county. His second wife has borne him a son and daughter: Lewis, who was born October 10, 1901, and died when four months old; and Ella, born on September 28, 1903. Mr. Matsen fraternizes with the Improved Order of Foresters and the Yeomen and has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1874. In religious persuasion, he is a Lutheran, and in politics, a Republican. He is one of the most industrious and successful farmers in the locality, and is held in high esteem by the people of the surrounding country, who respect his thriftiness and pluck and honor him for his virtues as a man.

JOHN BAKER, a resident of Klickitat county for over twenty-five years, lives on his four hundred and eighty-acre farm at Cleveland, Washington. He was born near London, England, on the 3d of April, 1847, the son of Mathew Baker, an English carpenter. His father came to the United States in 1859, settled in the state of New Jersey and there followed his trade for two years, then passed away. Priscilla (Skinner) Baker, the mother of our subject, was also of English birth. She died in her native land, when John was quite young. Our subject was the only child of this marriage. He received his education in the schools of his native country, and while a young man learned the trades of tin-smithing and sheet iron working, acquiring his skill in both in the shops of Paterson, New Jersey. In the fall of 1873, when he was twenty-six, he moved to the state of Colorado, and for a year and over he followed his trade there, then going



PETER MATSEN.



JOHN BAKER.



CHRISTEN V. ANDERSON.



LOUIS J. LARSEN.



THOMAS HANSEN.



JOSEPH GADEBERG.



JOHN COPENHEFER



GEORGE W. HAMILTON.

to California, in which state he worked as a journeyman for the ensuing four years. Coming to Klickitat county in 1879, he filed on a homestead there, and turned his attention to farming, but not being yet in a position to make his living as an agriculturist, he moved the next spring to Goldendale. For about three years he continued to be a resident of that town, making frequent trips, however, to his home near Cleveland, during all this time following tinsmithing. In 1884 he established a permanent residence on his homestead, and there he still lives with his family. Twice only in the twenty-six years has he been away from home for any considerable period of time, once at Arington, and once at Hood River, in both of which places he worked at his trade.

In Paterson, New Jersey, April 27, 1871, Mr. Baker married Mary Burner, whose father, Nathan, a merchant and farmer, was a native of Dutchess county, New York, and a descendant from old German stock. He died in the state of his nativity, in 1861. Mary (Jolly) Burner, her mother, was born in England, but married in New Jersey, in which state she still lives, though seventy-nine years old. Mrs. Baker was born in New York City in 1850, and began her education there, but completed it in the New Jersey schools. She and Mr. Baker are parents of three children: Ella Mitty, born November 27, 1873, now living at Bickleton; Walter, born in California, in 1876, now running a shop in the same town; and Ralph E., born in Goldendale, Washington, in 1882, at present with his parents. An energetic and successful farmer and in all respects a good citizen, he is esteemed and honored by all who have known him intimately in the county, and they are legion, for his residence here has been long and continuous. In politics, he is a Republican.

CHRISTEN V. ANDERSON, a farmer living two miles northeast of Bickleton, is a native of Denmark, born December 18, 1867. His father, Christen L. Anderson, is still living in Denmark, his native land, where he has followed farming the greater portion of his life, and his mother, Monam (Thompson) Anderson, also a native of Denmark, born in 1845, is still with the elder Anderson there. Christen V. attended the common schools of his native country until about fourteen, then obtained employment in a flour-mill. He worked assiduously and steadily at this for three years, but was finally compelled to desist on account of being troubled with catarrh, caused by the dust in the mill. The succeeding five years were spent in farming, his time being divided between two employers, then he served a year in the army, as a private soldier. Another year was then spent on the farm, at the end of which he emigrated to this country, coming direct to Klickitat county, where he was employed the first

summer by Stephen Matsen. Soon he purchased a half section of railroad land, which was, however, later disposed of to Mr. Stagerman. His next investment was in a place three miles south of Bickleton. Upon this he lived for seven years, engaged in general farming, but at the end of that period he sold his farm to Chris Larsen, and with his only child, his wife having died, visited his parents in the old country. The spring of 1899 found him again in Klickitat county, but after a short stay he departed for Wilbur, Washington, two miles south of which town he lived for the ensuing year upon the land he had bought. Selling this land, he once more came to Klickitat county and purchased a half section five miles east of Bickleton. This also he disposed of to advantage a year later, and the following twelve months was spent in traveling over the state, looking for another desirable location. Not finding anything that pleased him so well as the country surrounding Bickleton, he came back and bought Jake Ostrich's place, two miles northeast of the town, where we now find him. His farm comprises three hundred and twenty acres of fertile land, two hundred and thirty of which are under cultivation. Mr. Anderson's first marriage was solemnized at Bickleton, in 1890. Catherine Veuxelson then becoming his wife. She passed away in 1895, leaving one daughter, Lenora C., born December 3, 1892. Her father, Vensel H. Veuxelson, was a Danish farmer, and her mother, Anna, was also a native of Denmark, where she is still living, though Mr. Veuxelson is now deceased.

May 18, 1903, Mr. Anderson was again married, the lady being Johanna, daughter of Frederick Hoch, who has been all his life and still is a Danish soldier. Her mother, Johanna (Terkelsen) Hoch, is also still living in Denmark, where Mrs. Anderson was born, May 18, 1872, and where she passed her early years and acquired her education. Fraternally, Mr. Anderson is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious persuasion, he is a Lutheran. He is a staunch Republican at all times, but now that Roosevelt, whom he especially admires, is the party's candidate for the presidency, he is unusually warm in his loyalty to it. An industrious, progressive farmer and a worthy citizen, he is esteemed and respected by all who know him.

LOUIS J. LARSEN is a well known farmer residing two and one-half miles southeast of Bickleton, Washington. His parents, now deceased, were Lars and Minnie (Peterson) Jorgensen, both natives of Denmark. Lars Jorgensen was killed in the German-Danish war before Louis J. was born. Minnie (Peterson) Jorgensen was born in 1825, and resided in Denmark till the time of her death. Louis J. Larsen was born in Denmark, September 14, 1850, and attained young manhood in the land of his nativity,

receiving a fair education in the common schools. At the age of fifteen years he left the parental roof, and has since then taken care of himself. When twenty years old he went from Denmark to Australia and there followed mining for six years. Thence he went to San Francisco, California, arriving in 1877, with no money, and one shirt his surplus clothing. From San Francisco he proceeded to Victoria, British Columbia, with the intention of going from the latter town to Alaska, but upon arrival he changed his mind and took a steamer for Tacoma. Thence he went to Portland, Oregon, and after a short stay in that place, to Hillsboro, that state, where he accepted employment on a farm. In the fall of 1877 he arrived in Goldendale, Klickitat county, and after a stay of one month returned to Portland, where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1878 he engaged for a time in fishing on the Columbia river, but quitting this vocation, again returned to Portland, there accepting employment of the Oregon Transfer Company, with whom he remained for five months. His final move was to Klickitat county, where he arrived in the fall of 1878. For a time after his arrival he herded sheep for George McCredy, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. The following year, 1879, he filed on his present farm, which has since then been his home.

Mr. Larsen was married in Denmark, February 6, 1885, to Miss Karen Larsen while on a visit to his old Denmark home, from which he had been absent for fifteen years. Miss Larsen was the daughter of Lars Larsen and Karen (Ekertsen) Larsen, both natives of Denmark. Lars Larsen is an engineer in the old country, having retained his present position for twenty-five years. The mother, Karen (Ekertsen) Larsen, is living at the present time. Miss Karen Larsen, now the wife of L. J. Larsen, was born in Denmark, June 13, 1864. She received her education in the common schools of Denmark, and she was married there at the age of twenty-one. Children born to this marriage are Minnie, Lewis P. and George W., all in Klickitat county. Fraturnally, Mr. Larsen is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, in which order he stands very high. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics, a Republican. His land holdings comprise, in all, three hundred and twenty acres, some of which is said to be as good as the best in the county, and he has a splendid little herd of cattle, twenty-five in number, and five good horses. He allows his stock to increase to no greater number than his farm will support comfortably, and to this policy, applied in other lines also, may be attributed the excellent appearance of all his property.

THOMAS HANSEN, whose farm lies a mile east of Cleveland, Klickitat county, is one of the wheat belt's successful Danish citizens. He was born at Helsing, Denmark, May 15, 1855, the son of Godfred and Lena (Peterson) Hansen, both of

whom lived and died in the old country. The father's death occurred in 1901, in his eighty-eighth year. His wife was born in 1818 and died in 1868. She was the mother of ten children, of whom Thomas is next to the youngest. He received his education in the common schools, remaining at home on the farm until he was seventeen years old; then he crossed the ocean and settled near Cleveland, Ohio. After a few months spent there he went to St. Charles, Missouri, and was employed near-by on a farm for five years. In 1877 he took up his abode in Texas, worked a time in a brickyard there and then began farming for himself. Texas continued to be his home state until 1883, when he went to California. A year and a half in sawmill work followed. His residence in Klickitat dates from the year 1885, at which time he filed on a pre-emption claim twenty miles southeast of Bickleton. However, six months later he abandoned this claim and filed a timber culture claim to a quarter section near Cleveland. After proving up on it he purchased his present home, which was then owned by the railroad company.

Mr. Hansen was married in Grayson county, Texas, November 28, 1877, to Lizzie Lundorff, also a native of Denmark, born in 1856. Her parents were Matthew and Mary Lundorff, the father being a farmer; both spent their entire lives in Denmark. Mrs. Hansen received a good education in her native land, after which she joined her brother in Texas and was there married at the age of twenty-one. She died June 28, 1903, mourned by all who knew her and leaving, besides her husband, one child, Mrs. Lena Van Nostern, born in Texas, June 23, 1880. Mr. Hansen is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Lutheran church. In politics, he is a Republican. Of his four hundred acres of land, one hundred are in cultivation, the balance being pasture and timber; he also owns considerable stock. Mr. Hansen has labored faithfully with highly satisfying results and because of his true worth has attained to an influential position in the community.

JOHN COPENHEFER is a favorably known farmer residing four miles south of Cleveland, Washington. He was born in Huntington county, Indiana, October 23, 1850, the son of John M. and Elizabeth (Crull) Copenhefer, the former of Swedish extraction and the latter of German. John M. Copenhefer was a farmer of Pennsylvania, and moved from that state to Indiana in 1854. Later he went to Wisconsin and resided there till the time of his death. Elizabeth (Crull) Copenhefer was born in Ohio. When a young woman she moved to Indiana, and in that state was married. Her death occurred many years ago in Wisconsin. Mr. Copenhefer grew to manhood on the home farm. When twenty-one years of age he forsook the paternal roof and purchased a farm on which he spent four years,

at the end of which time he went to Linn county, Kansas, where he followed farming for three years. His next move was to Klickitaw county, Washington, where he arrived in the spring of 1882. Here for a time he worked at logging for D. S. Sprinkle, and after quitting this vocation established his residence on a tract of railroad land which he later purchased. In 1888 he filed on a homestead, afterward making the place his home until 1903, when he moved to his present home in Klickitaw county.

Mr. Copenhefer was married in Richland county, Wisconsin, January 9, 1872, to Miss Harriet J. Snyder, a native of Indiana, born March 16, 1854. Her parents were John E. and Mary A. (Polk) Snyder, the latter now deceased. John E. Snyder was born in Pennsylvania March 16, 1816; emigrated to Indiana when a boy and from there went to Wisconsin. Upon arrival in the latter state he engaged in farming and he has since continued at this vocation. Mary A. (Polk) Snyder was born in Indiana December 9, 1823, and died in Wisconsin in 1858. She was of Irish and Dutch extraction. Mrs. Copenhefer grew to womanhood in Wisconsin, receiving her education in the common schools. She married Mr. Copenhefer when seventeen years of age. Children born to this marriage are: Ethan A., in Richland county, Wisconsin, September 28, 1875, and Nora, who died when two years of age. In religion Mr. Copenhefer is an adherent of the Church of Christ, and in politics supports the Republican principles. He is a prominent man in county affairs, having served as a county commissioner in Klickitaw county from 1897 to 1898. His land holdings comprise, in all, two thousand acres, a section of which is leased school land, the balance being held in fee simple. Three hundred and fifty acres of the land are in cultivation and the rest is used for grazing purposes.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON is a comfortably situated farmer residing two miles southeast of Dot postoffice, Klickitaw county. He was born in Huntington county, Indiana, July 12, 1853, the son of Thomas and Nancy (McCrumis) Hamilton. Thomas Hamilton, a farmer and blacksmith, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1828. When a boy he came to Canada, and thence, during early manhood, he proceeded to Indiana, and later to Kansas, arriving in the latter state in 1857. There he followed blacksmithing for several years, then took up a farm on which he lived for a time. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted and during service was in the command of Captain Vansickle. In his capacity as blacksmith he afterward was foreman of the government shops at Fort Scott, Kansas. His present place of residence is Mapleton, that state. Nancy (McCrumis) Hamilton was born in Ireland in 1811, and died in 1884 at the age of seventy-three.

George W. grew to manhood in Kansas on the farm and, during boyhood, was educated in the pub-

lic schools. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age assisting his parents in the management of their farm, but at the age mentioned he moved to Caldwell county, Missouri, where he farmed for three years. In 1887 he came west, his objective point being Cleveland, Klickitaw county, Washington. Here he arrived with a family of five children, with seventy-five dollars in money, and with prospects rendered unpromising by his being in very poor health. He secured a small tract of land, and, during the time he could spare from improving it, worked in the timber. Later, he filed on his present farm, which has ever since been his home.

Mr. Hamilton's marriage occurred November 26, 1874, Miss Margery Nogle being the bride. She was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, April 10, 1857, the daughter of David and Mary (Harlan) Nogle. David Nogle, a farmer, was born in Ohio in 1804, the son of German parents. His death occurred in 1887. Mary (Harlan) Nogle was born near Dayton, Ohio, December 17, 1811. She was of English descent and had the distinction of being a cousin of Justice Harlan, well known, in his time, as one of the greatest lawyers in the United States. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are Mrs. Ethel (Hamilton) Smith, now a teacher; Anna, recently graduated from the Goldendale high school; Clyde, Thomas, Fay, Zelta, Edwin and Hollis. In religion, Mr. Hamilton supports the Church of Christ, while politically, he espouses Republican principles, though not to the extent of being unduly prejudiced in municipal politics. In school affairs he is prominent in his support of progressiveness, and he has served creditably as a director. His land holdings, in all, comprise three hundred and twenty acres. His home is comfortable, his property interests are well taken care of, and everything about his premises speaks in language unmistakable of thrift, industry and good judgment.

JOSEPH GADEBERG is a prosperous farmer and stockman living two miles northwest of Dot postoffice, Klickitaw county. He was born in Denmark, October 7, 1849, at the time of the Danish-German war. His father, Peter Gadeberg, was born in Hadersleben, Denmark, October 15, 1815, and during his life time was first a common sailor, and later captain and owner of a vessel plying mainly in the coast trade of western Europe. His death occurred in 1896 in Denmark, the greater part of his life having been spent at sea, many of his trips being to Greenland, and later along the coast of Denmark and Europe. The mother, Helena M. (Hansen) Gadeberg, was also a native of Hadersleben, Denmark, born about 1825. She died in 1880. During the early years of his life Joseph was a sailor. Up to the age of sixteen his maritime trips were made wholly along the coast of Denmark, but at that age he shipped to Hamburg, acting on his own responsibility. Later, he returned to Denmark, proceeding

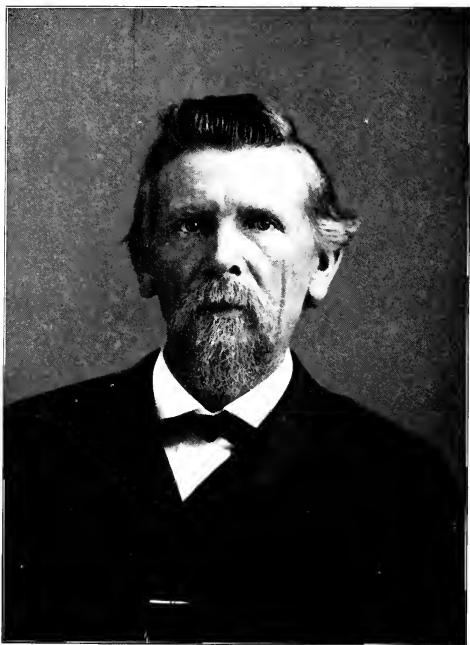
thence to the East and West Indies, and Hongkong, during his cruising on this part of the globe, touching at divers points in the Pacific and on the Asiatic coast. From Hongkong he shipped to Portland on an American vessel, arriving July 4, 1871, which date marks the end of his life at sea. From Portland he proceeded to Yamhill county, Oregon, and there settled on a farm. After a year, he proceeded thence to eastern Oregon, where he engaged in the stock business. This occupation he followed the greater part of the time until 1879, his residence up to that date being in Wasco county. Quitting the stock business, he fished for three seasons on the Columbia river, being employed on a river steamer part of the time. His next move was to Goldendale, where he lived for two years. At the end of this time, in 1881, he took up his present farm, upon which he settled permanently that fall. Two years prior to this he married Mary E. Phipps, who died January 4, 1894, leaving no children. October 16, 1895, Mr. Gadeberg married Miss Cora A. Enyart, a native of Clay county, Illinois, born February 15, 1873, the daughter of Samuel and Frances Maria (Vail) Enyart. Samuel Enyart was appointed by President Cleveland (first administration) superintendent of the Indian school at Fort Simcoe, and his daughter Myrtle, who later married Dick Lyons, matron. Frances Maria (Vail) Enyart was born March 25, 1839, near Hamilton, Ohio. She is still living, her home being in Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Gadeberg have three children: Wallace Edward, born August 14, 1896; J. Monroe, April 6, 1899, and Joseph Lloyd, July 29, 1902. Fraternally, Mr. Gadeberg is affiliated with the Knights of the Royal Guards, and, in religion, he adheres to the Presbyterian church. In politics, he strongly favors Democratic principles. Mr. Gadeberg is one of the pioneer settlers of Klickitat county, and has met with many of the unpleasant experiences incident to the settlement of a new country. He made his start in the sheep business in 1882 with one not extremely healthy looking pet sheep obtained of a neighbor, George Lymer by name. The sheep lived till it reached the age of twelve years, and Mr. Gadeberg gave it a burial such as is seldom accorded to a common sheep. He cut his first crop with a cradle, and as no threshers were then to be had, used horses to tramp the grain out, as was done in olden days. Now his affairs are managed differently. His farm comprises sixteen hundred acres, every acre of which is good tillable or grazing land and is yielding satisfactory returns.

CHRISTIAN LARSEN, one of Klickitat county's prosperous wheat farmers and stock raisers, resides upon his fine ranch, five miles southeast of Bickleton. Like many other of Washington's successful men, he was born in Denmark, July 23, 1861. His parents were Lars and Johanna (Christiansen) Sorensen. The father was born in 1812, followed farming during his life, and died in his native coun-

try in 1885. The mother was born in 1820; she died in Denmark, also. The subject of this sketch received his education in the schools of his native country and when nine years of age, began working out summers. When he reached the age of fourteen he left the parental home and worked for different farmers until he was twenty-five years old, or until 1887, when he came to America. He first settled near Cincinnati, where he resided two years, then moved to Schenectady, New York, in which city he was employed two years in the electric light works. In 1891 he came to Washington, landing in Tacoma in May. Thence he went to Ellensburg and in June he commenced work for Coffin Brothers in Klickitat county. He was with them two years before filing on his present place, which has since been the field of his labors.

Mr. Larsen was married in Reading, Ohio, in 1887, to Marie P. Peterson, a daughter of Paul and Eliza (Bro) Peterson, natives of Denmark. Mr. Peterson died when Marie was a child, but her mother is still living in the old country. Mrs. Larsen was born in Denmark March 6, 1858, received her education in the schools of Copenhagen and came to America in 1881. Her marriage took place when she was nineteen years old. To this union have been born eight children: Sophia, in 1880, died at the age of six months; Paul, in New York state, in April, 1890; Sophia, in Klickitat county, August 25, 1892; Elizabeth, August 17, 1894; Johanna, August 13, 1896; Emma, August 20, 1898; Christina, December 15, 1900; and Milner, June 8, 1904. Mr. Larsen is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and, politically, is a Republican. At present he holds the position of school director in the district. He owns seven hundred and sixty acres of land, of which three hundred and fifty are under cultivation, has a herd of sixty cattle, a large band of horses and is leasing a quarter section of school land. He is one of the most substantial and progressive of the agriculturists of the Bickleton country and one of its most highly esteemed citizens.

GEORGE W. ALEXANDER is a prosperous farmer and stockman residing four and one-half miles southeast of Bickleton, Washington. He was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, February 19, 1846, the son of George and Martha V. (Knapp) Alexander. George Alexander, the elder, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1816. When twenty-four years of age he went to Wisconsin, settling in Kock county, but later he moved to Whitewater, Walworth county. At this time the localities mentioned were but sparsely settled and the elder Alexander was obliged to meet the many adverse conditions incident to the settlement of a new country. His death occurred at Whitewater in 1888. Martha V. (Knapp) Alexander was born in Sandusky, Ohio,



WM. A. McCREDY.

in 1822, and died in 1890. From his father, George W. derives German blood, and from his mother, Scotch-Irish. He grew to young manhood in Wisconsin amid surroundings that contributed more to his knowledge of pioneer customs and the robust elements so active in the promotion of undeveloped enterprises than to his store of book-learning. In 1864, he enlisted in Company H., Thirteenth Wisconsin volunteers, and he was in active service till the close of the Civil war. Then he returned to the Wisconsin home and took up farming, following this vocation till 1869, at which time he went to California. In Nevada and Colorado he remained for ten years, engaged principally in stock raising and mining. His final move was to Klickitat county, in 1879. At the time of his arrival the region about Bickleton was a great stock range controlled by stockmen who discouraged any attempt of settlers at home-seeking. Nevertheless, Mr. Alexander took up a quarter section of land and began farming, his resources to begin with consisting of seventy-five dollars and two horses. Later, he devoted considerable attention to the raising of cattle and horses, though not to the exclusion entirely of strictly agricultural pursuits. During his residence at his present location he has experienced reverses which made more difficult his task of home-building, but during recent years of good health, hard work and favorable circumstances have contributed toward making him one of the most happily established residents in his community.

On September 16, 1878, Mr. Alexander married Miss Beatrice E. Thacker, who died in 1882, after she had become the mother of two children, Frank E. and Hattie. The latter died in infancy. Frank is now living at home with his father, and is said to be one of the steadiest young men of the community in which he resides. Mr. Alexander's second marriage occurred January 10, 1886, the lady being Miss Lucy A. Embree, a native of Cass county, Missouri, born February 28, 1852. She was the daughter of Thomas and Phoebe E. C. (Butler) Embree, who were among the early settlers of Klickitat county. During the continuance of his present residence Mr. Alexander has been actively interested in the municipal affairs of his community. He has served fourteen years as road supervisor, and during this time has assisted to make the greater part of the principal roads of his locality, among which was the road from Coyle's Landing on the Columbia river to Fort Simcoe. His farm comprises three hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which is in a high state of cultivation. This ranch is reputed to be one of the most valuable farming properties in the county, and its increasing valuation promises to make excellent returns for the years of toil that have been spent in its improvement.

SAMUEL A. BULLIS, a Klickitat county farmer and stock raiser, resides on his farm of one

hundred and sixty acres, six and a half miles southeast of Bickleton. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Rock county, on the 11th of August, 1862. His father, Samuel Bullis, is a native of Ohio, born December 16, 1836, and by occupation a farmer. He served throughout the Civil war in the Twenty-first Wisconsin volunteers, and now draws a pension on account of such service. His wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Crosby, was born in the middle west, February 7, 1846, and lives with her husband in Oregon. Samuel A. Bullis, of this review, removed to Iowa with his parents when seven years old and received his education in the common schools of Butler county, that state, assisting his father out of term time and out of school hours with the work about the farm. When eighteen years old, he left the parental fireside and from that time until he reached the age of twenty-four worked at various places as a farm hand, though part of the time he farmed places of his own. Removing to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1886, he lived there for a period of six years, engaged continuously in the transfer business. He then spent two years in Princeton, Idaho, a town of Latah county, thereafter removing to Eugene, Oregon, a pretty little Willamette valley town, which he made his place of residence for an additional six years, farming all the time. In 1901, on the 3d of June, he came to Bickleton county and took up the homestead upon which he has since lived. He has improved and fenced the land, gaining a livelihood the while in the dual pursuits of agriculture and stock raising, principally. A good orchard, about ready to bear, and many other improvements testify to his industry, progressiveness and thrift.

In 1887, Mr. Bullis married Ida E. Newby, a native of the state of New Jersey, born February 7, 1869. Her father died when she was but an infant, and her mother, Madeline, married again, becoming Mrs. Osborn. She now lives in New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Bullis have a family of five children, as follows: Jarvie, Mattie, Melville, Lydia and Cora. Mr. Bullis has five brothers living in the Willamette valley, Oregon, namely: William, Charles, Jesse, Harvey and Frank, while a sister resides in Minnesota. In politics, Mr. Bullis is a Republican. Although he has not lived in the locality long, he has already won a place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, and already given earnest of his ability to contribute his full part toward the general development.

WILLIAM A. McCREDY, a farmer and hotel man of Cleveland, was born in Richland county, Ohio, February 20, 1830. His father, Alex. McCredy, was a native of the Quaker state, but of Scotch descent. He settled in Ohio about 1820, becoming one of the pioneer farmers of that state. He died in 1834. Our subject's mother, Effie (Van Nostrand) McCredy, also a

native of Pennsylvania, came with her parents to Ohio when she was a young girl, and in that state grew up and married. She died the same year that her husband passed away, after having become the mother of six children. Thus it happened that he whose name forms the caption of this article was left an orphan when four years old. He was brought up by an uncle, David Urie. At the age of twelve he began attending school in Ohio, and his education was completed in the public schools of Missouri. When twenty years of age, he left his uncle's home, began farming on his own account, and for two years he was thus employed, but on April 25, 1853, he started across the Plains with an ox team, and five months later was in Yamhill county, Oregon, where he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. He lived upon this property for twenty-seven years, devoting his time to farming and stock raising. In the fall of 1880, he moved to Klickitat county, and took a timber culture claim, but this he later abandoned, after having made it his home for two years. However, his son, John T., filed a pre-emption on it, complied with the law and secured his patent and later sold it to our subject. In the spring of 1892, Mr. McCredy moved to Cleveland, and two years after his arrival he bought the townsite from the original locator, R. Dodge, who had taken it up as a homestead.

Mr. McCredy has been twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth R. Beaman, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, January 19, 1834. She was educated in the common schools of that state, and married there in 1851, being a little over seventeen years old at the time. She died on the 6th of August, 1894. Her father, Enos Beaman, a native of North Carolina, born August 10, 1808, was a farmer. He moved to Missouri in the early days and there resided until his death in 1851. He was of German parentage. His wife, Paulina (Butler) Beaman, was also born in North Carolina, March 27, 1810, married there, but later moved to Missouri, where she raised a family of six children and where she died in 1866.

The second marriage of our subject took place on January 12, 1896, at which time he took to wife Mrs. Sarah A. Van Nostern, a widow. Her father, Thomas Hooker, was born in North Carolina, in 1821, and in due time became a mill man. He later moved to the state of Georgia, where he passed away September 28, 1884. Her mother, Delana (Harris) Hooker, was born in Liberty county, Georgia, October 21, 1841, and was educated and married in that state. She died in 1882 after having raised a family of eleven children. The present Mrs. McCredy was a native of Georgia, born November 1, 1857. She was educated for a school teacher, and taught for some time, but came to Washington

Territory in 1882 and there married David Van Nostern, two years after her arrival. Three children were born to this union: John, October 22, 1884; Rodell, February 7, 1891, and David, January 28, 1888. Mrs. McCredy has a number of brothers and sisters, namely: Mrs. Julia A. Strickland, born September 7, 1861, now living in Georgia; Jane M., born December 7, 1859, who died when nine months old; Mary E., born April 14, 1866, deceased at the age of eight; Thomas H., born November 8, 1864, now in Klickitat county; Joseph J., born June 14, 1869, residing at Cleveland; William F., born September 8, 1871, at present in Klickitat county; James H., born November 9, 1873, now in Florida; Charles O., and Robert L., born on the respective dates of August 30, 1878, and February 18, 1882, both in Klickitat county; and Travis E., born on the 4th of February, 1876. The names of Mr. McCredy's children are as follows: Paulina Varner, a married daughter, born in Missouri, December 20, 1852, now living in Oregon; George, born in Oregon, February 22, 1855, living at Bickleton; A. Jackson, born in Oregon, January 24, 1857, died April 13, 1859; Benjamin J., January 20, 1861, died November 22, 1884; William R., May 9, 1859, died January 17, 1862; John T., May 6, 1863; Alexander E., May 3, 1868; and Leland N., June 23, 1872. Mr. McCredy is a member of the Christian church; in politics, a Democrat, taking an active interest in all political matters. A very early pioneer of the Northwest, he has witnessed events and conditions such as can never again happen or exist; the narration of which would be interesting indeed. He tells us that when he first came to Yamhill county he paid twenty dollars a barrel for flour, thirty cents a pound for bacon, and a dollar and a half a bushel for potatoes. He has all the virtues of the honored class to which he belongs, and his declining years are rendered happy by the fact that he enjoys in an unusual measure the fullest confidence and hearty good will of those of his own generation who still live and all of the younger generation with whom he is associated. It is his pleasure to witness the splendid financial success that his sons are achieving in the goodly land that he and his fellow pioneers have redeemed from savagery to civilization.

HENRY C. HACKLEY, an engineer and carpenter by trade, residing at Cleveland, Klickitat county, Washington, is an Oregonian, born in Linn county, September 4, 1854. His father, Dewitt C. Hackley, a minister of the gospel and a teacher, was a native of Indiana. He moved to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1839, living there until 1852, at which time he crossed the Plains by ox team to Linn county, Oregon, where he spent the next four years. He was several months on the way to Oregon, and soon after

his arrival, took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. In 1856, he removed to Piety Hill, California, and spent nine years in that locality, mining and preaching, also giving some attention to raising cattle. He then removed to Mendocino county, in the western part of the state, and engaged in the hotel business, remaining there until 1873. He then moved to Sonoma county, and there farmed for another two years, at the end of which period he again returned to Mendocino county, where he spent the succeeding four years in the hotel business. In 1879, he moved to Klickitat county, Washington, and took up a homestead, making his home thereon for a space of four years, but did not prove up on his claim. He also engaged in the sheep business. In 1889 he sold out his interests, and the next year built the Cleveland grist-mill, operating it for three years. In 1901 he again returned to Mendocino county, California, where he still resides. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage. His wife, Sophia W. C. (Vangorkon) Hackley, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1827. She came to this country in 1844, married two years later, and died in Klickitat county, Washington, September 12, 1888. Mr. Hackley was educated in the common schools of California, his parents having removed to that state when he was two years old, and he remained at home with his parents until reaching the age of thirteen. He then started to fire an engine in a mill, and there learned the engineering trade, devoting four years to the work in the mill. He next worked three years in a smelter located near the city of Oakland, and then entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, working for them two years, being employed at line building. The following four years were spent in various positions with threshing outfits, etc., in the capacity of engineer. He came to Klickitat county in 1879, and started to run the engine in a saw-mill owned by E. McPharland, remaining in his service for two years. He next put in three years in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, this time being mostly occupied in bridge building at various points. After his marriage at Seattle, in 1884, he returned to Klickitat county, and since that time he has made it his home, following various lines of work. His brother Millard lives in California, and his father resides with him. Another brother, Edwin S. Hackley, now lives in Alaska, and a married sister, Laura M. Betts, lives at Wilcox, Whitman county, Washington.

His marriage in Seattle on November 5, 1884, was with Effie L. Twichell, daughter of Hiram and Maria (Dodge) Twichell. Her father was born in New Bedford, Maine, in 1821, and followed farming for a living. He moved to Wisconsin in 1842, and thence to Minnesota, and in 1876 went to Oregon, located in Linn county, and after three years' residence there removed to Klickitat county, Washington. The years 1882 to 1884 were passed at Seat-

tle; then he again returned to Klickitat county, where he died in 1895. Her mother was also born in the town of New Bedford, in the year 1822. She married in Maine and died in Klickitat county in 1898. Mrs. Hackley was born in Pine Island, Minnesota, on the 17th of September, 1862. She was educated in that state, and married at the age of twenty-three. She died December 18, 1903, at Cleveland, Washington. She has a married sister now living at Zillah, Washington, Mrs. Malinda Mason; and Mrs. Mary Mason, another sister, now resides at Cleveland. Her brother William makes his home at Elmira, Washington, and Mrs. Annie Wilson and Mrs. Helen Merton, also sisters, reside at Goldendale and Zillah, Washington. She was the mother of five children. Nina, the oldest, was born June 12, 1888; Harold F., now dead, born on July 11, 1890; Bessie, also dead, born May 11, 1892; Vivian, born May 30, 1898, and the youngest boy, Edwin, born September 27, 1903, all the children being born in Klickitat county. Mr. Hackley is a member of the Presbyterian church and an active Republican in politics. His real estate comprises four lots and a dwelling house in Cleveland, and he is a substantial citizen of that town.

WILL G. FAULKNER, United States Land Commissioner and justice of the peace at Cleveland, where he also runs a mercantile establishment, was born in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, March 10, 1860. His father, George L. Faulkner, who was born in Broome county, New York, in 1832, was a mechanic. He moved to Wisconsin in the early fifties, was married there, and made his home in that state for a number of years, afterward going to Minnesota. Twelve years were passed there, then four in Nebraska, and in 1881 he moved again, this time to Yellowstone valley, Montana. In the spring of 1882, however, he proceeded to Klickitat county, Washington, and took up the land on which he now resides. He was of English descent, and his wife, Albertine (Gruhlkie) Faulkner, was of German birth. In 1845, when but four years old, she was brought to this country and was educated in the schools of Wisconsin. At present she and her husband reside at Cleveland. The subject of this review was educated in the public schools of Minnesota. His father early taught him the carpenter's trade, and he followed it all the time he remained in Minnesota, as a contractor. Coming to Klickitat county with his father when he was twenty-two years old, he immediately took up a homestead four and a half miles south of Cleveland, upon which he made his home for the next half decade, at the same time taking a timber culture and a pre-emption claim and acquiring other tracts. During this period, he combined the pursuit of his handicraft with the stock business. He opened his present store

in the spring of 1895, and has conducted it successfully and profitably since.

At North Yakima, Washington, October 24, 1894, Mr. Faulkner married Lettie M. Mason, whose father, George W. Mason, was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Yakima county, Washington, in 1888, and now lives near Zillah. He is of Scotch extraction. Her mother, Malinda (Twitchell) Mason, was reared in the state of Maine, but moved to Wisconsin, and thence to Minnesota, where she met and married Mr. Mason. She now lives with her husband near Zillah. Mrs. Faulkner was born in Minnesota, and finished her education in the public schools of Washington. She was married at the age of twenty-five. She and Mr. Faulkner are parents of four children: Reita E., born February 1, 1897; Mildred B., born two years later; George P., born in July, 1900, and Luella M., born in 1902, also in the month of July, all natives of Cleveland. Mrs. Faulkner has the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Belle Sprague, in Zillah; Ralph and Jesse, both married and living near that town; Bertie and Ethel, living with their parents; and Artemus, residing at Cleveland and clerking for Mr. Faulkner. Mr. Faulkner has one brother and three sisters: Bert H., a farmer near Cleveland; Ida L. Blair, of Chicago; Carrie L. Krause, of Albion, Nebraska, and Ellen E. Lilly, of Hot Springs, Washington. Fraternally, Mr. Faulkner is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of Washington, and in religion he is a prominent Presbyterian, being an elder in the local church and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is also school director of district number thirty, and he holds a commission as a notary public. He is one of the directors of the Bank of Bickleton. An upright, energetic business man, he is thoroughly respected by his fellow citizens.

DANIEL C. COURTNAY, a mining man, residing two and a half miles from the town of Cleveland, was born in Warren county, Illinois, September 2, 1837. John B. Courtney, his father, was a carpenter and farmer, born in Indiana in 1797. He removed to Illinois when thirty-two years of age and in 1845 crossed the Plains from that state to Oregon, where he died two years after his arrival. Agnes B. (Ritchie) Courtney, our subject's mother, who was two years her husband's senior, was also born in Indiana, and married there. She died in Oregon in 1880, after having become the mother of twelve. Daniel C. Courtney was educated in the common schools of Oregon, having been only eight years old when he came to that state with his parents. He remained at home until nineteen, learning the carpenter's trade from his

father, then went to Walla Walla, from which city he made two trips into the Frazier river country. Returning to Oregon in 1863, he ran a saw and grist-mill there for two years, then followed mining in Grant county for two years, then spent a twelvemonth in Linn county. For the ensuing twenty-seven years, he traversed all parts of Josephine and Douglas counties in mining pursuits, a part of this time being spent at Coos Bay, Oregon. He came to Klickitat county in 1900, rented the farm on which he is now living and engaged temporarily in agriculture. It is, however, his intention to remove to Mexico soon and resume his mining.

Mr. Courtney has been twice married. His first wife, the widow of Dr. Colwell, a Jackson county physician, he wedded in 1876. Her father, Ben McCormick, a native of Alabama and a farmer by occupation, crossed the Plains to Oregon in the year 1863, and later died in that state. Her mother was also a native of Alabama, born September 2, 1832. She died in Jackson county, Oregon, after having become the mother of two children, Hugh and Luella, both born in Linn county. Both are dead. Our subject's second marriage was performed in Douglas county, Oregon, in 1885, Mrs. Daily then becoming his wife. She was a daughter of William G. Woodard, a native of Ohio and a saddler by trade, now living at Roseburg, Oregon, having crossed the Plains in 1863. Her mother, Sela (Shaw) Woodard, died in Oregon. Mrs. Courtney is a native of Virginia, born in 1852. She spent her early youth there and was educated in the local common schools. Mr. Courtney is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a Democrat in politics. Like most miners, he has had a varied and interesting career, the details of which, could they be told, would make an interesting story. He has won many friends since coming to Klickitat county, and should he carry out his intention of leaving, many will be sorry to see him go.

JAMES D. VAN NOSTERN, postmaster in the town of Cleveland, where he also runs a mercantile establishment, was born in Oregon on the 20th of April, 1874, the son of David and Elizabeth (Thompson) Van Nostern, natives of Missouri. David Van Nostern, father of our subject, who was born in 1841, was of German descent. Left an orphan at the tender age of six or seven, he was taken charge of by his sister, who took him to West Virginia. Crossing the Plains to Oregon at an early age, he acquired his educational discipline and grew to manhood there. In 1883, he came to Klickitat county, where he resided until his demise in 1891. His wife, Elizabeth (Thompson) Van Nostern, was educated and married in Oregon, and died in that commonwealth in 1882. Our

subject was educated in the Oregon and Washington schools, having accompanied his parents to the latter state when ten years old. He remained at home until his father's death in 1891. Then, being only seventeen years old, he went back to Oregon, and for four years attended school there. Upon completing his education, he returned to Cleveland and learned the blacksmith's trade. Later, however, he engaged in the stock business. In 1901, he opened a store for Clanton, Mitty & Company at Cleveland, and the succeeding year he purchased the business. He had charge of it alone for seven months, then took his brother, Isaac, into partnership with him, and the establishment has ever since been under the control of the Van Nostern Brothers. Mr. Van Nostern is also interested in the business of stock raising.

At Bickleton, Washington, in 1901, Mr. Van Nostern married Laura Moorehead, whose father, James, was a farmer, born in Ohio in 1825. He also lived in Iowa, and that state was his starting point when he came to Klickitat county. He died here in 1901. His wife, Mary (Palmer) Moorehead, is a native of New York, but she now resides at North Yakima. Mrs. Van Nostern was born in Iowa in 1876. Coming to Washington with her parents at the age of eight, she attended the schools of that commonwealth. She married at the age of twenty-four. Two children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Van Nostern: Arvilla, May 5, 1901, and James, October 10, 1903, the birthplace of both being Cleveland. Fraternally, Mr. Van Nostern is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Loyal Guard and the Order of Washington, while in politics, he is a Republican. A public-spirited man, he has never evaded the responsibilities of citizenship, but is cheerfully performing the duties of such unremunerative offices as school director, school clerk and constable. His duties as postmaster are always discharged conscientiously and with painstaking care. Besides his mercantile establishment he has a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, with nearly seventy head of horses thereon. With experience and commercial ability his, he can hardly fail to win abundant success in life's conflict.

CHARLES M. BECK, a merchant and farmer at Cleveland, was born in Shelby county, Illinois, August 31, 1852. His father, Paul Beck, was also born in the same state, but in Fayette county, in the year 1825, and also is a farmer. In 1856 he removed to Kansas, locating in Linn county, where he resided continuously for twenty-seven years. In the spring of 1883, he came to Klickitat county, and established himself about four miles south of Cleveland, where he still resides. He is of Scotch extrac-

tion. His wife, Rosannah P. (Walters) Beck, is of Scotch-Irish descent, but a native of Kentucky, born in 1828. She was married in Illinois, to which state she moved with her parents while young. She came to Washington with her husband and still lives at their home near Cleveland. The subject of this review remained at home with his parents until twenty-four, working on the farm and receiving his educational discipline in the schools of Kansas. For seven years after leaving the parental roof, he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising, but, in the spring of 1883, he put into practice a determination to try the West, so came to Klickitat county and took up a piece of railroad land. This property afterward went back to the government. He filed on it as a homestead, and for seven years he resided upon it continuously. In 1900, however, he bought another piece of railroad land and moved onto it, and two years later he came to Cleveland, where, in 1903, he engaged in the general merchandise business, having formed a partnership with his son, Chester, for that purpose. His realty holdings consist of three hundred and ten acres, one hundred and sixty of which are in cultivation.

Mr. Beck was married in Kansas, December 7, 1876, the lady being Etta Johnson, daughter of Seneca Johnson, a native of the Green Mountain state, and a farmer by occupation. He was an early settler in Kansas, and died in that state nine years ago. Eleanor (McCrae) Beck, his wife, is a native of Canada, but was married in the state of Illinois, and now lives in Kansas. Mrs. Beck was born in Illinois, on the 31st of January, 1838, and was educated in the state schools of Kansas, where she taught successfully one term of school. Her career as a teacher was cut short, however, for at the age of nineteen she married. She and Mr. Beck have five children: Chester, born in Kansas, in 1877, now engaged in the mercantile business with his father at Cleveland; Mrs. Lulu Van Nostern, whose husband is the owner of the Bickleton-Arlington stage line, who was also born in Kansas; Mrs. Myrtle Bailey, at present living near Cleveland, her birthplace; Oscar and Bernetta, at home with their parents. Mr. Beck belongs to the Baptist church and in politics, is an active Republican. He has been constable in Cleveland for two or three terms. He is highly esteemed as an industrious, agreeable man and a public-spirited citizen.

FRANK SINCLAIR, a young ranchman at Cleveland, was born in Linn county, Kansas, June 28, 1876. His father, John Sinclair, a native of Ireland, came to this country in the early days, and settled in Kansas with his family. He enlisted for service in the Civil war, and participated in numerous engagements, serving through the entire strife. He came to Klickitat county, Washington, in the spring of 1882, and still makes his home there. His wife, Maria, was a native of Missouri. She grew

to womanhood and was married in that state, but accompanied her husband to the West and died in Klickitat county in 1896. Frank Sinclair was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, to which town he had come with his parents when less than seven years old. On reaching the age of sixteen, he commenced to earn his living, his first employment being as a sheep herder, and for four years he was in the employ of different wool growers. In 1896, after his mother's death, he engaged in the sheep business with his brother Samuel, forming a partnership which lasted five years. Samuel then bought Frank's interest in the business, and the latter gave himself to farming. In 1901 he took up his present homestead, and since then he has wrought assiduously in its development and cultivation. His brother Samuel is at present living at Dot, Washington, and his married sister, Mrs. Jennie Bellington, is the present postmistress there. Mrs. Annie Highfield, another sister, now resides at Lone Spring, Washington.

At Goldendale, Washington, in 1901, Mr. Sinclair married Nora Zumault, whose father, John Zumault, was a resident of Kansas for a number of years, but afterward removed to the Sound, whence he came to Klickitat county in 1899. Here he still lives, as does her mother, Jane (Hinkle) Zumault. Mrs. Sinclair was born in the state of Kansas in 1883, but received her education in the schools of Mt. Vernon, Skagit county, Washington. She and Mr. Sinclair have one child, John F., born at Cleveland, June 12, 1902. Mr. Sinclair is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also belongs to the Knights of the Loyal Guard. In politics, he is an active Republican. An enterprising young man, with ability to perceive his opportunity and the courage to seize it, he can hardly fail to win fortune and standing in the rich country where his lot has been cast.

ZACHARY T. DODSON, M. D., a physician and druggist at Cleveland, Washington, was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, May 9, 1849. His father, McMinn Dodson, though of Scotch and English extraction, was also born in McMinn county, Tennessee. By occupation, he was a farmer and stockman. He crossed the Plains by ox teams in 1853, settled in Polk county, Oregon, took up a donation claim there, and resided upon it until his death in 1892. The mother of our subject, Sarah D. (Cunningham) Dodson, was a native of Missouri, of Irish extraction, born in 1831. She married in Tennessee, at the age of nineteen, crossed the Plains with her husband, and is now living in Polk county, Oregon. Dr. Dodson received his preliminary education at the Willamette University, at Salem, Oregon; also took his medical course in the same institution, from which he graduated at twenty-seven. When nineteen years old, he taught his first

term of school, and five years of his life were devoted to the pursuit of that profession. After completing his medical course, he began practice at Eugene, Oregon, in partnership with J. C. Shields. He was thus engaged for a year, but in 1878 he removed to eastern Oregon, and opened an office at Rock Creek, whence, after practicing a short time, he removed to Whitman county, Washington, and established himself at Pine City. He remained there four years, during which time he was married. His next move was to Weston, Oregon, but his stay there was short, as it was also at Rock Creek, his next place of abode. He afterward spent seven months in Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, and eight at Myrtle Point, Case county, then went to San Francisco. At a somewhat later date, he opened a drug store in Anderson, Shasta county, California, in company with Dr. S. Gibson, and remained in this business until June, 1885, then selling out and moving to Scotts Valley, Oregon, where he opened an office and remained for five months. Returning then to Rock Creek, he practiced there for the ensuing five years. His next field of labor was the Indian reservation in Klamath county, Oregon, where for eighteen months he held a position as physician. He resumed the general practice in Rock Creek, his former place of abode, but soon moved to Lone-rock, in Gilliam county, Oregon, where the ensuing two years of his life were spent. Removing then to Mayville in the same state, he practiced there a year. In 1903 he came to Cleveland, Washington, opened a drug store and engaged in the dual occupation of dealing in drugs and practicing the healing art.

Dr. Dodson was married at Pine City, Oregon, February 28, 1881, to Frances V. Jackson, a native of Johnson county, Missouri. Her father, John Jackson, farmed in the states of Illinois and Kansas for a number of years, and in 1874 became a resident of California. Five years later he located in Whitman county, Washington, where he still resides, as does also his wife, Sarah (Bowse) Jackson, a native of Missouri. Mrs. Dodson was educated in the California schools. She and Dr. Dodson have five children: Mrs. Mabel Notridge, born in Pine City, February 25, 1882, and residing at Mayville, Oregon; Sarah, born at Anderson, California, May 9, 1885; McMinn, born in Oregon, September 7, 1889; John, born at Klamath Falls, Oregon, October 4, 1893; and Gold, born on the 17th of October, 1898; all at home. Fraternally, Dr. Dodson is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees, and in politics, he is an active Republican. He owns considerable property in Cleveland besides his business. A well educated, thorough physician, with long experience and an honorable record, he enjoys a measure of confidence and respect in his community such as is accorded to none but those who are in earnest in their battle for professional success and their desire to benefit and bless mankind.

THOMAS M. TALBERT, a prosperous farmer living on his eight-hundred-acre ranch a mile and a half south of the town of Cleveland, was born in Pike county, Illinois, January 28, 1850. His father, William J. Talbert, born in Washington county, Virginia, July 12, 1818, was a farmer by occupation, and a tanner by trade. Moving to Missouri in 1835, he made his home near Joplin, in a settlement of French people, for two years, going later to Pike county, Illinois, where he was married in 1844. He was of Holland Dutch descent. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church early in life, and, until his death, in 1897, continued to be an influential and active member of it, holding various positions in the church at different times. Elizabeth (Hull) Talbert, his wife, was of English parentage, but a native of Randolph county, Illinois, born March 20, 1825. In 1840 she moved with her parents to Pike county, and there she was married four years later, as already stated. There also she died in 1887, after having become the mother of nine children. The subject of this review attended the public schools of Illinois, but completed his education after coming to Klickitat county. He remained at home with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-eight, then, on October 6, 1878, went to Portland, Oregon, but the next spring he came back to the section of country that had been his home so long. For four years he followed teaming at Goldendale. Then he bought a ranch near town, and was engaged in farming for four years. In 1886 he moved to a place a mile and a half south of Cleveland, took up a homestead, bought another hundred and sixty acres of land, and resumed, in a new location, his former business, namely, agriculture and stock raising. Success has crowned his efforts. At present he is the owner of eight hundred acres, two hundred of which are in cultivation and producing bountifully. He also rents and farms a section of school land.

At Goldendale, Washington, January 1, 1883, Mr. Talbert married Nellie M. Ballington, daughter of Charles Ballington, a native of Maine, born November 8, 1842; by occupation a farmer. When nine years of age, her father migrated to Waupaca, Wisconsin, where he married and where his home was until the spring of 1878, when he removed to Oregon. After a stay of six months, he came to Klickitat county. He settled near Goldendale, resided there four years, and then moved to a location five miles south of Cleveland, took up a homestead and made his home upon it for seven consecutive years. He then sold his ranch, removed to Caldwell, Idaho, and followed the confectionery business there for a year. At present he is living at Portland, Oregon, where he practices as a cancer specialist. His wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Roberts, was one of a pair of twins. She died in Klickitat county in 1880. Mrs. Talbert was born near Waupaca, Wisconsin, December 20, 1863, and in the public schools there she took her first steps

in the pursuit of knowledge. Her education was completed, however, in the Goldendale High school. She has a brother, Fred, in Klickitat county, the present postmaster at Dot; a sister, Jessie, in Seattle, and a brother, Henry, in Oregon. She and Mr. Talbert are parents of four children, namely: Geda E., born at Goldendale, June 6, 1884; Walter I., born at the same place, on the 18th of November, 1887; Myrtle, born near Cleveland, December 13, 1890; and Harry W., born at Cleveland, on Independence day, in the year 1893. Mr. Talbert is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which for sixteen years he has been ruling elder, and in which he has at different times held numerous other offices. He was commissioner of the general assembly from his church at the meeting at Los Angeles, California, in 1903. In politics, he is an active Republican. He has capably filled the position of deputy sheriff of Klickitat county and for a year he was city marshal of Goldendale. His life in public and private is considered above reproach. As an officer, as a citizen and as a man, and in all the varied relations of life, he has so demeaned himself always as to cement to himself the respect and esteem of those with whom he has been associated.

GEORGE W. LYMER, a prosperous stockman of Cleveland, is a native of the state of Ohio, born in Wyandotte county, in the year 1843. His father, William Lymer, who was of English birth, followed farming as an occupation. In the early thirties he came to the United States and settled in Ohio, whence he moved to Missouri, when our subject was a young boy. After six years' residence in that state, he moved to Illinois, where he died in 1893. Our subject's mother, Clarissa, who was also English, was married in her native land, but soon after came to the United States, and she died in Ohio. George W. Lymer received his education in the public schools of the states of Ohio and Illinois. He remained at home until twenty-five years of age, working on the parental farm. The three succeeding years were spent in work for various farmers in the neighborhood, but in the spring of 1872 he determined on a radical change of residence, so came to the territory of Washington, and located in Goldendale. He there worked for Mr. Alexander for three months, then for J. J. Golden, the founder of the town of Goldendale, for three months more, after which he worked several months for Benjamin Butler as a sheep shearer. He then went into the stock business with his brother-in-law, near Goldendale, and this partnership lasted for ten years, being dissolved in 1882. His next venture was made in the neighborhood of Cleveland, where he continued in the horse business for a number of years. In 1891 he took up a homestead, also bought a half section of railroad land, and fixed the property up for a stock ranch. He lived on it until 1901, then disposed of it and moved to Cleveland, where he is

still engaged in the buying and selling of horses. He has shipped many carloads of horses to eastern points, principally Chicago, and has made a financial success of the business. In 1892 he purchased the Cleveland grist-mill, which he operated successfully, in addition to attending to his other business, for six years, but in the fall of 1898 he sold out. That he possesses good business abilities is evinced by the fact that he has succeeded in a line in which many fail, namely, in the handling and shipment of horses. He is still the owner of a hundred and sixty acres of fenced land, sixty acres of which are plowed, and there are two substantial barns on the property, besides a dwelling and a small orchard. Mr. Lymer has a married sister, now living in Christian county, Illinois, Mrs. Mary Spates, and a brother, James Lymer, also residing in Illinois. Mr. Lymer is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he is an active Republican. He has served on the school board of his district and in every way discharged the duties devolving upon him as a good citizen. His standing in the community is an enviable one.

EDWARD MORRIS, a Klickit county farmer and stock raiser, residing a mile north of the town of Cleveland, is a native of New York state, born in Wyoming county, June 14, 1848. His father, Pattock Morris, of Irish extraction, but likewise a native of New York, was a merchant and farmer. In 1854 he removed to Wisconsin and settled at Oak Groves, where he resided for eight years, engaged in farming, then removing to Minnesota. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Seventh Minnesota infantry, and served until 1865, when he was taken down with a disease contracted in the service and died. His wife, whose name was Lucy Bedow, was born, brought up and educated in New York, in which state she married. She now resides with our subject on his farm near Cleveland. Her parents were English. Edward Morris, whose life is the theme of this article, received his early education in the common schools of the state of Minnesota, removing to that state with his parents when about seven years old. He remained at home with his mother and father until the time of his father's death, in 1865, then with his mother for four years. Removing to California in the fall of 1869, he there followed teaming and farming for a period of nine years. It was in the year 1878 that he first came to the Cleveland country, in Klickit county, but as the Indians were on the warpath at that time, he remained there only a little while. Almost all the settlers in the surrounding country were moving with their families either to The Dalles, Oregon, or to Goldendale, and he helped some of the families to get to these places. Returning to Cleveland soon after the scare subsided, he was employed that summer in putting up hay; the fall and winter of the same year he spent in the timber at work. In 1879

he took up his present homestead, and upon it he has since lived with his mother, engaging in farming and also, since 1880, in raising and handling horses. His farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres, partly in cultivation, and he also owns one hundred acres of timber land. To the cultivation and improvement of his property and to the horse business he devotes himself with assiduity and zeal, and he has won an enviable success in both lines, at the same time gaining and retaining a place in the esteem and regard of his neighbors. In politics, he is a Republican.

CHARLES L. TALBERT, the owner of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of agricultural and forty acres of timber land, a mile and a half west of the town of Cleveland, was born in Pike county, Illinois, October 20, 1859, the son of William J. and Elizabeth (Hull) Talbert. His father, a Virginian, born July 12, 1818, was a farmer by occupation. He moved to Missouri at the age of twelve, and resided in that state for a period of two years, going thence to Pike county, Illinois, of which state he became a pioneer settler, passing there the remainder of his days. He was of Scotch and Irish parentage. His wife was likewise a Virginian, and her people were likewise pioneers of Illinois, having moved to Pike county among the earliest immigrants. She died there in the year 1890. Charles L. received his education in Illinois, graduating from the grammar and high schools with honor. He was at home with his parents until thirty years of age, farming in partnership with his father, who gave him an interest in the home place. In 1888 he moved to Springfield, Missouri, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, spending three years in house building. He was married during this time. In April, 1892, he returned to Illinois and again engaged in farming, but in the fall of 1893 came to Klickit county, located a mile and a half west of Cleveland, rented a place there for four years, and once more took up the life of an agriculturist. In 1897 he homesteaded the land that is now his home, and the ensuing years have been employed in improving and cultivating it. He is interested, also, to some extent in mining stock. Mr. Talbert is one of a family of nine children, the others being: Thomas, living near him; Mrs. Etta Clark, in Pike county, Illinois; Edward, George and Hattie, deceased in Illinois; Sarah, who died young; Mrs. Martha E. Courtney, who passed away in Cleveland; and Mrs. Mary I. Dille, who died in Denver, Colorado.

In Springfield, Missouri, June 5, 1889, Mr. Talbert married Ellen Green, a native of Missouri, born in 1858. She was educated in the Illinois schools. Her father, Lemuel Green, was a Missouri farmer, who moved to Illinois in 1861, and died in that state some years later. Mrs. Talbert has a brother, Henry, who lives in the Indian Territory, and a

married sister, Mrs. Eliza McCune, whose home is in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Talbert have four children, namely: Irene, born in Missouri, March 26, 1890; Anita, born in Illinois, May 30, 1892; Mary L., born in Klickitat county, September 26, 1894; and Ralph V., also born in Washington, August 24, 1896. In religious persuasion, Mr. Talbert is a Presbyterian, and in politics, a Republican. He is an energetic farmer, and an upright, honorable man, highly esteemed by all who know him intimately.

ISAAC B. COURTNAY, one of the oldest pioneers of Klickitat county, resides on his farm two and a half miles west of Cleveland. He was born in Clark county, Indiana, June 18, 1821, making him now eighty-three years of age. John D. Courtney, his father, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was a farmer. He crossed the Plains in 1845 with his wife and son, and was accidentally killed in Oregon by a falling tree. He married in Indiana a native of the Quaker state, Agnes Ritchie by name, who died in Oregon several years after the demise of her husband. The subject of this review was educated in the schools of Illinois, to which state his father removed from Indiana. The family settled first in Fulton county, but in 1833 went to Warren county, where Isaac B. grew up. He remained with his parents until their death, taking charge of the rest of the family at the time his father was accidentally killed. During all these years, he followed farming principally. Going to Umatilla county, Oregon, in 1858, with cattle, he remained there for five years, then settled in the Willamette valley. In 1878 he came to Goldendale, and spent six years in that locality, but in 1884 in partnership with Tom Talbert, he bought a place near Cleveland. This they farmed for several years, Mr. Courtney eventually selling out to his associate. He fled on his present homestead in 1900, and has since made it his home.

Mr. Courtney has been married three times. His first wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Wagner and the ceremony which joined her to him was performed in Henderson county, Illinois, in 1844. She died in Oregon, January 10, 1846. She was the daughter of Frederick Wagner, a farmer born in Pennsylvania, who passed away in the state of Indiana. The second marriage of our subject took place in the year 1862, and the lady who then became his wife remained by his side for twenty-six years, then died at Goldendale, Washington. Mr. Courtney was married a third time in 1893, when Martha E. Talbert joined fortunes with him, but she passed away a half decade later, leaving him again alone. He has one child by his first marriage, Samuel M., born in Henderson county, Illinois, January 10, 1845, and now living in Oregon. Mr. Courtney is a member of and an elder in the Presbyterian church. One of the earliest pioneers of the North-

west, he has participated in the development of more than one section of it, and has witnessed its gradual settlement, subjugation and civilization, contributing always his mite to the general progress. While he may not have retained for himself so much worldly treasure as some, he is rich in the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, and the consciousness of having lived a life of honor and stainless integrity.

EDGAR E. MASON, a prosperous ranchman of Klickitat county, resides on his hundred and sixty acre farm, three miles west of the town of Cleveland. He was born in Wisconsin, near the city of Fond du Lac, in the year 1847. His father, Jacob Mason, a native of the Quaker state, and likewise a farmer by occupation, moved to Wisconsin in 1845, becoming a pioneer of that state. He went to Minnesota in 1855 and died there some years later. He belonged to an old Pennsylvania Dutch family. His wife, whose maiden name was Amanda Harroun, was born in the Green Mountain state, to English parents, removed to Pennsylvania in the early days, and was there married. She died at her son's home in Klickitat county, in the year 1895. Edgar E. received his education in the common schools of Minnesota. He remained at home until twenty-two years old, but in 1878 journeyed westward to California, in which state he followed the occupation of a gardener for two years, going then to the Willamette valley in Oregon, where he farmed for an additional two years. In 1882 he came to Klickitat county. A few months were spent in Goldendale and Cleveland, in various kinds of work, but that fall he took a piece of land, on which he lived for three years. Going to Seattle in 1885, he worked in that city for a twelvemonth, then returned to Cleveland, and homesteaded his present land, buying the improvements which were on the place at that time. He has since continued to reside on the property, engaged in farming and stock raising.

At Albany, Oregon, Mr. Mason married Mary E. Twitchell, a daughter of Hiram and Maria (Dodge) Twitchell, whose father, a farmer, was born in the state of Maine. By 1853, however, Mr. Twitchell had moved to Wisconsin, and later he had lived in Iowa and Minnesota. In 1878 he migrated to California, whence he came to Linn county, Oregon, and his earthly pilgrimage was terminated at Cleveland, Washington, in 1896. His wife, who was brought up and married in the state of Maine, also died in Cleveland. Mrs. Mason was likewise born in Maine in October, 1845, but grew to womanhood and was educated in Minnesota. She has a brother, William Twitchell, living in the state; a sister, Mrs. Malinda Mason, at Zillah; another, Ann, now Mrs. C. F. Williams, near Goldendale, and still another, Mrs. Helen Merton, also at Zillah. One sister, Mrs. Effie L. Hackley, died in

Cleveland during the month of December, 1903. Mr. Mason has five brothers and sisters now living, namely: George W., at Zillah; David, in Gilliam county, Oregon; Mrs. Cornelia Sanborn, in Portland; Mrs. Lucinda Mills, and Mrs. Hattie Baker, in Lake county, California, and Swift county, Minnesota, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Mason have two children, both born in Cleveland, Ivy and Bruce, the daughter born October 10, 1885, and the son February 11, 1889. In religious persuasion, Mr. Mason is a Presbyterian, and in politics, an active Republican. His daily walk is upright and irreproachable; his dealings with his fellow men are invariably characterized by honor and integrity, and as a citizen he is sufficiently public-spirited to bear willingly his share in the furtherance of whatever he conceives to be for the promotion of the general welfare of his community.

ALEXANDER HIRONIMOUS, proprietor of a sawmill on Spring Creek, located three and a half miles from the town of Cleveland, a machinist by trade, was born in Walla Walla, April 17, 1873. His father, Zachariah W. Hironimos, was a native of Missouri, born in the year 1842. When six years old, he crossed the Plains to California with his parents, and lived in the Golden state until 1871, in which year he wedded Adeline Louder, a native of Iowa, born in 1856. He passed away in Walla Walla in the latter part of 1879. Mrs. Hironimos is still living, on Pine creek, near Cleveland. She crossed the Plains when a young girl to California, whence she removed to western Oregon, and later to Klickitat county. Mr. Hironimos, who is one of a family of three children, received his education in the public schools of Walla Walla, later taking a business course in the Fresno Business College, of Fresno, California. He was but six years old when his father died. At the age of fifteen, he left home to enter the employ of the Washington Creamery Company, for which firm he worked for a period of five years, then entering the employ of Mr. Hunt in his machine shops. He spent sixteen months at this, then removed to California and secured work with the Sanger Lumbering Company. After a service of nine months, he left them to take a position in the Fresno machine shops, in which he was employed for three years. He was also employed by the Union Iron Works for a short time. Coming to Cleveland in 1902, he opened, in connection with his present partner, S. L. Warren, a sawmill on Spring creek, and this he has ever since operated, achieving an enviable success in his business, which is prospering, especially at present, owing to the activity in building, the country surrounding him being settled more and more each year. He has one brother, Henry, working for him in the mill, and a married sister, Mrs. Nancy Walling, living in Mabton. Fraternally, Mr. Hironimos is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in

politics, he is a Republican. A shrewd business man, a competent mechanic, and an indefatigable worker, he has already acquired some valuable interests in Cleveland and on Spring creek, and, with the start already gained, the skill already acquired, and the abilities with which nature has endowed him, he is certainly in a position to grasp his share of the prizes which the future may bring before him.

SIMEON L. WARREN, a prosperous millman, the owner of a half interest in the mill of Warren & Hironimos, on Spring creek, near Cleveland, is a native of Maine, born in Franklin county, March 8, 1844. His father, Samuel, a merchant and farmer, was likewise born in the Pine Tree state. He moved to Canada in after years, and lived there for some time, then recrossed the line into New York, where he resided several years, eventually, however, returning to Canada, where he died in the year 1898. His wife, whose maiden name was Joan Lamkin, was born and married in the state of Maine, and died in Canada eight months before her husband's demise. Our subject attended the common schools of his native state, remaining with his parents until he reached the age of nineteen. He worked for his father while in Canada, hewing ship timbers, but on leaving home he entered the employ of a railroad company as brakeman, an occupation which he followed about a year. Then he went to work for his father again, this time, however, in New York state, for the elder Warren had crossed, in the meantime, the Canadian border. He remained with him in the shipbuilding business for eighteen months, then tried farming a year in Maine, then to Canada once more. For eighteen months he ran a planer in his father's mill, for the elder Warren was again in Canada. At the end of this period, our subject went once more to Maine and was there married. He lived in the state four years, then, his wife having died in 1875, moved alone to California, in which state he arrived in the summer of 1876. His first year in the Golden state was spent on a ranch. In 1877, however, he engaged in the wholesale liquor business, remaining therein a little over a year and a half, whereupon he went back to farm work. In the fall of 1879 he removed to Washington (then a territory), settled in Klickitat county, near Bickleton, rented a place and engaged in farming. He spent three years on this, his first home in Washington, and the succeeding two on his father-in-law's farm, then worked one year for Dave Sprinkle in the mill business. He then purchased the mill and continued to run it alone until 1900, when he sold out to Harshbarger & Clanton, by whom he was employed for the ensuing nine months. His next employer was Mr. Highfill, in whose service he remained five months. In 1903 he put up his present mill on Spring creek, in company with Alexander Hironimos, and the two have operated the plant successfully ever since.

Mr. Warren has been twice married. In 1870, in the state of Maine, he wedded Lucinda White, who bore him one child, Clara May, now Mrs. Joseph Riggs. This Mrs. Warren died in Maine, after having lived with him for three years. His second marriage occurred in Klickitat county, in 1883, the lady being Augusta Jane Noblet, a native of California, the daughter of William B. and Elizabeth (Young) Noblet, the former of German descent, but a native of Tennessee. He was a carpenter by trade. He moved to Missouri when a young man, and thence to California in 1856, crossing the Plains with ox teams in a company of emigrants. He settled in Nevada county, where for twenty years he worked at mining and freighting. He came to Klickitat county in 1879 and died there in 1897. Mrs. Warren's mother, also a native of Tennessee, was married in Missouri, to which state she moved when a child. She crossed the Plains with her husband and is now living on the Yakima Indian reservation. Mrs. Warren was born in the Golden state, August 14, 1859, and was educated in its schools. She and Mr. Warren have six children, as follows: Mrs. Lillie B. Cunningham, living near Dot postoffice, born July 8, 1884; Samuel B., born July 21, 1888; Joseph F., on November 29, 1889; Lulu D., Flora S., and Emma A., born August 1, 1891, September 4, 1893, and April 28, 1896, respectively, all at home. The children were all born in Klickitat county. Mr. Warren is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, a Democrat. Besides his interest in the sawmill, he owns a house and lot in Cleveland. A very generous, benevolent man, he has freely given of his lumber at all times to assist in the construction of churches and public buildings in the neighborhood. In many substantial ways, he has given proof of his interest in the development and general welfare of Klickitat county, whose citizens respect him as a man of industry, integrity and worth.

WILLIAM S. LONG, a prosperous Klickitat county farmer, resides on his three hundred and twenty-acre ranch a half mile east of the town of Cleveland. He is a native of Oregon, born in Linn county, March 2, 1862, the son of Lewis Long, a native of Ohio, of German parentage. Moving to Illinois when a young boy, the elder Long became a pioneer of that state, but in 1854 he crossed the Plains with his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Hesser, and settled in Linn county, Oregon. He there took a donation claim, on which he lived for over forty years, or until his death in 1894. His wife, a native of Ohio, likewise passed away on the old homestead in Linn county, on the 10th of July, 1902. She was descended from an old German family. She became the mother of nine children, of whom seven are still

living. William S., of this review, was educated in the public schools of Oregon. He remained at home on the farm until twenty-four, at which time he married, rented a place near the family home and engaged in agriculture on his own account. He followed that life in the same locality for a period of nine years, but in the fall of 1895 removed to Klickitat county, and took a homestead about five miles southeast of Cleveland. He lived on the place seven years, putting part of the land into cultivation, but in 1903 he sold the tract and bought his present ranch, only a half-mile from town, and to the cultivation and improvement of this, he is now devoting himself with assiduity and success. Of the brothers and sisters of our subject: Jonathan and Ransom died in Oregon; Alonzo now lives in Baker county, that state; Mrs. Phoebe Owens makes her home in Linn county, Oregon; Mrs. Mary J. Ross resides at Baker City; Peter also lives in Oregon, and Gabriel and Columbus live together six miles southeast of Cleveland. William is the youngest child of the family.

The marriage of our subject took place in Linn county, Oregon, in the year 1886, the lady being Olive Wegle, a native of Oregon. Her father, Jacob Wegle, crossed the Plains with his parents in 1848, when he was a very small child. He grew up in Oregon, was married there, and still makes his home there. His daughter Olive is the oldest of his five children; the others being: James E., Mrs. Catherine Owens, Nellie and Oscar, all living at present in Linn county, Oregon. Mrs. Long's mother, Miranda (Kenney) Wegle, also crossed the Plains to Oregon with her people in 1848. She grew up and married in that state, and still lives at the family home with her husband. Mrs. Long was born in 1869, educated in the schools of Linn county, her birthplace, and, after leaving school, learned dress-making, but an early marriage prevented her from following her handicraft as a business. Fraternally, Mr. Long is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Washington, while in politics, he is an active Democrat, greatly interested in all campaigns, local and national. An energetic and successful farmer, a substantial, public-spirited citizen and an honorable man, he has gained for himself an enviable standing in his community and in the county.

RICHARD D. WHITE. The privilege of having assisted in the progress and been an eye-witness of the development of the great Northwest from almost its very beginnings is a rare one, and its possessors may well feel proud of the honor. To have been born in the Willamette valley within six months after Oregon became a territory, to have descended from one of its oldest pioneer families, and to have spent his whole life in this rich section of the United States are privileges possessed by the subject of this

sketch, now residing in this county, seven miles northwest of Arlington, Oregon. He was born January 6, 1849, in Washington county, and is the son of Richard and Caroline (Rider) White, natives of England. The elder White came to Canada in 1836, removed to Missouri in 1843, and in 1844 crossed the Plains, with one of the earliest emigrant trains to make that hazardous journey. In 1880 he left Oregon for California, and in that state his death occurred in 1882. During his life he was a farmer, stock raiser and real estate man. He built the St. Charles hotel in Portland. Richard D.'s mother died when he was but eighteen months old.

Our subject attended the public schools of Oregon, remaining at home until he was twenty-one. His father and he opened a shoe store in Portland in 1867, which they conducted until 1870. Then the son mined awhile, operated the St. Charles hotel six months, and finally, in March, 1871, came to Klickitat county, locating four miles south of Goldendale. For five years he was in the cattle business; then he sold out and took up his residence east of Rock creek, where he lived three years before removing to his present home. This he acquired by filing a timber culture claim to the land. He took up the sheep industry in 1894, and is now one of the leading sheep men in the county.

Mr. White was married on the Walker ranch in 1877, the lady being Miss Ada Purvine, whose parents are pioneers of Klickitat county. She was born in Washington county, Oregon, in the year 1860, and reared in that state. After sixteen years of married life, she passed away, leaving, besides her husband, five children to mourn their loss: Mabel E., born in Oregon, August 4, 1878, now teaching school; Thomas, Horace, Lizzie, who recently finished a course in a Portland business college; and May, all born in this county. One son, Richard, is dead. Mr. White was again married, at Goldendale, March 25, 1898, the bride this time being Mrs. Susan Hopkins. She is the daughter of Thomas Hendricks, an Oregon pioneer, who is still living, a resident of the Klickitat valley. Susan Hendricks was born in Yamhill county, Oregon, in February, 1865, was educated in Oregon's schools, and, at the age of twenty-five, was married to James Hopkins. Three children were born to this union, of whom only one, Robert, is living. Mr. Hopkins died in 1895. Mr. White is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, belongs to the Presbyterian church, and, in politics, is an active Democrat. His ranch, consisting of two thousand six hundred and forty acres, of which five hundred are in crop, is one of the largest in southern Washington and is well equipped. At present he owns two thousand one hundred head of sheep, from which he derives a goodly income. Mr. White commands the good will and the sincere respect of every one who knows him, is making a most gratifying success out of his business, and is an honored son of the West.

ISAAC CLARK is a well-known farmer and stockman, with present residence eight miles north-east of Arlington, Oregon. He is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born March 10, 1839, and in the Quaker state received a common school education. When he was a babe of two years his father died, and later, when seven years old, his mother placed him for care with a family, and from that time to the present day he has been on his own responsibility for a livelihood. At the age of sixteen he commenced working as an apprentice at the harness making trade, but after a year and a half in this vocation, failing health caused him to go to sea. He cruised on whaling voyages for four years, during this time being on the vessel all the while, except occasionally when in port. At the end of this time his health was so improved that he could leave the sea. He went then to Illinois, and later to New York, where he was employed for five years on a farm. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K, First New York Dragoons, and served till the close of the war. He was mustered out of service at Cloud's Mill, Virginia, and received his discharge at Rochester, New York. After being released from military service he accepted work on the farm with his former employer for one year, then, in 1866, went to Minnesota. Here he bought land and followed farming for five or six years. After coming west, Mr. Clark was appointed by President Grant in 1873 instructor in farming on the Nez Perces reservation in Idaho. He served in this position for slightly more than a year, and then was obliged to resign on account of poor health. Under the advice of physicians, who pronounced his complaint to be rheumatism of the heart, he started to California with hopes of bettering his health. While en route he stopped at Goldendale to visit Mr. G. W. Lymer, his wife's cousin, and, finding the climate entirely beneficial to his health, decided not to go to California. In accordance with this decision he filed on a homestead near Centerville, in October, 1874. In 1883 he filed on a timber culture, and in 1885 on his present farm. Since arriving in Klickitat county he has been engaged in farming chiefly.

Mr. Clark was married in Minnesota, February 24, 1869, to Miss Emily A. Sanders, a native of England, born April 12, 1849. She came from England to the United States when six years of age, her objective point being Ohio. In Ohio she received a common school education and afterwards taught very successfully. She married Mr. Clark at the age of nineteen. Her parents were Joseph and Ellen (Lymer) Sanders, both of English birth. Joseph Sanders was born in 1822, and was a shoemaker by trade. He came to the United States in 1855 and settled in New York, where he lived for several years. From New York he moved to Ohio, thence to Illinois, and later to Minnesota. His next and final move was to Klickitat county, arriving in 1880. He first took up a homestead, then, after four years of residence on the place, moved to a farm near

Cleveland. His death occurred in 1900. Ellen (Lymer) Sanders was married in England, and came to the United States with her husband in 1855, as just stated. Her death occurred in 1894. Mr. Clark's parents were William and Mary (Bell) Clark, the former of English extraction and the latter of Irish. William Clark was born in Virginia, and after attaining manhood followed the trade of a mechanic. His death occurred in Philadelphia. Mary (Bell) Clark was born in Pennsylvania, in which state her death occurred in 1852. Children that have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clark are: Aquila E., born in Minnesota, January 1, 1870, now residing in Goldendale; Grace E., born on the Lapwai reservation in Idaho, November 9, 1873, now Mrs. Furey, with residence in East Portland; Melvin J., born in Klickitat county, February 19, 1876, deceased at the age of twenty-five; June, born in Minnesota, in June, 1871, deceased at the age of fourteen months; Francis H., born in Klickitat county, December 18, 1881; James L., born in Klickitat county, October 2, 1883, now residing at home, and George W., born in Klickitat county at the present home, January 4, 1886. In religion, Mr. Clark is an adherent of the Presbyterian church, and he has served as a deacon in the Dot church of that denomination for several years. He has membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and no one in Klickitat county is more deserving of the honors of this organization than he. During his life time he has served his country, not only as a soldier risking life and fortune in the defense of national honor, but as a pioneer striving to plant the emblems of civilization in an undeveloped wilderness whose latent resources, turned into the channels of commerce by sturdy hands, add wealth and renown to our nation.

MARTIN FUHRMAN, a sheepman and landowner residing twenty miles east of Goldendale, on Rock creek at Fuhrman postoffice, is a native of Hungary, born in 1845, the son of Martin and Barbara (Barack) Fuhrman, both natives of Hungary, though of German parentage. Martin Fuhrman, the elder, was a farmer. He was born in Hungary in 1814 and came to the United States in 1858, settling first in Indiana, and later in Independence, Iowa. Thence he moved to the Black hills, where his death occurred. The mother, Barbara (Barack) Fuhrman, died in Hungary. Martin Fuhrman received the greater part of his education in his native land. After coming to the United States he lived with his father in Iowa until twenty-eight years of age, at which time he married and took up farming independently, in Iowa. After farming in that state for three years, he came to Klickitat county, arriving in 1877, and took up a timber claim on the north side of the Columbia river, fifteen miles from The Dalles, at what is known as Daily Station.

He later filed a homestead claim closer to The Dalles, on which he lived for a time, then sold out and moved into The Dalles, where he accepted employment from the Northern Pacific Company. For three years following he worked at carpentering for the company in Tacoma and Portland. Then he bought a band of sheep and settled on land ten miles west of Goldendale. In 1890 he moved into the Rock creek country and purchased an extensive tract of land, where he has run sheep ever since. He also raises cattle and horses, having nearly sixty head of the former.

Mr. Fuhrman was married in Iowa, August 24, 1873, to Miss Mary N. Maloney, a native of Iowa, born November 25, 1856, of Irish descent. Her father, Patrick Maloney, a farmer living five miles from Independence, was quite well-to-do. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Murray. Both parents are now dead. Children born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fuhrman are Frederick, Thomas, Martin, Winifred, James, Margaretta and Charles. In politics, Mr. Fuhrman is a Republican, and he is active enough in support of his political faith to attend the caucuses and county conventions. His land holdings comprise four thousand acres, some of it suitable for farming purposes, and the balance for grazing. Besides horses, cattle and hogs, he has a herd of four thousand sheep. He and his wife are prominent in neighborhood affairs and have the highest esteem of a wide circle of associates. Mrs. Fuhrman is postmistress of the Fuhrman postoffice, the establishment of which in 1900 she was instrumental in bringing about. In this capacity she has come to be as widely and favorably known as has her husband in his special line pertaining to the management of land and stock.

JAMES A. SMITH is a highly-respected citizen of Klickitat county, with residence one and one-half miles northwest of Kuhn postoffice and twelve miles southeast of Bickleton. He was born in Buckinghamshire, England, February 10, 1842, the son of Richard and Ann (Robbins) Smith, natives of England. Richard Smith lived his entire life time in England. He was a veterinary surgeon. Ann (Robbins) Smith lived from childhood to old age there, residing the greater part of the time in her native shire. Both parents are now deceased. James A. grew to manhood in England, and, during youth received his education in the public schools. When fifteen years of age, he left home and went to London, where he followed various occupations for twenty-five years. In 1882 he came to the United States, his objective point being Dekalb county, Illinois. He worked at tile draining there for two years, then, in 1884, went to Nebraska, where he engaged in farming. His final move was to Klickitat county, Washington, in the fall of 1886. Upon his arrival, he filed on

a quarter section of land, and since, by purchase, has added to his land holdings till he now has over three thousand acres, some of which is the most valuable grazing land in the county. In 1866 he went into the sheep business, continuing in the same until within the last year, when he sold out.

In November of 1870, Mr. Smith married Miss Sarah Ann Wallis, the ceremony being performed in London. Miss Wallis was a native of England, born near Lincolnshire, February 25, 1844, and she received her education in the English schools. Children to this marriage are: Arthur J., born December 31, 1872; Bertrie, February 25, 1879, and Percy, August 4, 1881, all natives of London; Daisy, born in Illinois, May 3, 1884, and Lillie A., now deceased. In religion, Mrs. Smith is a Methodist. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics. He is held in high esteem by all his acquaintances, and is popularly reputed to be a man of integrity and worth. He has served his community as justice of the peace, and his discharge of the duties of that office is said to have been creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public at whose instance he administered justice. He is spoken of by his many friends as "a fine old Englishman."

ARTHUR J. SMITH, who is a resident of the vicinity of Kuhn, Klickitat county, Washington, was born in England, December 31, 1872. His father, James A. Smith, is also English, as is the mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Wallis. When Arthur was ten years of age, his parents moved with him to the United States, settling in Dekalb county, Illinois, where they remained for four years. There he completed his education, though the greater part of his school training was acquired before leaving the old country. In 1886, the family came to Klickitat county, Washington. When Arthur J. became a young man he accepted employment as a sheep herder, from Ezra Camp, who at that time resided near Prosser, Washington, and at various times afterward he worked for other men who were engaged in the sheep business. With the experience he thus acquired, and with his earnings, a large part of which he retained, he was enabled, in 1893, to go into the business of wool growing on his own account. He is still an earnest devotee of the sheep industry, as is also his father, who is interested with him. He now owns two sections of land, all of which is fenced and a part of which is under cultivation, the remainder being used as a pasture for his sheep, of which he has about two thousand one hundred head. He is very much opposed to the government's proposed shutting out of stockmen from the forest reserves, a policy which cannot but injure the

stock industry and work a hardship upon all stockmen, rendering useless the foothill pasture lands. He says that while it formerly cost but fifty cents to maintain a ewe for a year, the cost has now increased to nearly three times that amount, or about a dollar and a quarter. Being diligent in business, and a careful student of everything relating to his industry, he is well posted on this important subject.

In the Bickleton church, in Klickitat county, on April 24, 1898, Mr. Smith married Dora Myers, a native of Iowa. Her father, Thurston Myers, and her mother are residents of the state of Kansas. Mr. Smith has two brothers, Bertrie and Percy, both engaged in the sheep business in Klickitat county, and one sister, Daisy M., the youngest of the family, living at home. In politics, Mr. Smith is a Republican.

ALFRED O. WOODS, one of the most highly-esteemed pioneers of Klickitat county and the Northwest, and one of the most successful farmers and stockmen of the vicinity of Dot postoffice, can claim for his birthplace the famous Willamette valley. To be able to do so is a distinction which few of his age enjoy, for settlers were few in the west in 1847, on the 20th of June of which year Mr. Woods was born. His father, Joseph W. Woods, is a native of Westborough, Massachusetts, born in 1813. At an early age he took to the sea, and for seven years he served before the mast. When at length he decided to try his fortunes on terra firma, he left his ship at the Sandwich Islands, where he remained for nine months, coming then direct to Oregon City, Oregon, which town he first saw in May, 1842. Three years later, he married Martha J. White, a native of England, who had come to the United States when six years old, had grown up in Canada, and had crossed the Plains with her parents in 1844. This honored pioneer couple are both living, Mr. Woods being at the home of our subject, and Mrs. Woods with a niece. Alfred O. Woods received such educational advantages as the pioneer schools of Oregon afforded. When seventeen, he enlisted in Company D, First Oregon Infantry, and for fourteen months he served with that regiment, performing such military duties as the Civil war rendered necessary in Oregon. Upon receiving his discharge, he went to Portland and engaged in clerking in a general merchandise store. In 1871 he came to Klickitat county, settled near Centerville, and engaged in farming, which occupation was followed by him with assiduity for half a decade. Returning then to his old home in Oregon, he made his home there for four years, then, in the fall of 1880, he returned to Klickitat county, and took up the place where he now lives. Until 1892, he gave much atten-



RICHARD D. WHITE



ISAAC CLARK.



MRS. MARTIN FUIRMAN



JAMES A. SMITH.



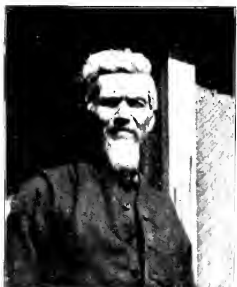
ARTHUR I. SMITH



ALFRED O. WOODS



JAMES U. CHAMBERLIN.



TIMOTHY B. CHAMBERLIN.



JAMES H. BEEKS.

tion to cattle raising, but in that year he turned his mind more especially to sheep, and at the present time he has three thousand three hundred of these animals. He keeps, now, only a few head of cattle and horses. His land holdings consist of twelve hundred acres, much of which is used only for pasturing his stock.

At Oswego, Oregon, on the 18th of November, 1872, Mr. Woods married Martha C. Soper, who was likewise a native Oregonian, born in Multnomah county, July 4, 1854. Her father, Rheuben Soper, was a native of Ohio, but of German descent. In 1850 he crossed the Plains to California, but the next season he became a resident of Oregon, in which state he spent the remainder of his life time. Mrs. Woods' mother, Melissa (Powers) Soper, was born in Oneida county, New York, her lineage being Scotch. When quite young she accompanied her parents across the Plains to Oregon, and in Jackson county, that state, she is still living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Woods, with the birthplace and date of birth of each, are: William W., Klickitat county, December 5, 1873; Richard A., Klickitat county, November 6, 1875; Ada, now Mrs. L. B. Moser, Oregon, December 7, 1877; Ellis L., Oregon, July 19, 1880; Maud, now Mrs. J. C. Trumbo, Klickitat county, July 16, 1885; Orrin L., Klickitat county, August 26, 1892. In politics, Mr. Woods is a Republican. In 1884 his district honored him with a call to the office of county commissioner, and for two years he served faithfully as such. In 1896 he was again elected a commissioner for the term of a year. It may with truth be said that both in public and in private life Mr. Woods has always so demeaned himself as to win the esteem of his associates and neighbors, by all of whom he is regarded as one of the most substantial and progressive men of Klickitat county. The son of pioneer parents and himself a pioneer all his life, he has developed the many independence, resourcefulness, force of character and other sterling virtues for which frontiersmen as a class are universally honored.

JAMES UNDERWOOD CHAMBERLIN, a Klickitat county farmer, residing on his three hundred and sixty-acre ranch, fifteen miles east and three miles south of the city of Goldendale, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, June 29, 1838. His father, Martin Chamberlin, was a lumberman by occupation, born in the Bay state in 1799. He passed his life in that commonwealth and died in 1854. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Underwood, was of the same age and a native of the same state. She passed away in Massachusetts in 1875, after having raised a family of nine children.

James received a high school education, graduating early in life. When he was sixteen his father died and the family was broken up. Two years later he went to Mississippi and obtained employment in a mercantile establishment, where he served as clerk until the opening of the Civil war. At the first outbreak, he joined the Confederate army. For two years he campaigned under General Lee, then he was captured by the Union forces and took the oath of allegiance. That was in 1864. After his release he went into the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1888, with the exception of two years spent in the city of New York. He was employed as conductor on the Fourth avenue car line for twelve months during his stay in the metropolis. Mr. Chamberlin came west to Klickitat county in the fall of 1888, and for two years thereafter he lived with his brother Griffin. He then went to live with another brother, Timothy B., who died two years later, and since that time he has lived on his brother Timothy's place, which he acquired from the heirs. Timothy was born and educated in the Bay state, and when a young man started to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. At New Orleans he changed his route, going overland through New Mexico, and he arrived at his destination in 1850. He resided in the Golden state four years, then came north to Klickitat county. Soon, however, he went to Canyon City, Oregon, for a two years' stay, at the end of which time he came back to Klickitat county and became one of its earliest pioneers. Chamberlin Flat was named for him. He took up the ranch upon which James now lives, that being the first homestead filed upon in what is now known as the Goodnoe hills. In October, 1902, he passed away.

James married in Pennsylvania, in 1868, Almena P. Acken, who died in 1883, leaving no children. He was again married, in 1898, the lady being Mrs. Esther M. Richmond, daughter of John and Hannah (Hanks) Rodgers. Her father, a preacher, was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, and became a resident of Michigan, his present home, in 1882. Her mother, a native of New York, had the distinction of being a second cousin to Abraham Lincoln. She was likewise a native of the Quaker state, born in 1847, and in its public schools she received her education. There also she was married the first time. Her first husband died some years ago, leaving six children, namely: Addie, Mary, Edwin, Myrtle, Ione and Lena. Mrs. Chamberlin has a brother, David, living in the county, a sister, Mrs. Cynthia Sparks, in Michigan, and one, Mrs. Orris Sparks, in Ohio. A third sister, Mrs. Marrilla Randall, passed away some years ago. Mr. Chamberlin's brother, Henry W., lives in East Orange, New Jersey, and his widowed sister, Mrs. Carrie Raymond,

is a resident of Evanston, Illinois. Mrs. Louise C. Rowe, another sister, lives in Los Angeles, California, and his remaining brother, Griffin, died in this county in 1900. One brother, Martin, met his death in the Civil war, as a Confederate soldier. Another sister, Mrs. Eliza Craig, also passed away during that strife. Mr. Chamberlin is a member of the Methodist church, and politically, is a staunch Democrat. He has served as justice of the peace. Of his large holding of land, some two hundred and fifty acres are in cultivation. Mr. Chamberlin stands high in the esteem of the entire community, because of his benevolent, sunny disposition, and his many other sterling qualities.

JAMES H. BEEKS, one of the prosperous farmers of Klickitat county, resides on his ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, some six miles south and nineteen east of the city of Goldendale. He was born in Lee county, Iowa, December 19, 1853, the son of Samuel and Hannah (Beel) Beeks. His father, who was born in Ohio, in 1812, to English parents, was likewise a farmer by occupation. He moved to Missouri in 1855, resided there until 1874, then moved to Iowa and thence the succeeding fall to Washington county, Oregon. He came to Klickitat county in 1876, and died April 9, 1891. His wife, who was born and raised in Ohio, also died in Klickitat county. James H. received his education in the common schools of Missouri. He remained at home until twenty-three, then came west and secured a piece of railroad land in Klickitat county, which he sold after a year's residence on it. He filed a pre-emption claim in 1885 to land in the Goodnoe hills, later commuting it to a homestead entry. Purchasing his present place in 1902, he at once improved it substantially by the erection of an especially good farm residence. Besides his own land, Mr. Beeks farms another half section adjoining, which he holds under lease. Half of the section he thus controls by lease and ownership, is devoted to wheat raising. On the remainder he keeps stock of various kinds.

Mr. Beeks was married, April 24, 1877, in Pleasant valley, Klickitat county, the lady being Miss Mary Hearn. Her father died when she was a small child, and her mother, whose maiden name was Fannie Coach, and who was a native of Missouri, died in Lewiston, Idaho. Mrs. Beeks was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1861. She and Mr. Beeks have had fifteen children: Albert and Alfred, twins; Nora, Edith and Marie, deceased; Samuel N., Cora, Luella, now Mrs. Miller, a resident of Goldendale; Dora, Bertha, Riley T., Blanche, May, Etta and William A. Mr. Beeks is a member of the Church of Christ, and politically, he is a Republican.

While he has never shown any special ambition for political preferment, he has discharged the duties of such local offices as justice of the peace and school director. He stands well in the community, enjoying in full measure the esteem and good will of all who know him. Recalling the stirring Indian war times, Mr. Beeks relates that in 1877 his folks started to go to Goldendale, but came back, and that in 1878 they started to build a fort on his father's place, around the house, but did not complete it, as the scare passed over too soon. This was on Pleasant Prairie.

WILLIAM O. VAN NOSTERN, a prosperous young agriculturist of Klickitat county, resides on his farm, a quarter of a mile south of Cleveland. He is a native of Oregon, born in Linn county, September 28, 1867. His father, David G. Van Nostern, who was born in the state of Missouri, June 13, 1843, was left an orphan at the age of six or seven years, and was taken to West Virginia by his sister. He lived with her until ten years of age, then ran away from home and went to Missouri, whence he crossed the Plains to Oregon the same year. He lived in Linn county until he was forty years old, and was educated and married there, the latter event occurring January 8, 1866. Removing to this county in 1883, he secured a piece of railroad land, and from that time until January 13, 1891, when he died at Cleveland, he was a resident of Klickitat county. He was of German descent. His wife was a native of Missouri, of Scotch and German descent, her maiden name Melissa J. Thompson. Born October 16, 1849, she crossed the Plains to Oregon some time during the fifties. She was married in that state at the age of nineteen, and died there on the 6th of April, 1883. William O., of this review, received his education in the common schools of his native state, also attended the schools of Klickitat county. He made his home with his father until the time of the latter's death, in 1891, though after he was a little past sixteen he worked out part of the time. The summer of 1884, he spent in the employment of Harry Patterson, driving a band of horses to Wyoming for his employer. Coming home in the fall, he rode the ranges for his father for the two succeeding years, then for two years more he followed the same work for Mr. Smith, then until 1891, he worked on the family place. In that year he went into the stock business on his own account, also doing some farming, and in 1892 he filed on a homestead. He lived on this for five years, in the meantime purchasing the land on which he now makes his home. His realty holdings at present consist of four hundred acres, of which one hundred and fifty have been

reduced to a state of cultivation. He has a hundred head of horses and a number of cattle. Mr. Van Nostern has three brothers living in Klickitat county, namely: Joseph I., near Cleveland; James, the present postmaster of that town, and George, near Bickleton. His sister, Mrs. Aivilla Elizabeth Macy, died in Cleveland some years ago, and a brother, David C., passed away at the age of eight months. Mr. Van Nostern was married at Dot, Washington, December 18, 1898, to Almeda B. Collins, daughter of Aretus R. and Estella (Rogers) Collins. Her father, who was born in Rochester, New York, in 1845, is a farmer by occupation. He moved to Minnesota in the early days of that state, and thence to Oregon in the seventies. Soon, however, he made his home in Seattle, Washington. In 1881 he came to Klickitat county, where he resided until the spring of 1902, then going to Arlington, of which town he is still a resident. His wife, a native of Minnesota, born in 1855, passed away in Klickitat county, June 9, 1900. Mrs. Van Nostern was born in Seattle, September 18, 1876, and grew to womanhood and was educated in Klickitat county. She has two sisters and one brother living, namely: Mrs. Odella Darling, residing at Arlington; Mrs. Ethel Jackson, at Dot, and Fred, also living in Arlington. She and Mr. Van Nostern have three children: Dean, Isaac and William G., born in Cleveland, August 28, 1899, July 8, 1901, and April 14, 1903, respectively. Fraternally, Mr. Van Nostern is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and in politics, he is a Democrat. He has been constable of the district for several terms. A thrifty, industrious farmer, he is achieving a splendid success in a business way, while his many good qualities as a man have won him a high place in the esteem of his neighbors.

ROLAND L. RICKETTS, a Klickitat county farmer, lives on his two hundred and eighty-acre ranch, two and a half miles south and a mile east of the town of Cleveland. He was born in Jackson county, Missouri, in 1862. His father, William Ricketts, a native of Maryland, born in 1804, moved to Missouri some time in the forties, and was in Kansas City at a time when he could have purchased land where the central part of the city now stands, at the insignificant price of seven dollars an acre. After a residence of nearly forty years in Missouri, he died in Kansas City, in 1881. He was of Irish birth, and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hoffman, was of German extraction, though born in Clay county, Missouri, in 1828. Her people were pioneers of the state. She died in Klickitat county in 1889, after having resided for eleven years in the west. Roland L. Ricketts was educated in the schools of Jackson county, Mis-

souri. He remained at home with his parents until eighteen, working, when not at school, on the parental farm. He was then employed by farmers for a period of six years. He was fourteen years old at the time his parents moved to Ottawa, Kansas, and sixteen when they moved to Fort Scott, where they resided a year and a half, returning then to Jackson county, Missouri, in which was their home until 1889. Mr. Ricketts came west to Klickitat county in 1889, and two years later moved into Walla Walla county, where he farmed for three years. Returning to Klickitat in 1895, he spent the ensuing six years in various parts of the county, going back then to the Walla Walla country for another eighteen months' stay. In November, 1902, he removed to Pendleton, Oregon, and engaged in the confectionery business, but the next spring he sold his establishment, and returning once more to Klickitat county, purchased the place upon which he has since made his home.

In Pendleton, Oregon, on the 21st of December, 1902, Mr. Ricketts married Mrs. Narcissa Wiley, daughter of Thomas B. and Ann Elizabeth (Stephens) Marr. Her father was a Missouri pioneer, of Scotch parentage, and a Civil war veteran; he died in the state of his nativity several years ago. His widow, Mrs. Marr, is likewise a native of Missouri, and she still lives in that state, in the city of Warrensburg, the county seat of Johnson county. Mrs. Ricketts was born in that county, May 3, 1862. She was educated in the common schools there, and later married Frank Wiley, of that locality, who passed away five years ago, leaving four children, as follows: Anna and Liddie, twins, the former now deceased; John and Grace. The last mentioned, now Mrs. Frank Beagle, resides at Walla Walla, Washington. Mrs. Ricketts has also two brothers, James and Seth Marr, both living in this state. Mr. Ricketts is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion, he is a Presbyterian, though his wife belongs to the Christian Church. An energetic and skillful farmer, he has already reduced half his place to a state of cultivation, and his energies are being steadily and judiciously applied to its further subjugation and improvement.

PAUL P. CHAMBERLAIN, a well-to-do farmer, of Klickitat county, resides on his ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, three miles east and two south of the town of Cleveland. He is a native of Oregon, born in Washington county, May 16, 1863. His father, James L. Chamberlain, a native of Nebraska, crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1852, was married in Marion county, that state, and is at present living at North Yakima, Washington. At one time he owned a store in Prosser, the first started in

that town. His wife, a native of the Blue Grass state, whose maiden name was Christina Kincaid, also still lives, and is with him at North Yakima. She crossed the Plains with her parents to Oregon in the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have had eleven children, seven of whom are still living. The subject of this review attended school in Oregon, and later in Klickitat county, he having been but fourteen years old when he came to the latter place with his parents in 1877. His father and mother located eight miles east of Goldendale, and lived there four years, but, in 1881, they moved to Cleveland. Until he was a year past his majority, he worked on his father's farm, though on becoming of age, he took a pre-emption claim. In the spring of 1885, he changed this to a homestead. In due time he proved up on it and he has ever since made it his home, following farming principally, although he has also raised some stock. At present he is giving much attention to the raising of hogs. Mr. Chamberlain has six brothers and sisters living, namely, Mrs. Jennie Hamilton, in Goldendale; Mrs. Mary E. Grant, at Scappoose, Oregon; Joseph, at North Yakima; Lee, near Toppenish; Mrs. Emma White, on the Naches; and James, in North Yakima.

At Goldendale, on the 18th of November, 1886, Mr. Chamberlain married Alverdia, daughter of Milton W. and Jane (Harris) Wristen, the former a native of Illinois, and a farmer by occupation. He early removed to Kansas, and thence to California, where he still resides, as does also his wife, who is likewise a native of Illinois. Mrs. Chamberlain was born in Illinois, November 1, 1865, but received her education in the common schools of California. Her people came to Klickitat county in October, 1874, but later returned to the Golden state. Mrs. Chamberlain's brothers, Oliver and Don, also her sisters, Hannah L. and Liddie, now Mrs. Smith, reside in California, while her sister, Mrs. Mamie Ellis, lives near Cleveland, and her brother, Emmet, at Bickleton. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have had one child only, Alta, born near Cleveland, August 22, 1890. Unfortunately she died when still an infant. In religion, Mr. Chamberlain is a Methodist; fraternally, he is a Modern Woodman, and in politics, he is an active Democrat. An early pioneer of Klickitat county, he is well known to most of its citizens who esteem him as a progressive farmer and a worthy man.

WILLIAM L. LEWIS, owner of a six hundred and forty acre ranch three miles east and three south of Bickleton, is a native of the state of Alabama, born June 7, 1849, at Tuskegee, Macon county. His father, William L. Lewis, a native of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was a carpenter and contractor. He fought in the War

of 1812, as captain of a company of soldiers raised by himself in Georgia. Going later to Macon county, Alabama, he died there in 1863. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his wife, whose maiden name was Charlotte Peel, was of English extraction, but a native of North Carolina. She was brought up on a farm in that state, and was also married there at the age of twenty. She raised a family of seven children, one of whom was killed in the Civil war, while serving in General Lee's army. The others are still living. The subject of this article was educated in the common schools of Alabama. He began to help his father and mother when eleven years old, earning his first money by carrying newspapers, and at fourteen he entered a general merchandise store in which he was employed for the ensuing two years as clerk. Upon reaching the age of seventeen, he bought a stock of goods and opened an establishment in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, where he was in business for a number of years, succeeding well. During this time he was appointed deputy sheriff of Montgomery county, which position he held for two years. In 1877 he sold his store and migrated to California, whence after a residence of four years, he came to Klickitat county, where he took a homestead three miles south of Bickleton, also purchasing some railroad land. This has been his home since that time and to its cultivation and improvement he has brought the same energy which characterized him as a boy merchant and enabled him to succeed. He cultivates one hundred and twenty-five acres of his farm, keeping the remaining five hundred and fifteen acres for pasture. Mr. Lewis has five sisters, namely: Mrs. Mary A. Hull, Mrs. Josephine Debarlaben and Elizabeth, in Alabama; Mrs. Georgiana Holley, in Dallas, Texas, and Mrs. Narcissa Howard, in California. The marriage of Mr. Lewis was solemnized in Klickitat county, on the 13th of November, 1889, the lady being Miss Maggie Ely, a native of Iowa. Her father, John Ely, was born in the Quaker state, and removed successively to the states of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, coming from the last mentioned to Klickitat county, in 1888. He is of Dutch ancestry. He now lives with his son-in-law, and though eighty-three years old, is still hale and hearty. Mrs. Lewis was born June 1, 1859. She received the principal part of her education at Carthage, Missouri, and after completing her school training, taught in that city for some time. She also taught a number of terms in Klickitat county. She and Mr. Lewis have two children: William E., born June 16, 1892, and John H., on the 28th of August, 1897. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Methodist church. In politics, Mr. Lewis is an active Republican, and that he is public-spirited and interested in the cause of education is evident from his having

served several terms as clerk of the school board. Indeed, he holds that unremunerative position at this time. He is a capable, progressive man in his business, and as a citizen and member of society, he holds an honored place.

JOHN W. WEER, a well-to-do farmer of Klickitac county, lives on his ranch of five hundred and sixty acres, situated one mile east of the town of Cleveland. He was born in McDonough county, Illinois, in the year 1855, on the day before Christmas. His father, William Weer, a native of North Carolina, born in Davidson county, in 1825, is a farmer and blacksmith. He moved to Illinois when a young man, during the pioneer days of that state, and made his home there until 1869, in which year he removed to Kansas. He settled in Linn county, which was his home for a period of almost seventeen years. In March, 1886, he came to Klickitac county, Washington, and established himself five miles southeast of Cleveland, where he still lives. He is of German descent. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary L. Wier, was likewise a native of North Carolina, born in 1820, making her four years younger than her husband. She moved to Illinois with her parents when a small girl, and was later married in that state. The subject of this review was educated in the common schools of Illinois. He remained at home on the farm until his majority was attained, then rented a place, and went to farming and stock raising on his own account. He followed those occupations until 1886, then came west, settling in Klickitac county on Christmas Day of that year. The next twelve months were spent in various parts of the county in various kinds of work, Mr. Weer meanwhile keeping a sharp lookout for a location. Finally, in 1888, he filed a homestead claim to his present place, paying a man for the improvements thereon, six hundred dollars. He has lived on the property since that time and followed farming and stock raising with success, increasing his realty holdings as he has been able, until he has now nearly six hundred acres, of which he has placed one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation, devoting the rest to the pasturing of his stock, for he has a number of cattle and nearly seventy hogs. He is continually improving his land.

Mr. Weer was married in Kansas, in 1876, to Mary J. Beck, daughter of Paul and Rosannah (Walters) Beck. Her father, who was born in Illinois, in 1825, is a farmer by occupation. He moved to Linn county, Kansas, in 1856, and for twenty-six years followed farming and stock raising there. Coming to Klickitac county in 1882, he settled five miles south of Cleveland, where he and his wife still live. He is of Ger-

man extraction. His wife was born in the Blue Grass state, in 1829, but removed to Illinois with her parents in the early days. She and Mr. Beck have had six children. Mrs. Weer, who was the second oldest child, was born in Shelby county, Illinois, February 15, 1856. Her parents moved to Kansas when she was one month old and in the common schools of that state she received her education. Her brothers and sisters are: Charles, now living in Cleveland; Mrs. Frances A. Hosfelt, living four miles south of the same town; Mrs. Josephine Johnson, residing three miles south of Cleveland; Mrs. Isabel Ellis, in Chelan county, Washington; and John L., who died at Cleveland during the year 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Weer have two children, namely: Mrs. Dora B. Laslie, born in Linn county, Kansas, August 27, 1879, now residing one mile south of Cleveland, and Bertha L., born in Klickitac county, October 17, 1889. Mr. Weer has one sister, Mrs. Alice Gaines, living five miles south of Cleveland. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics an active Republican. He is one of the members of the present school board and has held that position for several years. As a man and citizen he stands well in his community, while his energy and industry have enabled him to win a splendid success as an agriculturist and to contribute his full share toward the general progress.

ANTON DUUS, a Klickitac county farmer, resides ten miles southwest of the town of Bickleton, Washington. He was born in Denmark on the 2d of February, 1867, the son of Hans Duus, who was also a Dane. His father followed farming as a means of gaining a livelihood until his death, which occurred in his native land in the year 1888. His mother, Mary (Petersen) Duus, also a native of Denmark, was three years younger than his father. Married in 1859, she became the mother of two children, Anton and Peter, with the former of whom she is now living.

Our subject received his education in the common schools of his native land, after which he served an apprenticeship of six years at the weaver's trade. In 1887 he left the land of his nativity and came to this country, settling at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained for nearly eleven years. In the fall of 1898, he removed to Washington and took a homestead in Klickitac county, upon which we find him at this time. It consists of one hundred and sixty acres, half of which is in cultivation. Mr. Duus is a member of the Lutheran church and in politics is an active Democrat. As a man and citizen, his standing is good and his neighbors speak of him as a representative of that class of Europeans who are always welcomed to our shores. Mr. Duus was

married at The Dalles, Oregon, September 12, 1901, the lady being Julia Hoch, whose father, Frederick Hoch, is a native of Denmark, born in 1833. He has followed the life of a soldier since young manhood, never leaving his native land. Mrs. Duus's mother, Johanna (Terkensen) Hoch, was also born in Denmark and still resides there. In that country, also, Mrs. Duus was born on the 13th of August, 1869, and there she received her education. She came to the United States in 1900, in which year she was married.

STEPHEN A. JORY is a blacksmith and wagon-maker of Cleveland, Washington. He was born in Marysville, Yuba county, California, January 5, 1864, the son of Henry and Martha (Van Pelt) Jory, the former a native of England. Henry Jory came from England to the United States with his parents when he was six years old. The family settled in Ohio in 1830. Thence they moved to California in 1861, crossing the Plains with ox teams, and in this state Stephen A. was born. His father died in California in 1886. The mother, Martha (Van Pelt) Jory was born in Ohio, November 12, 1829, and died January 12, 1878. Stephen A. received his education in the common schools of California, remaining at home until he was twenty years of age. He arrived in Klickitat county, September 12, 1884, and went to work for his sister, Mrs. H. J. Sanders, remaining thus engaged for eight months near Dot postoffice. He then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land, and a timber culture claim comprising one hundred and sixty acres from A. Beldin. For a time he farmed this property, but later discontinued farming and built a blacksmith shop at Dot, which was the first establishment of the kind at that place. He worked at the blacksmithing trade until 1899, when he sold out to Frank Copenhefer. After the sale, he took up farming for a year near Dot, at the end of which time he went to Cleveland, where he accepted employment in a shop, working from March 19, 1901, to September 12, 1902. He returned then to his farm and for a time attended in person to farming interests in conjunction with his blacksmithing work, but in May, 1904, he opened the shop he is now conducting in Cleveland.

Mr. Jory was married at Dot, Washington, February 14, 1892, to Miss Barbara E. Walker, a native of Missouri, born March 26, 1875. Her parents were Wilburn and Susan (Barrett) Walker, both natives of Missouri. Wilburn Walker is a farmer now residing near Jersey postoffice, having come from Missouri to this point in 1891, bringing with him his family. Susan (Barrett) Walker, the mother, attained young womanhood in Missouri, and in that state was married. Barbara E. Walker, her daughter,

now the wife of Mr. Jory, received the greater part of her education in Missouri. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jory are: Oliver F., born January 7, 1893; Henry A., March 26, 1895; Ethel M., November, 1897; Edith V., November, 1899, and Elsie, December 6, 1902, all in Klickitat county. Fraternally, Mr. Jory is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in religion he adheres to the Christian church. His farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres of land, all of which is in a high state of cultivation, and is well stocked with all accessories that contribute to successful farming. At his trade he is said to be an unusually good workman and deserving of the lucrative patronage he now enjoys.

ELISHA S. MASON was, prior to his death, which occurred August 14, 1899, a prominent farmer and stockman residing four miles south of Cleveland, Klickitat county. He was born in Tennessee, June 7, 1834, the son of William W. and Polly (Headlie) Mason, both natives of Tennessee. The elder Mason moved from Tennessee to Missouri in 1846, and there resided till the time of his death. He was of Scotch descent. Polly (Headlie) Mason, the mother, grew up and was educated in Tennessee, and in that state married Mr. Mason, the elder. Her death occurred many years ago in Missouri. Deceased was but twelve years of age when his parents moved to Missouri. He remained at home, following farming pursuits mainly, till he was twenty-seven years of age, then, in 1861, enlisted in the Union army. For the two years following he was in active service. At the close of his experience as a soldier he settled on a farm, to the cultivation of which he gave his attention until 1874, also being engaged part of the time as a carpenter. In that year, however, he emigrated to Indian Territory, leased a tract of land there and began its cultivation. He moved thence three years later to northern Texas, where he resided for two years. His final change of residence was to Klickitat county in 1884. Upon arriving he took up a homestead which, until the time of his death, he devoted to stock raising and farming, principally. Death came unexpectedly, resulting from heart trouble.

In 1859, Mr. Mason married Miss Tabitha A. Ezell, then residing with her parents in Missouri. Miss Ezell was a native of Kentucky, born in 1841, and came of one of the oldest established families of that state. Her father, William Ezell, was a farmer and one of the pioneer spirits of Kentucky when that grand old state was but sparsely settled. The mother's maiden name was Loving, and she, too, was born in Kentucky. Her death occurred many years ago.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Mason thirteen children were born. Those now living,

seven in number, are: John F., William W., Samuel H., Charles A., Emmett W., Benjamin L. and Victor W. A niece, Miss Jennie Mason, was adopted and raised as one of the family. Fraternally, Mr. Mason was affiliated with the Masonic order. In religion, he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. On political questions, he was independent, voting his principles always without fear of party lash. Intensely public-spirited, he was invariably found active in the promotion of educational enterprises. While residing in Missouri for several years he served as justice of the peace with credit to himself and satisfaction to the community that he served. His will left the estate of which he was in possession at the time of death to his wife, free from all save a few minor incumbrances which were assumed by Mason Brothers (William and Charles Mason) as a firm. Charles and William have since become the sole managers of the place, having devoted it for ten years to stock raising, their efforts in that line being given almost exclusively to sheep. Within the last year, however, they have sold out the sheep and invested in cattle, and now they are in possession of a herd of two hundred head, which they range in the mountains in summer and on their one-thousand-acre ranch on Chapman creek in winter. This farm, known as the old Dick Lyons ranch, the two brothers own. Until about a year ago they were in partnership with their three other brothers, but they then bought them out, and took full charge. William was born in Greene county, Missouri, September 16, 1866, and Charles, in the same state, August 1, 1873.

GEORGE W. GRANTLY is a favorably known farmer residing one and one-half miles southeast of Dot postoffice, in Klickitaw county, Washington. He is the son of Thomas and Phoebe (Gould) Grantly, the former a music-teacher and bookkeeper, born in Maryland in 1809, the son of English parents. His death occurred in 1845. Phoebe (Gould) Grantly was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and came of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. She died in 1872. George W. grew to manhood in Ohio on a farm, and during youth, received an education in the common schools. Left fatherless at the age of four years he learned at an early age to assume the responsibilities of life, and as he attained early manhood he gave his best efforts toward helping his mother discharge the duties devolving upon her, on account of the loss of her husband. When eighteen years of age he forsook the parental roof and independently assumed the burdensome responsibilities of life. At the beginning of the Civil war he responded to the first call for volunteers by enlisting for three months' service with Company E, Fifteenth Ohio volunteers. He was immediately sent south to Virginia, where he served in the

engagements at Laurel Hill and Phillipe, the first fought in that state. At the end of the three months' service he re-enlisted, this time joining Company A, Sixty-eighth Ohio, and later he served under General Grant at Fort Donelson and at the battle of Shiloh. During the latter part of the war he belonged to the command of "Pap" Thomas, justly renowned for his service in the great conflict. Beyond a wound at the battle of Shiloh, Mr. Grantly received no serious injury throughout the war, though he took part during his service in some of the greatest engagements. When the war was over he went to Texas and for two years following lived on the Gulf. His next move was to Bourbon county, Kansas, where he filed on a tract of government land, and where, for thirteen years, he farmed and raised stock, meeting with fair success. In March of 1882, however, attracted by the opportunities offered by the developing country, he came to Klickitaw county. Immediately upon arrival he filed on his present farm, on which he has resided continuously since.

In 1871, in the state of Kansas, Mr. Grantly married Mrs. Rebecca McKhann. She died in 1900, leaving two children by her first marriage and three by the second. Mr. Grantly's second marriage took place January 25, 1903, in Klickitaw county, the lady being Mrs. Margaret (Adams) Conell, a widow, as was his first wife, and a native of Illinois. She was born in 1858. Politically, Mr. Grantly is a Republican, and in religion, he belongs to the Baptist church. Deeply interested in school affairs, he has served with marked efficiency as a member of the local school board. His farm, comprising two hundred and forty acres of land, is well stocked with all things necessary to make profitable the cultivation of land.

GASTELL BINNS is the owner of a fine farm situated four miles south of Dot postoffice, on which place he is at present residing. He is a son of "Old Kentucky," born in Cumberland county, June 2, 1862. He lived at home with his parents until he reached the age of nineteen, securing a common school education, then went to Texas, where for two years he was employed as a cowboy. In 1884 he moved to Washington and immediately upon his arrival accepted employment in a logging camp. After working at this for a month, he proceeded to Goldendale, where he worked a year on a farm. Going then to the Dot locality, he filed on his present farm in 1886, and began building up the splendid home of which he is now possessed. He has since lived the life of a thrifty and successful agriculturist and stockman.

Mr. Binns was married in Klickitaw county in March, 1894, to Miss Marie Nelson, a native of Sweden, born in 1869. She received her education in the old country, and there reached the age of

twenty-five, then came to the United States. Her parents did not accompany her. Christen Nelson, the father, was a gardener in Sweden. His death occurred several years ago in that country. The mother, Boel (Boman) Nelson, was born in Sweden, December 3, 1840. She has never left her native land, but is residing in it at this date. Mr. Binns' parents were William and Jennett (Baker) Binns. The former was of English descent and a native of Kentucky, in which state he died. He was a farmer by occupation. Jennett (Baker) Binns was likewise a native of Kentucky, and lived the greater part of her life time in that state, finally passing away there. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gastell Binns are: Archie, born in 1804; Walter, in 1805; Hurchell, in 1807; Elam, in 1809, Chester, in 1900, and Albert D., in 1903, all in Klickitat county. Fraternally, Mr. Binns is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, and in politics, allies himself with the Democratic party. His land holdings comprise in all nine hundred and sixty acres, five hundred of which are under cultivation. He at present owns fifty head of cattle and is making a specialty of the Hereford breed. Among acquaintances and neighbors he is regarded as a capable and well-meaning citizen. That he is a thrifty, energetic man of good judgment and abilities, is abundantly proven by the splendid success he has had in building a home and extensive property for himself and family in Klickitat county.

WILLIAM W. WOODS is a citizen of good reputation residing three and one-half miles south and three and one-half west of Dot postoffice, Klickitat county, Washington. He was born in Klickitat county, December 7, 1874, the son of Alfred O. and Martha C. (Soper) Woods, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. William W. grew to manhood and received a common school education in Klickitat county. At the age of eighteen he became interested with his father in the sheep business, and still retains the holding then acquired. In 1901 he bought a half section of railroad land, and one hundred and sixty acres of land that was deeded. The following year he filed on a tract of government land (and has since then made this place his home), though by dint of energy and thrift he has been able to add greatly to his original holdings.

Mr Woods was married near Dot postoffice, August 20, 1901, to Miss Jennie Loftin, a native of Washington, born in Waitsburg, Walla Walla county, September 13, 1884. She moved to Klickitat county at an early age and here grew to womanhood and was educated in the common schools. Her parents were Wesley and Emma (Johnson) Loftin, who were among the early arrivals in Klickitat county. Wesley Loftin was born near Kansas City, Missouri, in 1856. Upon reaching manhood he farmed for a time in Mis-

souri, then, in 1886, came west, his objective point being Klickitat county. Upon his arrival he located near Dot, and after a residence of nineteen years at that place moved to his present home in Arlington, Oregon. He is of Irish parentage. Emma (Johnson) Loftin was born in Linn county, Kansas, in 1857. She married Mr. Loftin in Kansas, afterwards coming west with him, as mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are parents of the following children: Claude C., born in Arlington, Oregon, June 5, 1902, and Delmar H., also in Arlington, May 29, 1903. The latter named child died at the age of eight months and twenty-nine days. Mr. Woods is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics, he is an adherent of Republicanism, though not to the exclusion of occasional departures from the Republican standards in municipal elections, where, in his judgment, the opposite issue is the more worthy. His land holdings comprise six hundred and forty acres, one hundred and thirty of which are under cultivation. His home farm is well equipped with all stock, implements and buildings that add to the comfort of farm life, and each year, under the capable management of its owner, is becoming more attractive as a dwelling place. Few men of his age have attained a more enviable success than has Mr. Woods, even in the Northwest, where energy and thrift are almost invariably well rewarded.

FRANK P. VINCENT. Among the many thriving industries of the west at the present time, none is paying larger returns on the capital invested than the sheep business, in which the Klickitat citizen whose name commences this article, is heavily interested. Since 1886 he has been connected in one way or another with this important branch of the stock industry, so that his experience has been a valuable one to him. His fine ranch is located nine miles southwest of Dot. Mr. Vincent was born in Washington county, Ohio, July 28, 1853, the son of George and Rachael (Wilson) Vincent, of Welsh and Irish extraction respectively. Their families have been residents of Washington county for nearly a century back. George Vincent was born in 1812 in southern Ohio on the same farm which was the birthplace of his father; he died at the age of eighty-four in Washington county. Mrs. Vincent, the mother, was born in Washington county in 1810, the daughter of Ohio pioneers; she died in that county. Frank P. attended school and worked on the farm until he was twenty years old, then rented the place from his father and operated it three years. After his marriage, about that time, he farmed four years on his own place, but in the spring of 1882 came west to Milton, Oregon. Four years of farming followed. Then, in 1886, he came to Klickitat and looked after the sheep

of George Donald a year. Next he and Joseph Thomas entered the business and ranged sheep three years, after which Mr. Vincent worked three years for A. Smythe. In the fall of 1898 he went into the industry on his own account and he has been very successful since that time. He and his two sons are partners in the business. In 1889 Mr. Vincent filed on the ranch which is now his home and by purchasing other land, father and sons now own a section of excellent farming and grazing land.

Mr. Vincent was married July 3, 1875, in Washington county, Ohio, to Miss Sybil D. Coley, a daughter of George and Laura (Sherman) Coley, both of whom were born in Washington county. The father was born in 1818 and died at a mature age in his home county. Mrs. Coley was born in 1830; she is now living with her son in Goldendale. Mrs. Vincent is also a native of Washington county, born in 1856, August 30th. After attending the public schools and receiving a thorough education, she was married, being twenty years of age at the time. Their children are: Fred, born in Washington county, November 2, 1876, living at home, a partner in the sheep business and ranch; Arthur, born in the same county, October 6, 1878, likewise a partner in the business and ranch; Hubert, born in Klickitat, July 22, 1890; Mabel, also born in this county, October 15, 1896. One hundred and fifty acres of the ranch are now being cultivated; the balance is used for pasture. There are two thousand sheep in the Vincent herds, besides which they own a considerable number of horses, cattle and hogs. Mr. Vincent is one of the most popular men in the county, held in high repute by his neighbors and he and his sons are known as capable stockmen. In religion, he is a Methodist.

GEORGE W. SMITH. Among those hardy pioneer stockmen who sought the luxuriant range of Klickitat in its early years is he whose name stands at the beginning of this sketch, one of the county's present prosperous farmers and stockmen. Mr. Smith came to Klickitat in 1872 and since that date has been prominently identified with its growth and development. His home is on the Columbia river four miles north of The Dalles. Born in South Bend, Indiana, February 20, 1842, he is the son of Jacob D. and Sarah (Grissold) Smith, who became pioneers of Oregon in 1852. The elder Smith was born in Ohio in 1810. He crossed the Plains in 1852 to Yamhill county, Oregon, where he filed on a donation claim and there followed farming and stock raising. Subsequently he removed to Salem and was a resident of that city when his death occurred in 1884. His wife was a native of New York, born in 1807; she died in 1893. When a child she was taken to Indiana by her parents, who were Ger-

mans. Mrs. Smith never learned to speak her native tongue, being reared in an English settlement. Jacob Smith's father was also of German ancestry. He was born during the turbulent times incident to the Revolution and while a middle-aged man served in the War of 1812. George W. Smith accompanied his parents from Indiana to Janesville, Wisconsin, at an early age, and when he was nine years old the westward journey was continued across the Plains to Oregon. There the lad lived until he was sixteen years old, then boldly and bravely struck out for himself. When the Idaho mines were discovered, he was among the first to reach Oro Fino creek, and in that district he spent two years in developing property of his own. Then he participated in the rush to Boise basin and for more than a year mined in the vicinity of Boise City. Later he was employed as a carpenter in that town. The occupation of freighting then appealed to him so strongly that until 1865 he was engaged in packing on the trails between Walla Walla, Helena and Boise City and in freighting between Wallula and interior points. From this occupation he went to Owyhee county, Idaho, where for two years he was employed in the Golden Chariot mine, then he spent a year at the carpenter's trade in Salem, Oregon, and finally, in 1872, became a pioneer of Klickitat county, in which he has since resided. At that time the region was but sparsely settled and the few hardy pioneers who were there had scarcely come to a realization of the resources awaiting development. Sheep raising first appealed to Mr. Smith as a lucrative industry, so he acquired a small herd, filed on a claim and began life as a stockman. While Goldendale was yet but a trading post, Mr. Smith ranged his sheep over the site. Later Mr. Smith built the first schoolhouse erected in Goldendale. It was only a rough board structure, unattractive in appearance and with walls not entirely proof against the harsh breath of winter, but withal its erection was one of the long steps which the pioneer takes in securing the perpetuation of the civilization which he founds. This homely institution is known to Goldendale pioneers as "the old schoolhouse;" it stood on the flat near the creek. Mr. Smith continued to follow stock raising and accumulate herds and land with commendable and gratifying success until he is today one of the leading stockmen of this region.

Mr. Smith and Miss Augusta M. Purdy, a native of Salem, Oregon, were united in marriage June 15, 1873. She was born March 12, 1849, to the union of Aaron and Belinda (Bucklew) Purdy, who were prominently known as among the early pioneers of Oregon. The father was born in Pennsylvania, November 30, 1806, and when forty-one years of age crossed the Plains to Oregon, arriving about the time of the Whitman massacre. He was a miller by trade, though he devoted much of his attention to other business,

His death occurred in 1866. By descent, Mr. Purdy was a German. His wife was a native of Virginia, born in 1810; she died in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have five children, namely: Mabel, born October 31, 1874; Ada, born May 25, 1877; Fritz G., born April 10, 1879; Edna, born April 23, 1881; and Regina, born January 11, 1889, all of whom are natives of this county. Mr. Smith is connected with one fraternity, the Masonic; politically, he is an ardent Republican, though an independent one, free from party prejudices. He devotes his entire time to the management of his extensive stock and land interests, his holdings comprising between four thousand and five thousand acres on the Columbia river.

ALONZO H. CURTISS. To this worthy pioneer, whose home is at Grand Dalles, on the Columbia, belongs the distinction of being Klickitat's oldest resident citizen; only one other settler preceded him and that one left the county more than a quarter of a century ago. But since the fall of 1858, forty-six years ago, nine years before Klickitat county came into permanent existence, Mr. Curtiss has called Klickitat "home," and in that vast stretch of time has witnessed the organization of three powerful states out of the great Northwest and the development of this erstwhile wilderness into one of the busiest and richest sections of the Union. Born July 19, 1831, at Granville, Massachusetts, Alonzo H. Curtiss is the son of Samuel and Sallie (Fairchild) Curtiss, both of whom were also natives of the Old Bay state. The Curtiss and the Fairchild families came over to the colonies from England many generations ago and in the New England states soon attained to positions of influence and affluence. Samuel Curtiss, who spent most of his life in agricultural pursuits in Hampden county, Massachusetts, died at the age of sixty-eight; his wife died ten years ago in her seventy-ninth year. Alonzo H. remained on the farm and in school until he was twenty years old. He attended the Granville Academy and the public schools, thus receiving a good education. In 1851, with the characteristic longing of youth to get to the front in life's battle, he went to Ohio, and learned the carpenter's trade. He then made up his mind to seek what fortune might bestow upon him in the far west and accordingly, in 1853, came to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus. He soon became satisfied that he could do better in Oregon, so he went north to Portland, then a straggling village and there and in Washington county he followed his trade until 1855. At that time he came to The Dalles and laid the foundation for his present prosperity. In the fall of 1858, he crossed the Columbia and filed upon a tempting tract of land situated along the shore just north of the Rockland ferry landing, and upon this

pleasant place Mr. Curtiss and his estimable wife have lived continuously since the day they moved into their pioneer home. For many years Mr. Curtiss followed stock raising and contract work, ranging large herds and becoming one of the builders of The Dalles. He is still a prominent stockman, though this portion of his business is now looked after by his son, Leon W. After investing considerable money in the erection of dwellings in The Dalles, Mr. Curtiss, in 1889, erected the first roller mill ever built in that city, The Diamond Roller Mills, there being at that time only two old burr mills there. It cost \$40,000 and is one of the best equipped plants in Oregon. Mr. Curtiss still owns this fine property, but leaves the active management of it to his son-in-law, James S. Snipes. Besides some valuable city property, Mr. Curtiss also owns between three thousand and four thousand acres of grazing and farming land in Klickitat county, opposite The Dalles, an interest in the steam ferry operated by The Dalles & Rockland Ferry Company, and his valuable home ranch, which is highly improved, and one of the best for its size on the river.

Miss Lizzie Gould, the daughter of John and Anna Gould, became the bride of Mr. Curtiss, January 10, 1858. The parents as well as the daughter were born in Ohio, the date of Mrs. Curtiss' birth being March 24, 1834. Her father was a millwright by trade and a very successful business man. He died when she was a child. The romance in the life of Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss began before he came west and when he had prepared a home for her occupancy, he went back east and brought her to it. Her mother accompanied them to The Dalles, and there was subsequently married to John A. Murdy; she died in 1889. Four children have come to the Curtiss home: Jennie, born in 1859, now the wife of James Snipes, of The Dalles; Leon W., born March 4, 1861, a prominent Klickitat stockman who has represented this county in the legislature; Orlando H., who died when a child; and Joseph S., whose death occurred in 1890. Mr. Curtiss has one brother living, Elizer, an Ohio farmer. Politically, Mr. Curtiss is a staunch Republican, and in years gone by has served his county as county commissioner and in other official capacities. Both he and his wife are held in the highest esteem by all who know them and, though well advanced in years, are yet apparently far this side of life's sunset.

LEO F. BRUNE, a large sheep owner and stockman of Klickitat county, Washington, resides on a farm five miles north of Grand Dalles. He has the distinction of being a native of south central Washington, the place of his birth being Grand Dalles and the date, April 19, 1873. His father, Charles H. Brune, was born in Pome-



ALONZO H. CURTISS.

rania, Germany, near the Baltic sea, in 1840. Being an adventurous spirit and of a roving disposition, the elder Brune early took to the sea, sailing on a German merchantman to New York, where he shipped on an American vessel for a second voyage. Later he was with the noted Captain Sewell, famed for his exploits as a blockade runner, and became mate of the vessel. He came to California in 1864, and thence after a few months' residence to The Dalles, Oregon. For some time he operated boats on the Columbia river, the principal business of which was the transportation of wood, and for several years he had charge of a ferry boat there. He married in The Dalles in 1867. In 1877 he took up a pre-emption claim five miles north of Grand Dalles, in Klickitat county, this being the first land filed upon so far back from the river. At the same time he purchased two hundred head of sheep, thereby getting a start in a business to which he devoted his best energies for several years afterward. He and his brothers, Henry and William, were the first men to take a band of sheep into the Mount Adams grazing district. He continued to follow sheep raising until his death, which occurred at the ranch near Grand Dalles, July 29, 1894. He was deputy sheriff at one time and also clerk of school district No. 1, which at the time took in almost the whole of Klickitat county. His wife, whose maiden name was Rosario Romero, is a native of Mexico, born in the province of Sonora, in 1850, to Spanish parents. She came to California with her parents when a small girl, and in 1863 came overland to The Dalles. Her father died in California; her mother, Jane Romero, still lives with her daughter and son-in-law. Leo Brune, of this article, grew to manhood at the old home ranch, attending the district school, and from 1890 to 1893, the Bishop Scott Military Academy at Portland, Oregon. He learned the sheep business as a boy. At the time of his father's death in 1894, he went to Kennewick, Washington, with a sheep man, and bought the old Leeper spring, with eighty acres of land, to secure water for the sheep. He then entered the wool growing business with his uncles, Henry and William Brune, forming a partnership which remained in force for a space of two years. After its dissolution, Leo F. continued the business alone. In the fall of 1902 he bought six thousand acres of land near the spring. He sold it later, however, also his band of sheep, then bought a band of four thousand five hundred at Heppner, Oregon, which he still has.

At Hartland, Washington, in the fall of 1897, Mr. Brune married Bertha Isham, an Oregonian, born near Salem, June 22, 1880. Her father, James Isham, is an old Oregon pioneer, and has lived in the vicinity of Salem for many years. Her mother, whose maiden name was Sina Pittman, is likewise a native of Oregon and a mem-

ber of an old pioneer family. Her father and mother, A. J. and Louise Pittman, are still living, though aged seventy-six and seventy-three years respectively. They crossed the Plains in 1850, and while en route, were stricken with the Asiatic cholera, hence were deserted by the other members of the party, and narrowly escaped from the Indians. Mr. Brune has eight brothers and sisters: Rose, now Mrs. J. M. Cummins, a resident of Sprague, Washington; Josephine, a professional nurse at Portland, Oregon; Grace, now the wife of Dr. D. M. Angus, a physician at Prosser, Washington; Minnie, now Mrs. Alex. Angus; Jean, a stenographer in Portland; Victoria and Alma. Mr. and Mrs. Brune have two children: Charles H. and Bernice, born September 23, 1899, and September 30, 1901, respectively. In politics, Mr. Brune is a Republican. Public spirited and enterprising, one of the most capable young men in the county, eminently successful in business, and possessed of qualities of character which win for him the esteem and regard of those with whom he is associated, Mr. Brune enjoys a very enviable standing in south central Washington, and his prospects for future achievement are bright indeed. He owns an interest in two thousand five hundred acres of land, besides his large stock holdings.

JAMES O. LYLE is a retired farmer residing at present four miles northwest of Lyle post-office, at what is known as the "Hewitt" place. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1831, the son of Charles and Sarah (Johnson) Lyle, both deceased many years ago. Charles Lyle was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1799. In 1847 he moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, at which place he resided at the time of his death. His people were of Scotch-Irish descent and among the colonial settlers of the Atlantic coast. Hannah (Croford) Lyle, his paternal grandmother, was related in some way to General Anthony Wayne. Sarah (Johnson) Lyle, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1812, and died in 1859. James O., of this review, moved with his parents to Indiana when six years of age, they later proceeding to Iowa and settling near what was later known as Agency City, the Indians having been removed from this place to their reservation but a short time before. In Iowa, he remained on the home farm with his parents until twenty years of age, then taking up stage driving between Mount Pleasant and Oskaloosa, his employers being Frink & Walker, of Chicago. He was thus employed until 1853. Then with a few thousand other fortune seekers he got the "gold fever" and started to California with an ox team. The consideration of his passage was one hundred dollars, he in addition driving a team all the way, missing only one day during the five and a half

months required to make the trip. In Fiddle Town, California, the tiresome journey terminated and here Mr. Lyle began mining, remaining thus engaged until April, 1856. Then he took passage on the Golden Age, bound for Iowa, via the Panama route. Ill luck attended his journey. The Golden Age was wrecked two hundred miles from Panama on an island and here the hapless passengers lived several days, scantily supplied with the necessities of life, until rescued by another vessel. After this narrow escape, Mr. Lyle proceeded to Iowa as best he could and arrived safely. He lived in Iowa until 1863, during which time he was married. In the year mentioned he again crossed the Plains, his objective point this time being The Dalles, Oregon. Shortly after his arrival he rented a place at Rowena, a short distance down the river from The Dalles, where he lived two years, then buying of a squaw man, a farm situated on the Washington side of the Columbia river. This property afterward became the townsite of Lyle, and long before there was much of a town there, a postoffice was established, of which Mr. Lyle was postmaster for eight years. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Lyle sold this property to the Balfours, English capitalists. He then purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land on Camas prairie and a quarter section a few miles northwest of Lyle, which he has since divided between his daughter, Mrs. I. B. Hewitt, and son, G. B. Lyle, himself retiring from the more wearing activities of farm life.

In 1857, Mr. Lyle married Miss Martha Snipes, then a resident of Iowa. She was a native of North Carolina, born in 1834; she died in 1887. Ben Snipes, a noted cattleman of Klickitat county during the early days, is her brother. Her parents were Elam and Acenith (Rosson) Snipes, pioneers of this country, the former a native of North Carolina, in which state he attained manhood. He came to Klickitat county in 1863, and resided there until the time of his death in 1894. Acenith Snipes was a native of North Carolina, also, born in 1818. Her death occurred in 1896. Children that have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle are: Charles E., deceased; George B., and Sarah A., now Mrs. I. B. Hewitt. Fraternally, Mr. Lyle is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Grange. In politics, as in all else, he is independent, but he expects to vote for Turner for governor and the rest of his ticket shall be Socialist. No man now residing in Klickitat county is better entitled to the honors due old settlers than is Mr. Lyle. This county, when he first saw it, contained little evidence of the civilization that was to follow his arrival. Indians were the only established inhabitants; their crooked trails the only roads across the unplowed prairies, and life and property were safe or otherwise according to the strength of the persons who defended them.

D. E. WITT, merchant, farmer, hotel man, and livery stable owner, is one of the foremost citizens of Klickitat county, and the leading business man of Lyle, in which he resides. Since his arrival there three years ago, he has been interested in every considerable enterprise of a business nature that has been developed, and in addition to dealing in town interests has bought and sold twenty farms. At present he is engaged in the diverse pursuits first mentioned, also is an extensive buyer and shipper of stock. This energetic business man is a Missourian, born in Neosho county, September 17, 1861. the son of James Witt, also a native of Neosho county, born in 1816. The mother, Amanda (Rush) Witt, was born in middle Tennessee. She is still living though seventy-seven years old, and is enjoying exceptionally good health for one of that age. James Witt crossed the Plains to California in 1849, but stayed only a short time, returning to the east. He made a second trip to the Golden state in 1852, and this time remained there working in the mines until he accumulated considerable money. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he was promptly upon the scene of action, and like tens of thousands of other brave men, died in battle for the sake of country and posterity.

The subject of this review was, at that time, a babe of three years. Fatherless as he was, he grew to young manhood under the load of responsibility which usually rests upon the head of a family, since he was obliged to assist in the support of his mother and the other children. The family moved to Kansas City, Kansas, when he was sixteen years of age, and here for several years he worked hard at whatever he could find to do that was sufficiently remunerative. These were hard years for D. E. Witt, yet, doubtless, did much to fit him for the successful business career he has since had. In 1885 Mr. Witt went to Texas and there engaged in buying and shipping cattle, Austin being his principal shipping point. He followed this business for ten years, then returned to Kansas, where he remained for two years. His final move was to Lyle, Klickitat county, in 1890, and at this location he has since been engaged in business continuously and successfully.

Mr. Witt was married, February 20, 1886, to Miss Lizzie Pool, then residing in Missouri, her native state. George and Mary (Spencer) Pool, her parents, were among the pioneer settlers of Missouri. Both are now deceased. One child has been born to this marriage, namely, Charles, who is at present fourteen years of age. Fraternally, Mr. Witt is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and in politics, he is a Republican. In political and fraternal affairs, he is as energetic as in his business, and in everything he so deems himself as to command the respect of his fellow citizens. Mr. Witt is a Klickitat county

enthusiast. His particular locality he asserts to be one of the best fruit-growing regions in the state, fully as good as the White Salmon, or the Hood River sections, and he claims that the entire country abounds with choice opportunities waiting to be taken hold of by the man of business ability and industry. In accordance with his views he is centering all his efforts in the development of his Klickitat county property, and he is always alert in seizing opportunities to add to the reputation of his community.

CAPTAIN ALBERT T. HIGBY, the respected justice of the peace and notary public of Lyle, Washington, was born in Allegany county, New York, October 22, 1833, the son of Ira and Ruth (Fuller) Higby. Ira Higby was born in Rutland, Vermont, April 27, 1784, and was afterward closely associated with the pioneer history of New York. He participated in the War of 1812. He was one of the first settlers to occupy the Holland purchase in western New York in 1818. He resided in this region till 1848, then moving to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he resided till the time of his death in 1868. He was of English descent. Ruth (Fuller) Higby was born in New York state. Her father and uncles all were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and served also in the Indian wars immediately before and after the Revolution. They were of the oldest colonial stock in the state of New York. Mrs. Higby's death occurred in 1857.

Captain Albert T. attained the age of nineteen on his father's farm in New York, and in addition to completing the common school studies took an academic course. At the age mentioned he left the paternal roof and went to Virginia, thence to Rock Island, Illinois, where in addition to serving as sheriff, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. At the beginning of the Civil war he was among the first to respond to the call for troops, and in May, 1861, he received a commission as second lieutenant in the Thirtieth Illinois infantry. During the war he served under General Steele in Missouri and was in the command of General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg, where he was officer in charge of a picket line. After the battle of Wilson Creek he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, his real duties being those of a major. However, he was not commissioned in the latter rank.

After being mustered out of service in June, 1864, Captain Higby returned to Rock Island, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law till 1870, when he went to Montgomery county, Kansas, and practiced law there. After two years thus spent he went to Prescott, Arizona, where he engaged in business of a commercial nature and in mining. His next move was to California in 1872; thence he went to Puget Sound in 1875,

and he was a resident of Whatcom county till 1888, spending a part of the time, however, in California. In 1888 he went to Rochester, New York, where he remained till the fall of 1891; then he came to The Dalles, Oregon. A year later he bought a farm three miles from Lyle, which property he brought to an excellent state of cultivation, then sold in 1903. This property comprised three hundred and twenty acres, and is now reputed to be one of the best farms in the county.

Mr. Higby has been married twice. His second marriage occurred July 29, 1888, in Rochester, New York, Miss Mary L. Maltby being the bride. She was the daughter of Seth M. and Abigail (Grannis) Maltby, both of the old colonial stock of New York. Seth M. Maltby was born July 31, 1791, and died July 23, 1873. His mother's father was the redoubtable Brigadier General Seth Murray of Revolutionary war renown, who was for twenty-eight years in the service of the United States government. His forefathers were among the famous Scotch Covenanters who were driven from Scotland to America by religious persecution. His father, Isaac Maltby, is known to readers of United States history as General Isaac Maltby, who commanded the Elite Brigade of Boston in the War of 1812. He himself—S. M. Maltby—was a paymaster in that war. Abigail (Grannis) Maltby was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, April 11, 1800, and died in December, 1846. She was of English extraction, and her forefathers were among the first settlers of colonial America. Two of Mrs. Higby's brothers are now living. They are: George B. Maltby, of Aurora, Indiana, and John W. Maltby, of Rochester, New York. Mr. Higby's family history, as will be noticed, justifies him in laying claim to being an American of the truest stock. His forefathers, as well as those of his wife, were in America when what is now the mightiest nation on earth consisted of a few oppressed colonies whose strength lay not in wealth or population, but in the indomitable spirit and unflinching courage of a few hundred thousand hardy colonists scattered along the Atlantic coast. These brave spirits, reckoning in the face of what was perhaps the most overwhelming odds ever confronted by a similarly actuated people, threw off the yoke of oppression and founded the American nation.

JOHN KURE, an energetic farmer and stockman residing six miles northeast of Lyle in Klickitat county, was born on Bornholm Island, Denmark, February 6, 1861, the son of Ola Sonne and Catherine (Holm) Kure, both subjects of the Danish kingdom. Ola Kure was a farmer. He was born in Denmark in 1814 and died in the land of his nativity at the age of fifty-six. Catherine (Holm) Kure was born in 1830 and died at

the age of sixty-six, having resided in Denmark all her life. John attained young manhood in Denmark, being in the city till he was fourteen years of age, after which he resided with one of his uncles on a farm for several years. At the age of twenty he came to the United States, his objective point being Ohio, and in Akron, that state, he accepted employment in a manufacturing establishment. After two years thus spent he came to San Francisco, where, for a time, he was employed in a restaurant. This work, however, was not entirely to Mr. Kure's liking, so he quit it and for a short time worked on a farm in Napa county. His next move was to Klickitat county, where he arrived in 1885, and the claim he then filed on is his home today. Klickitat county, when Mr. Kure first saw it, gave little evidence of being a land of promise—unless, indeed, those promises were of Indian massacres, and prolonged remoteness from the marts of civilization. Indians were his most frequent visitors, and, as a rule, social intercourse with the Siwash is not greatly to be desired by the white man. The squirrels ate his crops; the coyotes joined the Indians in pillaging his hen roost, of the two being possibly the fairer-minded, since the coyote stole only what he could eat, while the Indian took all he could carry; white neighbors were few and far between, and so steadily occupied in meeting the difficulties incident to pioneer life as to be drawn away from attention to neighborly functions. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, Mr. Kure began improving his land. He built fences, a house, farm buildings, managed to obtain a start in cattle, and by the employment of divers resources, some inherent within himself and others which he forced from his surroundings, at length succeeded in establishing a home for himself and family as comfortable as any in Klickitat county.

Mr. Kure's acquaintance with the lady who afterward became his wife began in the old country, where he was employed by her father in a grocery store and bakery. She and her parents came from Denmark to Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1889, from which place, upon the request of her betrothed, she came to Klickitat county, where the marriage ceremony was performed. Mrs. Kure's maiden name was Henrietta Sorensen. She was born in Denmark, November 10, 1872, and married Mr. Kure November 5, 1890. Her parents, Corfix and Catherine Sorensen, are both now living in Klickitat county. Children that were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kure are Kamma, Henry and Hildor. After his marriage Mr. Kure took his bride to the farm, where they resided till 1899, then building a hotel at Lyle. It was called the "Riverside." They conducted this establishment for only two years, then sold out and returned to the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Kure are members of and active workers in the Lutheran church. In politics, Mr. Kure is a

Republican, but he has no political ambitions other than to discharge the duties of a good citizen. He has, however, served his community as school director, as road supervisor, and his party as central committeeman, always, it is said, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public whom he served.

JOHN DAFFRON, a genial hotel keeper of Lyle, Washington, was born in Platte county, Missouri, July 24, 1855, the son of Joseph and Mary (Vinyard) Daffron, the former now living in Portland, Oregon, and the latter deceased. Joseph Daffron is of French parentage. He was born in Tennessee, and there resided till he attained manhood, then moving to Missouri, where he arrived in 1850. In 1883 he came to Portland. John Daffron grew to manhood at his home in Missouri, and during youth received an education in the neighborhood school. He lived with his parents until twenty-one years of age, then became a runner for a hotel at Edgerton, Missouri, a vocation which he followed for six years. In 1883, he sold out and came to Portland, Oregon. Later he moved to The Dalles, and there for three years was in the employ of the O. R. & N. Company. After this he was engaged for two years in the meat market business, then in 1890, he filed on a homestead twelve miles north of Lyle, Washington. After residing on this place for five years he moved to Lyle and opened a hotel and livery stable, both of which he is conducting at the present time with a considerable degree of success.

Mr. Daffron was married in Missouri, February 13, 1876, to Miss Hester Doney, daughter of Jefferson and Rodey (Burnett) Doney, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Missouri. Jefferson Doney moved from Indiana to Missouri in an early day, and resided there till his death in the spring of 1903. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Rodey Doney, who now resides in Missouri. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Daffron are: Mrs. Mary McNaughton, born in 1877; Mrs. Alva Bradford, in 1879, and Owen in 1883, all in Missouri. Fraternally, Mr. Daffron is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religion he is a Baptist. His property interests comprise three hundred and fifty-nine acres of land, two hundred of which were bequeathed by will to his wife. The land is well stocked with horses, cattle, buildings and farming implements, and under the capable management of its owner is rapidly developing into one of the most valuable of its kind and size in the county.

SAMUEL CONNER ZIEGLER is a prosperous fruit grower, residing at present near White Salmon, Washington. He was born near Mount Aetna, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1862, the son of

Daniel P. and Mary (Conner) Ziegler, both of whom still reside in Pennsylvania. Daniel P. Ziegler was born in that state, March 17, 1822. The family of which he is a descendant has been established in Pennsylvania since colonial days, and is affiliated with the German Baptist (Dunkard) sect, well known in the history of Pennsylvania. The elder Ziegler, during his younger days, was a Dunkard proctor. At present he is farming. Mary (Conner) Ziegler is a native of the Keystone state, and now, at the age of seventy-four, is enjoying good health. Her forefathers were among the colonial settlers of Pennsylvania. Samuel C. spent the first eighteen years of his life on the home farm in Pennsylvania, receiving a fair education in the common schools. At the age mentioned he went to Illinois—then considered in the remote west by Pennsylvanians—and there took up the carpenter's trade. He was thus occupied for two years and a half. Dissatisfied with his prospects in Illinois, however, he continued westward, arriving at Los Angeles, California, January 17, 1882, and there finding employment at his trade. After spending nine months there, he went to Spokane, Washington. That city was his home most of the time for the succeeding ten years, during which he was employed at divers occupations, usually at his trade and in railroad construction work. He also fled on a land claim, and in partnership with a man named Jones, attempted to fulfill the requirements of the law by living upon it, and did so until Jones became involved in an affair which resulted in his being shot and killed. Mr. Ziegler then left his claim and returned to Spokane. This was in 1887.

In Spokane Mr. Ziegler returned to his trade as contractor and builder, also followed the hotel business, prospering in each line. Finally he established a house furnishing business at the corner of Main and Post streets of which he made a success until the fire of 1889 destroyed his entire stock, valued, it is said, at \$16,000. After this reverse, he went back to his humble trade, investing all his earnings in real estate, only to lose all once again. Mr. Ziegler then came to the conclusion that Spokane was not the place for him, and so it happened that May 16, 1894, he arrived in White Salmon in search of fields less fraught with ill fortune. In Klickitat county, Mr. Ziegler, shortly after his arrival, identified himself with the Jewett colony, a co-operative enterprise, which was then flourishing, but this organization eventually failed, again bringing financial ruin to our subject. Unfortunate, but plucky as ever, Mr. Ziegler then engaged in the sawmill business on White Salmon river, and he continued to labor with steadily mending fortunes until August 16, 1895, then purchasing the farm on which he is at present living. It was about this time that fruit raising became recognized as a lucrative industry in the White Salmon section of Klickitat

county, and Mr. Ziegler immediately fell in line with the new idea. Since then he has devoted himself so assiduously to the horticultural business that he has brought himself into repute as an enthusiast on the fruit question. He was the first to introduce commercial fertilizers in the White Salmon locality, and in other ways he has been likewise progressive. Today his orchards and berry plots are among the best, if not the very best, so far as appearances and quality of products are concerned, of all those in Klickitat county.

Mr. Ziegler was married in Spokane, January 19, 1890, to Miss Anna Beemler, a native of Germany, born April 12, 1866. She came to the United States with her parents in 1878, consequently the greater part of her education was received in this country. Both parents are now dead. They were Carl and Wilhelmina (Wemox) Beemler, the former an engineer by profession. He was rendered helpless by a stroke of paralysis during the latter years of his life, remaining so until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler are the parents of seven children: Earl C., born December 16, 1893; Helen, November 29, 1896; Laura, March 22, 1899; Herbert, May 12, 1901; Harry, twin brother of Herbert, deceased when young; Mary A. and Monroe A., twins, born July 16th and July 17th, respectively, 1903. Fraternally, Mr. Ziegler is connected with the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, United Artisans and the Grange. In the Modern Woodmen of America, he has held the position of venerable consul for a number of years. Politically, he is a Socialist, though of an independent type. He is esteemed by all who know him as a man of worth to any community, for the strength of character and profound honesty of which he is possessed, as well as the ability and energy which make him a forceful factor in the upbuilding of the community.

CLINTON M. WOLFARD is a merchant and all-around business man of White Salmon, Washington, reputed to be both honest and prosperous. He was born in Silvertown, Marion county, Oregon, August 7, 1858, the son of Lewis and Mary (Smith) Wolfard, both of whom are now residing near White Salmon. The elder Wolfard has followed divers occupations during his lifetime, generally, however, as a farmer or in the mines, though at one time he was a merchant. He was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, November 4, 1838. His parents were foreigners, coming from Alsace-Lorraine, France, to the United States in 1815, their objective point being Ohio, which was then in the early stages of settlement. In 1854 they crossed the Plains to Oregon, in which state the senior Wolfard took up a donation claim in partnership with John B. Wolfard, his father. Here he lived till 1873, then moving to Washington

and settling in Colville. During ten years of his residence at this point he was commissioner of Stevens county. The next move was to Colfax, in Whitman county, and thence to Klickitat county, his present residence being in this county near White Salmon. Mary (Smith) Wolfard, his wife, is a native of Arkansas, born in 1839, and at present residing at the home near White Salmon.

On August 15, 1880, Mr. Wolfard married Miss Callie McCoy, who, at the time of marriage, was residing at Moscow, Idaho. She was the daughter of Isaac McCoy, a typical western pioneer. His parents were killed in Texas by the Indians, after which he—little more than a well-grown boy—"rustled" the necessities of existence in divers parts of the west, sometimes as a cowboy, frequently as an Indian fighter, finally, however, settling in the Hood river valley, his present home. The mother is now deceased. Her maiden name was Trimble. Children that have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wolfard are: Mary, Anna, Belle, Geneva, Jay and Clinton. All are now living, some at home and others in different parts of the west. Before marriage Mr. Wolfard spent the years of his life amid changing scenes. As a boy he crossed the Plains with his parents, afterwards traveled with them in a "prairie-schooner" in Idaho and California, the line of travel usually being in such parts of the west as were entirely unsettled or just beginning to be. At all times, however, he strove to secure an education and was so successful that in his sixteenth year he was qualified to teach school. This vocation he followed for seven years without missing a term. Upon desisting from school-teaching, he engaged in the mercantile business at Colton, Washington, where he remained for four years. Next he moved to Hood River, Oregon, where he established a mercantile concern under the firm name of Wolfard & Bone. He was in business there for ten years. His final move was to White Salmon in March, 1889, where he had already established a branch store to the Hood River concern. He has since devoted his entire attention to the management of the White Salmon store, which is now being conducted under the firm name of C. M. Wolfard & Company. In addition, he is present postmaster of White Salmon. Fraternally, Mr. Wolfard is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Artisans. In politics, he is a Republican, but though enthusiastic in adherence to his party principles is not an office-seeker, and has no use for those who consider patriotism the desire of place and politics the art of getting it. Mrs. Wolfard is a member of the Congregational church. She is fully as public-spirited as her husband, and takes a keen interest in all social affairs of her church and community, being in this respect a leader. Husband and wife stand for education, believing in the merits of higher education as well as common, which convictions are not

prevalent among those who have spent their lifetime in meeting the untheoretic requirements of the business world. Mr. Wolfard was one of the most active promoters of the new schoolhouse at White Salmon; has been a member of the school board for years; and, being an experienced school teacher, is always among the first to recognize new and worthy methods of teaching.

CAPTAIN HOWARD C. COOK, a retired sea captain, a veteran of the Civil war and for many years a civil engineer in the government's service, is he whose life history is here chronicled. Notwithstanding his exciting and interesting past career, replete with adventures on land and sea, of which he tells in a fascinating manner, Captain Cook is now quietly managing the affairs of his well kept fruit ranch, situated a mile west of White Salmon, Washington. His career as a soldier was cut short by a wound received in battle during the Civil war, causing him to be confined in a hospital nearly a year, and he forsook the perilous realms of Neptune many years ago. Born October 27, 1844, in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, he is the son of Henry W. and Caroline (Emery) Cook, both of whom died long ago. Henry W. Cook, of Holland Dutch descent, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and became a sailor. He fought through the Mexican war as a captain, in an engagement of that war receiving an injury that resulted in the loss of his eyesight. After the conflict was over he engaged in business of a commercial nature in Delaware. His death occurred in 1861 in the latter mentioned state. Caroline E. Cook was born in Germany and was six years old when brought to the United States by her parents. The family settled in Pennsylvania, in which commonwealth Caroline grew to womanhood and was married. She died in 1873. Howard C. Cook spent his early years in Pennsylvania, there receiving a good education. His first venture in life was as a civil engineer, having begun the study of this subject when only fourteen years of age. By the time he had mastered the principles of his profession, however, the Civil war broke out. Young Cook was among the first to respond to the call to arms, enlisting first as a soldier. He joined the navy in 1862, at Pensacola, Florida, and later was transferred to a gunboat in a squadron operating on the Mississippi river. In this service he was promoted to the position of ensign, in which capacity he served ten months on the same ship with George Dewey, afterwards of Spanish-American war renown, who was then in command of the squadron. This vessel was blown up in one of the many engagements in which it participated in the Mississippi river, and the injuries Ensign Cook received caused his confinement in a hospital for four months. However,



CAPT. HOWARD C. COOK.

upon recovering, he served in the navy another year and a half, but then received injuries in battle which placed him in a hospital for a year, as heretofore mentioned.

After the war Mr. Cook renewed his study of civil engineering and finally was able to complete the course. Then, in 1867, the adventurous young engineer sought his fortunes in India. In this land of tigers, pestilence and jungles, he formed an acquaintance with His Royal Highness, the king of Oude, and for two years was master of the imperial yacht. Subsequently, however, he returned to the land of his birth and took charge of a freighting vessel. For the ensuing twenty-two years he sailed the seas in charge of many different ships. He was sent to the Pacific coast by the war department in 1878 on a mission relating to the engineering enterprises with which this government was concerned. As a result of this appointment Captain Cook laid aside the charts and compass and again became a landsman, serving the government with honor. Subsequently the captain resigned his commission and after making a trip through the Pacific coast region, in 1880, decided to locate in Klickitat county. Accordingly he filed a claim to his present place and since then has given most of his attention to fruit growing and farming, meeting with excellent success and achieving an enviable reputation as a horticulturist. His fraternal relations are with the Masons, the Artisans, the Grange and the Odd Fellows, and of the last named order he was recently elected district deputy grand master. Politically, he is a Republican and sufficiently interested in public affairs to attend all state and county conventions. In 1868 he was married in York county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Ediline M. Stemmer. The following year she was drowned in Delaware Bay and since then Captain Cook has remained single. It is doubtful if any citizen of Klickitat is more popular than this hale sea captain, who is withal a man of influence and excellent standing in his community.

A. H. JEWETT is one of the pioneers of Klickitat county, as well as being one of its most commendable citizens, worthy of respect from the dual view-point of his business success and uprightness of character. His present residence is in the vicinity of White Salmon, and is probably one of the most beautiful spots along the shores of the Columbia river. He was born November 4, 1845, in McHenry county, Illinois, the son of Christopher and Arabella (Kent) Jewett, both of whom are now dead. Christopher Jewett was born in Massachusetts, and in after life was a harness maker. He went to Illinois during the early settlement period of that state, there discontinuing his trade and taking up agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in Illinois in 1850. Arabella (Kent) Jewett was a

native of Ohio, and in that state was educated and grew to womanhood. She married Mr. Jewett when she was twenty-two years old; she died in Wisconsin. A. H. Jewett received his education in the common schools of Illinois and the high school of Kenosha, Wisconsin. He remained at home until sixteen years of age, then took up work of a commercial nature, which he followed for one year. About this time the Civil war began, and young Jewett was one of the first to enlist. His experience in actual warfare commenced in 1863, with the Thirteenth United States infantry. After a short term of service he was discharged, but later re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second volunteers. He was again discharged, in 1864, but again re-enlisted, joining Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois volunteers, serving under this enlistment until 1865. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1866, then, in company with his mother and brother, going to Sparta, Wisconsin, where he established a nursery. He continued in this business until 1874. In the spring of that year he sold out, and came to Klickitat county, Washington, settling at White Salmon. Mr. Jewett was one of the first to perceive the richness and numerous other advantages of the uplands along the Columbia, and accordingly chose to make his home there rather than on the lowlands. His first place was about two miles north of the river, but, two years later, he took up his permanent abode on his present farm. After the expenditure of much money and time, he has converted this into a veritable beauty spot, unusually rich in natural scenery, as it is also in fertility. He is an expert horticulturist, and has achieved notable success as an orchardist and a berry grower.

Mr. Jewett was married in Wisconsin, March 13, 1870, to Miss Jennie Waters, a native of Wisconsin, born January 16, 1847. Miss Waters was a highly accomplished lady, having received an excellent education in her native state, and at the time of her marriage was a school teacher. Her parents were Charles and Mary (Spencer) Waters, the former of whom is now residing in Klickitat county. Mr. Waters was born in Illinois in 1820, the son of pioneers of that state. When they came to Illinois settlement had scarcely begun. Peoria not even being laid out as a townsite. He came to Klickitat county in 1884, and has since lived much of the time with his son-in-law, A. H. Jewett. Mrs. Waters was born in Cincinnati, Ohio; she died in Wisconsin. Mrs. Jewett is one of seven children born to that union. Two children have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, namely: Mrs. Lena Thompson, now a resident of Portland, her husband being superintendent of the Portland General Electric Company, and Eolus, whose death occurred July 17, 1904. Both children were born on the White Salmon homestead. Fraternally, Mr. Jewett is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Re-

public and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics, he is a Socialist. Mrs. Jewett is a member of the Congregational church, and is an enthusiastic supporter of the benevolent concerns which are identified with that denomination, being seconded warmly along these lines by her husband. The Jewett farm consists of three hundred and seventy-five acres, of which one hundred are in cultivation, eight acres being in strawberries, twenty-five acres in orchard and ten acres in grapes. Besides this property, Mr. Jewett owns most of the townsite of White Salmon. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett command the highest esteem of the community and for many years have been prominently identified with its progress.

JOHN P. EGAN, a leading fruit grower of the White Salmon district, is of Irish parentage and an Australian by birth, born in New South Wales, January 24, 1843, the son of Patrick and Ellen (Davern) Egan, both of whom are dead. Both parents were born in Ireland. They immigrated to Australia in 1841, settlement of that far-away English colony having just begun, and resided there until the time of their death. John P. Egan grew up amid the environments of the Australian stock ranges, and while educational facilities there were then limited, he was nevertheless enabled to attend school and obtain a fair education. By way of digression, it may be here noted that the policy of England in sending her exiles to Australia, prior, however, to the time of John P.'s birth, in many instances caused persons of the highest educational qualifications to be deported to that remote continent. These exiles, being thus removed from the environment which perhaps led to the crime incurring punishment, adopted better ways of living, and in many instances are known to have been the promoters of enterprises which afterward became important in the development of the Australian commonwealths. Thus it was that schools were founded in Australia within a comparatively short time after the exiling policy was adopted. At the age of twenty-one, John left the parental roof, and, during the ten years following, he was occupied with mining and stock driving. Then, in 1874, he came to the United States, his objective point being San Francisco. In this city, he was employed as a teamster until 1880, when he made his final move to Klickitat county, settling on his present farm near White Salmon.

July 14, 1878, Mr. Egan married Miss Margaret Hoben, the event taking place in San Francisco. Miss Hoben was born in Ireland, in 1856, and is the daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Mannon) Hoben, both of whom lived and died in Ireland. Patrick Hoben was a farmer. Mrs. Egan came from the old country to San Francisco in 1874, and for several years after arrival lived with her brother, who had preceded her to that city. She was mar-

ried, as mentioned, in 1878. To this union have been born the following children: William, in San Francisco, April 29, 1879, died at the age of sixteen months; John J., November 14, 1880, drowned in the Columbia river, March 25, 1902; Frank P., April 15, 1882; Edwin J., November 20, 1883; Ellen M., August 22, 1885; and Leslie M., December 11, 1889. All except William were born on the farm near White Salmon. In politics, Mr. Egan is a Republican; religiously, he is a member of the Catholic church. He has served his community as school director for the past twelve years and eight years as justice of the peace. He possesses the Irish temperament of wit and good nature, and because of these attributes, combined with industry and integrity, holds a position among his fellow men worthy of the most deserving.

HALSEY D. COLE is a comfortably situated farmer, residing one mile east of Fulda postoffice, in Klickitat county. He is a native of New York state, born in Lewis county, September 14, 1842, the son of Lansing W. and Pedy (Dennison) Cole, both now deceased. Lansing W. Cole was born in New York state in 1808, and in after life was a farmer. His death occurred in Lewis county. Pedy (Dennison) Cole, also a native of New York, was born in 1814, and died in 1868. She was the mother of twelve children, ten of whom are still living. Of the boys in this family, Halsey D., of this biography, is the youngest. He grew to young manhood in Lewis county, where he was born, remaining at home with his parents until he was eighteen years of age. When the Civil war began, he was among the first to enlist in defense of the union. His career as a soldier began with the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, with whom he served for three years, lacking a few days. Upon receiving an honorable discharge, at Sackett's Harbor, he returned to his home in Lewis county, where he engaged in cheese-making. After six years thus spent, he moved to San Francisco, California, arriving in the spring of 1875. In California, he followed the business of cheese-making for several years, then, in 1879, came overland by wagon to Klickitat county. Shortly after his arrival, he filed on his present homestead, to the cultivation of which he has ever since devoted his time and talents. In all, Mr. Cole now owns three hundred and twenty acres of land. Sixteen acres of his original homestead are now cleared of heavy timber, this work having been done by Mr. Cole personally, while one hundred and twenty acres of the tract he owns are fine meadow land. The entire farm is under fence and well supplied with buildings, stock and machinery, etc. All improvements are the results of Mr. Cole's personal labor. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Cole are: Lvsander, Madison A., Lansing W., Samuel M., Mrs. Adeline Hoskins, Mrs. Jane Dennison, Mrs. Angeline Tiffany, Mrs. Pedy Smith, Mrs. Eleanor

Allen and Mrs. Medora Snyder. Fraternally, Mr. Cole is affiliated with the Masons, and in politics, he is a Republican, quite prominent in municipal affairs. In the fall of 1890, he was elected to the office of commissioner of the First district for a term of two years. At present he is acting as road supervisor, in the duties of which office, as in all other matters, he is displaying skill, good judgment and the ability to do the right thing at the right time.

GUY G. CROW is the affable and efficient druggist of White Salmon, Washington, and a westerner by birth and preference. He was born in Waitsburg, Washington, January 7, 1882, and is the son of Wayman and Nancy (McCoy) Crow, who were among the pioneers of the Northwest. Wayman Crow was born in Owensboro, Kentucky, in 1850. In an early day he came west to Idaho, where he filed on a claim not far from Kendrick, on the Potlatch river. To say that this country was then unsettled by white men would be expressing the matter very mildly, in view of the conditions then existing. Indians were the only neighbors the few white settlers had, and their crooked trails were the sole avenues of travel. After farming his claim on the Potlatch for several years, Mr. Crow moved to Waitsburg. This was in 1882. He lived in Waitsburg for a few months only, however, then returned to his farm in Idaho, where he resided until the time of his death. Nancy McCoy Crow died when Guy G. was but ten years old, hence he remembers but little of her. Thus left motherless, Guy lived with his uncle, Jacob Taylor, for several years, afterward going to Hood River, Oregon, where he worked as delivery boy in the store owned by C. M. Wolfard, another uncle. Later, when Mr. Wolfard established his mercantile concern at White Salmon, Guy accompanied him, as a clerk, and in this capacity remained until 1903. Then, in partnership with Dr. Gearhart, he opened a drug store in White Salmon, and this is his present business. Now, however, he owns the entire business, having bought his partner's interest soon after the partnership was formed. Mr. Crow has two sisters and one brother: Lydia, Virginia and Roy, all residing in White Salmon, and all of them westerners by birth. Fraternally, Mr. Crow is an Odd Fellow, a Modern Woodman and an Artisan. He is independent in politics, always giving his support to whatever issue is the most worthy, regardless of party lines. Mr. Crow and Miss Ethel I. Johnston were married at White Salmon, June 1, 1904. The bride is the daughter of George and Victoria (Woods) Johnston, the former of whom died when Mrs. Crow was but a year old, and the latter of whom is now Mrs. William McCoy, of White Salmon. Mr. Johnston was a native of Rego county, Iowa, where his death occurred, and was a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Johnston was born in Indiana.

Ethel (Johnston) Crow is a native of Ringgold county, Iowa, born January 11, 1883. When four years old she was brought by her mother to Oregon, and in that state her school education was begun. She attended high school in Seattle, Washington, and previous to her marriage taught three terms. Mr. Crow is one of the successful and popular young men of the county.

RALEIGH ADAMS is engaged in the dual vocation of fruit raising and the real estate business, his home being half a mile west of White Salmon. He was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, May 2, 1870, the son of Henry B. and Luvenia (Hunter) Adams, both of whom are now residing at Keystone, Indiana. The elder Adams was a native of Ohio, born in 1806. Grandfather Adams was in Ohio not long after the close of the Revolution, the state then being, as Daniel Webster afterward said of Oregon, "a wilderness infested with wild animals and wilder men." He was killed in the War of 1812. Luvenia (Hunter) Adams was born in Yellow Bud, Ohio, in 1816. She was of German parentage, and her husband of English. The subject of this review grew to young manhood on the old farm in Ohio, during boyhood receiving such education as was available in the common schools to which he had access. He left the parental roof when nineteen years of age, going to Green county, Pennsylvania, where he farmed for six years. Then he returned to his native state, and, after a few years spent there, came west, arriving at his objective point, White Salmon, May 12, 1893. During the journey he had charge of a carload of Jersey cattle for Judge Byrkit, a prominent stockman of Klickitat county, by whom he was employed for three years after his arrival. In 1900, he decided to establish a home and business of his own, and accordingly began clearing and developing the farm which he occupies at present. Such of the land as is now cleared is set out in apple and cherry trees and strawberries.

On June 10, 1894, Mr. Adams married Miss Marion Overbaugh, the ceremony taking place at The Dalles, Oregon. Miss Overbaugh was born in New York state, in 1874, and is the daughter of James W. Overbaugh, also a native of New York, born in 1826. The mother died many years ago, when Marion was a child. J. W. Overbaugh came west to California in 1877, and later to White Salmon, where he is at present living. Five children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Adams: Luella Mary, William Henry, Jesse and Andrew, twins, and Edward, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are both members of the United Artisans. In politics, Mr. Adams is a Republican, though not to the extent of being prejudiced in municipal politics or in any line except where national issues are in contest. In the latter instances he adheres strictly to the Republican platform. Both he and his wife are strong advocates

of good schools, and are ever ready to lend support to whatever improvements may be introduced.

JOHN PERRY is a pioneer stockman and rancher, residing four miles northeast of Pine Flat postoffice and thirteen miles northeast of White Salmon, in Klickitat county. He was born in Oswego county, New York, March 4, 1841, the son of George and Ann (Gravelly) Perry, both of English descent. George Perry was a merchant. He was born in England in 1808, and came to the United States when twelve years old. Our subject's mother was born in St. Lawrence county, New York. John remained under the paternal roof in New York state till he was thirteen years of age, then struck out to rustle for himself. He first went to Gardner's Island in Lake Ontario, and there had a chance to join the navy, but he disregarded the opportunity. Rafting on the Mississippi river suited him very well, however, so he engaged in this work for a time, then proceeded to Galveston, Texas, where he was at the beginning of the Civil war. About this time John concluded he could serve his country as well were he a thousand miles farther west. Accordingly, he put to sea on a ship under the command of one Captain Smith, and after hair-raising experiences in blockade running fully worthy of Captain John Smith of colonial fame, the ship made the journey around Cape Horn and landed at Portland in 1862. From Portland Mr. Perry made his way to the gold-producing sections of California, and after a survey of the country in which he saw nothing that suited him especially well that was within his reach he went to The Dalles, Oregon. He arrived at this place in 1866, and in the same year came to Klickitat county. For some time after arrival he worked at farming and in the timber, but in 1870 he filed on his present place. The manner in which he came to choose his present location is worthy of note. A boat that capsized on the Columbia river emptied its occupant, James Cook, into the water. Cook would have drowned had he not been rescued by Mr. Perry. After the rescue he and Cook were hunting together one day, and came upon the tract of land which Mr. Perry then and there decided he would make his future home. Mr. Cook is at present residing in North Yakima. In the development of his land into a crop-bearing farm Mr. Perry suffered, if anything, more than the usual number of hard experiences that fall to the lot of homeseekers in a new country. The Indians were his chief annoyance, but he also suffered for lack of fences to protect his crops. However, by administering a sound trouncing to all Siwashies who dared to encroach upon his rights, and preserving a strict surveillance over his fields, he managed to get along very well. He has fol-

lowed stock raising principally—both sheep and cattle—since being in Klickitat county.

In 1874 Mr. Perry married Miss Julia Crate, a woman of French and Indian parentage. Her Indian blood she derives from the Wasco tribe through her mother, and French from her father. Children born to this marriage are John, Edward, William, Daniel, Mrs. Rosa Shellenberg and Mary. In politics Mr. Perry is a Democrat, but has no aspirations in the field of politics other than those of an every-day, law-abiding citizen. He bears a good reputation wherever known.

WILLIAM H. OVERBAUGH lives one mile west of White Salmon, his occupation being that of a fruit grower. He was born in Catskill, New York, April 15, 1863, the son of James W. and Ella F. (Comifort) Overbaugh, the latter now deceased, and the former now residing on his farm near White Salmon. The elder Overbaugh was born in 1828 in Westcamp, New York, on the Hudson river. When a young man he went west to Wisconsin, which was then considered far west by the Atlantic coast people. Later, however, he returned to New York, not finding pioneer Wisconsin greatly to his liking. In 1873 he made another trip westward, this time going to California. After spending two years in divers occupations in California, he went to Oregon, where he lived two years near the Cascade locks. His final move was to Klickitat county in 1879, where, upon arrival, he filed upon the homestead near White Salmon where he is living at present. He is of German descent. Ella F. Comifort was born in Catskill, New York, as was her son, William H. She died at the White Salmon home sixteen years ago. Her parents were English. William H. Overbaugh grew to manhood and acquired an education in different portions of the United States: New York, California, Oregon and Klickitat county. At the age of twenty-one, he left the paternal roof and from then until 1895 he worked in various sawmills much of the time. In the year mentioned he filed on a homestead which was his home during the next eight years. The fruit farm of forty acres on which he now lives, however, is a gift from his father.

On May 16, 1888, Mr. Overbaugh married Miss Loreta Dawson, a native of Kansas, born May 15, 1871. Mrs. Overbaugh does not remember her father, he having died when she was an infant. The mother, Serena Osborne Dawson, was born in North Carolina, in which she grew to womanhood and was married. She is at present making her home with her daughter and son-in-law, the latter of whom is the subject of this biography. Mr. and Mrs. Overbaugh are the parents of six children: Bert C., Ethna C., Robert, Hazel, Mildred and Doris, all of whom were born at the home near White Salmon. Mr. Over-

baugh's fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows, the Artisans and the Grange. In religion, he is a Methodist. He is one of the many residents in this part of Klickitat county who are devoting attention to the raising of fruit, berries, etc., and in this enterprise he is winning deserved success. The farms in this locality are not, as a rule, very large, but it is noticeable how extremely well kept they are. Each small ranchman seems to vie with his neighbor in keeping his property up in the best possible condition, this spirit undoubtedly being more characteristic of fruit raisers than of any other class of agriculturists.

NATHON M. WOOD, a prosperous fruit-grower residing two miles north of White Salmon, was born in Crawford county, Indiana, April 19, 1831, the son of Lewis B. and Mira (Hall) Wood, both now deceased. Lewis B. Wood was born in Kentucky, and after reaching manhood went to Indiana, a state then in the earliest stages of settlement. His death occurred there in 1864. Mary (Hall) Wood, mother of Nathon M., was also a native of Kentucky, in which state she grew to womanhood. Her marriage to Mr. Wood, the elder, occurred in Kentucky, after which she, with her husband, went to Indiana, there residing till the time of her death.

Nathon M., the subject of this review, received his education in the common schools of Indiana. When twenty-one years of age he accompanied his parents to Kentucky, where for two years he was engaged at the carpenter trade, and later conducted a butcher shop in Cloverport. After two years spent in the butcher shop he sold out and returned to Indiana, where, for the twelve years following, he farmed. From Indiana he went to Illinois, in which state he farmed for seven years, after which, in 1885, he came west, his objective point being Klickitat county. The year after his arrival he filed on his present farm, which, since the time of filing, he has resided upon continuously.

Mr. Wood was married in Crawford county, Indiana, April 5, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Sheckells, the daughter of Silas and Elizabeth (Walker) Sheckells. Silas Sheckells was born in Kentucky, and after attaining his majority followed farming there. He moved from his native state to Indiana, where he resided till the time of his death. Elizabeth (Walker) Sheckells was born in the Hoosier state and lived there till her death. Her parents were among the earliest pioneers of Indiana. Mrs. Wood was born October 17, 1835. During girlhood she received a common school education in her native state, and at the age of twenty-one she married Mr. Wood. The children born to this union are Mrs. Maggie Cooper, in Indiana, June 22, 1862, now residing near Tacoma; Mrs. Victoria E. McCoy, born June 23, 1864, in Indiana,

now residing near White Salmon; John M., in Illinois, now living in Iowa; Silas and Ellen, deceased at the ages of three and two, respectively. Fraternally, Mr. Wood is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, and in religion, he adheres to the Christian church. He has been a staunch Republican ever since he reached the age at which he began to understand politics, and his first vote was cast for General Winfield Scott, then a nominee for the presidency. During 1864 he served in the Union army. After retirement from the service he acted as city marshal in the town of Alton, Indiana. Mr. Wood's property interests comprise one hundred and sixty acres of land with the stock, buildings and machinery upon it. Thirty acres of the land is under cultivation, fifteen acres of the cultivated tract being set out to orchard and one and one-half acres to strawberries. He is one of the most worthy citizens of Klickitat county, highly respected wherever known, and commonly called "a fine old man."

MORDECAI JONES is a popular citizen of Klickitat county, residing at "Hunter's Hill," near Husum postoffice, eleven miles north of White Salmon. He was born in Brecon, Wales, September 17, 1865, and was the only son of Mordecai and Margaret (Price) Jones, both of whom are now deceased. The elder Jones was magistrate in his native county for some forty years, and in addition performed other public duties involving equal responsibility, at one time being solicited to enter parliament, but absolutely refusing to do so. He died in 1880, having spent the greater part of his life in public service. Margaret (Price) Jones was born in Wales in 1824, and died in 1885, her entire life-time having been spent in the land of her nativity. Her mother was a direct descendant of King Frydach, a ruler famous in the history of Wales. Mordecai grew to the age of eighteen in Wales, receiving an excellent education at Christ College, Brecon, which was calculated to fit him for service in the army. When he was eighteen his mother died, after which he decided to renounce the military career open to him and come to the United States. Being in possession of means he did not find it necessary to engage in business in America, but gave himself to the pursuit of pleasure. For five years following his arrival he hunted continually. His hunting expeditions led him from Montana to the Pacific coast, and thence into British Columbia, where he spent some time on the Canoe river. Discontinuing this pastime he returned to England, where for several years he was busily engaged in making disposal of property, the care of which devolved upon him. After effecting adjustment of these affairs he was prevailed upon to enter the army. Thus it happened that, in spite of the decision of his youth not to mingle in mili-

tary affairs, he experienced six years of service with the First South Wales Border Volunteer Battalion, receiving a commission as an officer, and at the time of discharge being captain. Immediately upon his release from service he returned to the United States, arriving in October, 1896. Though his predilection for hunting was as strong as ever, he did not this time engage in the pastime on quite so large a scale as formerly, but purchasing his present farm, he immediately began to get it into shape for cultivation. He now has fifty acres cleared, and a fine apple orchard set out, the fruit being of the valued commercial varieties.

Mr. Jones was married, November 23, 1892, to Miss Gwennlian Price, residing at the time of marriage in Wales. She was born in Wales in 1863, the daughter of Rev. John Price, a clergyman of the Church of England, and Harrett (Parry) Price. The father was born in 1836 and is still living, being at present the rector of Llanveigan parish. He traces his ancestry as far back as the fifteenth century, several of his progenitors being persons well known in the history of England and Wales. Harrett Price, the mother, was born in 1846, and is living today. Children that have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are Ion, born November 23, 1893; Felix Temple, April 9, 1895; Guy G., July 31, 1896. Fraternaly, Mr. Jones is affiliated with the Masons, and in religion with the Church of England. He is somewhat independent in politics, usually granting his influence to that cause which he deems most worthy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones are naturalized citizens of the United States, Mrs. Jones being the first woman to take out naturalization papers at The Dalles, Oregon. Though a farmer and horticulturist, Mr. Jones is a hunter as well, never having in the least relinquished his preference for this pastime. He keeps a kennel of hounds, and is always on hand when a hunt is projected. Mrs. Jones is a marksman of no mean ability, and has personally slain two bears. Her husband has a little the best of her on this score, however, he having killed one hundred and forty-three.

CHRISTIAN GULER is a genial native of Switzerland at present keeping a summer resort and hotel at Trout Lake, Klickitat county. He was born in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, at the foot of the famous Glacier Silvretta, March 3, 1866, the son of Christian and Margarita Guler, both of whom are now deceased. The elder Guler was born in 1819 in the little hamlet of Klosters, which nestles amid a world of mighty peaks four thousand feet above the level of the sea. He was a harness-maker and farmer from early manhood till the time of his death in 1886, and spent his entire life-time in Switzerland. The Guler family

is descended from a line of noblemen who were among the foremost fighters in the numerous wars incident to the forming of the nations, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and Germany, into independent governments as they are today, their greatest achievements being in the strenuous conflict which resulted in the freeing of Switzerland from the dominion of Austria. During the thirteenth century the Gulers were Italians, really, since Italy was the land of their nativity, but after this date, they became identified with Switzerland, and in the course of several generations became thoroughly Swiss. Margarita Guler was born in Switzerland in 1825, and died in 1875, she too living all her life-time in Switzerland. When nineteen years of age Christian decided to come to the United States. By this time he had learned the harness-making trade from his father. In Winona, Minnesota, the point where he first stopped after arriving in the United States, he was employed for two and a half years in a sash and door factory, also working part of the time in a blacksmith shop. Next, he determined to come west. In La Grande, Oregon, he accepted employment in a logging camp, but shortly afterward he went to Seattle, where he was seized with an illness which caused him to be confined in the hospital for seven weeks. After recovery he proceeded to The Dalles, Oregon, where one of his brothers lived, and the two decided to take up homesteads. The homestead on which Christian Guler filed was in Bear Valley. Here he "bached" for four months, during the time possibly undergirding more hardships than are usual to the lot of celibates. There were no roads, and he was obliged to pack all his supplies; neighbors were few, and lived too far distant to be of benefit socially; however, Mr. Guler "toughed it out," the required four months. Then he returned to The Dalles, where he was employed for a year in the machine shops, then returning to his farm, taking with him his newly wedded wife. The first winter of their residence at the new home was fraught with trials sufficient to prove the mettle of the bravest. Potatoes and flour were the chief articles of diet; torches were used for lighting the humble cottage at night; Mr. Guler was obliged to deny himself the luxury of even an occasional pipeful of tobacco, and for months they did not have money enough to purchase postage stamps for letters. Common sense and determination prevailed over all adversities, however, and now Mr. Guler and his wife are in position to speak jokingly of these days of privation and want. In 1896 the settlers succeeded in having a mail route established to White Salmon, and Mr. Guler got the first contract of mail-carrying, also taking charge of the first stage line that touched this point. Winter and summer he was obliged to leave home before five in the morning in order to make the arduous journey as mail carrier, but as ever he was persevering. During the

time of his service as mail carrier and stage driver Trout Lake and vicinity became popular as a resort for those desiring to hunt and fish. Mr. Guler saw his opportunity. First by renting and later by purchase he acquired property on Trout Lake, which he has since developed into the popular summer resort it is at present. The property in question was first owned by Peter Stoller, who fled on it some twenty-five years ago, this fling being the first recorded in the Trout Lake locality. Stoller was a Swiss, not inclined toward the summer-resort business. Since acquiring the property, Mr. Guler has erected a commodious hotel upon it, and in many other ways made the place attractive, till at present his hotel is reputed to be by far the most popular resort of the kind in Klickitat county. The brothers of Mr. Guler are Leonard, now a guide in Switzerland; Anton, residing at present in Portland. He has a sister, Burge, who is living in Switzerland. His wife, before her marriage, July 11, 1889, was Miss Philomena Hammel, who was born in the western part of Switzerland in the canton of Soloturn, July 5, 1868. When eleven years of age she came to the United States with her parents, settling in Minnesota. Later she moved to The Dalles, Oregon, where she married Mr. Guler. One child, Margaret, has been born to this marriage. Fraternaly, Mr. Guler is affiliated with the Masons, and in politics is independent. He is at present justice of the peace at Trout Lake, and can be relied upon for strict justice in his decisions.

JAMES F. BLEW is a favorably reputed merchant of Trout Lake, Washington. He was born in Princeton county, Missouri, June 15, 1856, the son of Alfred and Isabella (England) Blew, the former deceased, the latter at present residing at Junction City, Oregon. Alfred Blew was a native of Missouri, born February 8, 1827, his parents being among the earliest pioneers of Missouri. In 1862 he crossed the Plains to Oregon, settling in Lane county. After spending several years on a farm there, he went to Umatilla, where he engaged in the sheep business. His death occurred February 18, 1901. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage. Isabella (England) Blew was born in Tennessee, November 17, 1827, and as above noted, is still living.

James F. crossed the Plains with his parents in 1862, he at that time being six years of age. In Lane county, where the family settled, he spent the earlier years of his boyhood, during the time receiving a very good education in the schools near his home and in a business college of Portland. After completing his education, he was engaged with his father in the stock business until 1887, at which time he accepted employment in a store as clerk. This was in Umatilla county. In 1897 he came to Glenwood, this county, where he

likewise followed clerking until 1903, when he came to Trout Lake and purchased the mercantile establishment of the Chapman Brothers. The transaction was consummated in February, 1904. He is at present conducting this establishment, and is said to be doing very well.

Mr. Blew was married August 30, 1899, to Miss Mae Robbins, then a resident of The Dalles, Oregon, where the marriage was solemnized. Miss Robbins was a native of Onaga, Kansas, born in 1871. Her parents, William D. and Margaret (Kelly) Robbins, are now living in Kansas, of which state they were pioneer settlers. One child has been born to this marriage, Lucy Mae, now in her fourth year, her birth having occurred June 16, 1900. Fraternaly, Mr. Blew is associated with the Odd Fellows, and in politics he is a Republican. In religion, he is a Methodist, and Mrs. Blew a Congregationalist. Though recently established in this locality, Mr. Blew has already made many friends, and his business bids fair to increase rapidly as he becomes better acquainted with the needs and tastes of the people. As a man and citizen, his standing has been good wherever he has lived.

HON. WILLIAM COATE is one of the best known citizens and politicians of Klickitat county. At present he is residing on a fine farm, one and one-half miles northwest of Trout Lake postoffice. He is a native of Miami county, Ohio, born December 29, 1860, the son of James and Mary J. (Pearson) Coate, the former now living in Miami county, and the latter deceased. The elder Coate is a native of Miami county, born in 1838, his parents being of Scotch-English descent. Grandfather Coate was a native of North Carolina, of which state his parents were pioneers. He moved to Ohio in an early day, afterwards residing there till the time of his death. The family is of Quaker origin. Mary J. (Pearson) Coate was born in Ohio, in 1836, and resided there till her death in the seventies. Like her husband, she was a descendant of Quaker forefathers.

William grew to maturity in Ohio, receiving, during early boyhood, instruction in the common schools and in a business college. His father owned a large merchandise establishment in Pleasant Hill, Ohio, and in his store William was employed as a clerk until he had reached his twenty-fifth year. Then he went to Troy, Ohio, where also he was employed as a clerk. Having spent two years at this point, he came, in 1887, to Klickitat county, and settled in Trout Lake valley, to which locality his wife's father had preceded him. The following year he homesteaded a tract of land, with the intention of building a home of his own. The land was thickly grown with timber and underbrush, necessitating months and years of hard toil to make it arable, but nothing daunted, Mr. Coate supplied

himself well with axes and went to work. Five years later he and his brother and brother-in-law put in an irrigation ditch on his place, the first in the valley. Then, with water facilities at hand, the wonderful fertility of the land became evident. The farm is now to be depended on for a yield of from four to seven tons of hay per acre, of quality the finest imaginable.

October 12, 1885, Mr. Coate married Miss Nancy A. Byrnett, a resident, at the time of marriage, of Miami county, Ohio. She was born in Miami county, in 1865, the daughter of Harvey J. and Sarah A. (Fenner) Byrnett, both of whom are living today. The father was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1836, and, after attaining manhood, came west to Hood River, Oregon. Later, in 1885, he settled in Trout Lake valley, where he resided till 1902. At present he is living in Hood River. Sarah (Fenner) Byrnett is a native of Miami county, Ohio, born in 1835. Children that have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Coate are: James H., Charles F. and Bessie G., all residing at home. Fraternally, Mr. Coate is affiliated with the Masons and the United Artisans. In politics, he is a Republican. During his residence in this county he has served the public as school director and clerk for nine years; as justice of the peace for two terms; as county commissioner in 1899, and as a member of the state legislature in 1903. During the last year he was a delegate to the state convention. His property holdings comprise one hundred and eighty-two acres of land, one hundred and seventy of which can be irrigated. The improvements on this place are of the best, fully in keeping with the fine quality of the land. In the live stock line, Mr. Coate favors the Shorthorn strain, and his herd is one of the best in Klickitat county. A fine young orchard is now thriving on the farm, though at present it is not in full bearing.

WILLIAM F. STADELMAN, a worthy farmer and stockman, residing one and one-half miles southeast of Trout Lake, Klickitat county, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 10, 1850, the son of William and Dora (Hector) Stadelman, both of whom are now deceased. The elder Stadelman was born in Germany in 1829, and in after life was a brickmason. His death occurred in 1887, his entire life time having been spent in Germany. Dora (Hector) Stadelman was born in Germany in 1820, and died in 1888.

William F. resided in Germany till in his twentieth year, then attempted to enlist in the German army for service in the Franco-Prussian war, but was rejected on account of his weight. Disappointed in his aspirations for the career of a soldier, he came to the United States, his objective point being Chicago, Illinois, where relatives had preceded him. The great city of Chicago was not entirely to his liking, so, leaving it, he obtained em-

ployment on a farm in Randolph county. He was thus engaged for six years; then he returned to Germany on a visit. He was immediately arrested by the German authorities, but, being a citizen of the United States, could not be imprisoned; so was allowed to complete his visit. After returning to the United States, he settled in Klickitat county, taking up land, which he farmed till 1884, when he moved to his present location near Trout Lake. Peter Stoller was at that time the only settler living in the Trout Lake country, his residence being on the place which is now a summer resort, owned by Christian Guler. Other settlers arrived during the year, but it was several years before the country assumed the appearance of prosperity. The first comers were poor, and, by necessity, obliged to depend largely on their crops for a livelihood. The crops at first were insufficient, and the hardy settlers were furthered hampered by a remoteness from desirable markets. Game and fish were abundant. No pioneer was so poor but that his larder could be well supplied with venison or mountain trout, had he the energy to hunt or fish. Mr. Stadelman, however, was as incapable as a hunter as he was capable otherwise, so failed to find the taking of wild game a satisfactory method of making a living. His small herd of cattle during the early years of his stay was his principal source of income, and as the years went by the herd became larger. His neighbors likewise owned cattle, and with the increasing size of their herds the dairying business came into prominence. First, Mr. Stadelman started a creamery of his own, which he conducted till 1903, then discontinuing and joining with other citizens in establishing a co-operative creamery. This is now being managed by an expert in the creamery business formerly of Portland.

June 15, 1880, Mr. Stadelman married Miss Maggie Stoller, the ceremony taking place in Salem, Oregon. Miss Stoller was the daughter of Peter and Margaret (Ritter) Stoller, previously mentioned as among the pioneer arrivals in the Trout Lake country. The father was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, September 11, 1830, and came to the United States in 1865. His parents were German. After arriving in America he lived for several years in Illinois, then settling in the Trout Lake valley. Later he moved to Silverton, Oregon, where he is residing at present. Margaret (Ritter) Stoller, also a native of Switzerland, is now living at Silverton. Children that have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stadelman are Mrs. Mary Hoke, now residing in Trout Lake valley; William H., Amelia, Sophia, deceased May 7, 1904, and Leo. Fraternally, Mr. Stadelman is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in religion with the Lutheran church. In politics, he is a Republican, and, officeseekers excepted, he is one of the most active politicians in Klickitat county. He has served ten years as central committeeman, and is usually in attendance at





HON. WILLIAM COATE.



WILLIAM F. STADELMAN.



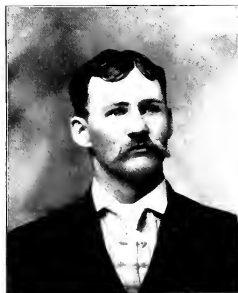
THOMAS MARTIN WHITCOMB.



LEVI J. ESHELMAN.



CHARLES PEARCE.



EDWARD J. PEARCE.

caucuses and conventions. In school affairs his interest is as lively as in politics, his work in this line being generally as a member of the local school board. His property interests comprise eight hundred and forty acres of land and the buildings and stock with which it is supplied. He has fifty head of cattle, and makes a specialty of fine dairy cows. His property is extensive and valuable. Mr. Stadelman was among others who upon arrival in Trout Lake valley were undaunted by the pioneer roughness of the country they found, but had the pluck to overcome the obstacles in their way to success. But for such men commonwealths would be slow in building.

LEVI J. ESHELMAN is a well-to-do stockman and farmer residing two miles and a half south of Centerville, Washington. He was born in Scotland county, Missouri, June 24, 1850, the son of Frederick and Emily (Caves) Eshelman, who were among the pioneer settlers of Klickitat county. Frederick Eshelman was a native of Pennsylvania, born June 10, 1824. When a boy he went to Missouri, where he lived until 1875, then going to California, and thence, after a stay of two years, to Klickitat county. Here he filed on a tract of land which he afterwards made his home till he sold out and began living with his children as at present. Emily (Caves) Eshelman was born in Ohio in 1828. She died at the age of seventy-four in 1902.

Levi J. grew to the age of twenty-three in Missouri on the farm which was owned by his parents. At this age he went west to Nevada, where he mined for two years, going thence to California and farming for two years. His final move was to Klickitat county in 1877. Upon arrival he immediately filed upon a tract of land situated a few miles south of the site of the present Centerville. He farmed this place till 1888, then selling out and purchasing his present farm.

Mr. Eshelman was married July 5, 1881, to Miss Rosa A. Tobin, a native of Canada, born April 26, 1866, the daughter of John and Hannah (Hall) Tobin, who were among the early settlers of Klickitat county. John Tobin is a son of Erin's isle. He came to the United States in 1876, and after sizing the country up from several points of view in different states and at divers occupations finally decided that Klickitat county was the part of the United States for which he was looking. At present, however, he is residing in The Dalles, Oregon. Hannah (Hall) Tobin was also born in Ireland. She is still living, though sixty-eight years old. Mr. Eshelman's brothers are three in number: Thomas J. and Frederick D., both residing in Tacoma, and Greenberry C., at Salem, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Eshelman are parents of the following children: Singleton C., George W., Mrs. Mercy E. Kelly, Mrs. Lillie Dooley, Lulu and Jacob O., all of whom are residents of Klickitat county. In politics, Mr. Eshelman is a Democrat. He is one of the most active

politicians in Klickitat county, office seekers excepted. His land holdings comprise five hundred and twenty acres of land, four hundred and fifty of which are arable. The land is well adapted to the production of all grains which grow in the Northwest, as well as fruits of the hardier varieties.

CHARLES PEARCE is a venerable and much respected farmer and stockman residing four miles southeast of Centerville, Washington. He was born in Scotland county, Missouri, in 1840, the son of Kinney and Osie (Dunn) Pearce, who were among the earliest settlers in Missouri. Kinney Pearce was a farmer. He was born in Ohio in 1800, and in 1836 went to Scotland county, Missouri, where he resided till the time of his death in 1884. His forefathers were Hollanders. Osie (Dunn) Pearce was born in Ohio in 1820, and died at the age of thirty. She was of Scotch-Welsh descent.

Charles was the first white child born in Scotland county, Missouri. His time was a few years earlier than that of the outlaws and bushwhackers that have given such a disreputable prestige to "Old Missouri," but Indians were there in abundance and were not backward in making known their sentiments toward the white invaders. At the age of nineteen Charles Pearce left his native state for Colorado. In 1862, he returned to Missouri, then crossed the Plains to Salt Lake City, and thence made his way to Montana, where for five years he was engaged in stock raising near Bozeman. In 1869 he sold his cattle interests and went to Oregon, there buying land five miles southeast of Salem. He lived in Oregon till 1877, then sold out and came to Klickitat county, where he filed on a quarter of government land and bought a tract. He has since devoted his energies to the raising of stock and to farming. Klickitat county, as Mr. Pearce found it, was in a state of settlement that would have compared well with Scotland county, Missouri, thirty-five years before. Indians were the most numerous inhabitants of the county and were not entirely friendly to the white men. It is Mr. Pearce's belief, however, that the alarm which was caused among the settlers by the Indians was due more to the white stockmen than the Indians themselves. As is well known, it has almost invariably been the part of stockmen to oppose the farming class of settlers who plow up the great cattle ranges, and it is alleged that this opposition has been responsible for the stirring up of Indian scares upon several occasions. Such at least is Mr. Pearce's idea of Indian troubles in Klickitat county.

Mr. Pearce married in Montana, December 25, 1865, Miss Elizabeth Davis, a native of Wales, born in 1848. She came to the United States when an infant, and later crossed the Plains with her parents, her father, however, dying before the journey had been accomplished. His death occurred in 1849. Mrs. Davis died in Monmouth, Oregon, April 4,

1876. Children born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Pearce are: William Henry, born September 28, 1866, now residing in the Willamette valley, Oregon; Edward J., born October 4, 1869, now living in Klickitak county; Louis F., born April 26, 1872; Nora E., born July 6, 1875; Sara E., born May 8, 1868, and Rachel, August 18, 1871, the last two deceased. Fraternaly, Mr. Pearce is associated with the Grange, and in politics, with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Christian church at Centerville, and is one of the active workers of this congregation. At various times he has served as a member of the local school board, and though having no children that were of an age to attend school, was none the less painstaking in his duties. His property interests comprise chiefly eight hundred and seventy-seven acres of land and the stock, buildings and implements with which it is equipped. Being one of the very oldest settlers in Klickitak county, having crossed the Plains five times and personally witnessed the settlement of the west from the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast, Mr. Pearce is entitled to be considered a pioneer of the pioneers. He has the virtues of that honored class well developed, and his standing in Klickitak county is high.

JOHN R. WHITCOMB, a prosperous rancher residing one mile north and two miles west of Lyle, was born in Clarke county, Washington, October 18, 1868, the son of Thomas M. and Ann (Tiernan) Whitcomb, who were among the pioneers that crossed the Plains to Oregon with ox teams. The elder Whitcomb settled at Vancouver, Washington, in 1864. In the spring of 1865, he took up a homestead fifteen miles northwest of Vancouver, where he resided for seven years. Then he moved to Hood River, Oregon, and after four years of residence in that section came to Klickitak county. During the first three years of his stay here, he farmed a leased tract of school land on the Columbia river bottom, then pre-empting the tract of land on which he lived till the time of his death, November 5, 1901. He was of English and German descent. Ann (Tiernan) Whitcomb was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, February 3, 1832, to English and Scotch parents, the father being employed by the English government as a teacher in Ireland. He taught in one place for seven years. Ann Tiernan, in company with her eldest sister, came to Ohio in 1851, in which state she married the elder Whitcomb when nineteen years of age. John R. received his education in the common schools of Klickitak county, where he grew up from the age of seven, his parents having come to Klickitak county when he was a child. From childhood to the present time he has resided at home with his parents, his only absence of any length being the time that he was required by law to reside upon his homestead to make final proof. He was twenty-one at the time

of his filing. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Whitcomb are Henry E., born in Indiana, October 9, 1858, and now residing in California; Thomas J., born in Indiana, January 13, 1864, who crossed the Plains with his parents when a baby, and grew up and was educated in Klickitak county, where he is residing at present; Mrs. Lithuania Hanson, born in Ohio, August 5, 1854, now residing in Douglas county, Washington; Mrs. Maranda J. Thompson, born in Indiana, May 6, 1856; Mrs. Clara Childers, born in the same state, May 18, 1861, now residing in California; Mrs. Elousia Miller, born in Washington, January 23, 1870, now residing in Iowa; Mrs. Martha J. Pfeil, born in Hood River, Oregon, September 28, 1873; Mrs. Lizzie Hopkins, born in Hood River, Oregon, February 18, 1875, now living in Tygh Valley, Oregon. Two other sisters, Mary E. and Iantha A., are deceased. In religion, Mr. Whitcomb adheres to the Methodist faith. His property interests comprise four hundred and eighty acres of land with valuable stock, buildings and implements such as are necessary to successful farming. He is respected by all who know him as a successful and law-abiding citizen and is well worthy of their highest esteem.

EDWARD J. PEARCE, an affable ranchman residing two and one-half miles east and three south of Centerville, was born near Salem, Oregon, October 5, 1869. His parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Davis) Pearce, were among the earliest settlers of the west. Charles Pearce was a native of Scotland county, Missouri, born February 20, 1840. When nineteen years of age he went to Pike's Peak, and later to the vicinity of Salt Lake City, Utah, where for a short time he followed farming. In August of the year following his arrival in Utah he went to Montana, and there also farmed for a time. From Montana he went to Oregon in 1869; thence to California, and his final move was to Klickitak county, in 1876. Upon arrival he immediately filed on a tract of land, upon which he has since lived, engaged in farming and stock raising. He is of German and Scotch descent. Elizabeth (Davis) Pearce was born in Wales. Her people came to Montana when she was a child, and in that state she grew to womanhood. Her death occurred in 1875. Edward J. grew to manhood and received his education in Oregon, California and Washington, his parents changing residence from one to another of these three states during his boyhood. He remained with his father till he was eighteen years of age, then accepted employment in a sawmill in Sherman county, Oregon. There he worked for one year, returning then to Klickitak county, where he rented his father's farm. He worked it for a year, then began working for wages. This he did for two years, but being dissatisfied with such a

method of making a living he filed on his present farm in 1890.

Mr. Pearce was married February 14, 1895, to Miss Lulu Childers, a native of Klickitat county, born February 6, 1876. She received her education in the local schools. Her parents, Sylvanus and Sarah A. (Jamison) Childers, were among the pioneer arrivals in Willamette valley, Oregon. Their biographies appear elsewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearce are parents of the following children: Rolley, now deceased; David R., born October 6, 1899; Hattie E., November 3, 1900; Orville S., September 28, 1902, and Roy Edward, June 6, 1904, all in Klickitat county. Mrs. Pearce has a sister, Mrs. Evelina Oldham, at present residing in Goldendale. Her other sister, Mrs. Flora E. Leloh, is deceased. Mr. Pearce's brothers and sisters are: Hattie L., Iva M., Robert E. and Wilbur W., all engaged in business in different parts of the Northwest. Mr. Pearce's land holdings in all comprise four hundred acres, two hundred and fifty of which are under cultivation. The farm upon which he resides is one of the most valuable in that part of the county. It is well stocked with everything required in the execution of farm work, and under the able management of its owner is becoming each year more attractive, both as a home and in adaptability to successful farming.

SYLVANUS W. CHILDERS. Among Klickitat county's esteemed and successful pioneers is her whose name begins this biographical sketch, at present a resident of The Dalles, Oregon, to which city he removed in 1902. A native of West Virginia, he was born February 7, 1843, in Doddridge county, to the union of Isaac and Hulda (Tharp) Childers, also natives of that state, the father having been born December 10, 1819, in Harrison county, and the mother in 1825 in Doddridge county. Isaac Childers was a mechanic, though he followed farming and stock raising the greater portion of his life. In 1851 he removed from Virginia to Monroe county, Iowa, where he lived ten years, occupied with farming and raising stock. He then went to Sullivan county, in the state of Missouri, and subsequently disposed of his farm and became a resident of Milan, Missouri; there his death occurred in 1890. His ancestors were among the earliest German colonists of Virginia. He was married to Miss Tharp, December 15, 1842, and as the result of their union fifteen children were born, nine of whom are still living. The mother passed away in Sullivan county. Sylvanus W. received his education in the common schools of Iowa and Missouri, and remained at home on the farm until a young man, then working for other farmers in the neighborhood. In 1867 he returned to Iowa and lived two years with his

grandmother near Mount Sterling, in Van Buren county. About the first of the year 1869 he bought a farm in Missouri and made that his home until the fall of 1874, when he came west and located near Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon. A year later, October 22, 1875, he became a pioneer of Klickitat county, taking a homestead half a mile east of Centerville. This farm remained his home until October, 1883. At that time he removed to a place which he had purchased near Columbus and lived there until February, 1902, selling out his farming and stock interests in that month to Phillips & Aldrich, of Goldendale. Mr. Childers was extensively engaged in sheep raising from 1889 until his retirement from agricultural pursuits in the year just mentioned. Since 1902 Mr. Childers has resided in The Dalles, enjoying the fruits of a long and successful life on the farm and the range. One of his noteworthy achievements while a farmer near Centerville, in 1880, was the erection on his place of one of the finest barns in the county; unfortunately this substantial indication of thrift was destroyed by fire in May, 1904.

Miss Sarah A. Jamison, a daughter of Robert and Harriet (Varnum) Jamison, became the bride of Mr. Childers in Sullivan county, Missouri, in 1871. Of German and Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, she was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1855. Her education was received in the schools of Pennsylvania and Missouri and subsequently she taught two terms. Robert Jamison, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Venango county, Pennsylvania, and in that state was married. In 1869 he immigrated to Sullivan county, where he followed farming until his death in 1901, at the age of eighty-two. Mrs. Jamison, also a Pennsylvanian by birth, was born in 1824 and is still living, her home being in Sullivan county. Seven children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Childers, of whom one is dead, Mrs. Florence E. Leloh, born in Sullivan county, June 24, 1872; she died in Portland in 1900. The other children are: Mrs. Eva L. Oldham, born in Sullivan county, December 13, 1873, living in Goldendale; Mrs. Lulu B. Pearce, born in Klickitat county, February 6, 1876; Hattie L., Klickitat county, April 6, 1882, who recently finished a course in Klickitat Academy; Wilbur W., Klickitat county, September 10, 1883, a resident of Klickitat county; Ivy M., born in Klickitat county, August 20, 1887; and Robert E., whose birthday was August 14, 1889. Politically, Mr. Childers is an independent voter. Not long ago he was honored by his fellow townsmen by being elected a member of the city council of The Dalles. Though his home is now in that city, he still owns considerable property in Goldendale and elsewhere in that region. Mr. Childers occupies an enviable position in the community because of his well-known abilities, integrity and congeniality.

CHARLES A. PEARSON, a well-known farmer and dairyman residing at the little town of Trout Lake, three miles west of Trout Lake postoffice, was born in the province of Smolan, Sweden, August 31, 1859, the son of John and Anna (Larson) Pearson, both of whom are deceased. The elder Pearson resided all his life in the old country, engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1894. Anna (Larson) Pearson was born in Sweden in 1837, and died in 1902, never having left her native land for any extended period of time. She was sixty-five years of age at the time of her death, and her husband was fifty-five when he passed away.

When Charles A. was nine years old he came to the United States and took up his residence with one of his uncles, John Johnson, who was an Iowa farmer. The parents intended to follow, but circumstances prevented. Charles lived with his uncle until nineteen years old, receiving a practical education in the common schools of Iowa. When not in school he worked on the farm, in every way possible making himself useful. At the age above mentioned he went to Illinois, thence proceeding to Door county, Wisconsin, where he worked in the timber for two years. In 1881 he left Wisconsin and went to Colorado. Here for a time he was employed in railroad work, but later he moved to Idaho, still continuing his employment with the railroad. Ceasing this vocation in 1883, he came to Klickitat county, Washington, where, in July of that year, he secured a tract of railroad land, filing on it later when it reverted to the government. At the time of his arrival, there was but one settler in the valley, Peter Stoller, one of the oldest and best known pioneers of Klickitat county. For a number of years after settling on his present farm Mr. Pearson was engaged in cattle raising. This, however, was uphill business, since irrigation had not yet been introduced there, and the crops of rye hay were insufficient. Not until 1890 was he able to get water on his land, but since then the immense crops he has harvested in part compensate for the losses of previous years.

On April 8, 1887, Mr. Pearson married Miss Susie Stoller, a native of Switzerland, born March 30, 1864. The ceremony was performed in The Dalles, Oregon. Miss Stoller was the daughter of Peter and Margaritta Stoller, the former of whom has been previously mentioned as one of the pioneers of Klickitat county. Each of the parents was born in Switzerland, and both now reside in Silvertown, Oregon. Children born to this marriage are: Emma, Carl, Elva, Orie and George, all residing at home. Three brothers of Mr. Pearson, John, Henry and Claus H., live in the vicinity of Trout Lake. C. A. Pearson has served his community as road supervisor, justice of the peace, and for twelve years as clerk of the local school district. This district now contains some seventy

scholars who are taught by two teachers in the best school house in Klickitat county, except those in Goldendale, and the excellence noted is said to be partly due to the active interest taken in school affairs by Mr. Pearson. The postoffice was established at Trout Lake in 1887 through his instrumentality, he being the first postmaster appointed. Eight years later it was moved one mile farther east to Stoddeman's place, and thence, in the fall of 1903, to the ranch owned by C. W. Moore. At the same time another office was established a mile above Moore's place, the point now being known as Guler postoffice, Christian Guler, at present conducting a summer resort at that place, being appointed as postmaster. In politics, Mr. Pearson is an independent Republican. His property interests comprise one hundred and sixty acres of fine land and a herd of dairy cattle from which he supplies milk to the local cheese factory. The land in question is well adapted to the raising of timothy and clover, and is very easily irrigated.

CHARLES W. MOORE, postmaster at Trout Lake, is a prosperous farmer and dairyman. He was born in Eldorado county, California, June 19, 1854, the son of Squire D. and Mary (Baxter) Moore, the former at one time a well-known steamboat owner on the Columbia river. He—the elder Moore—was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1831. In 1852, with a company of equally hardy spirits, he crossed the Plains to Oregon City, Oregon. Later he went to California, where he followed mining till 1856, at which time he left California and went to the mining district of Oro Fino, Idaho. Walla Walla was his headquarters while mining in this locality, in which city—then little more than a pioneer village—he spent the severe winter of 1861, in which many people were threatened with starvation. He mined till 1864, then took up steamboating on the Willamette river. Later he came to Klickitat county, where he resided till the time of his death. He was of Irish parentage. Mary (Baxter) Moore, his wife, was born in Iowa in 1831, and died in April, 1870.

Charles W. lived in Oregon City until he reached his majority, his parents having moved from California to that point when he was young. He followed steamboating on the Columbia river till 1880, most of the time being in partnership with his father. The health of the latter failed at this time, and he was obliged to discontinue the life of a riverman. Charles then came with him to Klickitat county, and near Glenwood on Camas Prairie he filed on a homestead, afterward engaging in stock raising. Selling out in 1888, he moved to Trout Lake, where, two years later, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. Since then he has followed stock raising and dairying, though

for four years he was also the mail carrier between White Salmon and Trout Lake.

On January 4, 1877, Mr. Moore married Miss Martha Kaufman, who was born near Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 25, 1851. She was the daughter of John S. and Elizabeth (Manning) Kaufman, both of whom are now deceased. John S. Kaufman, a farmer by occupation, crossed the Plains to the Willamette valley, Oregon, in 1852, where he resided till the time of his death in 1865. He was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Elizabeth (Manning) Kaufman, his wife, a native of Pennsylvania, died at the age of sixty-three. Her parents were Pennsylvania Dutch, as were those of her husband. Children that have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Moore are: Mrs. Mary Brown, Mrs. Anna Coate, Fred C., Edward E., and John L., all residing in Klickitat county. Fraternally, Mr. Moore is associated with the United Artisans, and in politics he is a Republican. He is an active politician, and has served faithfully and efficiently as central committeeman. He has served his community as justice of the peace, and fully as acceptably has several times filled the position of school director. At present, however, he is retired from the more active duties of public service, his time being largely occupied by the duties of his postoffice and the management of his farm.

JOHN F. ECKERT is a sturdy German residing on a fine dairy and stock farm three and one-half miles south of Trout Lake. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 5, 1840, the son of Gottlieb and Katrina (Smith) Eckert, both of whom are now deceased, the father dying when John F. was but one year old, and the mother in 1872. John spent the days of his boyhood in or near Wurtemberg, receiving such education as was then considered essential to German youth. He remained in Germany until forty-one years of age, being, after reaching maturity, a farmer. In 1881, he came to the United States, his objective point being Iowa. In Iowa he remained for only a year and a half, however, then proceeding westward to Portland, Oregon. After a brief stay here, he accepted employment in a blacksmith shop in Washington county, Oregon. Discontinuing this vocation in 1885, he came to Trout Lake, where, on March 28th, he filed on a homestead. Upon arrival he had twenty dollars, and naught else, except his own determination to succeed. Utterly undaunted by the difficulties in view, he and his son began the task of home-making. For a time they worked out, investing the money earned in cattle and a team of horses. With a small start in live stock they began irrigating, and after this worked with steadily mending fortunes. The son, however, worked for wages for several years, though occasionally helping his father on the new farm.

September 13, 1865, in the old country, Mr. Eckert married Miss Katrina Wise. Miss Wise was one of three children. Her father, Martin Wise, was an extensive property owner in Germany, his holdings including both land and interests of a commercial nature. Children that have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Eckert are: Mrs. Caroline (Eckert) Sellinger, Christian F., and John F., Jr., all alive. In religion, Mr. Eckert adheres to the Lutheran church, and in politics, to the doctrines of the Republican party. Though public-spirited and patriotic, he is not generally given to devoting much time to public affairs, other than consistent with good citizenship, his one variation from this policy being in serving a term as school director. The property interests today controlled by Mr. Eckert comprise three hundred and eighty acres of land and the stock and buildings with which his farm is equipped. In 1903, he sold seventy head of cattle, and he has thirty remaining, some of them very fine dairy cattle. The land he owns is given principally to the raising of hay, clover and timothy. A fine orchard is thriving on the place, now in full bearing, and said to be the best in the valley. Mr. Eckert is a good farmer and a respected citizen. As are those of his nation generally, he is unassuming, but thoroughly business-like, and by unremitting industry he has created for himself in the former wilderness of Trout Lake valley a farm that ranks with the best in this locality.

CHARLES J. PETERSON, a worthy native of Sweden, resides on a well-cultivated farm two and one-half miles west of Trout Lake, in Klickitat county. He was born in Sweden, November 14, 1855, the son of Peter and Gustava (Nelson) Peterson, both now deceased. Neither of the parents ever left their native country for any extended period of time, and at the time of death received interment not remote from the places of birth. Charles J. grew to young manhood and was educated in Sweden. When seventeen years old his father died, and he then went to Scotland, where he shipped as a sailor. After two years of seafaring, he made his way to the United States, his objective point being Chicago, where he accepted employment in the iron works. Having spent two years at this occupation, he went to Wisconsin, thence to Colorado, later to Idaho, and finally to Portland, Oregon, where he remained for three years. His final move was to Klickitat county, in 1885. Immediately upon arrival he filed on a homestead in the Trout Lake valley, and since has made this place his home.

Mr. Peterson has been married twice. His first wife was, before marriage, Miss Lena Anderson. The marriage was solemnized in Portland, Oregon, in 1884. Mrs. Peterson died in 1892, after having borne her husband three children, one of whom

died at the age of eighteen months. She was born in Norway in 1866, and in the land of her nativity grew to womanhood and was educated. When a young woman she came to Portland, where she met and married Mr. Peterson. The children who survive her are: Wallis A. and Amanda A., both natives of Klickitat county.

The present Mrs. Peterson, who was formerly Miss Minnie Norby, knows nothing of her parents, they having died when she was an infant. Her marriage was solemnized in 1894. She and Mr. Peterson are parents of six children, namely: Oscar E., Sanford E., Lena, Hadveg, Minnie and Hulda, all born in Klickitat county. Mr. Peterson's fraternal connections are with the United Artisans, and in religion, he is a Methodist. His land holdings comprise two hundred acres, sixty of which are under cultivation, the remainder being used mainly for pasturing purposes. He owns at present forty head of cattle, horses necessary for the carrying on of his farm work, and divers other live stock usual to well managed farms. He possesses the best qualities of the Swedish race, and is, in all respects, a substantial, law-abiding and worthy citizen.

FRANK M. COATE, a prosperous farmer and stockman residing one and a half miles northwest of Trout Lake postoffice, was born in Miami county, Ohio, October 12, 1862, the son of James and Mary J. (Pearson) Coate, the former now residing in Klickitat county, the latter deceased. James Coate was born in Ohio in 1839. He farmed during the earlier years of his manhood, but later engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for ten years. He is of Scotch-English parentage. Mary J. (Pearson) Coate was born in Ohio in 1837, and in that state grew to womanhood and was married. Her death occurred in Ohio in 1884. She was of English descent. Frank M. attained early manhood and was educated in his native state. He lived with his parents till eighteen years of age, then started to learn the carpenter's trade. Although during his apprenticeship he acquired a fair degree of proficiency in his chosen vocation, he has never followed carpentering to the exclusion of other lines of work. After serving his term as an apprentice, he went to Indiana, where he followed carpentering to a greater or less extent for three years. In 1887 he came to Klickitat county, where he located on his present homestead in Trout Lake valley, and he has since cultivated it with assiduity and skill.

October 15, 1896, Mr. Coate married Miss Annie Moore, a native of Oregon, born January 25, 1880. She came to Klickitat county when a child, and grew to womanhood and was educated there. She married Mr. Coate when nineteen years of age, the marriage being solemnized at Trout Lake postoffice, of which Charles W. Moore,

father of Mrs. Coate, is the present postmaster. He is a native of California and possesses an accurate knowledge of the history of the Golden state, being particularly well versed in events that transpired during the periods of tremendous excitement that followed the opening up of the most noteworthy of the great gold mines. He settled on Camas Prairie in 1881. Martha (Kauffman) Moore, the mother, was born in Indiana in 1850. When she was two years old her parents crossed the Plains to Oregon, and in this state she attained womanhood, and received such education as the schools of that pioneer time afforded. Her marriage occurred in Oregon. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Coate are two in number: Martha E. and Roger S., the former born January 24, 1901, and the latter August 27, 1903, both in Klickitat county. Fraternaly, Mr. Coate is affiliated with the Masons and the United Artisans. In religion, he is an adherent of the Christian church, and in politics he is a Republican. He owns a nice farm of two hundred acres, fifty of which are under cultivation, the balance being used for pasturing purposes. The place is well stocked with cattle and horses, buildings, implements, and all other things necessary to the successful pursuance of diversified agriculture.

ANDREW J. JOHNSON, a favorably known rancher residing in the vicinity of Trout Lake, is a westerner by residence and by birth. He was born in Lane county, Oregon, November 14, 1858, the son of James C. and Cincinnati (Simpson) Johnson, the former deceased and the latter now living in The Dalles, Oregon. The elder Johnson was a carpenter by trade. Kentucky was the state of his nativity, but in 1850 he moved thence to Arkansas, and thence, after a stay of three years, across the Plains to Oregon. Of the perils that beset the plainmen who braved the dangers of a thousand miles of plain and mountain to build homes in the great west for future generations, themselves perchance falling victims to merciless savages or succumbing to the countless hardships incurred by the invasion of the wilderness, enough has been written already. It is a story of which the life of every man who crossed the Plains is a chapter. James C. Johnson did not live to witness the final greatness of the country he had risked his life and the lives of his family to reach. His death occurred in 1868, fifteen years after his arrival in Oregon after the arduous journey across the Plains, this trip being the wedding tour of him and his bride. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Johnson married James H. Coventon, likewise one of the pioneers of Oregon. Mr. Coventon made his first trip across the Plains in 1837, when he was eighteen years of age. He was born in Georgia in 1819, and when a young man served in the Mexican

war. He made his second trip to Oregon in 1850, this time establishing a permanent residence. Andrew J. accompanied his parents from Lane county, Oregon, to California, when two years of age. The death of the elder Johnson occurred in California when Andrew was ten years old, and thus the boy, at a very early age, began to bear the responsibilities of life. He left the parental roof for good when sixteen years of age, after which he first took up trapping in the valley of the Des Chutes river in Oregon. He was thus engaged for three years; then he worked as a fisherman on the Lower Columbia river for two years. Next he went to The Dalles, Oregon, where he worked on a steamboat for two seasons, then proceeding to Wheeler county, Oregon, where he followed farming and stock raising for six years. His final move was to Klickitat county. Immediately after his arrival, which was in 1890, he filed on his present homestead in Trout Lake valley, and since then he has built a comfortable home on the place and cleared sixty acres of the tract, reserving the balance for pasture.

In 1880, Mr. Johnson married Miss Elzada Taylor, a native of Oregon, born in 1858. Miss Taylor grew to womanhood and was educated in Oregon. During her early years, educational facilities in Oregon were limited, the attention of the settlers being given as much to the defense of their lives and property against the resentful redskins as to the maintenance of schools. However, she obtained a practical education. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children: Martha J., born in 1882, and Dolly E., in 1885, both natives of Oregon. Fraternally, Mr. Johnson is affiliated with the Red Men, the Masons and the Artisans. In religion, he is a Methodist, and in politics, a Republican.

JAMES O. SHAW, the genial hotel-keeper of Glenwood, Washington, socially and in business affairs commands a position among his fellows not generally attained by others than the most deserving. Mr. Shaw is a "down East Yankee," having been born in Somerset county, Maine, October 30, 1827, the son of William and Betsy (Young) Shaw, who are now deceased. William Shaw was born in Standish, Maine, January 3, 1790, and during his life time followed farming chiefly, though also engaged at times at the cooper trade. His death occurred in 1855, the greater part of his life having been spent in Maine. He was of Scotch parentage. Betsy (Young) Shaw was born in Maine, in 1795, and was of English descent. Her death occurred in 1845, she, too, having lived all her life in Maine. Her father served in the Revolutionary war.

James O. was one of eleven children. He spent the years of his boyhood on the home farm in Maine, remaining under the paternal roof until

he was twenty years old. At the age mentioned, he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where for a year he was employed in a general merchandise establishment. Then, in the fall of 1849, he sailed for San Francisco, California, taking passage via Cape Horn. After a perilous winter voyage, requiring several months, he landed safely at San Francisco, March 13, 1850, from which place he proceeded immediately to the gold mining regions, where for five years he wielded the pick and shovel, experiencing the ups and downs common to the lot of miners of that pioneer period. He next became interested in a lumber business in San Francisco, in which he was engaged for four years, after which he acquired the controlling interest in a sawmill. He discontinued this business shortly, however, and during the five years next ensuing, followed divers occupations. He finally settled on a farm in San Mateo county, California, where he remained until 1879, in which year he came to Klickitat county. Two years after his arrival, he acquired the real estate interests he now has. His ranch is known as the Glenwood farm. Mrs. Shaw was appointed postmistress of Glenwood postoffice in 1886, and she held this position until 1894. In 1893, Mr. Shaw purchased a general merchandise store in Glenwood from Charles Adams, but after conducting the business for three years he sold the goods in stock to a Mr. Smith, at the same time renting him the store building. Mr. Smith, however, did not retain a permanent interest in the concern, the management passing to Bowen, Betschi & Company. Mr. Shaw has been engaged at his present business in Glenwood since 1881.

On May 1, 1859, Mr. Shaw married Miss Telitha J. Teague, then residing in San Mateo county, California. She was born in Missouri, January 15, 1843, and when ten years old crossed the Plains with her parents to California. Andrew Teague, her father, a native of Independence, Missouri, born in 1822, was of Irish parentage. Her grandfather Teague arrived in Missouri in the early days of settlement, before even bushwhackers and brigands had come into prominence. He hauled the first load of merchandise to Independence that was offered for sale in that place, this being before any railroad was built into the town. In 1850, he crossed the Plains to California, where he first engaged in the lumber business, and later took up the study of law, eventually being admitted to the bar. He followed the legal profession after being admitted till his death, March 14, 1884. Parnelia (Morgan) Teague, the mother, was born in Missouri in 1821, but when quite young went to Alabama. Later, she returned to Missouri, where she was married at the age of twenty. Her parents were Scotch and English. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are: Eufralia, who was born in California and died at the age of eighteen months; Orlando C., born in California, March

24, 1861; Chauncy C., born October 21, 1862, and Myrtle E., March 4, 1868, both in California, the latter of whom died at the age of eight months; Lila M., now Mrs. E. E. Bartholew, a native of the Golden state, born December 5, 1878, and Luella B., now Mrs. J. G. Wyers, native of Klickitat county, born February 17, 1881. Since coming to Klickitat county, Mr. Shaw, by industry and integrity, which are almost universally characteristic of the pioneer settler, has established himself well among the most prominent citizens of the county. For twelve years he was a sawmill owner, and during that time manufactured lumber for scores of houses, since it was during this period that the most rapid progress was made in the settlement of Klickitat county. The mill in question was situated on Bird creek, in Camas valley, and was the first mill built in that region. At present, however, he has retired from active business life, his attention being given more largely to neighborhood affairs, social, political, and fraternal. He longs to the Odd Fellows, and in politics, is a Republican. In religion, he adheres to the Baptist faith. Mrs. Shaw has membership in the Rebekah order.

BERT C. DYMOND is a comfortably situated farmer and stockman residing a half-mile east of Fulda postoffice, in Klickitat county. He was born in Genesee county, New York, April 25, 1864, the son of Chester and Emma E. (Austin) Dymond, both of whom are now residing in Klickitat county. Chester Dymond was born in New York state in 1827. After reaching manhood he farmed for a number of years in his native state, then, in 1869, went to Iowa, where he lived till 1878, then moving to Oregon City, Oregon. He resided in and near Oregon City till 1880, then came to Klickitat county, where he acquired a tract of land which he at once began to cultivate, since then having made his home on it. Emma (Austin) Dymond was born in New York state, in 1842, and grew to womanhood and was married there. She is at present living in Klickitat county. When Bert C. was quite young his parents moved from New York to Iowa, and later the westward journey was continued to Oregon City. He secured his education, in the common schools of Iowa, and in the Oregon City high school. In 1891, he filed on his homestead which is situated in the Camas Prairie region. Though he has since farmed this property continuously he has not resided upon it since making final proof in 1898. He and his father and brother, Gay A., were partners in business ever since their arrival in Klickitat county, until the death of the father, June 10, 1904. Besides this brother, our subject had one sister, Mrs. Pearl Benford, but she died December 4, 1900, in The Dalles, Oregon. In politics, Mr. Dymond is a Republican, quite prominent in local affairs. He was elected in the fall of 1902 to a two years' term as commis-

sioner of the First district. His property interests consist chiefly of his finely cultivated farm and the stock, implements and buildings with which it is abundantly supplied.

RICHARD M. RAFFETY, a well-known farmer residing half a mile south of Jersey post-office, Klickitat county, Washington, was born in Greene county, Illinois, June 9, 1838, the son of James and Arthanussa (Sage) Raffety, who were among the earliest pioneers in Illinois. James Raffety was a farmer. He was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1814, and after attaining manhood went to Illinois, arriving there in 1833. Later he went to Missouri, and thence returned to Pike county, Illinois, residing there till the time of his death. He was of Scotch extraction. Arthanussa (Sage) Raffety was a native of Illinois, born in 1821, and married Mr. Raffety, the elder, in that state. She died in Pike county, in 1853. She was of German extraction.

Richard M. received his education in the common schools of his native state. He remained at home until he was fifteen years of age, then began working out for wages, and was thus engaged much of the time until he reached the age of twenty, at which time he rented a farm. Later he bought land in Pike county, which he farmed till 1872, then going to Madison county, Montana. Here he farmed and raised stock until 1891, in the spring of which year he arrived in Klickitat county. During the first four years of his stay here he lived on rented property, but in 1896, he filed on his present homestead. Upon this place he has ever since farmed and raised stock, achieving success in both lines.

Mr. Raffety was married in Pike county, Illinois, November 2, 1858, to Miss Nancy E. Hinch, a native of Illinois, born in 1841. Her parents were John M. and Nancy (McIntire) Hinch, the former of whom died in Montana, and the latter of whom is at present a resident of that state. Mrs. Raffety died in 1870, leaving four children. In 1877 Mr. Raffety married Mrs. Ella M. Gilman, a widow, living at the time in Montana. She was the daughter of Osgood Paige, a New Hampshire farmer, who lived his entire life time in that state, passing away several years ago. Her mother was Nancy (Boyn-ton) Paige. This Mrs. Raffety was born in New Hampshire, January 12, 1839, and in that state received a common school education. She married Isaac H. Gilman, her first husband, when twenty-one years of age. Her children by this marriage are: Osgood H., Laret, Clara L., Leroy H., Alice, Rosia B. and Leslie G. Mr. Gilman died in Montana in 1876. Mr. Raffety's children by his first marriage are: Charles, born in 1860, Mrs. Emma Harris, in 1862; Oren L., in 1864; Mrs. Mary A. Harris, in 1866, and Ethelda, in 1870, and those of himself and the present Mrs. Raffety are: Mrs. Lula A. Coleman, Mrs. Maud A. Mason, Lillie B.

and Estella M. In religion, Mr. Raffety adheres to the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a staunch Democrat. While hardly to be classed among the oldest pioneers of Klickitat county he is one of its most highly respected citizens, and an enthusiastic supporter of all measures that conduce to the welfare of the community in which he resides.

WILLIAM C. RAFFETY is a prominent farmer residing two and one-half miles north of Jersey postoffice, in Klickitat county, Washington. He was born in Greene county, Illinois, October 19, 1841, the son of James and Arthanussa (Sage) Raffety. James was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1814. He was a farmer. From Tennessee he moved to Kentucky, and later to Illinois, where he established himself permanently. His parents were Scotch. Arthanussa (Sage) Raffety has been dead many years, her demise occurring in Pike county, Illinois. William C. attained early manhood on the home farm in Illinois, and during his youth was educated in the common schools. He remained at home the greater part of the time until he was nineteen years of age. In 1863, when twenty-one years of age, he crossed the Plains to California with an ox team, making the journey in company with six other westward-bound homeseekers. During the first few years of his stay in California he worked for wages, then, in 1871, he and his cousin opened up a butcher shop in Galt, Sacramento county, where they remained for two years. After leaving the butcher shop he worked for a railroad company for six months, and next went into the sheep business, forming a partnership with his cousin. This occupation he followed for ten years, after which he sold out, moved to Fresno, and there engaged in the transfer business, which vocation he followed for six years. His final move was to Klickitat county in 1890, where, three years later, he filed on his present homestead.

Mr. Raffety was married in Stockton, California, March 19, 1883, to Miss Hannah L. Wristen, the daughter of Milton and Jane (Harris) Wristen. She was a native of Hancock county, Illinois, born August 14, 1861. Her education was acquired in the common schools of her native county, where she attained young womanhood. Her marriage occurred in California. Milton Wristen, a native of Illinois, was a farmer by occupation. He is now living in San Francisco, as is also his wife, Jane (Harris) Wristen, who was also born in Illinois. One child, Lalita W., has been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Raffety, the date being June 12, 1886. Fraternally, Mr. Raffety is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat. During his life he has sought chiefly an unofficial career, though in Nevada he made an honorable digression from his preferred manner of living by accepting the office of sheriff for a time. His present farm comprises three hundred and

twenty acres of land, some of which is the best in the community.

JOSEPH AERNI is a prosperous farmer and stockman residing one mile west of Guler postoffice in Klickitat county. He was born in Switzerland, September 27, 1850, the son of Joseph and Rosena Aerni, both now deceased. Joseph Aerni was a native of Switzerland, and of the hardy race of Alpine mountaineers whose achievements in war constitute a very interesting part of the history of continental Europe. The elder Aerni devoted his life time to vocations of a pastoral nature, not being favorably inclined to such pursuits as wood-carving, watch-making or other of the small industries which in quality of workmanship have made Switzerland famous throughout the civilized world. Mrs. Rosena Aerni passed her life in Switzerland amid environments similar to those of her husband. Both parents were very well educated along such lines as were then considered useful by the Swiss people. Joseph Aerni, Junior, during boyhood acquired a very good education in the schools of Switzerland. He remained under the paternal roof until seventeen years of age, then accepting work on a dairy farm. Afterwards he was manager of a large farm in Switzerland for three years. In 1882 he came to the United States, finally locating near Portland, Oregon. For a short time after his arrival he was employed on a dairy farm, but later he bought a place of his own near Portland. After a residence of three years on this property he moved in 1885 to the Trout Lake region, in Klickitat county, where he filed on a homestead. Seventy acres of this tract have since then been cleared and put under cultivation by Mr. Aerni.

Mr. Aerni has been married twice. The first marriage took place in Switzerland, July 22, 1875, Miss Lizzie Boehi being the lady. She was a native of Switzerland, born in 1848, daughter of Abraham and Lizzie (Deuh) Boehi, both of whom lived in Switzerland all their life time. She grew to womanhood in her native country, there receiving a very good education in music and languages. She married Mr. Aerni when twenty-six years of age. She died in December, 1880. Mr. Aerni's second marriage occurred March 22, 1892, in Klickitat county, the lady being Miss Mary Stalder, also a native of Switzerland. John and Mary Ann Stalder, her parents, were both natives of Switzerland. Miss Mary was educated in her native country. She came to the United States when sixteen years of age, and at the age of thirty-one married Mr. Aerni. Mr. Aerni's children by his first marriage are Lizzie, now Mrs. Smith; Joshua, and Mrs. Hannah Englett, both natives of Switzerland; Joseph and Jacob, natives of Oregon, and Mary, a native of Klickitat county. His children by the second marriage are Lettie, Ernest, Martha, Carl and Henry C., all born in Klickitat county. In religion, Mr. Aerni is an

adherent of the Baptist church, and in politics he belongs to the Republican party. He is one of the most industrious farmers of Klickitat county, and though a Swiss by birth and descent, is as patriotic an American citizen as if his forefathers had assisted in the making of the American republic rather than the Swiss.

GABRIEL LONG is a prosperous farmer, thirteen miles northwest of Arlington, Oregon. He was born in Linn county, Oregon, March 24, 1857, the son of Lewis and Sarah A. (Hesser) Long, who were among the early pioneers of Oregon. Lewis Long was born in Greene county, Virginia, March 10, 1814. He moved to Ohio in boyhood, and was married there; to Illinois in 1844; thence to Iowa in 1853, and in 1854 he crossed the Plains to Linn county, Oregon, with a team of oxen. A few months after his arrival, in 1855, he filed on a homestead, where he resided till the time of his death in 1894. He was of English and French parentage. Sarah A. (Hesser) Long was born in Ohio, September 22, 1822, and was of German and English descent. Her people were among the pioneers of Ohio, not arriving, however, until settlement was to some extent begun. She was married in Ohio when eighteen years of age. Gabriel Long attained early manhood in Linn county, Oregon, and during boyhood was educated in the common schools. He remained at home until nineteen years old. At this age he went to Baker county and accepted employment on a ranch, where he remained for a year, then returned home, and after a stay of one year engaged in farming on his own responsibility. In 1880 he bought a ranch in Lane county. This he farmed for two years, then sold out and went to Baker City, where, for four years, he worked at the carpenter trade. He sold out his home and real estate there in the spring of 1887 and went to the Willamette valley, Oregon, where for the following five years he farmed. In 1895 he filed on his present farm in Klickitat county, which has since been his residence.

On July 14, 1878, in Lane county, Oregon, Mr. Long married Miss Emma Jordan, the daughter of John and Mary (Worley) Jordan. John Jordan was a mining man. He was born in Greene county, Virginia, in 1818, and after attaining manhood moved to Illinois, where he lived for several years. In 1850 he crossed the Plains with an ox team to California, but after a stay of three years returned east via the Isthmus of Panama. He again went to California in 1855, crossing the Plains with ox teams as before. He moved thence, in 1872, to Lane county, Oregon, where he put up a sawmill which was operated for ten years. His next and final move was to Klickitat county, arriving in 1885, and in this county he resided till the time of his death in 1892. He was of German and Irish parentage. Mary (Worley) Jordan was born in Missouri, June 3, 1838, and is now living in Bickleton, Washington.

Emma Jordan, now the wife of Mr. Long, is a native of California, born October 8, 1861. She received a common school education in California and Oregon, and was married when sixteen years of age. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Long are: Sarah A., born May 9, 1879, Marion C., May 9, 1880, and Lewis L., March 26, 1892, all natives of Linn county; D. Smith, May 9, 1879, east of Bickleton; Phoebe M., October 29, 1881, now Mrs. McMurry, residing in Bickleton; Charley, born in Baker county, Oregon, January 5, 1888, and Dewey, born in Klickitat county, August 14, 1898. In religion, Mr. Long is an adherent of the Methodist church, and in politics, is a staunch Democrat. He is prominent in community affairs, having served as road supervisor with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. His land holdings comprise nine hundred and sixty acres, six hundred and forty of which are under cultivation, the balance being used as pasture. These property interests have been acquired by Mr. Long through his efficient management and well-directed industry.

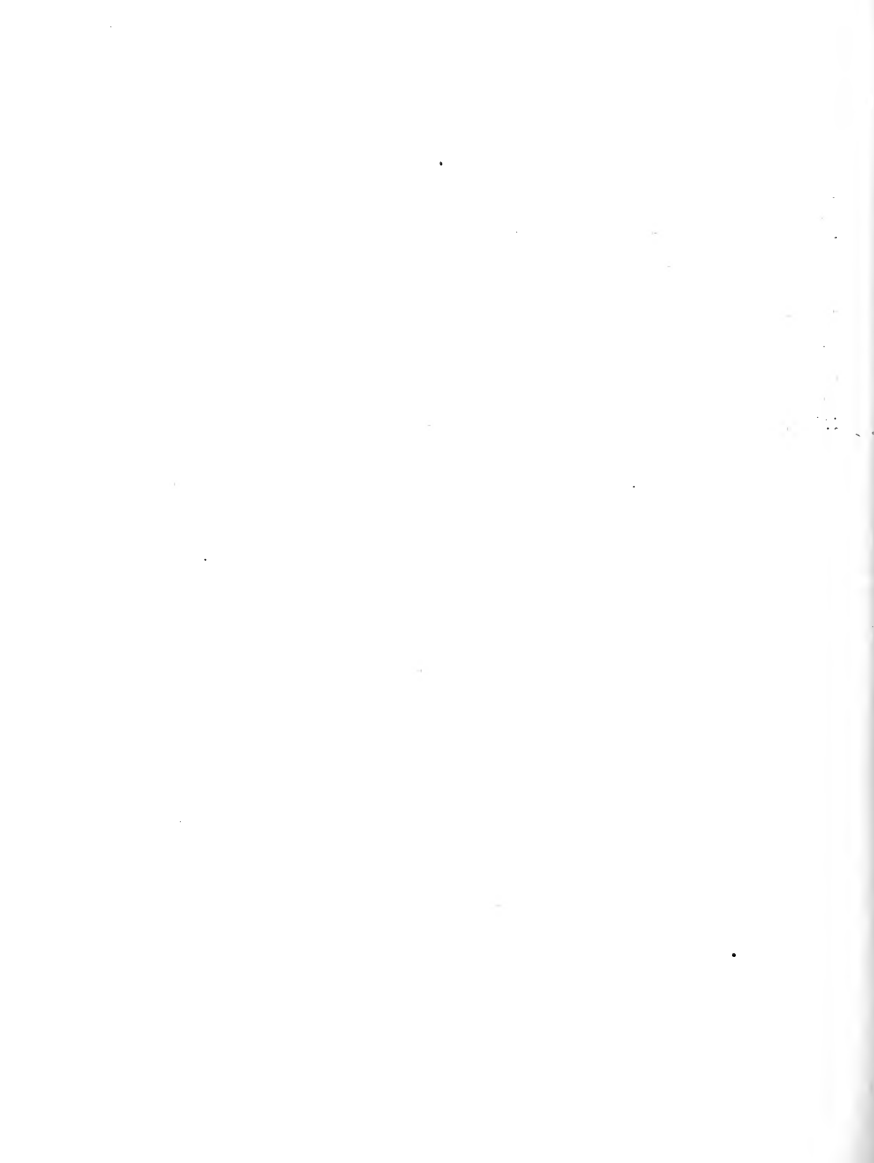
MURDOCK McDONALD is a sheepman of Arlington, Oregon, his ranch being situated seven and one-half miles northwest of that place, in Klickitat county. His family lives in Arlington. Mr. McDonald is a native of Nova Scotia, born July 22, 1855. His parents were Malcolm and Margaret (McRitchie) McDonald, both natives of Scotland. Malcolm McDonald was born in 1814 and lived in Scotland till 1834, at which time he came to Nova Scotia, where he died in 1894. Margaret (McRitchie) McDonald was born in 1830 and is still living, her residence being in Nova Scotia.

Murdock grew to the age of sixteen on the home farm in Nova Scotia, then left the paternal roof to see more of the world. His first move took him to Eureka, Nevada, where he accepted employment as a miner. For the thirteen years following he mined, being at different times in the states of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Utah and California. He finally went to Oregon, later to Seattle, Washington, and in 1883, he landed in Klickitat county. Upon his arrival, he took up his present ranch and engaged in the horse raising business, getting a start by purchasing horses at sixty-five dollars a head. He has since continued in the horse business, though not extensively since becoming interested in sheep. At one time he started in cattle raising, but gave this enterprise up in favor of his sheep interests, and he now has a herd of wool-bearers numbering nearly six thousand. His land comprises a tract of six thousand acres, all in a body. His Arlington residence, which has been in use by his family for the past five years, is one of the most attractive homes in that city. In addition to his

other stock, he owns about a hundred head of horses.

On December 7, 1887, Mr. McDonald married Miss Kate Day, a native of Vancouver, Washington, born in 1861, the daughter of Andrew and Margaret (King) Day, both natives of Cork, Ireland. Andrew Day was a farmer. He was in California at the time of the discovery of gold that led to the well-remembered sensation throughout the country. Later, he moved to Vancouver, Washington, and thence to Klickitat county, arriving before Goldendale was more than a townsite. His death occurred January 12, 1891. Margaret (King) Day came to Charleston, South Carolina, when six years old, having been sent to that city to a brother on account of the death of her parents. She was educated and married in Charleston. Her death occurred in Portland, Oregon, May 16, 1902, when she was seventy-one years of age. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have six children, all living,

namely: Ethel Clara, born February 25, 1889; Florence, June 30, 1890; Violet, May 14, 1892; Bernice, February 5, 1895; Margaret, February 22, 1897, and Laura, October 16, 1901. Fraternaly, Mr. McDonald is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World and the Maccabees. Of the ancient Order of United Workmen and the Maccabees, he is a charter member in the Arlington lodges. In religious matters, he holds to the Presbyterian faith, and in politics, he is a Republican. In educational matters, Mr. McDonald has always been found ready to serve his community. For the past fifteen years he has been a school director, and his services in this line are said to have invariably proven satisfactory. His property interests are among the most valuable in the county, and they have all been gotten by honest effort, their owner being a man of integrity and high moral worth.



YAKIMA COUNTY
BIOGRAPHY





Walter A. Granger

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

YAKIMA COUNTY

WALTER NORTON GRANGER, of Zillah, Washington, general manager of the Washington Irrigation Company, has been a resident of Yakima county for fifteen years, the greater portion of the time connected with the management of the big Sunnyside canal. Mr. Granger is a native of the state of New York; was born in Buffalo, March 4, 1858, the son of Warren and Mary (Norton) Granger, both natives of New York. Mr. Granger spent his youth and early manhood in the state of his birth, and in its common and high schools received his early education. He afterwards continued his studies in Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, remaining there for two years. At the end of the second year he became afflicted with cerebro-spinal troubles, and was compelled to discontinue his course of study. He crossed the sea, and, after two years of travel through European countries, his health being in a great measure restored, he returned to this country, in 1882, and began the study of law in the office of a prominent attorney of Buffalo, New York. He pursued the study of the law for two years, but, his health again beginning to decline, he decided to try the West, and in 1884 located in Montana, where, for a time, he was engaged in mining, eventually, however, becoming interested in various irrigation projects. While a resident of Montana he built and put in operation the Gallatin canal in the Gallatin valley, the Florence canal and reservoir in the Sun river valley, and the Chestnut canal in the Chestnut valley. These canals are all in successful operation to-day. In 1889, Mr. Granger came to Washington, and the same year was given by the Northern Pacific Railroad an option on all their lands in the Sunnyside district, with the understanding that an irrigation canal should be constructed through that part of the county. He at once began surveys for, and in a short time the construction of, the big ditch into which the water was turned in April, 1892, and with the management of which he has ever since been prominently connected. A detailed history of the

great canal will be found in the general chapters of this volume. It is fifty-seven miles long, with nearly 600 miles of branch and lateral ditches; waters 68,000 acres of land, on which were produced, in 1903, crops valued at one and one-half million dollars. The subject of this article is the next to the youngest in a family of seven children; three sisters and one brother are living; their names follow: Mary (Granger) Hodge, St. Paul, Minnesota; Virginia, Anna V. and Harrison (real estate dealer), Buffalo, New York. The marriage of Mr. Granger and Miss Maud Thomas was celebrated in North Yakima in 1891. Mrs. Granger is a native of Missouri and the daughter of Captain James H. and Lucy B. (Guyer) Thomas, residents of North Yakima and pioneers of Yakima county. The biographies of her parents appear on another page of this volume, where will also be found mention of her four brothers. To Mr. and Mrs. Granger have been born four sons and one daughter: Walter, Warren, Thomas, James R. and Maud. Mr. and Mrs. Granger are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Granger supports the principles of the Democratic party, and his fraternal connections are with the Modern Woodmen. His name will ever be inseparably connected with the Sunnyside canal, probably the largest, and directly benefiting the most extensive agricultural area, of all the canals thus far constructed in the great arid West. He is a man of exceptional executive ability, of courage and strictest integrity, and commands the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact in a business or social way.

Mr. Granger has ever been a leader in all the enterprises for the advancement and development of the Sunnyside country since his advent into it. His latest undertaking is in the line of railway construction. Already a corporation has been formed "to build, construct, equip, maintain and operate, by steam, electric or other motive power, a railway line on such route as may be selected by the board of trustees of this corporation, from a point of connection with tracks of the Northern Pacific Railway

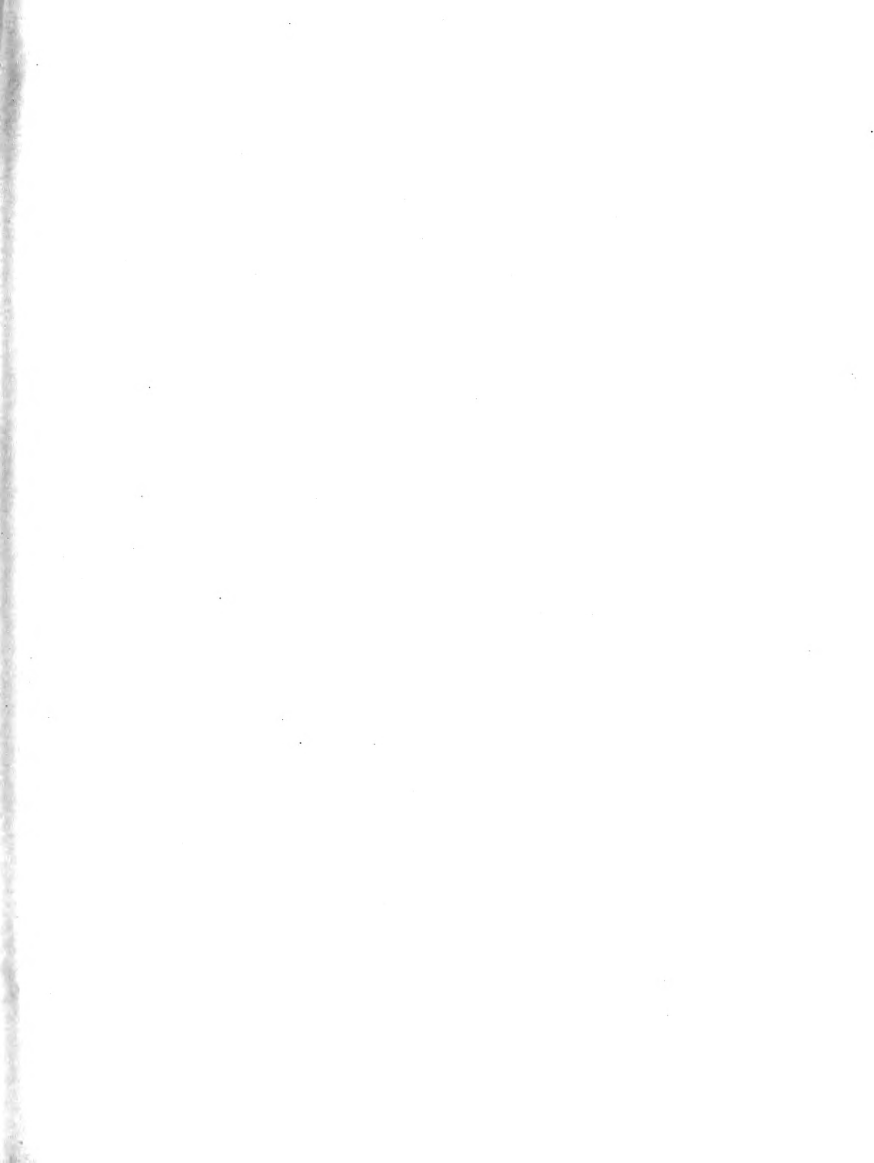
Company, at or near Toppenish, Washington, running thence in a generally easterly direction to the town of Sunnyside, and thence in a southeasterly direction to a point at or near Prosser, all in Yakima county, Washington," also "to construct, maintain and operate a telegraph and telephone line in connection with said railroad." The trustees of this company are Walter N. Granger, president; George P. Eaton, Norris Sisk, A. B. Flint, S. J. Harrison, Naaman Woodin, C. E. Woods, F. L. Pittman and F. H. Gloyd. No one who knows these men, either personally or by reputation, will doubt their entire good faith in this undertaking or their ability to carry it to a successful issue.

HON. WESLEY L. JONES, one of the representatives-at-large from the state of Washington in the national house of representatives, is one of Yakima county's most popular and highly esteemed citizens—a comment which speaks volumes for his personality and of which any man might well feel proud. Not only Yakima county claims him as her own, but the state in which he lives takes a pardonable pride in the man who for five consecutive years has ably and faithfully represented the interests of his constituency at Washington. He belongs to that type of true Americans which, plain, unassuming, energetic and substantial, yet forms the bulwark of the nation's life. He was born at Bethany, Illinois, October 9, 1863. His mother's maiden name was Phoebe McKay, who is still living at the age of sixty-eight, in Illinois. The father was a Union soldier in the Civil war and died from lung trouble in 1863, three days previous to his son Wesley's birth. Upon the broad, fertile plains of his native state, tilling the soil and learning other branches of husbandry and from the age of ten attending the district school, Wesley Jones, Jr., grew to manhood, giving what money he earned toward the support of his mother. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school, having secured a second grade certificate, thus strengthening the foundation already laid for a long, useful life. With commendable industry he secured a higher education at Southern Illinois College without other aid than his own individual efforts, and, after graduation there, went to Chicago, where he began to read law. While acquiring this legal knowledge he supported himself by teaching in the night schools of Chicago. In the spring of 1886, he was rewarded for his perseverance by being admitted to practice before the appellate courts of that city. Two years longer he taught in the schools of Illinois, and then, early in 1889, he sought a broader and a riper field for the practice of his profession, choosing the Pacific Northwest, and to North Yakima he came. At that time this embryo city was enjoying all the excitement of a boom period, and so, after carefully looking over the prospects, Mr. Jones decided to settle there. For the first year of his residence, he was employed by Good-

win & Pugsley in their real estate office, but in 1890 he formed a partnership with two other lawyers, and, under the firm name of Rochford, Jones & Newman, began his legal career in Washington. In 1892, the firm lost one of its members, Mr. Rochford, and five years later Mr. Newman's place was taken by Mr. Jones's half-brother, William P. Guthrie, a bright young Illinois lawyer, who came West in that year. Since his arrival in the state, Mr. Jones had taken an active interest in politics, being a Republican of pronounced views, and so rapid had been his rise in the councils of the party that in 1898 he received at the hands of his fellow Republicans of Washington the nomination as congressman-at-large. He was elected by a most satisfying majority and entered national life March 4, 1899. Again in 1900 he was renominated and re-elected, and still again in 1902, his majority the last time being one of the largest on the ticket. He carried every county in the state. As a public officer his record has been without a flaw, and each session of congress has witnessed his promotion to more and more important committee work and to a higher standing in the party councils. He was one of the committee of seventeen that drafted the irrigation bill and was active in securing its passage. He was also on the committee in the Fifty-seventh congress, which had in charge the famous Ship Subsidy bill, and was one of the Republicans who could not agree to its report from its committee. No measure of especial interest to the West is introduced but that he is its friend and zealous advocate. Mr. Jones has never held but one public office—the one he now fills—and none other is spoken of as his successor.

Mr. Jones was married in 1886 at Enfield, Illinois, his bride being Miss Minda Nelson, a native of that state. To this union have been born two children, both of whom are living: Harry, aged fifteen, and Hazel, aged five. Mr. Jones has one brother, C. A. Jones, living at Sunnyside, and one half-brother, William P. Guthrie, who was his law partner until Mr. Jones was elected to congress; a half-sister, Mrs. Rae Coleman, resides near Bethany, Illinois. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and, because of his soldier-father, is allowed the privilege of membership in the Sons of Veterans. Congressman Jones owns a fine ranch of nearly a hundred acres under the Sunnyside canal, and also possesses a comfortable residence in North Yakima, and at these places he passes his time when not engaged in business affairs.

JUDGE FRANK H. RUDKIN, of the superior court, with jurisdiction over Yakima, Kittitas and Franklin counties, Washington, came to North Yakima in 1890. Previous to this time he had for three years followed the practice of law in Ellensburg. Judge Rudkin was born in Vernon, Ohio, April 23, 1864. He is the son of Bernard and Winifred (Leonard) Rudkin, both natives of Ireland, the





BENJAMIN F. BARGE.

former born January 6, 1818, and the latter in 1823. Bernard Rudkin came to the United States in 1850 and still lives in Ohio, having attained the age of eighty-five. His wife, the mother of Judge Rudkin, who came to the United States in 1847, is also living, at the age of eighty. Judge Rudkin spent his youth in Ohio and the usual term of years in the common schools of that state. At the age of twenty-two, he was graduated from the law department of the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, with the class of 1886. The following year he came to Ellensburg and at once began the practice of law, in which he has ever since been remarkably successful. Until 1896 the judge was affiliated with the Democratic party. He was never, however, an advocate of the doctrine of "free coinage," as taught by the Democratic leaders in that memorable campaign, and when this was made the paramount issue between the two great parties, he became a pronounced advocate of the gold dollar as the base or unit of our national currency, and eventually became a leader in the councils of the Republican party. In 1900, he was the candidate of the Republican party for judge of the superior court and was elected. The evident benefits of a sound currency, the successful issue of the Spanish war and the era of wonderful prosperity that has followed have tended to cement the bond of union between the judge and the party of McKinley and Roosevelt. Aside from a study of the more important political issues of the day, Judge Rudkin devotes the major portion of his time to the law and to his judicial duties, to which, both by nature and profession, he is wedded. He ranks with the best lawyers and judges of law in the state. He has one brother in North Yakima, John J. Rudkin, the brothers being to some extent associated in the practice of law, although not partners. He also has three brothers and one sister living in Ohio: M. L., E. J. and W. B. Rudkin and Mrs. Kate A. Collins. Both as citizen and jurist, Judge Rudkin is one of the foremost men of central Washington, and indeed of the Northwest; progressive and public-spirited, of scholarly attainments, of strictest integrity and fearlessness in the enunciation of what he conceives to be right principles, whether in the courtroom, in the councils of political party, or in the walks of everyday life. He is held in highest esteem, not alone by his immediate associates and friends, but by his fellow citizens of the state and of the Northwest.

BENJAMIN F. BARGE. It affords great satisfaction and pleasure to the chronicler of biographical and historical events to come in touch with the life of a man of resources and talent; one who may truly be termed a man of affairs; who has looked upon life from many view-points, and has familiarized himself with the manners and conduct of leading men in the various business pursuits of life, and in his associations with them has won re-

spect and deference for his business tact and judgment, abiding confidence and faith in his uprightness and business integrity, and love and esteem by his affable, gentlemanly deportment to all with whom he comes in contact, either in a business or social way. In the subject of this sketch, Benjamin F. Barge, it can truthfully be said are combined in a pronounced degree those inherent characteristics and cultivated qualities above mentioned; which claim is established beyond peradventure by his own business success and the honors and public offices of trust which he has received at the hands of those who know him best and esteem him most. Mr. Barge was born in the historic city of Concord, Massachusetts, on February 2, 1834, and comes from good old Scotch stock, tracing the history of his family in America back to the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock. A paternal forefather was an associate of the Christian pioneer and martyr, Roger Williams, and assisted in the founding of Providence, Rhode Island. His father and mother were John M. and Flora M. (Nash) Barge, the former born at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1784, where he lived and died, following the vocation of farmer. The latter was born in Massachusetts, also, in the year 1790, and came of Scotch-Irish stock. She was well educated and followed teaching for many years. She was sister to Stephen W. Taylor, founder and president of Bucknell University, formerly Lewisburg University. She departed this life in 1858. Mr. Barge finished a three years' course at Yale University, and at the age of eighteen went to Louisiana and engaged in teaching, which he followed for eight years. The country then being rent in twain by the outbreak of the Civil war, he removed to Henry county, Illinois, where he continued to follow the calling of teacher. He was called to the superintendency of the Cambridge schools in that state, and continued to hold this position for six years; following which he was called to fill a like position at Geneseo, where he continued for fifteen years, during eleven years of which he filled the office of county superintendent. Removing to Iowa in 1881, he located at Webster City, and here for the first time since taking up the work of pedagogy, at the age of eighteen, he abandoned the birch and ferule and assumed the role of agriculturist and stock raiser, which he followed with success for some six years. At the close of this period he sought a new field and a new vocation, taking up the work of editor and publisher in Minnesota, which he followed for three years. In 1890 he immigrated to the Pacific coast and settled at Olympia, the Washington state capital. His reputation as a practical and successful educator followed him to his new home, and upon the enactment into law of the bill establishing the State Normal school at Ellensburg, he was appointed to the position of principal, and upon his shoulders was laid the work of opening up and establishing upon a permanent basis this well-known institution of learning; which laborious task

he accomplished with success, and, at the close of three years, being elected to represent his county in the legislature, he resigned the principalship of the Normal, having accomplished his mission in this line, and assumed the role of law-maker. In June, 1896, following the close of the legislative term, he received, at the hands of the national government, an appointment as member of the special Indian commission appointed for the purpose of negotiating treaties with the Indians of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Washington, for the sale of their surplus lands and the opening of certain reservations to settlement by the whites. For four years he was a member of this commission, three years of which he was chairman, and all the time held the position of disbursing officer. In 1896, Mr. Barge located at North Yakima, since which time he has been actively identified with the progress and development of that thriving young city, having contributed fully his share, along all lines, and in many much more, to the end that North Yakima might assume and hold its place as the leading city of central Washington. He has himself had constructed twenty-one houses in the town and has had cleared and put in a high state of cultivation some fifteen hundred acres of sage brush lands in that vicinity. In June, 1863, Mr. Barge and Miss Carrie W. Showers were united in marriage at Cambridge, Illinois. Mrs. Barge was born in Cambridge, June 2, 1841, and came of pioneer stock in that state, her father and mother, Joseph and Nancy (Cady) Showers, emigrating from their native state of New York to Illinois, in a very early day. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Barge have been born the following children: Hattie and Cora, residing at Webb City, Ia.; Jennie Leckey, Eagle Grove, Ia., and Alice McCredy, living in North Yakima. Socially, Mr. Barge is connected with the Masonic order, in which society he holds the rank of thirty-second degree Mason. Politically, he is an ardent Republican, and religiously he is a Baptist, with which church he has been identified for the past sixty years. Mr. Barge was a member of the state board of education in Illinois, from 1879 until the time he left the state, when he resigned his position. He is president of the board of education of North Yakima at present, which position he has capably filled the past two years. Mr. Barge has been a most successful business man and possesses his share of this world's goods, owning some twenty-four hundred acres of land in the valley and a considerable amount of city property in North Yakima.

HON. GEORGE S. TAYLOR was one of the earliest and most highly respected pioneers of the Yakima valley. He was born in Fountain county, Indiana, March 8, 1832. At the age of twenty he located in Lucas county, Iowa. Six years later he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca McGlothlen. Mrs. Taylor still lives on the homestead in the Selah

valley. Husband and wife made their home in Iowa until the fall of 1864. In 1862, Mr. Taylor enlisted in Company G of the Thirty-fourth Iowa infantry, for service in the Civil war, and followed the fortunes of his regiment through many hard-fought campaigns until the spring of 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. After the recovery of his health, he started across the Plains with his family, in wagons drawn by oxen. This was in the fall of 1864, and, after a long and eventful journey, the Columbia river was eventually reached and the first stop was made in Umatilla county, Oregon. After a few months of rest, they moved on to Yelm Prairie, near Puget Sound, where relatives were located. In 1866, when the Yakima valley was still occupied by hostile bands of Indians, Mr. Taylor returned from the Sound county and took up land in Selah valley, which has ever since been the family home. During the Indian troubles he was active in the work of running down and capturing the hostiles, and was one of a party that captured old Chief Moses in the late seventies and turned him over to the military authorities. Although not an office seeker, Mr. Taylor served several terms as county commissioner; was elected in 1880 to the territorial legislature; several times refused the nomination of his party for sheriff, and was a candidate for joint senator in 1894, running several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He was a man of extremely generous impulses, denying himself many times to help others. He was one of the most successful stockmen in the valley. In April, 1900, with the assistance of others, he was caring for a large herd of cattle which had been taken to the Cascade mountains for the season. About forty miles from North Yakima, in the region where the cattle were ranging, between the Big and Little Rattlesnake creeks, is a mountain known as the "Devil's Table." While amusing himself one afternoon rolling stones down the precipitous side of this mountain, Mr. Taylor thoughtlessly loosened a rock which was supporting one on which he was sitting, and was carried with the rocks over a sheer precipice, meeting instant death. In its issue of April 21, 1900, the Yakima Democrat referred to Mr. Taylor as one of nature's noblemen, and said further editorially: "A newer generation owes much to the class of men of whom 'Uncle' George Taylor was a type, a debt that can never be repaid. Is it any wonder, then, that the tragic death of such a man comes as a personal bereavement to all who knew him?"

HARLAND J. TAYLOR, a pioneer of 1866, resides three and one-half miles north of North Yakima. He is the eldest son of Hon. George S. Taylor, whose biography appears elsewhere in the volume, and was born in Lucas, Iowa, April 2, 1857. He crossed the Plains with his parents in 1864, and accompanied them through Oregon and Washington



HON. GEORGE S. TAYLOR.

to Puget Sound and back again to the Selah valley, where, in 1866, the father settled on land which has since been the family home. His mother and father were of Scotch-Irish extraction, both natives of Indiana, and pioneers of Iowa. The mother's name is Rebecca (McGlothlen) Taylor, and she is still living on the old homestead in Selah valley. During Mr. Taylor's almost lifelong residence in Yakima county, he has been identified with every step in its wonderful progress, and is regarded as one of the most substantial and successful men in the valley. In 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Cherry, daughter of Thomas C. and Bell Cherry, of Selah valley. Mr. Cherry was a pioneer of Oregon and there Mrs. Taylor was born in 1867. Mr. Taylor received a good education in the common schools of Yakima county, and Mrs. Taylor in the common schools of Oregon. Mr. Taylor is an active Democrat, though not an office-seeker. He holds membership in the fraternal orders Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Eagles and the Fraternal Brotherhood. He is energetic and progressive; owns a half interest in one thousand acres of grazing and farm land; has a large number of cattle and horses, and one of the best homes in the county.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, farmer and stockman, residing four and one-half miles north of North Yakima, is the second son of Hon. George S. Taylor, whose biography will be found on another page of this volume. He was born at Fort Simcoe, Yakima county, August 17, 1867, one year after the arrival of his parents in this county from Lucas, Iowa. His early life was spent on the homestead and pre-emption lands taken up by his father in 1866. With his father and brother Harland, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in the meantime securing in the common schools a good education, and, early in life, assuming equally with father and brother the responsibilities attendant upon the care of their extensive farm and stock interests. At the age of twenty-two, in 1889, he was married to Miss Anna Moore, daughter of Theodore Moore, a native of England and for many years a sailor. Mrs. Taylor was born in Oregon in 1882, but grew to womanhood and was educated in Washington. She was eighteen years old at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have three children, as follows: Eugene, born November 7, 1889; Clara, born September 2, 1891, and Hazel, born August 8, 1893. The family attend the Congregational church, while Mr. Taylor, fraternally, holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is an active Democrat; attends the councils of his party, and uses his influence for its best success. He is highly respected by all who know him, and as a business man has been most successful. He has a good home; owns a half interest in one thousand acres of valley lands, with several hundred head of cattle and other stock;

has mining and other interests, and is one of the substantial and reliable residents of the valley.

CHARLES A. MARKS, living on his ranch, eight miles west and four south of North Yakima, is a native of Yakima county, born in the Ahtanum valley in 1874. His father, John P. Marks, one of the prosperous farmers of the county, is a native of Kentucky and crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1853 and located in Linn county. He came to Yakima county in 1871, taking up land in the Ahtanum country. Here our subject was born and raised. The mother, Ellen Williams, was born in Illinois. Subject attended school in a log cabin in his district and finished his education in the Whitman College at Walla Walla. He worked with his father until nineteen, when he decided to go out into the world and try conclusions with Dame Fortune on his own account. He went to Weiser, Idaho, and took up a claim, on which he worked for some time, trying to ditch it for irrigation purposes; but, finding it too much of an undertaking, at the end of one year and one-half went to Butte, Montana, then to Gibsonville, Idaho. After a more extended tour of Montana he returned home to the Ahtanum and went to work for his father, and, profiting by his experience while away, began to accumulate stock, and now has a fine bunch of cattle, with a half-interest in ten and one-half sections of grazing and timber land. He was married in the Ahtanum valley in 1897 to Miss Leah Reed, daughter of John C. and Mary J. (Ferris) Reed, the former a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1839, and also a pioneer in Yakima county, where he settled in 1882, in the Ahtanum valley and where he still lives. The mother was a native of Illinois, born in 1850. Mrs. Marks was born in Nevada in 1880. They have one child, Ellen, born in Yakima county, December 23, 1901. Mr. Marks has one brother, Elmer B., who lives near him. Mr. Marks is a Democrat and, fraternally, is connected with the Yeomen. Mrs. Marks is a member of the Christian church.

JOHN D. CORNETT, cashier of the Yakima National Bank and president of the North Yakima Commercial Club, was born in eastern Ontario, Canada, October 4, 1853, and came to Yakima county in 1887. He is the son of William and Sarah (Reid) Cornett, both natives of north Ireland and both pioneers of Leeds county, Ontario, his father locating there in 1866. He came to North Yakima from Canada in 1891 and still makes this his home. John D. Cornett spent the years of his youth and early manhood in Canada. In youth he attended the common schools of his native province and was afterwards graduated from the Ganaoque academy. He then took a

course in telegraphy, but abandoned its study at the age of seventeen to accept a clerkship in a general store, continuing so employed for two years. Going to Huron county, Michigan, in 1876, he taught school for four years and also, during the vacation months, studied pharmacy. In 1880 he took charge of a drug store for Dr. R. C. O'Gilvie, a physician of Port Hope, Michigan, remaining in this position seven years. In 1887 he came to North Yakima and accepted the position of timekeeper and paymaster for George McDonald, who at that time was building the Northern Pacific railroad from Cle-Elum to the Roslyn mines. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Cornett, with others, organized the Yakima National Bank. He served as assistant cashier until the annual meeting of officers and directors of the bank in 1889, when he was elected cashier, an office which he still retains. During his residence in North Yakima he has also served four years as city treasurer. He has always had faith in the future of the city and county and, besides his holdings in the bank, has become interested to a considerable extent in city property, and some years ago took up a timber culture claim near Kiona, which he still holds. Mr. Cornett was married in Kingston, Ontario, March 9, 1881, to Miss Jessie Donald, daughter of John and Jean Donald, both natives of Scotland. Her parents came to Kingston in early days and her father was master mechanic of the Kingston Locomotive Works. Her mother was a woman of culture and refinement and was greatly esteemed for her qualities of mind and heart. Mrs. Cornett was born in Kingston, Ontario, November 16, 1861, and was educated in her native city, being graduated from the high school. Following her high school course, she taught for three years, the first term at the age of sixteen. She was nineteen years of age when she met and married Mr. Cornett. Mrs. Cornett has brothers and sisters as follows: Edward Donald, almoner and tax land agent for the Grand Trunk railroad in Ontario; George, president of the Yakima National Bank, in North Yakima; John, an engineer, living in New Mexico; James, a stockman of North Yakima; Mrs. Mary Ely of Chicago, wife of an engineer, and Mrs. Jean Vance of North Yakima. Mr. and Mrs. Cornett have the following children: Jean, born in Michigan, 1884; George W., born in Michigan, 1886; John, born in North Yakima, 1891; William, born in North Yakima, 1897. Jean is a graduate of the North Yakima high school. Two children have died: Edna, born in Port Hope, Mich., October 6, 1882, died when three and one-half years old; Donald, born in North Yakima, 1893, died when eighteen months old. The family attend the Presbyterian church. Mr. Cornett is a Republican. The fraternal spirit is a prominent characteristic of Mr. Cornett's individuality; he is a Blue Lodge and a Shrine Mason; also a Knight

Templar; a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and Mrs. Cornett are prominent and popular in the social circles of North Yakima and their home, at the corner of Yakima avenue and Sixth street, is one of the best in the city.

DAVID LONGMIRE. Among all the citizens of Yakima county, none is more highly respected and honored for his integrity, sterling business abilities and true beneficence than is the man whose name commences this chronicle. As a courageous pioneer, an energetic farmer and keen business man, a man devoted to his home and loyal to his friends, he has been justly popular since his advent into the life of the Yakima community when that little company numbered only a few score souls, and he is today recognized as one of the leaders in the county where he has made his home and concentrated his energies for so many years.

The Longmire family, of which our subject is a member, is well known in the early annals of Washington, having been among the earliest settlers on Puget Sound. His mother, Susan (Nisely) Longmire, died in Indiana many years ago. Fifty-one years ago, when Olympia and Steilacoom were the only towns north of the Columbia river, excepting the military post at Vancouver, David's father, James, and his stepmother, Verinda (Taylor) Longmire, crossed the inhospitable plains and mountains of the continent and toiled wearily up the Yakima valley to the Naches river, which they followed to its source, and then descended to Yelm prairie, where they founded a new home. The story of this trip through the Cascade country has been fully told elsewhere in this volume, so that here it is sufficient to say that the boy David accompanied his parents, giving him the honor of being, so far as is known, the first white man now living in Yakima county to gaze upon its sage brush plains and sparkling streams. James Longmire was a native of Indiana, born March 17, 1820, and lived there until 1853. His death occurred on Yelm prairie, Washington, in 1897. David's mother was also a native of Indiana, where she died in young womanhood. Mr. Longmire was again married, Miss Verinda Taylor becoming his wife; she is still living. David was born May 8, 1844, and received two years' education before crossing the Plains during his ninth year. He finished his schooling in Olympia, where he attended the common schools. Until he became of age he remained at home farming and raising stock, but, upon attaining his majority, he engaged in the now unusual occupation of cutting fence rails. When twenty-three years old he filed on a land claim in Thurston county and lived there three years. In 1867, he came to the



DAVID LONGMIRE.

Yakima valley with a party of Northern Pacific surveyors and was occupied with them until late in 1863, returning then to his farm. But the trip to Yakima county had disturbed his peace of mind by revealing to him its wonderful undeveloped resources, and, since it could no longer be quieted, February 16, 1871, witnessed his departure for the new home he had chosen, which was purchased in the Wenas valley. The promised land came up to expectations and upon the Wenas ranch Mr. Longmire has since lived and prospered. Mr. Longmire and Miss Lizzie Pollard, daughter of Asa and Tillatha Pollard, natives of Iowa and Indiana respectively and pioneers of the sixties in Washington, were united by the bonds of matrimony in Thurston county in 1869. She departed this earthly life in 1888 and was laid at rest in Yakima county. In 1890 Mr. Longmire again married, the bride this time being Mrs. Lizzie Treat, daughter of George and Catherine Lotz, of German birth, who crossed the Plains in 1853 and settled in Washington. Mr. Lotz died in 1895; his wife, five years later. Mrs. Longmire was born in Thurston county, May 17, 1860, and was there educated and married to Charles Treat. By his first wife Mr. Longmire had six children: Alice, born June 11, 1870; Mrs. Martha Porter, born September 5, 1876; Mrs. Burnette Small, born June 6, 1878; David C., born November 8, 1883; George M., born March 8, 1886; and James G., born November 6, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Longmire's only child is Roy B., whose birthday was January 17, 1896. Mr. Longmire has the following brothers and sisters: Elaine, John, Robert, Frank, Mrs. Melissa Rice and Mrs. Martha Conine, living on the Sound; George and Mrs. Tilatha Kandle, living on the Wenas, and Mrs. Laura A. Longmire, living in North Yakima. Mr. Longmire is a member of only one order, the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the Christian church. During his entire life he has been a strong Democrat, and in 1878 was elected county commissioner, in which position he served the people four years. He was the Democratic nominee for representative to the legislature, some years ago, and was defeated by the narrow margin of eleven votes, the Republicans carrying the county generally by a large majority. Aside from his main occupation of ranching, Mr. Longmire has done considerable prospecting for minerals on the headwaters of the Yakima and its branches and also on the western slope. At present he is interested in the development of a valuable coal deposit on the headwaters of the Cowlitz river. This mine was discovered as early as 1867 by Mr. Packwood and Mr. Longmire, but its inaccessibility has heretofore prevented its being properly opened. But his pride is his magnificent six hundred acre ranch, five hundred acres of which are in alfalfa and timothy and the balance plow land and building sites, lying along the banks of the Wenas creek. Here he

is making a specialty of raising Hereford cattle and fine horses and his herd of one hundred cattle and thirty horses is convincing proof of his abilities in this direction. Mr. Longmire has been among those progressive stockmen who have foreseen the immediate exhaustion of the open range under prevailing conditions and has, therefore, already purchased four sections of grazing land and contemplates buying a much larger tract, which, together with his immense hay ranch, will give him an ideal property for the business of stock raising.

HON. WALTER J. REED, a pioneer of 1879 in the Yakima valley, now engaged in the real estate business in North Yakima, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, April 3, 1842. He is the son of John and Isabella (Craig) Reed, both natives of Scotland, the former born in 1821 and the latter in 1824. They were married in 1841, the bride being at the time in her seventeenth year. She still lives, at the age of eighty, in Carnegie, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Walter J. Reed was brought to the United States by his parents when he was six years old. The family first located in Maryland, but moved in a short time to Ohio, where the father engaged in farming and mining until 1859, when he again moved with his family to Pennsylvania, continuing for a time in his former occupations. In 1861 he enlisted for service in the Civil war, in the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania volunteers, following the fortunes of this regiment through many hard fought campaigns until the fall of 1864, when he was wounded and taken prisoner by the Confederates. He died in Florence, South Carolina, in November, 1864, from the effects of his wounds and imprisonment. Walter J. Reed obtained his education in the common schools of Ohio and continued at home, assisting his father on the farm, until nineteen years of age, when, in August, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-third Pennsylvania volunteers, and followed his father to the front. His regiment belonged to the first division of the third army corps. Among other battles of less importance, he took part in the following: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the Seven Days battle before Richmond, the second battle of Bull Run, Gettysburg, the battles of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, honorably discharged from the service in August, 1864, and returned home, where he engaged in coal mining until 1877. In this year, leaving the region where his youth and early manhood had been spent, he immigrated to California, where he followed mining for a short time in Shasta county. He afterwards spent some time in The Dalles, Oregon, as a contractor and builder, going from this point

to the mining regions of Grant county, in the same state; prospected there a few months and, in 1879, came to the Yakima valley. Locating a soldier's homestead just south of the present city of North Yakima, he passed four years in farming and stock raising. In 1883 he moved to what is now a portion of Kittitas county, taking up a pre-emption claim where the town of Cle-Elum was afterwards built. In 1886, before the railroad reached the location, he laid out the town-site of Cle-Elum and built the Reed House, still the leading hotel of the town. In the fall of the same year, while out hunting, in company with C. B. Brosious, he made a discovery of coal, the find resulting in farther and more extensive research and in the eventual opening of the great Koslyn and Cle-Elum coal fields. Mr. Reed's pre-emption claim was the second entry in that region. When we consider the wonderful development that has since taken place in this region, the inestimable value of this discovery is apparent. When North Yakima was laid out, in 1885, Mr. Reed owned forty acres of land that was included in the townsite and built the first two-story house erected in the city. In 1897 he returned from Cle-Elum to his homestead near North Yakima and, the following year, was appointed register of the United States land office located at this point. He served in this capacity four years. He has also served a like period as member of the city council.

Mr. Reed was married in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in September, 1864, to Miss Barbara A. Steiner, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Robbins) Steiner. Mrs. Reed was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1843. Her father was the first white child born in what is now Mercer county, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being 1813. He was a farmer and contractor and died at Cle-Elum in 1888. Mrs. Reed's mother was a native of Ohio, born in 1815, of Scotch and Welsh parents, they being pioneers of that state; she died in Pennsylvania in 1868. Mrs. Reed was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania; she was twenty-one years old when she and Mr. Reed were married. She has two brothers: Theodore Steiner, proprietor of Hotel Reed at Cle-Elum, and Frederick, living on a farm near the same place. She also has one sister, Mrs. Margaret Nye, wife of Colonel N. C. Nye, of Prineville, Oregon, one of the wealthiest stockmen in that part of the state. Professor David C. Reed, superintendent of the schools of Redlands, California, is a brother of W. J. Reed. Another brother was John Reed, a man prominent in the affairs of city and county, whose biography will be found on another page of this volume. He died in 1902. Fraternally, Walter J. Reed is connected with the Masons and with the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a commander of the Grand Army of the Republic post in North

Yakima. Mr. Reed is a Republican. He has extensive real estate interests in Cle-Elum and in North Yakima; in timber and farming lands throughout the valley, and has heavy interests in the mines about Cle-Elum. He has taken a most active part in the development of Yakima and Kittitas counties; he has been and still is a prominent factor in their progress and is one of the best known and most successful of the pioneers of central Washington.

MRS. ADDIE REED, now residing at No. 310 North Selah avenue, North Yakima, has lived within the present boundaries of Yakima county since 1871. She was the wife of Honorable John Reed (recently deceased), one of the honored pioneers of the county. Mrs. Reed was born in Yamhill county, Oregon, April 2, 1863. Her father was Levi Gibbs, a native of Indiana, and a mining man. He crossed the Plains in the early days and followed mining in Oregon until some time in 1864, when he was murdered near The Dalles, Mrs. Reed being at the time but little more than one year old. Her mother was Mary J. (Vaughn) Reed, a native of Missouri, born December 14, 1835. She crossed the Plains with her parents in 1846, when eleven years old, the family locating in Oregon. She died when Mrs. Reed was ten years of age. Bereft of her parents, she was cared for during her youth by her grandparents, who came with her mother to Washington in 1871, locating on the Naches river. Her grandfather died in 1882 and her grandmother in 1890. Mrs. Reed received her education in the common schools of Yakima county. Her marriage with John Reed was solemnized September 20, 1882. They lived on the Naches for two years and in 1884 took up a pre-emption claim, where the water-works are now located. After a residence of three years on the pre-emption they moved into North Yakima, remaining here ten years. Going again to the old homestead taken up by Mrs. Reed's grandfather, they resided there one year, during which time the land was divided among the heirs. A homestead was then taken in the Sunnyside district and, after remaining on the land for eighteen months, they returned to North Yakima, where they made their home for two years. In 1901 they again moved, this time to Cle-Elum, where Mr. Reed died, August 8, 1903. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Reed are: Fred R., born in North Yakima, December 6, 1890, and William M., born in North Yakima, August 18, 1893. One child, Walter J., was born in North Yakima, March 13, 1888, and died at the age of three years and eight months. Mrs. Reed is one of the highly respected pioneers of Yakima county. She affiliates with the Methodist church and has many friends in the social circles of the city. Her hus-





HENRY J. BICKNELL.

band, John Reed, was a pioneer of 1878. He was a native of Pennsylvania and the son of John and Isabella (Craig) Reed, both natives of Scotland. John Reed, Sr., came to the United States in 1848 and was a soldier in the Civil war, belonging to the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania volunteers. He died in Florence, South Carolina, November, 1864, from the effects of confinement in a Southern prison and from wounds received in the service. His wife and the mother of the Yakima county pioneer still lives, in Carnegie, Pennsylvania. John Reed, Jr., was educated in a soldiers' orphan school in Pennsylvania and, as has been stated, came to Yakima county in 1878. He was always prominent in the political and industrial progress of the county and of the city of North Yakima. He was at one time mayor of the city and served for several years as a member of the city council. He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a Master Mason, and was held in highest esteem by all who knew him as the possessor of those sterling qualities of manhood so often revealed by the pioneers of the great Northwest.

EARL G. PECK. Earl G. Peck is the treasurer of Yakima county, and was born in Sauk county, Wisconsin, June 11, 1865. He is the son of Francis N. and Eliza J. (Montgomery) Peck, the former a native of Vermont, and now a resident of Baraboo, Wisconsin, where he has held the office of register of deeds for three consecutive terms. Mr. Peck's mother is dead. The subject attended the public schools of Baraboo, but left his studies before graduating in order to take up railroad life. He entered this work as a call boy, and while thus engaged he learned telegraphy. He next took a position as operator, which vocation he followed five years. The next four years he served as train dispatcher. During his experience at the key, Mr. Peck served in twenty-eight different offices. In February, 1894, he came west and located a homestead in the Naches Gap, which place he now has set out in fruit trees. He remained on this ranch until January, 1899, when he took a position as deputy under County Treasurer William B. Dudley. He held the position of head deputy in this office under Mr. Dudley for two terms; when, in January, 1903, he became Mr. Dudley's successor in office. He was elected on the Republican ticket, and carried the entire vote of his party. Mr. Peck was married in Racine, Wisconsin, April 21, 1890, to Miss Lillian A. Peck, a native of Racine, and the daughter of Erastus C. and Helen M. (Sears) Peck, the latter dying during Mrs. Peck's infancy. The father was clerk of Racine county during a period of sixteen years, and died in 1902. Mr. Peck has one brother, Tracy L., who is station agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Rail-

way at Dodgeville, Wisconsin, and three sisters, whose names are: Mrs. C. W. Randall, Baraboo, Wisconsin; Mrs. Thomas A. Lawson, Chicago, wife of the assistant general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Mrs. Lawrence A. Dash, whose husband is station agent at Ralph, Iowa, for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Mrs. Peck has one brother, Lewis N. Peck, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have two children, Helen A. and Francis E., both at home. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Peck is a man of refinement and sound sense, both in politics and in business, in both of which he has been eminently successful. He is a competent official, courteous and obliging, standing high, not only in his own party, but with the entire public of Yakima county, which admires and trusts him almost without an individual exception.

WILLIAM B. NEWCOMB. William B. Newcomb, county auditor of Yakima county, was born in West Point, Wisconsin, December 24, 1871. His father and mother are J. I. and Delia D. (Christler) Newcomb, and are both living on a farm near North Yakima. The subject has two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Janeck and Mrs. May R. Kelso, both of North Yakima. Mr. Newcomb was educated in the common schools of Lodi, Wisconsin, and after leaving school he occupied the position of telegraph operator and station agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for a period of eight years. After leaving the road he came to North Yakima and purchased a fruit farm of fifteen acres in Fruit Vale, upon which he has resided since. He was deputy auditor for four years under E. E. Kelso. In 1902 he was elected to the office which he now holds. On June 28, 1893, he was married to Miss Lillie B. Nott, a native of the same place as is her husband, the wedding being solemnized at Lodi, Wisconsin. Mrs. Newcomb is the daughter of W. S. and Josephine (Green) Nott, both of whom are living in the town in which Mrs. Newcomb was married. To Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb have been born two children: Wallace R., born December 10, 1898, and Vera M., born during October, 1901. Mr. Newcomb is a member in good standing of the Ancient Order of United Workmen fraternity. He is regarded as an efficient and obliging official, and his general standing in his county is of the highest.

HENRY J. BICKNELL. Among the Yakima county pioneers who have taken an active part in the development of that most wonderful country, and who in passing from the scenes of life will have left the marks of their energy and enterprise stamped indelibly upon the surface of

that goodly land for the contemplation and gratitude of coming generations, few take higher rank than the subject of this sketch. Born in Penobscott, Maine, on the rock-ribbed Atlantic coast, where thrift and hardiness are indispensable to even a meager success in the common vocations of life, and these conditions in his case being accentuated by the death of his father when he had reached the age of twelve years and was called upon to take an active part in winning a living for the family upon the farm, the lessons learned in this early school of experience have stayed with him all through after life. Henry Bicknell, his father, was a Vermonter, born November 2, 1798, and came of the old Puritan blood that crossed the ocean in the Mayflower. His mother, Betsie (Foster) Bicknell, came of English ancestry and was a native of Rhode Island. In 1851, when subject was but seventeen, his mother married again, and he started out in life for himself, working at whatever he could find to do. At the age of nineteen he took passage on a sailing vessel bound for California, via the Cape Horn route, landed at San Francisco six months later, in the spring of 1853, and went to work in a sawmill. He followed lumbering at Redwood City five years, then returned to Maine, via Panama, and after a brief visit located in Illinois, where he bought a place and farmed, later engaging in merchandizing at Petersburg, Illinois, and still later in the wholesale liquor business in Jacksonville. The next five years were spent in the lumbering business, in California, then one year in Maine, when he again returned to California and launched out in a mining project, which, through the dishonesty of a trusted friend, swept all of his capital away at one stroke. After a few years more, spent in California and Oregon, he came to Parker's Bottom, Washington, and bought the right to a tract of land, which he at once began to improve, being the first one to get water upon the bench land of that bottom, in 1883, two years after his arrival in the country. He was chosen president of the irrigation company organized at that time for the purpose of irrigating the valley. He at once set out a small orchard, consisting of apples, peaches and pears, and demonstrated the adaptability of climate and soil to fruit raising; from this early beginning has sprung the now famous Sunnyside country. He sold this original homestead in 1895 for twenty-two thousand dollars. Mr. Bicknell had three brothers and one sister, of whom two, James and Stephen, are still living. Politically, he is an avowed Republican, and takes a lively interest in political campaigns and the success of his party. He is interested in some fifteen hundred acres of improved and raw lands in the county, as well as in the new coal fields which have been discovered in the vicinity. As a citizen and neighbor none rank higher.

ARCHIE L. FLINT, merchant at North Yakima, is an 1869 pioneer in Yakima county, and the blood of pioneer ancestors flows in his veins. His father, Isaac A. Flint, who came of the hardy and indefatigable Scotch and Welsh stock, left his home in New York in a very early day and went as a pioneer into Wisconsin, and later to Missouri, from which state he crossed the Plains to California in 1845, and a few months later crossed the line into Oregon, where he took up land. He, with a party, explored the Sound country, and later, in 1849, went to the California gold fields. He then returned to the states, via the Isthmus, and in 1853 again crossed the Plains to Oregon, settling this time in Douglas county, where he remained for years and reared his family. He was a Christian minister, and founded the first Christian church in North Yakima. He gave many years of his life to the ministry, and was esteemed for his many good qualities by all who knew him. His wife, Emeline L. (Phinney) Flint, was of English ancestry and a direct descendant of Sir John Hollister. Subject received his education in the Portland high school and in Monmouth college. At the age of eighteen he went to work for his brother in the stock business, investing his earnings in cattle. At the end of five years he and his father engaged in stock raising together, he making his home with his parents and looking after the cattle on the range. The severe winter of 1880-81 swept away at one fell swoop two-thirds of their herd, and he then sold the remainder and engaged in merchandizing in Yakima City. After two years he sold and ran a planing mill for two years, then went to railroading with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which he followed for eight years. In 1894 he returned to North Yakima, and in 1896 was appointed deputy county auditor, in which capacity he served for two years. In 1899 the North Yakima Furniture Company was incorporated, of which he is the secretary and treasurer, as well as stockholder and one of the active managers of the business. He was married in Yakima City in 1882, to Clara Wright, whose birth place was Oregon, where she made her advent into this world in 1856, and where she was educated and learned dressmaking. Her father is one of the early Oregon pioneers, in which state he still lives and farms. Mr. and Mrs. Flint have two children, Alda and Avera L. They were both born in North Yakima, the former on July 25, 1883, and the latter on October 4, 1886, and will both soon complete the high school course. Fraternally, Mr. Flint is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is at present vice-grand; the Woodmen of the World, and the Fraternal Brotherhood. He is an active member of the Christian church. Politically, he is a Republican. He is recognized by

all who know him as a man of integrity and of many sterling qualities.

JOHN C. MACCRIMMON, a Yakima county pioneer of 1883, and a resident of North Yakima since its infancy, where he has engaged in various lines of business, merchandizing, real estate and loans, is a native of Scotland, in which country he was born February 11, 1848. His parents, Neil and Mary (Campbell) MacCrimmon, were both natives of Scotland, where they were born respectively in 1809 and 1812, and where they both died. His father was a commission man. Subject received his early education in Glasgow, and later took a course of study in the United States. At the age of thirteen he took passage for the United States via South America, arriving in California in December, 1861. He lived the first year in the new country with a Mr. Handley, later working on a milk ranch, and then holding the position of clerk in a San Francisco store for a year. After an eight months' course in school, he went to Victoria, British Columbia, and held the position of express messenger for Wells, Fargo & Company for three years, and after trying a season in the Cariboo mines, went to Portland, Oregon. He there engaged in merchandizing, which he followed for some nine years, and again sought the British Columbia mines, and for three years wooed the goddess of fortune with varying success. He next spent a year at Victoria and a brief period at Portland, and brought up at The Dalles, where he shortly engaged in railroad work, holding the position of superintendent of construction on the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, then building, which position he held four years, and by means of which he finally landed in Yakima county in 1883. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster at Yakima City, but resigned the office the next year to move to the new town of North Yakima. Here he formed a partnership with Matt Bartholett, in the general merchandizing business, which he followed until 1888, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate and loan business, with J. H. Needham. He continued this partnership for eight years, when he again tried merchandizing for a brief time. But in a few months he once more took up the real estate and loan business, which he has since followed without cessation. Mr. MacCrimmon's brothers and sisters are: Norman, Angus, Donald, Margaret and William. He was married in Portland, Oregon, in 1886, to Fannie Klippel, who died a few months later. He was married the second time in 1887 to Martha Needham, a native of Wisconsin, born October 17, 1860. She was a teacher a number of years, having taught in her native state and also in the schools of Yakima. Her father was

a native of Vermont, and was a pioneer of Wisconsin, where he settled in 1855. His name was John C., and the mother's, Marcia (Munger) Needham. She was a native of New York and a school teacher. Subject's children are: Nannie M., Lillian S., John M. (deceased), Myrtle E., Donald H. and Margaret B. (deceased). Socially, Mr. MacCrimmon is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has the distinction of having represented that order four times as delegate to the grand lodge. His religious connection is with the Christian church. He is a staunch Republican, and has held the office of justice of the peace two terms. He organized the first company (Company E) of the National Guard in the state, and was elected captain of the same.

SYLVIVUS A. DICKEY, superintendent of public instruction in Yakima county, Washington, is a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania, born in 1858. His father was a Pennsylvania farmer, Archibald Dickey, of Scotch-Irish descent, a pioneer of western Pennsylvania, born in 1822 and passed away in 1897. The father's grandfather was a native of Ireland. The mother of the subject of this article was Jane (Cross) Dickey, born in western Pennsylvania of American parents in 1822. She died in 1871. Sylvivus A. Dickey spent his youth and early manhood in Pennsylvania, assisting his father on the farm and attending school. After a course of study in Grove City college he began his career as a teacher. In 1883 he came West, locating first at Seattle, and for sixteen years engaged in school work in various localities on the Sound. For four years he was superintendent of public instruction in Kitsap county; he also, during his residence there, served several terms as justice of the peace, and for two years occupied the editorial chair on the Washington Post-Sentinel. In 1889 he represented the Eighteenth district in the convention which framed the constitution of the state of Washington. Coming to Yakima county in 1898, he settled in Parker's Bottom and engaged in teaching. In recognition of his practical knowledge, of his executive ability and of his success as a teacher, he was elected superintendent of public instruction in Yakima county in 1900, and re-elected in 1902. In the matter of organization and in the grading of the schools he has been remarkably successful and all his work as superintendent has been eminently satisfactory. He is regarded as the right man in the right position. In 1889 Mr. Dickey was married to Mrs. Alma (Hill) Banker, a native of New York and a daughter of Walton and Sarah (Hose) Hill, both natives of New York, the former an architect. Mr. Dickey has four brothers and one sister in Pennsylvania. There is one

child, Archie Earl, thirteen years old. Mr. Dickey holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and in the Maccabees. Husband and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Dickey has always taken an active part in the councils of the Republican party. He has been successful in a business way and owns one of the best farms in the valley. He is known as one of the most successful educators in central Washington, and is highly esteemed throughout Yakima county, where his sterling qualities as a man and his professional capabilities are well-known and thoroughly appreciated.

HENRY GREEN, M. D. One of the most successful practicing physicians and surgeons of North Yakima is Doctor Henry Green, who was born in Dover, England, in 1823. His parents were John Kester and Sarah (McLaughlin) Green, both natives of Ireland. His father was a physician and a professor. He was educated in Glasgow, Scotland, and was a man of prominence and of scholarly attainments. After coming to the United States he occupied a chair in the medical school of the Washington university in Baltimore, Maryland. Doctor Green was born while his parents were visiting in England, they having resided in the United States for a number of years prior to his birth. Returning to this country with his parents when but a few months old, his early life was spent on a plantation owned by his father near Richmond, Virginia. His early education was obtained in a select school at home. He afterwards attended the Christian Brothers' college at Richmond, and continued his studies in the university at Baltimore, being graduated from the law department. He eventually decided, however, to follow his father's profession, and in 1847 entered the Orian Medical School at Cape Town, Africa, from which he was graduated. He continued his studies later in Port Elizabeth, afterwards spending some time in study and travel in England. Entering the English navy, he served two years as assistant under Surgeon Sage, in the meanwhile visiting the ports of China and other foreign countries. In 1859 he returned to the United States, and for a time traveled over the Southern states. He was at Charleston, South Carolina, when the first shot of the Rebellion was fired at Fort Sumter, and from this time until the close of the war served as a surgeon in the Southern army. He was twice wounded and twice taken prisoner. After the war he practiced his profession in St. Louis, Missouri; Oakland, California; Corvallis, Oregon; Goldendale, Tacoma and Centralia, Washington. He was elected to the Oregon legislature from Benton county, where he resided six years. He first visited North Yakima as a delegate from Thurston county to the state

Democratic convention and was so pleased with the city that he determined to locate here, and became a permanent resident in 1895. Doctor Green was married in Iowa in 1866 to Miss Lodency Whitcomb, a native of Indiana and the daughter of A. J. Whitcomb, a merchant and a native of Wales. One son, Rev. Leon D. Green, is a Christian minister of Eugene, Oregon. The second son, Earl, resides with his parents. The wife and younger son commune with the Baptist church. Fraternally, the Doctor is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Democrat and takes a keen interest in the success of his party. He owns a grain ranch in the valley and a twenty-acre tract near the city. Doctor Green is a man of generous impulses and is possessed of those sterling qualities that inevitably lead to success.

HONORABLE ANDREW JACKSON SPLAWN. Prominent among those who have been actively associated with the political and industrial development of central Washington is Andrew Jackson Splawn, a pioneer of 1862. His birthplace was Holt county, Missouri, and the year, 1845. He is the son of John and Nancy (McHaney) Splawn; his father a native of Kentucky and his mother of Virginia. John Splawn removed from Kentucky early in the century to become a pioneer of northwest Missouri, where he died in 1848, in his thirty-eighth year. The mother, Nancy Splawn, who still lives, in her ninetieth year, at Ellensburg, Washington, has led an exceptionally useful and busy life, most of her years having been spent on the frontier. A pioneer of Missouri, three years after the death of her husband, or in 1851, she started across the Plains with ox teams, accompanied only by her five sons, Charles, George, William, Moses and Andrew Jackson, the oldest being but twenty and the youngest, the subject of this biography, being in his sixth year. After having courageously endured the severe trials and fortunately escaped the many dangers of this long journey, she eventually settled with her family in Linn county, Oregon, where a homestead was taken up, which, for a number of years, remained the family home. Here, during his youth and early manhood, Mr. Splawn was variously occupied, in farming and caring for stock, and, in the schools of his home county and those of Corvallis, receiving his education. Leaving Oregon in 1860, he assisted his brother Charles in driving a band of cattle into Klickitat county, Washington, and in 1861 came over the divide into the Yakima valley. In the fall of the same year he started with Major John Thorp to British Columbia, driving cattle to the Thompson river, where they spent the winter. In 1862 the cattle were driven to the Cariboo

mines, British Columbia, and in the fall of this year Mr. Splawn returned to the Yakima valley, wintering on the Moxee. Returning to Oregon, he operated pack-trains between The Dalles and Canyon City, from The Dalles to Boise basin, and from The Dalles to Rock Island, near the present site of Wenatchee. He also made one trip with a pack-train of forty horses from The Dalles to the Cariboo mines, a distance of 1,000 miles. In 1865, with Captain Barnes, he drove cattle from the Yakima valley, via Lewiston and the Salmon river country, into Boise basin, returning to winter again in the Moxee valley. Another drive was made from Klickitat county to "Warren's diggings," Idaho, and still another, with Leonard Thorp, in 1866; this time from Klickitat county via Spokane to the Kootenay (British Columbia) mines; thence to the mines of Blackfoot mountain, Montana. In 1868 Mr. Splawn bought cattle in the Yakima valley and drove them to the mining regions of Thompson river, British Columbia. The years 1867-68-69 were spent in the Yakima valley, buying and selling cattle; as a rule the sales being made to purchasers who were driving to the Puget Sound country. In 1870 a store or trading post was established by Mr. Splawn on the present site of Ellensburg, Kittitas county, the same being sold in 1872 to John A. Shoudy. From that date to the present time he has continued in the stock business, and, although he has experienced reverses, having lost at one time, in the severe winter of 1880-81, his entire band of seven hundred cattle, he is one of the most successful stockmen in the county. He is widely known as a breeder of Herefords, and in the fall of 1903 took first and second prizes at the Washington State fair held at North Yakima, the Oregon State fair at Salem, and the Inland Empire fair at Spokane. He has for several years been president of the state fair association. Although his interests are largely in stock, he has invested heavily in other directions. In addition to some undeveloped mining property, he owns three thousand acres of land, eight hundred acres under irrigation, sown largely to alfalfa, timothy and clover; the balance pasture lands.

Mr. Splawn was married in the Moxee valley in 1872 to Miss Mary A., daughter of Martin and Bridget (Downs) Daverin, the father a native of Ireland, who came to Washington in 1872. Mrs. Splawn was a native of Wisconsin, where she was educated. She died in 1894. One child born to this union died in infancy. Mr. Splawn was again married in Ellensburg in 1897 to Miss Margaret Larson, daughter of John H. and Hettie (Tilton) Larson. Mr. Larson came to Oregon in the seventies and located in Tillamook county. He was afterwards engaged in business for some time in The Dalles, coming from there in 1880 and taking up a claim in the Yakima valley. He

eventually returned to The Dalles. Mrs. Splawn was born in Kansas in 1873, came west with her parents and was educated in a convent school in The Dalles. For six years she taught school in Yakima county. Mrs. Splawn has brothers and sisters as follows: William Larson, of North Yakima; Lawrence and Bert B., living in the Cowiche valley, and Minnie B., a teacher in the schools of North Yakima. Mr. and Mrs. Splawn have one son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., born in 1899. Mr. Splawn is an active and an influential Democrat, a leader both in local and state politics. He is at present state senator from Yakima county, elected in 1902. In political and business circles, he is one of the best known of the pioneers of the Yakima valley and of central Washington. No one has been more closely or more actively associated with the political history and the industrial development of this portion of the Northwest than has Senator Splawn, and in the record of events which constitute the history of central Washington he must ever be accorded the prominence to which long years of active participation in the progress of this section entitles him.

LEONARD LUTHER THORP, a pioneer of 1858 in Klickitat county and a pioneer of 1860 in the valley of the Yakima, was born in Polk county, Oregon, near the town of Independence, October 16, 1845. He is the son of Fielding Mortimer and Margaret (Bounds) Thorp. His father was born in Kentucky in 1822 and during a life of seventy-two years was always to be found among the foremost of the trail blazers along the ever receding frontier. His mother was a native of Tennessee and was born near the old home of General Jackson. She died at the home in Kittitas valley in 1888. The parents of Leonard L. Thorp were pioneers of Oregon as well as of Washington, having crossed the Plains and settled in Polk county, Oregon, in 1844, nine years before Washington became a territory. In 1858, the family, consisting of father, mother and nine children, removed from Oregon and settled in the Klickitat valley, on the lands that afterwards became the site of Goldendale. A portion of this townsite was used for some time as a calf pasture by Mr. Thorp. During his residence in this country the old pioneer was successful in securing the formation of Klickitat county, becoming its first probate judge. But the march of civilization drove him onward and, in 1861, he left the Klickitat home and settled in the Moxee valley, near what is now known as the "Old Moxee" house, at the edge of the bluff near the big spring, becoming the first permanent settler in Yakima county and also its political father. The household reached this destination February 15, 1861, but previously, in the fall of 1860, the father and two of his sons drove two hundred and fifty-nine cattle and sixty horses into the valley and wintered there. In the spring

a cabin was built of cottonwood and a garden made in the bottom lands. At this time, the open lands being covered with rye-grass from four to six feet tall, they were of little value except for grazing purposes, as the pioneer, with his crude implements, could accomplish but little in converting the primeval plains into grain fields and orchards. But here the live stock thrived and each year there were additions to the acreage devoted to farming purposes. This valley remained the home of Mortimer Thorp until 1868, when he again moved toward the frontier, taking up land on Tanum creek, Kittitas county, improving the same and making it his home until his death in 1894. Leonard Thorp received his education in the common schools of his native county in Oregon and also received instruction from a private tutor in both Kittitas and Yakima counties. After reaching his majority he engaged in ranching for himself, taking up land in the Selah valley in 1870.

He was married on the Moxee, in 1869, to Miss Philena Henson, daughter of Alfred and Martha (Bounds) Henson, also among the earliest of Yakima's pioneers, having first come to the Yakima valley in 1861. Their children are: Mrs. Eva Brown, born in the valley in 1872, now living in Tacoma; Dale Owen, born in Selah valley, 1874, and Margaret, born in Selah valley, 1880. One daughter, Mrs. Martha Young, was born in 1870, and died during October, 1900. Mr. Thorp has one brother, Willis W., of Seattle, and three sisters: Melissa F., wife of Charles Splawn, of Thorp; Mrs. Julia Olive Smith, a resident of King county, Washington, and Adelia E. Thorp, of Alberta, British Columbia. His life has been spent in ranching and stock raising. Since coming to the Yakima country he has lived successively in the Moxee, Selah and Yakima valleys, removing to North Yakima only in recent years. He is one of the successful and highly esteemed pioneers of the county, has been closely identified with its industrial development and has always been active in its general progress. Although he has never been an office seeker in the general acceptance of that term, he served the county as assessor from 1871 to 1873 and also served an unexpired term of Charles P. Cooke, in the auditor's office. He is now vice-president of the Yakima National Bank, of North Yakima. Mr. Thorp is one of the best known and most reliable pioneers of Yakima county, and indeed of central Washington.

CAPTAIN ROBERT DUNN, a pioneer of 1876 in Yakima county, residing in Parker Bottom, five miles north and three east of Toppenish, is a native of Scotland, born near Glasgow in 1837. He is the son of Robert and Isabel (Shanks) Dunn, who died in Scotland, the land of their nativity. The father was a farmer and stockman; the mother, who lived to be eighty-seven years old, died within two miles of the place of her birth; she was the mother

of thirteen children. The son Robert remained in his native country until his eighteenth year, attending school and working on his father's farm. In 1854 he left Scotland to seek his fortune on the western continent, going first to Canada, where his grandmother was living, and remaining there for three months. Thence he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was variously occupied for about one year, when he enlisted (1855) in the Second United States regular cavalry, with which regiment he served for five years, being discharged at Ringgold, Texas, in 1860. Going to New Orleans on his way North, he was there made the victim of conscription by the Confederate authorities and forced into the Southern army. He managed to escape, however, taking passage on the steamer J. C. Swon, the last boat to leave the South for Northern points before the beginning of hostilities, and went to St. Louis. Here he again enlisted, this time in Battery H, Fifth United States artillery with which he served for two years, participating in the battles of Corinth, Stone River, Shiloh, the siege of Vicksburg, and others. In the last named engagement he was severely wounded. He was afterwards transferred to a colored regiment and made captain of Company E, Eighth United States colored artillery, serving with this command until the close of the war, campaigning principally in the states of Kentucky, Virginia and Texas. He was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Kentucky.

April 6, 1865, he was married in Paducah, Kentucky, to Miss Annie M. Curry, daughter of James Curry, a native of Pennsylvania. Miss Curry was born in Pennsylvania. Both parents died when she was an infant, and she was adopted and raised by an uncle who lived in Kentucky, where she was educated in the common schools, and where she met and married Captain Dunn at the age of twenty-one. In 1866 Mr. and Mrs. Dunn left Kentucky for Missouri, where Mr. Dunn farmed for ten years. At the end of this time, 1876, they made the overland trip across the Plains to Washington, the journey at the time being extremely hazardous on account of the activity of the hostile Indians of the West and Northwest; they were in the midst of their journey with their six children at the time of the Custer massacre. Arriving in Washington, they settled in Parker Bottom, taking up first a soldier's homestead, then a timber claim and a desert claim and later purchasing some adjoining lands. Mr. Dunn is now farming four hundred acres, of which two hundred acres are in alfalfa, fifty-two acres in hops, ten acres in orchard and the balance in pasture. He also raises blooded stock; has thirteen registered Shorthorn cattle, one hundred and ten graded cattle, fourteen head of horses and two hundred hogs. In 1903 he raised fifty-two and one-half tons of hops. Excellent business ability, perseverance and progressive



DANIEL A. McDONALD.

methods have enabled him to transform this tract of primitive arid land into an ideal home and one of the most valuable farms in the Yakima valley. In 1889 Mr. Dunn was appointed postmaster at North Yakima; he moved his family there, bought property and built a home and conducted the office in a most satisfactory manner for five years, at the end of this period moving back to the farm, where he has since continued to reside. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dunn; their names follow: Ella, the wife of Daniel McDonald, of Parker Bottom, born in Kentucky, 1866; Isabel (deceased), formerly the wife of Thomas Redmon, born in 1868; Annie, wife of W. F. Morgan, living on Knob Hill, four miles west of North Yakima, born in 1870; Maggie, wife of Charles McAllister, of North Yakima, born in 1872; Thisia, wife of C. A. Peters, of Rossland, British Columbia, born in 1874; Mrs. Lulu McKee, of Parker Bottom, born in 1876. The five daughters last named were born in Missouri. The eldest son, Adam D. Dunn, born in 1878, was the first white child born in Parker Bottom, where he still resides, engaged in thoroughbred stock raising; he is a graduate of the Agricultural college at Pullman. The youngest son, George Dunn, now engaged in hop growing in Parker Bottom, was born in Yakima county in 1880; he has also taken a course in the Pullman college. Mrs. Dunn is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Dunn is a prominent fraternity man, being connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Royal Arch Masons, the Elks and the Loyal Legion. Politically, he is a staunch Republican; has served as justice of the peace in Parker Bottom for the past ten years, and in 1902 was elected to the state legislature as the candidate of the Republican party. He has discharged the duties of legislator to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. As a pioneer of the county, as one of its most successful farmers, as a man of strictest integrity, honored and esteemed by all who know him, no one is more justly entitled to a place of honor in a work of this character than is Captain Robert Dunn.

DANIEL A. McDONALD, the well-known and successful hop raiser, farmer and stockman residing in Parker Bottom, is a pioneer of Washington, having come to Yakima county in the year 1883. Grasping the rich opportunities presented by the frontier region into which he came, he utilized them with a strong, capable hand, attaining results which are indeed creditable to the man himself and encouraging to others. Born on Prince Edward's Island in the year 1861, he is the son of Scotch parents, Alexander and Isabella McDonald, who crossed the Atlantic and settled in Canada early in the last century. The elder McDonald was a successful farmer, follow-

ing that occupation until his death. Daniel A. lived at home until he was twenty years old, assisting his father in the farm work and attending the public schools. But in 1881, like thousands of other young Canadians, he came to the States to seek his fortune, going first to Boston, Massachusetts. There he worked three months in a rattan factory. This short experience in a manufactory satisfied his ambitions in this direction, and he decided to go west. Accordingly he was soon in Montana Territory in the service of the Northern Pacific. From Montana he came west with the Cascade division construction force in 1883, that year marking his advent into Yakima county. After working for the railroad company a short time in Washington, Mr. McDonald resigned, and in 1885 filed a pre-emption claim to a tract of land lying near the site of North Yakima. This property, now known as the Alderson farm, he sold to a man named Alderson, in 1888. The energetic young Scotchman then, in 1889, removed to Parker Bottom, buying a quarter section there, upon which he has since lived. During the past sixteen years he has improved two farms in the county. In 1888 he entered the stock raising industry, and has been as successful in this line of business as in farming. He has one brother, Malcolm, at the old home; and sisters, Flora, Catherine, Jessie and Alex.

Mr. McDonald was married at North Yakima in 1889 to Miss Ella F. Dunn, the eldest daughter of Captain Robert and Annie M. (Curry) Dunn. Captain Dunn was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1837, came to Canada in 1854, later enlisted in the United States army, was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he obtained his rank as captain, lived in Missouri for several years, and finally, in 1876, immigrated to Washington, becoming a resident of Parker Bottom and consequently a pioneer of Yakima county. Mrs. Dunn was born in Pennsylvania in 1844, and was united in marriage to Captain Dunn at Paducah, Kentucky, April 6, 1865. Both parents are still esteemed residents of Yakima county, their home being in Parker Bottom. Ella (Dunn) McDonald was born in Kentucky in January, 1866, crossed the Plains with her parents and received her education in the schools of Yakima county. She was married at the age of twenty-one. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have five children, all born in Yakima county: Edith, born August 25, 1890; Isabella, September 15, 1891; Robert, September 8, 1894; Clara, August 3, 1897; and Daniel, November 30, 1900. Mrs. McDonald had five sisters: Isabella Redmon, deceased; Mrs. Annie Morgan, Mrs. Maggie McAllister, Mrs. Thisia Peters and Mrs. Lulu McKee; also two brothers, Adam D. and George R. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are connected with the Presbyterian church. He takes an active interest in politics, being an

influential Republican. Four hundred acres of land in Parker Bottom constitute his property interests, one hundred and fifty acres being in alfalfa, twenty-five in a hop yard, several acres in an orchard, twenty-five in plow land and the balance in pasture. Last year his hop yard produced approximately thirty tons of hops, which netted the fortunate owner between twelve thousand and thirteen thousand dollars—a small fortune in itself. His stock interests consist of two hundred and fifty head of cattle and fifty head of fine horses, placing him among the leading stockmen of the country. Mr. McDonald has labored faithfully and perseveringly and is now reaping the just rewards offered to honest, energetic, capable men; his friends are numbered by the score, and all who know him have a good word to say for Dan McDonald.

MAX JACKSON, farmer, stockman and one of the most successful hop growers in the state, resides at North Yakima and has been a resident of Yakima county since June 20, 1879, when he came to central Washington with his parents. He was born in Texas, October 12, 1862, and with his parents, John and Mary (Bowman) Jackson, natives of Missouri and Kentucky respectively, went to California when a child. There he passed his boyhood, working with his father and attending school, and remained until the family came to Washington Territory. Here he first rode the range for various parties, working as an employee for the first eight years. Then, with the money and stock he had been gradually accumulating, he entered business on his own account, taking a homestead a little later. Upon his father's ranch he first gained an insight into the hop industry and studied it so persistently that he at last became recognized as an expert grower. Mr. Jackson increased his stock interests from time to time, until now the Jackson-Cline Company feed fully nine hundred head of stock cattle, which are shipped and replaced continually. Mr. Jackson was placed in charge of the Hiscock hop ranch in the Moxee valley ten years ago, and in his ten years of management of that large yard has brought it into prominence as one of the leading hop ranches of the state. This yard lies only a few miles from North Yakima and is one of the sights of the county. December 5, 1886, Mr. Jackson and Miss Hattie Buffington, daughter of George and Emily (Buttler) Buffington, were united in marriage. She was born in California and came to Yakima county in pioneer days. To this marriage have been born six children, all of whom are living: Harry R., Reba, Bessie, Donna, Hazel and Gladys. Fraternally, Mr. Jackson is connected with the Masons; politically, he is a Republican. As a pioneer and a progressive agriculturist

who has done much for his section and shows his faith in that region by owning a quarter section of fine land, he is justly entitled to be counted among the substantial men of his county.

WILLIAM P. GUTHRIE, of the law firm of Jones & Guthrie, North Yakima, is one of the leading lawyers of central Washington and prosecuting attorney of Yakima county. Though still a young man, he has attained prominence in his chosen profession, become a captain in the political affairs of Washington and acquired a goodly holding of valuable property. Bethany, Illinois, is his birthplace, the date of his birth being July 11, 1870, and his parents being David and Phoebe (McKay) Guthrie, the former born in Kentucky in 1837, the latter in Pennsylvania in 1835. His father served through the Civil war in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois infantry, being in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under General Logan, participated in Sherman's march to the sea and was severely wounded at the battle of Atlanta. He is living in Illinois, where he has resided for more than fifty-eight years. His grandfather served as United States Treasurer under President Lincoln and his American ancestors came to this country in the historic Mayflower. William P. was educated and has lived the greater part of his life in Illinois, where he was graduated with a degree of B. S. by the Southern Illinois College and by the law school at Bloomington. He was admitted to practice by the Illinois supreme court in the year 1895, and pursued his profession in that state until 1897, when he came to Washington, arriving in North Yakima August 23, 1897, and entered into partnership with his half-brother, Wesley L. Jones, with whom he is now associated. August 15, 1897, Mr. Guthrie and Miss Nellie Robinson, daughter of George and Cynthia (Robinson) Robinson, of Evansville, Indiana, were united in marriage, and to this union has come one child, Iris, born during 1902. Mr. Robinson, deceased, was a prominent business man in Evansville. Mr. Guthrie has one sister, Mrs. Barbara Colman, living in Illinois, and two half-brothers, Wesley L. Jones and C. A. Jones, the latter being a resident of Sunnyside. Mrs. Guthrie is a member of the North Yakima Methodist Episcopal church, in which she is an active worker. Fraternal orders to the number of five claim Mr. Guthrie's membership and attention, namely, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, Elks and the Woodmen of the World, in all of which he is active. But it is in political affairs that Mr. Guthrie has best shown his ability to lead men and in which his prominence has been greatest, though not meaning by this statement to lessen the standing he has gained as a disciple of Blackstone. The year after he was graduated into the

practice of law, he was signally honored by the Republicans of Piatt, Moultrie and Shelby counties, Illinois, who nominated him as their candidate for district attorney. That was in 1896, a year unparalleled in the history of the nation in the intensity of the campaign waged. Notwithstanding the fact that Bryan carried these three counties by over six hundred votes, young Guthrie was defeated by only eleven, clearly demonstrating his popularity. In Illinois, also, he served two terms as chairman of the congressional committee of the Eighteenth district, was an alternate delegate to the St. Louis convention in 1896, acted as chairman of the county committee at home for four years, and was one of the state committee for a time. Shortly after his arrival in Yakima county he was recognized by being appointed secretary of the Republican county committee, and in 1900 was elected prosecuting attorney of his district, defeating his Democratic opponent, E. B. Preble, by two hundred and eighty votes. In 1902 he repeated his success, being re-elected by a majority of seven hundred and eighty votes, a greater demonstration than before of his popularity in the new home he chose in 1897. He takes an active part as a speaker in all campaigns and was one of the Republican state orators in 1898. His half-brother and law partner is now serving his third term as one of Washington's representatives in congress. Mr. Guthrie is the owner of two hundred acres of farming land near Sunnyside, all but forty acres being in alfalfa, is interested in city property, and possesses a third share in the town-site of Prosser.

HUGH K. SINCLAIR is a retired stockman and banker. It is with mingled feelings of justice and pleasure that we accord the citizen whose name stands at the commencement of this article a place among these chronicles, for he has won such recognition by braving the vicissitudes of pioneer life in central Washington, energetically grasping the opportunities presented him and manfully bearing the burdens entailed by public-spirited citizenship. The date of his birth was 1840, and his birthplace was the far-away peninsula of Nova Scotia, to which his father came from Scotland when but a lad of eighteen and where also his mother was born, to Scotch parents. There, too, his father and mother lived and died. Until he was sixteen years old Hugh remained at home, but when he had attained that age he entered the machine shops in Guysboro county and for the next thirteen years worked as a mechanic under the most skilled artisans in the country. The time came, however, when the great opportunities presented by the West appealed to him so strongly that he determined to try stock raising on its grassy plains. With this

idea in view he arrived in Yakima valley November 22, 1879, and straightway settled upon a homestead in the Naches valley. Subsequently he bought an adjoining quarter section, and on this ranch, comprising half a section of fine farming land, he lived until 1891, successfully following the lucrative business of raising cattle and horses. Hardly had he arrived in the country before the execution of the Perkins murders took place at Yakima City, an event which is very vividly recalled by all citizens living in the county at that time. The old rifle Mr. Sinclair was given by the territory for use against possible hostile Indians he still owns and values very highly. Among Mr. Sinclair's neighbors on the Naches valley farm, which is managed by his son, business of stock raising, were Judge J. B. Nelson, James M. Kincaid, Russell Lowry, Lize Denton and James Glead. In 1891 Mr. Sinclair removed to North Yakima, that his family might enjoy better social and educational advantages, and there he has remained, still retaining his Naches valley farm, which is managed by his son. A portion of this land has been in hay for twenty-two years without having been plowed or fertilized during that time, only one illustration, says Mr. Sinclair, of the fact that the Yakima country is the finest under the sun. The month of February, 1864, is the date of Mr. Sinclair's marriage in Nova Scotia to Frances Bishop, a native of that country and the daughter of parents who were born in New England. The father was a carriage maker. Mrs. Sinclair has two brothers: John, now sheriff of Fresno county, California, and George, a bridge builder on the Southern Pacific railroad. Mr. Sinclair has one sister, Mrs. Isabella McPhee, a resident of Yakima county. To Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair have been born four children, two of whom are living: Mrs. Clara Sloan and Alfred H., residing in Yakima county; and two dead, Mrs. Harry Coonse and Edgar J. Both Mr. Sinclair and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian church in North Yakima, he being an elder. Although he has been an active and influential Republican, he has steadily refused to accept political preferment at the hands of his friends. For many years Mr. Sinclair served as a member of the North Yakima city council. In educational matters, he has always been deeply interested, and has served on both country and city school boards, with honor to himself and benefit to the schools. Until quite recently Mr. Sinclair was vice-president of the Yakima National Bank, which stands third among the banking institutions of the state as to earnings, and in this business still has much of his money invested, and exercises a power in the bank's policies. The generosity and congenial qualities of Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair have won for them a host of loyal friends, and as a pioneer, progressive citizen and a man of sterling integrity

and worth the husband and father is recognized as one of the leaders in his county.

FRANKLIN J. KANDLE. Comparatively few men in middle life can claim as their birthplace the renowned Evergreen state, but the distinction of being able to do so belongs to him whose name forms the caption of this article. To him also belongs the higher honor of having so lived as to reflect credit upon the young commonwealth whose birth was almost contemporaneous with his own. As was natural in a country blessed with so many undeveloped resources, Mr. Kandle early turned his attention to the task of appropriating and developing the elements of wealth which lay in profusion around him, and in this he has achieved a very enviable success, at the same time winning what is far more valuable, a standing in his community such as comes to none but persons of sterling integrity and worth.

Mr. Kandle was born at Tumwater, Washington, on the 17th of November, 1855. The circumstances of his birth are rather peculiar. His parents, with their neighbors from a wide section of the country, were refugees in a stockade constructed by their own hands as a protection against the Indians, who at that time were on the war-path, for the storm of war was then raging in many parts of the west. Henry Kandle, the father of our subject, had come to Portland, Oregon, then a mere hamlet, in 1851, and had later moved to Thurston county and taken up a donation land claim. A native of New Jersey, he had moved as a boy to Indiana, where he grew to manhood and married and whence he had come over the wide plains and precipitous mountains to the Pacific coast. In 1861 he moved to Yelm Prairie, but some time later he became a resident of Pierce county, which he served as commissioner for several years. His wife, the mother of Franklin J., whose maiden name was Margaret Hill, was born in Ireland and came to the United States when about twenty-one years old. Shortly after her arrival she united her fortunes with those of Henry Kandle, with whom, as his brave helpmeet, she endured the hardships and dangers of life on the Plains and in a new and sparsely settled country.

Until the 26th of June, 1879, our subject remained at home with his parents, and then moved to Yakima county, where he secured a pre-emption and later a homestead on the Wenas. To the improvement of this home he has ever since devoted himself, reducing the stubborn soil to a high state of cultivation and making his place comfortable and convenient by the erection of splendid buildings. But the original homestead and pre-emption, though of generous proportions, were not a large enough sphere for the activities and energy of Mr. Kandle, so he has added to his original holdings from time to time until he now has twenty-four hundred acres

of land. Even this is not enough and he leases an amount almost as large, devoting the whole to agriculture and the pasturing of his stock. He is a lover of blooded cattle and has a herd of Durhams which would delight the eye of any connoisseur in fine stock. But Mr. Kandle finds time, despite all the demands which his extensive farming and stock raising interests must make upon him, to devote to the interests of the public. A Republican in politics, he not only does his share in conventions and caucuses, but he watches with a vigilant eye all matters of local or state and even those of national concern. At present he is serving as county commissioner of Yakima county, a position which he has held six years in all, his first election being in 1890.

Mr. Kandle was married in 1883, the lady being Ida R., daughter of Jacob and Myra Green, the former of whom as a farmer and an esteemed pioneer of Yakima county, but is now deceased. Mrs. Green, the mother, was a native of Louisiana and is at present a resident of Pierce county, this state. Mrs. Kandle was born in Illinois in 1860, and after a residence of several years there and in Kansas came with her parents to Yakima county in 1879. She has one sister, Mrs. May Pollard, living in the Wenas valley, and Mr. Kandle has three living brothers: Robert, in the Wenas, George, in Tacoma, and William, in Pierce county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kandle are Emma M., Leona F. and Norris H., all natives of Yakima county.

HONORABLE HENRY JOSEPH SNIVELY.

One of the leading attorneys of central Washington who has made for himself a name worthy of record in professional and in political life is Henry J. Snively of North Yakima. He is the only son of Ambrose and Elizabeth (Harritt) Snively, and was born in Virginia, August 17, 1856. His father was a contractor and builder, a native of Germany. He came to the United States with his parents when six years old, the family first locating in Maryland, afterwards removing to Virginia. He is now living in West Virginia. His wife, the mother of the North Yakima attorney, was a native of Pennsylvania, of English and Scotch parentage. Following the usual common school course of study, Mr. Snively was graduated in 1877 from the classical course of the University of West Virginia. Two years later, in 1879, at the age of twenty-three, he was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. Shortly after graduation he opened a law office in Grafton, West Virginia, and there practiced his profession with marked success until 1886, when he came to the territory of Washington, locating at North Yakima. Almost immediately upon his settlement here he was accorded prominent recognition by the local Democracy and, in the fall of the same year, was nominated by that party for the office of district attorney, the district including Yakima and Kittitas counties.



HENRY J. SNIVELY.

He was elected by a large majority, his opponent being Honorable C. B. Graves, afterwards judge of the district court. In 1888 he was re-elected to the same office, his opponent in this campaign being Walter M. Milroy. In each of these elections he was the only successful candidate on the Democratic ticket. While serving as district attorney he was appointed by Governor Semple as a member of the code commission, created to formulate a code of laws for the territory. He took an active part in this work, the arduous task being completed about the time Washington was admitted to statehood. Under the direction of the first state legislature the code was revised by W. Lair Hill and the laws made to conform to the state constitution. The compilation afterwards became known as the Hill Code. In 1890 Mr. Snively was the Democratic candidate for attorney general, but was defeated with his party. In 1891, as Democratic candidate for representative from Yakima county, he was, for the third time in his political career, the only successful party nominee at the elections. In June, 1892, he was chosen in state convention as delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago and had the honor, at the request of the national campaign manager, to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland for president. In August, 1892, he was nominated as candidate for governor of Washington. In the election following he was defeated with the balance of the ticket, but ran five thousand votes ahead of his fellow candidates, his opponent, John H. McGraw, being elected by only a few hundred plurality. In 1897 he was appointed by Governor John R. Rogers as a member of the state board of control, having the management of all the state institutions except the university and the agricultural college. On this board he served with distinction for four years. Since 1900 he has devoted his time almost exclusively to his extensive law practice.

Mr. Snively was married in Grafton, West Virginia, to Miss Elizabeth H. Martin, daughter of Luther and Anna M. (Harrison) Martin, the former a lumberman and a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of the District of Columbia and a descendant of the James river Harrisons. Mrs. Snively was born in Virginia in 1858 and was educated in the Pittsburg Female College. Mr. and Mrs. Snively have two daughters and one son. Janie M. was born in Grafton, West Virginia, January 22, 1883; Jessie H., in Grafton, July 30, 1885; Henry J. Snively, Junior, in North Yakima, January 25, 1890. The family attends the Episcopal church. The family residence was built in 1888 by Colonel Howlett and afterwards purchased by Mr. Snively. It has lately been remodeled and, in its modern appointments, is one of the most complete and desirable homes in the city. Mrs. Snively is prominent in church and social circles and Mr. and Mrs. Snively are greatly esteemed by a very large circle of personal friends and acquaintances.

JOHN CLEMAN is a farmer and stock raiser whose home is eight and one-half miles north of North Yakima, Washington. He was born in Linn county, Oregon, July 29, 1855, and was the son of Auguston and Rebecca Anna (Griffith) Cleman. His father was one of the first settlers in this territory and died in 1882. Mr. Cleman attended school in Oregon and when ten years old came to Yakima county and attended school here until he was eighteen years old. He worked for his father until he was twenty-one and then engaged with J. B. Huntington in the stock business. Later he spent four years with the stock firm of Phelps & Wadleigh. He borrowed capital and engaged in that business alone and has continued the business with considerable success. He was married March 9, 1884, to Mary Kershaw, who was born in Beaver, Utah, September 30, 1864. She was the daughter of Robert and Mary (Harrison) Kershaw, both natives of England. Her brothers and sisters were: William, now dead; Robert, Samuel, Emma, Edward, Alice, now dead, and James. Mr. Cleman's brothers and sisters are: Caroline Waggen, a widow; Ruth Pressy, Olive Sanders, Flora Small, Rosie Olsen, Jacob and Perry Cleman.

Mr. Cleman is the father of two children, Edward, born December 24, 1884, and Frederick, born July 20, 1887. He is a Mason and Elk and is a Republican. He was elected county commissioner in 1888 but resigned in 1889 and was elected to the state legislature as representative. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1892. He owns about twenty-two thousand acres of land, of which about seventeen thousand acres is in Yakima county. He has 400 head of horses and mules, sixty head of cattle and two thousand sheep, a good farm house and three barns which hold one thousand tons of hay. He is well esteemed and highly respected by all who know him.

BETHENIA ANGELINE OWENS-ADAIR, M. D., the second daughter of Thomas and Sarah Owens, was born in Van Buren county, Missouri, February 7, 1840. Her parents crossed the Plains in the first emigration of 1843 to Clatsop Plains, Oregon, bringing their small, delicate looking, nervous and sensitive child with them. One seeing her then could hardly be made to believe that so much constitutional vitality and power of endurance could be locked up in so frail-looking a frame, but she was blessed with an exceptionally good heredity, and her subsequent career proved that she had within her a full share of the unyielding granite of both character and constitution which characterized her ancestors. Her grandfather, Owens, was a leader in the world of finance, while her grandfather, Damron, distinguished himself for conspicuous daring and resourcefulness in the wars with the Shawnee and Delaware Indians. For one heroic act, the rescuing of a mother and five children from the blood-thirsty

savages, he received from the United States government a splendid, silver-mounted rifle worth \$300.

Bethenia's mother was in all respects a worthy daughter of her noble sire, while her father was a stalwart Kentuckian, who first as deputy sheriff, and then during his long experience as sheriff of Pike county, Kentucky, won the reputation of being afraid of neither man nor devil.

The blood of a worthy ancestry early showed its power in young Bethenia. Her long journey over plain and mountain to the far west developed a love for a free, untrammelled, outdoor life, and an utter distaste for domestic duties and the confinement of the house. Her mother may have been just a little disappointed at this evident boyishness, but her father evinced much pride in the boldness of her spirit, plainly enjoying the manifestations of his own dauntless nature as reproduced in his child. Bethenia was very fond of animals, especially the horse. As soon as she could reach to a pony's mane, she could mount unaided, for she had a cat-like ability to climb, and once on the animal's back she could handle him with the skill and adroitness of a wild Indian. Her peculiar character was brought into bold relief by contrast with her queenly sister, Diana, whose tall, slender, graceful form caused her to be styled "the beauty of Clatsop Plains." But Bethenia's daring and spirit were just what she needed for the career that was before her. At a very early age, she began to rebel against the limitations imposed upon her sex and her entire subsequent life has been a protest against the fetters of womanhood. She has lived to see many gyves stricken from their wrists and ankles, and enjoys not a little the consciousness that in the evolution of the "new woman" she has had a not inconspicuous part.

Bethenia Owens led her wild, untrammelled life, following without restraint the dictates of her own sweet will, until twelve years old, when a teacher came to Clatsop Plains and she was sent for initiation into the world of letters. She has many pleasant memories of that first school. It was taught under difficulties, books, blackboards, etc., being exceedingly scarce. The teacher, whose name was Beauford, was a handsome young man, always reserved in his intercourse with the other young people and so particular about his personal appearance that he received the sobriquets of "Slicky" and "Dandy." But with the children of his charge he was a universal favorite. Bethenia was especially fond of him for he taught her to jump, throw the lariat, spring onto a horse's back and perform with dexterity many other feats of western chivalry. One day at a picnic the taunts of the young men of Clatsop Plains about his white hands drew from Mr. Beauford an offer to wager all he possessed against a like amount that he could dig, measure and pit more potatoes than any of them. The challenge was accepted, the terms finally agreed upon being that the pedagogue was to dig, measure and place in three piles sixty bushels of potatoes in a day of ten

hours, he to select his own potato patch. "Upon the day appointed," says Mrs. Adair, "everybody was present, white men and Indians, and women and children of both races. Beauford removed his coat and vest, took off his long, blue, silk, Spanish scarf, loosened his leather belt (suspenders were not worn in those days) removed his boots, put on a pair of handsome beaded moccasins, drew a pair of soft bukskin gloves over his delicate, white hands, then, taking a light hoe from which part of the handle had been sawed, stepped to the middle of the field and awaited the signal to proceed. When the time-keeper announced the hour of starting, he bowed gracefully to the company and attacked a large hill of potatoes. In an incredibly short time the half bushel was full and with two or three long bounds it was empty again. For about three hours, the tellers were kept busy counting the half bushels, then the wiry schoolmaster slackened his pace and joked pleasantly with the bystanders, but long before the ten hours were passed, the sixty bushels were in the three piles."

Next year Mr. Owens moved to the Umpqua valley, settling near Roseburg. Less than a twelve-month later, Bethenia, then only fourteen years of age, immature in judgment and uneducated, followed the custom which was at that time in vogue. May 4, 1854, she became the wife of one who had worked on her father's farm and was among those who had lost the wager with the school teacher, Lagrand Hill. As might have been expected, the union did not prove happy, and four years later a separation took place. It was then that Bethenia, enfeebled in health, penniless, and with a two-year-old baby in her arms, began the real upward climb. For a while she remained at her father's home, but with returning bodily vigor came an overwhelming desire for an education and a larger life. Overruling her father, who wished her to remain with him, she began seeking all sorts of employment, even washing, that she might support herself and child and enjoy at the same time the benefits of the Roseburg schools. By working from five in the morning until far into the night she was able to accomplish this herculean task. After completing a three-month term, she returned to her old home at Clatsop Plains, but before doing so she brought suit for divorce from her husband, the custody of her son and the right to resume her maiden name. The case was vigorously contested on account of the child, but S. F. Chadwick, who represented her in the trial, succeeded in getting a decree from the court, giving her all she sought. Thirty years later, when Mr. Chadwick was the honored governor of Oregon and Dr. Owens-Adair was, by special invitation, a guest in his home, he died very suddenly, despite the utmost exertions and timely presence of this by that time skillful and learned physician.

After the court had rendered its decision, Bethenia, now Mrs. Owens, renewed her efforts for the support of herself and child. Her father pre-



B. A. Owens-Adair

sented her with one of the first sewing machines brought into Oregon. She worked hard and faithfully, sewing and nursing and assisting with household for more than a year, after which, at her sister's earnest solicitation, she returned to Clatsop. She did not remain long, however, for the ambition of an education was still with her, and late in the fall of 1860 she accepted the invitation of her childhood friend, Mrs. Munson, of Oysterville, to spend the winter there, attending school and assisting with the work mornings, evenings and Saturdays. She wrought hard and long, doing considerable washing and ironing in addition to the duties she must perform for Mrs. Munson, for she had the expenses of herself and child to meet, but to her work was play, so the winter was very pleasantly and profitably spent.

Then came another call from her sister, Mrs. Diana Hobson, of Clatsop. She went with the understanding that at the end of six months she was to have the privilege of attending school at Astoria. While with Mrs. Hobson she concluded to get up a little private school in the neighborhood, and with characteristic decision at once set about the task of interesting heads of families of the district in her scheme. Soon she had the promise of sixteen pupils, who were to pay her two dollars each a month, and in the old Presbyterian church of Clatsop she had her first experience in teaching. She was quite successful in this venture, notwithstanding the fact that two of her group of sixteen were more advanced than she, and she had to learn the lessons ahead of them with the assistance of her brother-in-law. By teaching and picking wild blackberries, she accumulated her first small bank account.

Fall found her at school in Astoria with her son and nephew. It was mortifying to her, who had been herself a teacher, to be put in classes with young children, but by her own exertions and the aid of kindly teachers she soon gained a place far in advance of her youthful classmates.

During the next summer, that of 1862, she again worked for her sister on the farm, making butter, milking cows, doing housework, etc. While thus employed it fell to her lot to make a large cheese for the benefit of the soldiers in the Civil war. The cheese was sold again and again in Astoria until it had brought a hundred and forty-five dollars, then sent, with its maker, to the state fair, where it was sold and resold as before, yielding many hundreds of dollars for the boys in blue. It received much attention from the papers of the time.

Next winter the doughty Mrs. Owens was again at Astoria, supporting herself and son by doing, besides her own cooking and work, the washing for two families and the washing and ironing of a third. She would arise at four Monday morning and put out the big washing. By ten o'clock she would report at school. Tuesday

morning she would repeat the operation at her second customer's home, while the third washing and ironing she did at her own humble rooms. In this way she earned five dollars a week, which proved sufficient to her needs. Her efforts attracted the attention of the benevolent and worthy Captain Farnworth, a pilot on the Columbia bar and a friend of her family, who one night called upon her and found her ironing and studying at the same time. He conversed with her awhile, and finally said: "I have come to you as a friend and I want to be your friend. I am all alone in the world. The nearest relative I have is a nephew. I have more money than I need and I think I cannot do better than to help you." Mrs. Owens positively refused to accept any monetary assistance from the captain, preferring to work out her own destiny and enjoy the blessed boon of independence.

But there were others watching Mrs. Owens' heroic climb, and from some of these an offer came that could be accepted without compromise. The teacher's wife, who had been serving as his assistant, having fallen ill, Mrs. Owens soon received from the directors an offer of twenty-five dollars a month to take the place of the unfortunate lady. She accepted gladly, pleased with the larger opportunities for culture and study the position gave her. She was brought to realize the progress she had been making by the circumstance that among her pupils was a young lady who had been far ahead of her when they attended school at Oysterville together.

Before the term ended, Mrs. Owens received an offer of a three-month school in Bruceport at twenty-five dollars a month, she to board around among the families of the district. She applied to Judge Olney, county superintendent, for the necessary certificate, which the kind-hearted gentleman readily furnished, together with many words of commendation and encouragement, for he knew of the course Mrs. Owens had been pursuing. She taught a successful term at Bruceport, so successful indeed that the patrons of the school raised money to pay for an extra term of three months. Before the end of this pleasant half-year, she contracted to teach a four-month term at Oysterville, where, three years before, she had been herself an humble learner; then for four months she taught at Clatsop. By industry with her sewing machine and crochet needle, she made all her expenses out of school hours, saving the entire sum received as recompense for these months of constant teaching. At Clatsop she bought a half lot and contracted with a carpenter to build her a cozy little three-room house. It was located on the back part of that beautiful lot where now stands I. W. Case's residence. Around this first home cluster many pleasant memories. When the school term was ended she remained in it, getting her living and adding to

her small savings by sewing, crocheting and many other forms of endeavor. Once her peace of mind was somewhat disturbed by the sudden appearance of her former husband, who had been endeavoring for years to get her to again enter into the marriage bond with him. He insisted that she permit him to take his child for a walk and she finally consented upon his promising not to run away with the boy, as he had frequently threatened to do. To make doubly sure, she hastened to the sheriff, who undertook to see that Mr. Hill should never leave town with the boy. As a matter of fact he made no attempt to do so.

In the fall Mrs. Owens rented her house and went to visit her parents at Roseburg. At their earnest solicitation she remained with them that winter. Next spring she engaged in millinery and dressmaking, and for the ensuing three years she had uninterrupted success in the business; then came trouble and opposition. An expert milliner named Mrs. Jackson appeared, who became the attraction at once, and left Mrs. Owens with all her money invested in a spring stock for which there was no sale. It was a severe blow to both her pride and her pocketbook, but her unusual abilities never shone more brilliantly than when obstacles were to be overcome. She left her son in a clergyman's family, borrowed two hundred and fifty dollars; went forthwith to San Francisco and entered the apartments of the best milliner in that city. For three months she made it her business to hear and see all that went on and to learn every detail of the millinery business. Then she had circulars printed and sent on ahead to Roseburg announcing her great opening. On the day set, she was at her stand in Roseburg with the latest and the best that the San Francisco markets afforded. The tables were completely turned on Mrs. Jackson, who shortly afterward left town. Mrs. Owens realized fifteen hundred dollars profits from the sales of that year.

Money now came rapidly and easily, enabling her to give her son the advantage of a course in the University of California. With the improvement in her circumstances came a great desire for a medical education. She had been called upon at different times to nurse the sick, and her natural talents in that direction had caused her services to be eagerly sought by physicians and friends. One incident in her career as a nurse did much to determine her to study medicine and surgery. She was assisting a friend with a sick child. The doctor came and made a long, bungling effort to use a catheter, lacerating the little patient most cruelly. At length he laid down the instrument to wipe his glasses. "Let me try, doctor," said Mrs. Owens, and picking up the catheter, she placed it with a steady, skillful hand and relieved the young sufferer, though she had never seen such an instrument used before. The

doctor was angry, but the mother expressed her feelings in tears and manifestations of affection.

A few days after this Mrs. Owens called upon Doctor Hamilton, told him in confidence that she had decided upon a medical career, and asked the use of his books. As she came from the doctor's office she met S. F. Chadwick, her former attorney, who had overheard the conversation. Coming forward, he shook her hand and said: "Go ahead; it is in you; let it come out; you'll win." Honorable Jesse Applegate, who had nursed her in childhood on the trip across the Plains, was the only other person who gave her any encouragement about studying medicine. She did not tell her family of her decision, for she knew the opposition they would offer, but kept her own counsels, laboring early and late to get the necessary funds to enter the medical college.

In due time the plans of Mrs. Owens were matured. She arranged with Mrs. Abigail Scott Dunniway to give her son, who by this time had been educated in part, a position on her paper. She communicated to Mrs. W. L. Adams, of Portland, her intention to go to New York for a medical course, and was by that lady persuaded to go instead to Philadelphia, where Dr. Adams then was, partly for the sake of his health and partly for study. A storm of opposition followed the announcement of her intentions. Her family felt that they were disgraced, and even her son was made to believe that a great wrong was being done him, while friends derided her as exceedingly foolish. One lady, who expressed especial disgust, afterward called upon Mrs. Owens in Portland for medical treatment, though she had emphatically stated she would never countenance a lady doctor.

The day for the departure came. At 11:00 p. m. the ambitious but nearly heart-broken lady seated herself in the overland stage for California. The dark, rainy night was in keeping with her feelings, for she was greatly depressed, now that she had time to think, on account of the discouraging and sometimes unkind remarks of friends and relatives, but the cheering words of Governor Chadwick came to her, and she resolved with all the energy of her ardent nature to prove them true. She would show the world that she could and would be a physician, she said.

Arriving at Philadelphia, she matriculated in the Eclectic Medical school of that city, engaging also a private tutor. She likewise attended lectures and clinics in the great Blockly hospital there, as did also all the other medical students from the various schools. In due time she received her degree, whereupon she returned to Roseburg to settle up her business affairs, which had been left in charge of her sister.

A few days after her return a friendless old man died, and the half dozen doctors who had attended him decided to hold an autopsy. Among

then was the Doctor Palmer to whom she had given offense years before by using the catheter on his patient. He proposed that for a joke they extend an invitation to the new Philadelphia physician to be present, and as all the others assented, they sent a young man with a note to Doctor Owens. She knew that such a message emanating from Doctor Palmer meant no good to her, nevertheless she said to the young man: "Give the doctors my compliments and tell them I will be there shortly." She followed close behind the messenger and arrived outside the door in time to hear the hearty laugh which greeted the announcement of her reply. Stepping in, she shook hands with all the medical men, one of whom informed her, by way of final coup, that the autopsy was to be upon the genital organs. She replied that one part of the human frame should be as sacred to a physician as another. Doctor Palmer thereupon said: "I object to the presence of a woman at a male autopsy, and if she remains I will retire." Silence followed. Finally Doctor Owens said: "I came here by invitation, and will leave it to a vote whether I go or remain; but first I would ask Doctor Palmer why he considers it worse for a woman to attend an autopsy on a male than for a man to attend one on a female subject." A number of the doctors said they had voted that the invitation be extended and they would not go back on it now, while Doctor Hamilton said, "I did not vote, but I have no objection." Doctor Palmer thereupon retired amid the derisive cheers of some forty or fifty men and boys inside and outside the old shed, who were fully cognizant of all that was going on.

Presently one of the physicians opened an old dissecting case and handed it to Dr. Owens. "Do you wish me to do the work?" she asked. "Yes, yes, oh yes; go ahead." She did so, and when the work was completed all hands joined in three hearty cheers for the lady doctor. The news had spread to every house in town, so that when Dr. Owens emerged from the autopsy room she had to face an excited crowd of men, women and children, all anxious to get a look at her. The women were shocked and scandalized; the men laughed; some few defended her, but all agreed that it was a good joke on the doctors.

Mrs. Owens began practice in Portland, entering into partnership with Dr. Adams. When, a year later, this partnership was dissolved, Doctor Owens retained the old stand. One morning, when she came in from her calls, she found a woman lying on the lounge in her back office, deathly sick. Before the lady expired she begged Mrs. Owens to take one of her three girls. The doctor promised to do so, and some weeks later, the girl came with her father. She was puny, delicate, under-sized, poorly clad and bashful, but the doctor's kindly manner soon placed her at her ease, while a good bath and some fine new

clothing converted her at once into a very presentable child. A homeopathic lady physician, who had passed some uncomplimentary remarks upon the girl when she first appeared in Doctor Owens' office, saw her two years later, when kindness and care and the culture of the schools had done their work, and could hardly be made to believe that the Mattie of that date and the Mattie of two years before were one and the same.

Prosperity attended Doctor Owens. She put her son through the medical college and set him up in the drug business in Goldendale, Washington. She gave her sister a course in Mills' seminary and dispensed not a little money in charities, yet from the sale of her millinery and other Roseburg properties and from her earnings as a professional woman, she had, in 1878, about eight thousand dollars in cash. She was doing well, but the thirst for more learning had taken possession of her and she eventually decided to take a three-year course in an "old school" medical college. Again her family and friends remonstrated, her old friend Jesse Applegate being among the number who advised her against such a course, but, nevertheless, the 1st of September, 1878, found her again en route for Philadelphia. Her ambition was to be admitted to the renowned Jefferson Medical College, so with that in view she called on Professor Gross, the greatest surgeon then living in the United States. He invited her to breakfast and otherwise received her kindly, but said that, though he would like very much to open the doors of Jefferson college to her, he could not do so, for the power lay with the board of regents, and they were an age behind the time. He advised going to the woman's college, which was just as good and gave the same examination. She replied that woman's colleges were not very highly esteemed out West. "Then," said he, "the University of Michigan is the school for you. It is a long-term school and second to none in America."

Dr. Owens acted at once upon this suggestion. For the next two years she averaged sixteen hours a day study, except during vacations, when ten hours were devoted each day to answering questions in anatomy out of Professor Ford's question book. When she went to her teacher for help with a few of the questions, the answers to which she had failed to find, he said: "Dr. Owens, you have done more than any other student in this university and more than I ever expected any one would do."

Her previous knowledge of medicine and close application enabled Dr. Owens to complete her course in allopathy in two years. She then went to Chicago and spent some time in clinical and hospital work. While there Dr. Hill joined her, and the two went to the University of Michigan, the mother for advanced courses in theory and practice and materia medica, in the homeopathic department, also for further study in history and English literature; the son for a post-graduate course. After six months, the mother and son, in company with

two lady physicians, sailed for Europe for a three-month trip. They visited Glasgow, Edinburgh, Hamburg, Dresden, Berlin, Potsdam and other towns. At Dresden the ladies parted with Dr. Hill, who returned forthwith to Goldendale, Washington, and entered into a life partnership with the girl he had left behind him there. The lady doctors continued their journey through Austria, Prussia, France and England, in the great cities of all which countries they visited the leading hospitals and witnessed operations by the world's most eminent surgeons. Dr. Owens' letters of recommendation with the state seals on them proved an "open sesame" everywhere. These and her diplomas also saved her trouble on her return to New York, for the custom house officer was determined to charge heavy duty on instruments she had bought in Paris, and only consented to let them pass when satisfied that she was indeed a physician and had the instruments for her own use.

Hastening back to Portland to minister to the pressing wants of a patient there, she was soon again buried in the practice of her beloved profession. She secured beautiful rooms over the drug store of her old friend, Dr. O. P. S. Plummer, on the corner of First and Main streets. "I was more than gratified," says the doctor. "I was astonished at the patronage that came to me from my old and new patients, friends and enemies, if so they might be called, of the days of my struggles and trials." From no other place came so much encouragement and patronage as from the doctor's old home at Roseburg. Verily, the daring and courage of this born leader (this woman who dared to perform an autopsy in the face of the established rules, customs and prejudices of her time, though fully cognizant of the fact that, just a few years before, the students of Jefferson Medical College had publicly rotten-egged certain young women who had the audacity to attend clinics at Blockly hospital) were receiving an abundant and unusually speedy reward. Dr. Owens considered that she was paid an hundred fold for all she had endured in that long climb from ignorance and obscurity to an honored place in an honorable profession, by the help she was daily permitted to render to mankind. Once at least it was her privilege to return good for evil. A woman entered her office one morning, pale and trembling, and stated that for many years she had been ill with a disease of which the doctors said she could never hope to be cured. "I have heard so much about you," continued the lady, "that I have come to see if you can give me any relief." The doctor examined her patient carefully, then said: "I am sure you can be helped, possibly cured. I will treat you a few weeks, then teach you to treat yourself, and if you will follow my directions faithfully for a year, I believe your health will be restored." The doctor then took the patient home in her carriage. She went to the house day after day, giving the full benefit of her years of study and experience, and in time

the lady recovered fully. It was none other than her quondam rival, Mrs. Jackson, who had caused such a disturbance in her millinery business at Roseburg. Mrs. Jackson was deeply moved by the doctor's kindness, but the latter said: "I owe you a great debt of gratitude, for by your opposition you spurred me on to greater endeavor. You have been in reality my good angel, and I shall repay you with interest." The two ladies have been fast friends ever since.

It was also the doctor's pleasure, after she returned from her course in the University of Michigan and her tour of Europe, to renew her maternal relationship toward her foster child, Mattie Belle. The girl had been left in charge of a friend during the absence of Dr. Owens, and had spent the time in school. Easily persuaded by her adopted mother to take up the study of medicine, she in due time added the degree of M. D. to her name, but she never left Dr. Owens until death summoned her away, in October, 1893.

After three years of constant application to her profession, years of great financial profit, and what was far better, great satisfaction, Doctor Owens met once more a friend of her girlhood, Colonel John Adair, son of General John Adair, of Astoria, Oregon. The renewed friendship soon ripened into a more intimate attachment, and in the First Congregational church of Portland, Oregon, the twain plighted their troth on July 24, 1884, and Doctor Owens became Doctor Owens-Adair.

Twenty years have sped by on eagle wings since that happy wedding day. In the excellent autobiography from which this necessarily imperfect and incomplete sketch has been compiled, the doctor has not seen fit to be very detailed in her narrative of more recent events. She tells us, however, that the years have been years of strenuous endeavor and that into her later life some rain has come as well as much sunshine. Notwithstanding the fact that at the time of her marriage she had an income from her rentals and practice of over seven thousand dollars a year, she has been at times embarrassed to maintain the heavy obligations which have come to her through having allowed herself to be persuaded into buying large properties near Astoria, and through other land speculations. Her husband, a refined and cultured gentleman, is of a sunny, optimistic disposition. His penchant for large speculations, in which he can always see millions of dollars has caused some trouble to his wife at times, but her energy and pluck have enabled her to conquer so far in every fight.

When Dr. Owens-Adair was forty-seven years old she became the mother of a sweet little girl, but unfortunately the child soon passed away, leaving an aching void in her heart. Soon afterward she left Portland, going to her husband, who with twenty-five Chinamen was trying to

reclaim the tide lands adjoining their eight hundred acre farm. She felt that, whatever the financial sacrifice, she could not remain away from Colonel Adair, now that her babe was gone. The ensuing two years were passed in Astoria, amid the activities and exactions of a large practice; then the doctor contracted typhus fever, due to bad drainage. She went very near to death's door, so near that she made her will and settled up her affairs in anticipation of the end, but the strong constitution she had inherited from her ancestors along with her invincible force of character enabled her to beat back once more the forces of dissolution.

After her recovery, she yielded to the persuasion of her husband to go to their farm, which, he thought, the railroad must soon cross, making them eminently wealthy. For eleven years she remained there, actively engaged in professional work, assisting also on the farm during all her leisure moments. She never refused to go when called, no matter what the hour or the state of the weather. At length the constant riding through that rainy country over muddy roads began to undermine her health, for she had a rheumatic heredity, and Colonel Adair, becoming frightened, begged her to go to North Yakima, Washington, for a holiday with her son and his family. She did so. The dry climate acted like magic, and in a few days she felt twenty years younger. Soon her son, Dr. Hill, had her persuaded to let the old farm go and to take up a permanent residence in North Yakima. Having decided on this course, she returned to the coast, sold off all the stock, rented the farm and straightened up her business affairs generally. April 6, 1899, found her again in North Yakima, ready for business. To her surprise and delight she found many who knew her personally and by reputation and to secure a practice was a matter of little difficulty; indeed she performed an operation the first week of her residence in the town, for which she received a hundred dollars cash. Her business has since increased rapidly, and she says that if she can have two or three years more of active practice, she can straighten out all the tangles in her affairs and place her properties in shape to furnish herself and family a sufficient income to make them comfortable the remainder of their lives.

In 1888, Dr. Hill's wife died and Dr. Owens-Adair gladly received into her home and heart her only grandchild, Victor Adair Hill, then less than three years old. A few years later, when Dr. Hill again married, his mother prevailed upon him to permit her and Colonel Adair to adopt Victor and make him their heir at law. In 1891, Dr. Owens-Adair again manifested her kindness and benevolence of spirit, by taking upon herself, at the request of his mother, the care of a little baby boy, at whose birth she officiated as

physician. With her husband's consent she named him John Adair, Jr. The names of her family she has perpetuated in the plat of her "Sunnymead" addition to Astoria, one street of which is known as Hill street, another is Victor street. Through the farm and plat run three beautiful streams, to which she has given the names Adair creek, Mattie Belle creek and Vera creek, respectively.

The present writer has been privileged to chronicle the early struggles and some of the triumphs of this strenuous, useful, all-conquering life. It is to be hoped that he who records its end will do so at a date now far in the future. It is Dr. Adair's ambition to live until both her younger boys and her granddaughter, Vera Owens Hill, are grown and settled in life, and the chances seem good that she will be permitted to do so, for she now has excellent health. Seldom is she guessed to be more than forty-five years old. She stands erect, has a quick, firm step, and drives and handles her horse as easily and as well as she did twenty-five years ago. Day or night she obeys the call of suffering humanity, never sparing herself. She still lives the old strenuous life, rising at five in the morning, winter and summer, and taking exercises immediately upon rising to call every muscle in her body into vigorous action. She is her own accountant. She reads much to keep well abreast of the times and in the summer of 1900, she took a severe post-graduate course in the Chicago clinical school for physicians only, attending lectures from nine o'clock a. m. until six o'clock p. m. and from eight until nine p. m., notwithstanding the extreme heat. She also finds time to write many family and social letters and to contribute frequently to papers and medical journals. Certainly her fine constitution, her talents and her invincible energy have been assiduously devoted to the welfare of suffering humanity and it is just as certain that they always will be until she shall have drawn her latest breath.

GEORGE E. PIERCE. Although still a young man, George E. Pierce, contractor and builder, is one of the leading business men of North Yakima. He was born in Renovo, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1867. His father was D. W. Pierce, a native of Vermont, who came to Klickitat county in 1880, and at one time was his county's representative in the state legislature. Belinda B. (Laythe) Pierce, our subject's mother, was also a native of Vermont. George E. went to school in his native state until he became eleven years of age, when his family removed to Albany, Oregon. Here he remained only a year, when the family came to Goldendale, where George attended school. He later took a business course in Salem, Oregon, affording

him a good, practical education. Returning to Goldendale, he worked in his father's saw and planing mill at that point, and in July, 1899, he came to North Yakima and began working at the trade of carpenter. He worked independently until January 1, 1903, when he formed a partnership with W. T. Stewart, under the firm name of Stewart & Pierce. They do a general contracting business, and the firm is one that everyone feels he can trust. Stewart & Pierce constructed the recent addition to the hospital, and have worked on other public buildings, besides having erected many structures for private individuals.

At North Yakima, May, 1902, Mr. Pierce was married to Miss Mary E. Shaw, a native of England, and daughter of Edward and Mary Shaw, both of English birth, and came to the United States when a child. She lived in Portland, Oregon, for eighteen years, when she came to Goldendale, where her father died. Her mother still lives in North Yakima. Mr. Pierce has two brothers, D. W. and E. E., and two sisters: Mrs. Ella D. Adams and Mrs. Ruth Enderby, and one other sister now deceased. Mrs. Pierce has two brothers, Fred E. and Charles R. Shaw; the former with the North Yakima Furniture Company. Mr. Pierce is a member of Yakima lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 22, and of the Woodmen of the World. In politics, he is a staunch Republican. He enjoys the reputation of being a first-class workman, and the services of the firm of which he is a member are in flattering demand. Besides this he is looked upon as an honest, industrious and, in all ways, an exemplary man.

JOHN M. MURCHIE. John M. Murchie, proprietor of the Fashion stables, of North Yakima, was born in the state of California, August 30, 1860. His grandfather, on his father's side, went to Nevada City in 1849 and located the Murchie Gold and Silver Mining Company's claims, which developed into, and are still, the greatest producing mines of Nevada City. The subject's father was Andrew Murchie, who went to California in 1856, where he was superintendent of a quartz mill until 1880, when he removed to Wasco, Oregon. Here he passed away in 1893. John M. Murchie's mother was Mary A. (Nisbett) Murchie, a native of Maine, as was also her husband. She is now living in North Yakima. Mr. Murchie was educated in California, where he received a high school education, and he was also a graduate of Heald's Business college. He was an expert accountant, and during his career in his native state was bookkeeper for a mercantile and mining firm. After resigning his last position he came to Oregon, in 1880, and followed farming for ten years. He then removed to The Dalles, where

for four years he conducted a livery business. He next entered construction work in the employ of the Columbia Southern Railroad, superintending the building of ten miles of that line. In 1899, he came to North Yakima and built the Palace bakery building, a one-story brick block, which is now occupied by two general stores. Here he conducted a bakery for a period of eighteen months, when he sold out his stock, but he still retains the building and fixtures. His next venture was in the livery business, when he bought his present barn and equipment, which he has been conducting in a successful manner up to the present time. His is the largest business of its kind in the town, requiring the constant employment of eight men to carry it on. Besides this property, Mr. Murchie owns considerable valuable town property and a handsome home.

Mr. Murchie was married at Wasco, Oregon, in 1883, to Miss Annie M. Pearson, who died in 1888; two children were born to that union, Lester and Bessie. At Wasco, in 1892, he was again married to Miss Isabel Pullian, a native of Kansas City, Missouri. Socially, Mr. Murchie is an active member of the Woodmen of the World, and in politics, he is an interested Republican. He attends practically all the conventions of his party, and while a citizen of Oregon he was given the nomination for county clerk, but later withdrew his name from the ticket. He is regarded as being a man of ability and honor, and takes a leading part in all the affairs of the city of his choice.

WILLIAM T. STEWART. William T. Stewart, a well-known contractor and builder of North Yakima, was born in New Brunswick, October 9, 1861; the son of William and Mrs. Stewart, both also natives of New Brunswick, where the mother died in 1876. In earlier life William Stewart was a lumberman, but is now living on a homestead near North Yakima. Mr. Stewart had eight brothers and one sister. Two of the brothers, Robert F. and Frederick C., are deceased. Those living are: James S., Andrew, Charles H., foreman for a lumber company at Buckley, Washington; Irvin A., a resident of Minnesota; Hiram A., a miner in the LeRoi mine of Rossland, British Columbia, and Marv E. Donovan, proprietress of a hotel in Portland, Oregon. Mr. Stewart was educated in Canada and worked with his father in the lumber business until he became sixteen years of age, when he removed to the state of Maine, where he worked in the woods, and was also employed in various lumber camps as cook. He then came west as far as Minnesota, at which state he worked in the woods and at the carpenter's trade. He spent in all ten years in this state, when, in

1889, he came to Tacoma, and engaged in carpenter work, in which he continued until 1893, when he came to North Yakima. In the spring of 1895 he went to Trail, British Columbia, and conducted a hotel for three years. Again returning to North Yakima, he engaged in, and has since followed, contracting and building. Among the notable structures of his town that were built under Mr. Stewart's supervision are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' building, the Sloan building, and others. During his residence in North Yakima he has acquired considerable town property, besides having proved up on a homestead. In Warsaw, April 2, 1884, Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Annie R. White, a native of New Brunswick. She received a liberal education in her native country, after which she taught school, and later was bookkeeper for D. L. Moody in his seminary for two years. She then came to Warsaw and was married. Her father was Henry White, now deceased, of New Brunswick, a carpenter and boat builder. Her mother was Esther (Wiggins) White, a native of the same country; she died in Duluth, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have been parents of three children, Stanley Earle, born November 5, 1895, and a pair of twins, who died in infancy. Mr. Stewart belongs to Yakima lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., and to lodge No. 53, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor. Both he and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Stewart has the reputation wherever he has lived of being a man of sober and industrious habits, public spirited and generous. He is universally regarded a good workman and an upright man.

E. E. BUTLER, with J. M. Murchie, is engaged in a profitable livery business in North Yakima. He was born in Clinton county, Iowa, January 18, 1852. He is the son of John P. and Mary (Shields) Butler, both natives of Indiana. John P. Butler was a contractor and builder in his native state and later in Iowa, until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Iowa infantry, company H; went to the front and was killed at the siege of Vicksburg. The subject's mother died in California in 1894. Mr. Butler attended school in his native state and followed printing and farming until arriving at the age of twenty years. In 1872, he went to California, where for a time he followed lumbering and two years later he came to Yakima county, Washington, located at Yakima City (Old Town) and during the same year went to the Wenas valley, where he followed the lumber business for a few years and located a homestead. On this homestead he farmed until 1890. For the past two years he has been engaged in his present business. He

was married in 1877, in Yakima county, to Maggie O'Neal, daughter of A. and Minerva O'Neal, who crossed the Plains in an ox wagon in 1853. Mrs. Butler was born the following year at what is now Yelm, Thurston county. Both her parents are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have seven children: Clarence E., Nellie M., Eugene C., Maud M., Walter L., Iverna E. and Arthur W. Mr. Butler has one brother, Eugene, in the stock business in Glenn county, California, and two sisters, Mrs. E. Chambers, of North Yakima, and Mrs. Ellen Nielson, of Willows, California. Mrs. Butler has brothers and sisters as follows: Charles, in the lumber business in Yakima county; William, also engaged in lumbering; John, a farmer; Mary, who resides with Mr. Butler, and Anna, wife of Eugene Butler, in California. Mr. Butler is a member in good standing of Yakima lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., in which order he has held continuous membership for twenty years. He also at one time was a member of the Home Guards. He is considered to be a man of honor and integrity and is one of the reliable business men of his city.

W. WALLACE FELTON, an architect and builder of North Yakima, was born in Grundy county, Illinois, May 22, 1850. His father, Samuel Felton, a native of New York state, was a machinist by trade, and died in Houston county, Minnesota, in 1873. Mr. Felton's mother was Martha M. (Bowers) Felton, born in Ohio, and died when the subject was but four years old. Mr. Felton has two half-brothers, James B. and Clarence E., both engaged in the orange business in Florida. After receiving his education in the public schools of Minnesota, Mr. Felton engaged in the photograph business for three years. He then went to Illinois, took up carpentering and building, and after mastering the trade he returned to Minnesota and took a course in architecture. In 1877 he removed to Iowa and for two years was engaged in the grain business, after which he returned to Minnesota and resumed contracting and building. In 1883 he went to Florida and engaged in the saw-mill business with his brothers. The climate not agreeing with Mrs. Felton, Mr. Felton sold out at the end of one year and removed to Iowa; after a residence of one year in Iowa, again returned to Minnesota and resumed contracting and building. Three years prior to coming to Washington he resided in St. Paul, in which city he followed contracting and building. He came to Walla Walla in 1890, where he followed contracting for five years. In 1895 he came to North Yakima, bought a farm and put out an orchard. The following year he took up the practice of his profession in town and has remained in that work since. Since coming to North Yakima, Mr.

Felton has erected some of the principal buildings of the town; among them being the Miller block and residence, the Presbyterian church, the Episcopal rectory, the residences of W. B. Dudley, E. B. Moore, and others. He now holds the contract for the construction of the Summit View school building, of which he is architect, the cost of which will be approximately ten thousand dollars. He has a handsome home on Nob Hill, and is part owner of the anthracite coal mines near Cowlitz Pass, which certainly are promising properties. He also owns a tract of land between the Yakima and Columbia rivers.

In Caledonia, December 25, 1872, Mr. Felton was married to Miss Lucy C. Pope, a native of the state of Minnesota. She was the daughter of Dr. T. A. and Mary Pope, and died on the 12th of July, 1876. From this union they have two children, Lucius A. and Maude L., who is a graduate of the Minnesota State Normal School, and was a successful teacher in the public schools of that state for several years. She was married to H. M. Helenick in 1902. Both Lucius A. Felton and Mr. Helenick have positions with the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railway Company. In Lime Springs, Iowa, July 2, 1878, Mr. Felton was married to Miss Priscilla M. Fessenden, a native of the state of Wisconsin. She is the daughter of James and Mary Fessenden, the former a farmer, born in Vermont. Both her parents are now dead. She has three brothers: Joel Fessenden, of Cresco, Iowa; Dr. E. S. Fessenden, Wisconsin; Sylvanus Fessenden, Indiana. Her sisters are: Mrs. Sarah Willhelm, Lime Springs, Iowa; Rebecca Turck, in Michigan, and Laura Phelps, in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Felton have been parents of four children: Vera B., who died when about six months old; Edith M., wife of Charles E. Druse, North Yakima; Pearl V., wife of C. H. Wimer, a North Yakima farmer, and Ray, who is a student of the high school, and is now living with his parents, at home. Mr. Felton is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen fraternity, his membership being in a Minnesota lodge. Both Mr. and Mrs. Felton are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Felton is an adept in his profession, and his services are much sought after. He bears the best reputation in and about his town, and in all circles, financial and social, his standing is of the highest order.

FRANK J. TICKNER. The prosperous and skillful photographer whose name initiates this paragraph is a native of Linden, Genesee county, Michigan, born May 1, 1872, the son of Rev. J. J. and Lydia A. (Ripley) Tickner, both of whom are now actively engaged in religious work in North Yakima, the former as pastor of the Baptist church, the latter as his efficient helper. Mr.

Tickner is a native of New York state and his wife of Wisconsin.

Frank J. Tickner, of this review, began the study of the art of photography at the age of eighteen. After having assiduously devoted himself to it for a time, he left it temporarily to attend Kalamazoo College, Michigan, where he received his secondary and advanced education. After graduation he took up again the practice of his art, first in Linden and later in Bronson, Michigan. Coming west eventually, he purchased the interests of E. E. Jones, a photographer of North Yakima, on the 1st of January, 1903, and his professional skill and business abilities have enabled him to build up an excellent business. In his gallery are to be found many of the most modern and improved equipments that the manufacturer of photographic supplies is able to furnish and he is well prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

Mr. Tickner has one sister, Mrs. Cora Jones, residing at Castle Rock, near Portland, Oregon. A competent man in all branches of photography and related arts, his services are sought by all who desire the best work. Many of the photographs from which the illustrations in this volume were made were furnished by him. As a man and a citizen, he has a very enviable standing in his community, and he is looked upon by those who know him as possessed of an honorable, generous nature and sterling integrity of character.

GEORGE A. GANÓ is one of the most favorably and widely known of Yakima county's farmers and business men. Until quite recently he made his home in Moxee valley, but at the present time is living in North Yakima, still, however, retaining his ranch. He is the son of James H. and Rhoda (Gardner) Gano, whose biographies will be found elsewhere among these chronicles. They were natives of the state of Ohio, where they lived for half a century before immigrating to Yakima county in 1892. The father served in the Civil war as a member of the Tremont Light Guards; the mother had three brothers in the same conflict, Joel, Benjamin and George. In Ohio the subject of this biography spent his youth and early manhood, having been born in Clark county, April 13, 1864, where he lived four years and was then taken to Hardin county. His early industrial training was on the farm and in the car shops. When twenty-five years old, however, he decided to seek his fortune in the far Northwest and selected Yakima county as the place to cast his lot. This he did in 1880, his first work in Washington being with Gardner & Hall, civil engineers. He then engaged successively in teaming, collecting, selling sewing machines and finally in ranching, taking a

homestead claim in the Moxee valley in 1896. In all these occupations he was successful and by dint of hard work and economy added from time to time to his worldly possessions. In order to irrigate his farm he found it necessary to bore an artesian well more than 900 feet deep, from which flows a fine, large stream of warm water the year around. In the summer of 1903 Mr. Gano formed a partnership with I. B. Turnell and under the firm name of Gano & Turnell opened the Pacific hotel on South First street, North Yakima. Subsequently, however, Mr. Gano retired from the business, though not until the hostelry had been firmly established. Mr. Gano and Eliza Spahr, a resident of Ohio at the time, were united in marriage October 2, 1889. She lived only a few years, passing into the valley of the shadow in 1896, April 14th, leaving, besides her husband, three children, James, Delbert and Arden, to mourn the loss of a devoted mother. Mr. Gano was again married September 17, 1900, the bride being Martha Gano, of Clinton, Illinois, the daughter of George and Susan (Ward) Gano. Her parents were born in the Buckeye state; the father served in the Civil war and is now a prosperous farmer of Illinois. To this marriage has been born one child, Georgia. Mr. Gano has eight brothers and sisters: William, Mrs. Elva Heffelfinger and Mrs. Estella McElree, living in Ohio; and Ira J., Wesley E., Avenell Patterson, Mrs. Ida Benson and Mrs. Emma Purdy, residents of Yakima county. Mr. Gano is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and politically, is a stalwart Republican, attending all caucuses and conventions held in the county. He has never sought political preferment, but has been elected constable for two successive terms. His principal property holdings consist of a ranch in the artesian district of the Moxee valley, sixty acres being well improved. All who know Mr. Gano personally will testify to his congenial qualities and, as a prosperous farmer, a capable business man, and a man of his word, he is highly respected and popular.

NICHOLAS McCoy, pioneer and stockman, was born in Austria, January 14, 1831, and at the age of sixteen left home and went as a cabin boy on a vessel bound for Africa. Starting out so early in life to do for himself, he has had many varied and interesting experiences that have proven valuable to him in later years. Profiting by the store of general knowledge so gained, he has made a success of life in a business way. After making the trip to Africa he remained there two years, then took passage for Cuba in a slave trader, and made the port of Havana in safety. From there he sailed for New York, then to New Orleans. Here he lived for seven years, until 1858, when he went to California. He next

took a vessel for Victoria, British Columbia, and thence to the Fraser River mines, where he remained a short time. In 1861, he came up the Columbia river to The Dalles, and later to the Yakima valley, settling, or rather camping, near where the town of Sunnyside is now located. At this time, Mr. McCoy says, the only settlers in the valley that he knew of were Charles Splawn and Mortimer Thorp. Here he engaged in the cattle business, which he has continued to follow ever since with varying fortune, but ultimate success, proving that perseverance at any one thing is almost sure to win success and fortune in the end. Mr. McCoy served as guide to the settlers and scout for the government, in the early days of the country, and has been in all of the Indian troubles that have arisen since his arrival in the Northwest. He served as scout with General Howard and was personally acquainted with Chief Moses. He has a vast fund of information regarding the general Northwest, having driven cattle into the mine regions of British Columbia, Idaho and Montana, and having traveled through various other sections of the country. He pre-empted his present home in 1884, and has since purchased a number of other tracts of land in the county. He now lives in Old Yakima. He is fraternally identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Yakima lodge, No. 24. He is admitted to be one of the earliest pioneers of Yakima county and one of its most worthy citizens.

JEFF D. McDANIELS, the liquor dealer of North Yakima, and also interested in mining, is a native born Pacific Coaster and a pioneer of 1865 in Yakima county, where he came with his parents at the age of seven years, and where he has continued to reside the principal part of the time since. He is not only a pioneer himself in the great Northwest, but he comes of the very earliest pioneer stock. His father, Elisha McDaniels, was born in Kentucky in 1824, and pioneered it in both Illinois and Missouri. In 1844 he crossed the Plains from the latter state, to Oregon, when it required indomitable courage to face the extreme hardships and dangers which beset the way on every hand, both by day and by night. In the sixties he drove stock through to the Cariboo mines in British Columbia, and it was by this means that he came to settle in the Yakima country in 1865, where he eventually died. Subject's mother, Lettie J. Cormack, was a native of Pennsylvania and with her parents, crossed the Plains to Oregon in the year 1844, later meeting Mr. McDaniels in the new El Dorado, where they were married, and where subject was born, August 22, 1858. At the age of seven his parents moved to Yakima county, and here he grew up. He remained at home, working with

his father until twenty, then worked two years for a railroad company. He then engaged in mining and followed this for some eight years, during which time he opened a saloon in North Yakima, which he conducted for twelve years. He then sold out and turned his whole attention to mining for some six years, one year of which he spent in the Nome gold fields. He returned to North Yakima in 1901, and has continued to reside here since. He was married in February, 1887, to Cora C. Lindsay, a native of Yakima City, where she was born in 1867. Her father, John Lindsay, was a native of Missouri, and crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1850, and later came to Yakima county, settling at Yakima City. He has a daughter, Jessie A., born in North Yakima, September 7, 1889. Mr. McDaniels is socially connected with the Eagles and Red Men. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mrs. McDaniels was a member of the Christian church, and passed away in North Yakima, May 20, 1899.

CASPER FEUERBACH, who owns and operates one of the leading barber shops in North Yakima, is an 1882 pioneer in the county. He has seen the city of North Yakima spring from sage brush and sand to its present pretentious conditions, and has added his influence and efforts to bring about that desirable end. He was born in Germany, June 15, 1837. His father, Jacob Feuerbach, a miller by trade, was also of German birth. He immigrated to the United States in 1848, locating at St. Louis, Missouri, where he shortly afterwards was carried away in the great cholera epidemic. Subject's mother, Magdalene (Haas) Feuerbach, was born in Germany and came of a family of high standing and wealth in the old country. She came to the United States with her husband, in 1848. Subject received the principal part of his education in the old country, but being young and of a bright, observing turn, he was soon able to make the most of his early acquirements and turn them to account in the land of his adoption. At the age of twelve he began to learn the trade of a barber, and on his father's death he at once began to assist in the support of his mother. He continued to work at his trade in St. Louis until 1858, when he moved to St. Charles, Missouri, where he opened a shop and continued to run it twenty-four years. In 1882 he came west to Washington, locating at Yakima City. Here he took charge of the shop owned by his son, who had preceded him several years. At the end of three years he moved to North Yakima and built a shop, which he has continued to operate for the last eighteen years. He was married in St. Louis in 1855, to Louise Sieglinger, a native of Germany, where she was educated when a girl, later taking private lessons in the United

States. To this marriage were born twelve children, of whom seven are still living, as follows: Louisa Winters, Portland; Joseph, San Francisco; Kate Tyler, Lena Younger, Portland; Amelia, of Portland; Alma Rankin, likewise of Portland, and Blanch, who lives at home. Mr. Feuerbach has prospered in a business way, and owns business and residence property in the city. He is a straightforward man in his dealings and is esteemed as a good, worthy citizen by all.

FRANK X. NAGLER, manufacturer of cigars, North Yakima, was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 15, 1867. The father and mother, Jacob and Mary (Lechner) Nagler, were both natives of Germany, where the latter still lives. The father was leader of a military band, which position he held for forty-seven years. In addition to schooling in the ordinary branches, subject took a course in a conservatory of music in Germany when a boy, and, being talented in this line, he made rapid progress, becoming very proficient in music at an early age. When but sixteen he came to the United States and located at Faribault, Minnesota, where he learned the trade of cigar-maker. In 1886 he came to Ellensburg, where he engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and at the same time became the leader of the band and gave instructions on stringed instruments. From Ellensburg he came to North Yakima in 1890, where he opened a cigar factory and also followed music teaching. He was married in North Yakima in 1891, to Sarah Ward, daughter of Robert Ward, a mining man of Boise, Idaho, and at one time a member of the legislature of that state. Mrs. Nagler was born in Boise, and was educated in the convent there. Mr. and Mrs. Nagler's children are: Earl, Merlin, Raymond and Francis. Mr. Nagler is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Yeomen and Red Men. The family is connected with the Catholic church. Mr. Nagler has succeeded financially, and owns a homestead in the county, city property, his cigar factory and store, and mining stock, being treasurer of the Elizabeth Gold Hill Mining Company. Mrs. Nagler was at one time assistant in the county auditor's office at North Yakima. Mr. Nagler is a Roosevelt man; is esteemed for his strict integrity, and is known as a worthy and reliable citizen.

RICHARD J. CURRY, a leading tailor of North Yakima, is a native Californian, having been born, July 14, 1872, at Sacramento. His citizenship in Yakima county dates from 1879, when at the age of seven he came to this country with his parents. His father, Thomas Curry, was born in Ireland and came to the United



JOHN P. MARKS.

States in 1852 at the age of nineteen, and followed mining for years in the Black Hills, Colorado, Nevada and California, living in the latter state for ten years. He then resided two years in Tacoma, afterwards taking up land in Yakima county, locating a timber culture claim. He claims the distinction of being the first one in the country to take advantage of the arid land act. He was the youngest of a family of twenty-nine children, all of whom were living at the time of his death, in 1896. The mother of our subject, Mary F. (Doyle) Curry, came of Irish parentage. Subject attended school until twelve and for the next four years was variously employed. He then went to Seattle for three years, at the end of which time he returned to North Yakima and learned the tailor's trade. In the course of a few years he and his brother John bought out the tailoring shop where he worked, and together they ran the business until 1899 under the firm name of Curry Brothers, when he bought his brother out and has since conducted the business alone. He has built up an extensive and successful business. He has two brothers, John and Thomas, living in North Yakima. He was married in North Yakima, in 1897, to Florence M. Smith, daughter of Thomas and Emma B. (Hubbard) Smith. The father was an early settler on the Pacific Coast, and was for twenty years head man in one of the leading shoe establishments in San Francisco. The mother was a native of Illinois. Mrs. Curry was born in San Francisco, April 3, 1881, and came with her parents to Yakima county when a small girl. Her sister, Blanche Carr, lives in North Yakima. Mr. and Mrs. Curry's children are: Ira R. J., Florence E., Godfrey and Esther R. They are members of the Catholic church. Politically, Mr. Curry is an active Republican; fraternally, he is connected with the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has a comfortable home in the city and a well established business, and ranks well as a business man and citizen.

JOHN P. MARKS, farmer and dairyman in the Ahtanum valley, has made his home in that fertile valley ever since 1871, at which time he settled upon the old homestead, where he now lives. He was born in Bluegrass, Kentucky, January 31, 1838, to the union of Bluford B. and Martha W. (Moore) Marks, both natives of the same state. In an early day both removed to Missouri with their parents and were there married. The father was a farmer and an Oregon pioneer, living in that state at the time of his death in 1871. The subject of this biography, at the age of fifteen, crossed the Plains with his parents, driving an ox team all the dreary way, taking his turn with the men in the train at guard

duty, and otherwise manfully bearing his share of peril and work. At the end of six months the emigrants reached the Willamette valley, and there, in Linn county, in the year 1853, hewed out the new home in the far West. Here he worked with his father several years, attending the Lebanon Academy. In 1859 he went into the wild Rogue river region, and there hunted and trapped for three years, going into the mining regions of Idaho and Montana from Oregon, in the spring of 1862. The first year he was engaged in mining, visiting all the famous camps of Idaho at that time; then for five years he operated pack-trains in those territories, enduring the hardships and braving the dangers common to such regions in those times. Six years of this rough life satisfied his ambition in that direction, and he again took up his abode in Oregon, where he was married and resided for two years, or until his removal to Puget Sound. His stay on the western slope was of short duration, however, for in 1871 he immigrated to the Yakima country and settled on the Ahtanum. For a year he taught in the district schools of the settlement, and such was his success that his fellow citizens rewarded him by electing the young schoolmaster county superintendent. In this capacity he faithfully served two successive terms, aiding materially in establishing the schools of his county upon a firm foundation. In 1867, he was united in marriage to Ellen Williams, a native of Illinois, who crossed the Plains with her parents when she was but five years old. Her father, Charles A. Williams, made that journey in 1843, settling in Oregon. Mrs. Marks died in 1891, leaving five children, three of whom, Mrs. Nora V. Frazer, Elmer B. and Charles A., are still living. Mr. Marks was married again in 1892, this time to Mrs. Mattie (Hastings) Smith, whose father was a farmer in Canada, where she was born in 1838. She was educated and grew to womanhood in Vermont, teaching and also holding the position of matron in the reform school for a number of years, before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Marks are zealous members of the Congregational church, and socially hold the esteem of a host of friends. He is affiliated with one fraternal order, the Yeomen. In politics, he has always been active and influential, and is to-day, having been one of the Democratic nominees for representative to the legislature from his district at the last election. Until 1896 Mr. Marks was a Republican, but the issues involved in that famous campaign were such that he sought a new political standard under which to serve his country. As a business man he has been successful, owning at present four hundred and forty acres of well improved farming land and a considerable band of stock; as a pioneer, he took a prominent part in redeeming the Yakima wilderness and converting it into fields of hay, hop yards, orchards and gardens; and as a public-spirited citizen who respects both the civil and moral laws, he is act-

ive in promoting the welfare of his home county and state, and commands the respect of his fellow citizens.

ANDREW F. SNELLING, living near North Yakima, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, July 8, 1840. Vincent L. Snelling, his father, a native of Kentucky, was a clergyman and a steamboat captain. In 1844, he crossed the Plains, taking up a full section of donation land in Yamhill county, Oregon. During his residence in Yamhill county he preached the gospel and served as captain of a boat on the Willamette river. He was the first Baptist minister on the coast. He died in California in 1855. Adelia (Tandy) Snelling, his wife, and the mother of A. F. Snelling, was born in Virginia of Welsh and English parents. Her ancestors came to Virginia early in the nineteenth century. Mr. Snelling was four years old when his parents crossed the Plains. He was educated at McMinnville college, in Oregon. He resided on the Yamhill county homestead until his twenty-first year, when he was appointed deputy in the county clerk's office at Eugene, Oregon. Two years later he went to Montana, and for five years engaged in mining; during the last two of these years, however, he represented his county in the territorial legislature. After a brief time spent in Nevada, he went to Goose Lake valley, Oregon, and for four years followed lumbering. He was then elected clerk of Lake county, and, two years later, was re-elected. A third time he received the nomination for this office, but declined, accepting instead the appointment as register of the United States land office at Lakeview, Oregon, proffered him by the Cleveland administration. At the end of his term as register, he moved to Pierce county, Washington, and engaged for a time in mercantile pursuits. In 1891, he became a merchant of North Yakima, but, during President Cleveland's second administration, was appointed register of the North Yakima land office and continued in this position for four and one-half years. In 1892, he purchased a tract of land near the city, where he has since made his home. Mr. Snelling has two brothers, Vincent and James, and one sister, Adelia. He was married in 1877, in Lakeview, Oregon, to Miss Mary Watson, a native of Illinois, where she was born in 1854. Her father, William Watson, was also a native of Illinois and a soldier of the Civil war, during which he contracted a disease from exposure, which ultimately caused his death. Her mother, also a native of Illinois, still lives, in Washington. Mrs. Snelling has five brothers and three sisters. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Snelling are: Otta, Lena L., Jessie D., and Adelia M. The family attend the Baptist church. Fraternally, Mr. Snelling is connected with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is past grand of the Odd Fellows.

He is a leader in the Democratic party and is a man highly esteemed by his neighbors and fellow citizens.

FREDERICK E. SHAW, salesman with the North Yakima Furniture Company, was born in Pennsylvania, May 27, 1877. His father, Edward Shaw, was a native of England and a miller by trade, following this vocation continuously for forty-five years. He came to the United States, where he worked at the milling business in almost every state. He died in Goldendale, Washington. Our subject's mother, Mary (Wainwright) Shaw, who is now making her home with her daughter, is also a native of England. Mr. Shaw is a graduate of Klickitat Academy, at Goldendale, where his parents lived for several years after coming west. When he was but six years old they moved to Portland, and there, at the age of thirteen, he entered the large wholesale furniture house of Peters & Roberts, where he learned the trade of upholsterer. He continued with this firm for eight years, then returned to Klickitat county and took a course in the academy at Goldendale. After finishing his studies he came to North Yakima and accepted a position with the firm with which he is now connected. He has now been with this company four years. He has one sister and one brother living: Mary Perce and Charles Shaw, both citizens of North Yakima. Mr. Shaw was married in North Yakima, in 1901, to Miss Maud Palmer, who was born in Minnesota, April 4, 1879, but raised in Goldendale, where her parents settled in an early day. Her father, George B. Palmer, was a veteran of the Civil war. He was a pioneer of Klickitat county. Mrs. Shaw has eight brothers and sisters living. Fraternally, Mr. Shaw is associated with the Masonic and the Maccabee orders and is commander of the latter lodge. He is also secretary of the Order of Washington. He is a Republican politically, and religiously, is connected with the Episcopal church. He has a comfortable home in North Yakima.

MOSES N. ADAMS, of Yakima City, came to Yakima county in 1879, where he has made his home continuously, with the exception of two years spent in Alaska. He is a native of Ohio, born in 1844, from the union of James H. and Eliza (Cox) Adams. The father was a native of Ohio, but spent almost his entire life in Illinois, where he followed farming and milling. He was a man held in high esteem and was a pronounced abolitionist during the war times. Subject's mother was born in New Jersey. Her father, who was a Scotchman, served in the Revolutionary war and lived to be almost a centenarian. At the age of seventeen our subject enlisted in Company C, Eighth Illinois cavalry. He was wounded at Malvern Hill in 1862, and was discharged for disabilities arising therefrom, but re-enlisted in the same company as soon as he recov-

ered, and served until the close of the war. In 1866 he went west to Colorado and entered the mines in Lake county, where he remained until 1870. From there he took a trip through New Mexico, Arizona, California and Nevada, working in the various mining camps and having several engagements with the Indians. In 1877, he moved into the Klickitat valley, Washington, where he remained until 1879, when he came to Yakima county and took up land thirty-five miles south of North Yakima. Here he continued to live and farm until 1890, when he moved to Yakima City and bought a place, where he has since made his home. He was married in San Francisco, in 1875, to Louise Ferrell, daughter of John Ferrell, a farmer and native of Ohio, who now lives on the old homestead originally taken up by the subject of this sketch. He was an argonaut of '49 in California. Mrs. Adams was born in California in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Adams' children are: Florence, Nellie Courtwright, Rosa Adams, Robert A., Clarence, John C., Bessie and Kate, all residing in Yakima county. Socially, Mr. Adams is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and Independent Order of Odd Fellows orders; politically, he is a Republican, and in 1893 was honored by his party with the nomination for county commissioner. He was duly elected and served throughout the term with credit.

EDWIN R. LEAMING first settled in Washington in 1875, locating at Walla Walla. In 1880, he moved his family to Ellensburg, himself engaging in the nursery business at Yakima City, and in 1883 he bought eighty acres, now a portion of the townsite of North Yakima, and upon which he at once moved his family. Mr. Leaming is a native of Cape May county, New Jersey, born February 14, 1827. His parents were Christopher, and Ann (McCreay) Leaming. His father, of English descent and a lawyer by profession, died in 1865. The mother, a native of New Jersey, lived to the ripe old age of ninety-five. Our subject received an academic education, and at the age of sixteen went to Philadelphia and learned the tailor's trade, serving a four years' apprenticeship. He then ran a business of his own for four years, at the end of which time he moved west to Jackson county, Iowa, and bought a farm. Two years of farming satisfied him. He sold out and went to Wisconsin and mined for a time, then opened a store, and later engaged in the lumbering business. In 1858 he moved to Kansas, where he lived seven years, and from which state he enlisted in the Civil war, receiving his discharge in May, 1865. He then engaged in merchandizing in Missouri for some nine years, at the end of which time, 1875, he moved to Washington (then a territory), where he has since made his home. After purchasing the tract of land at North Yakima, he engaged in the nursery business, following it with success to the present date. He has contributed ma-

terially to the development and improvement of North Yakima, having, in addition to erecting nine buildings on his tract of land, set out and brought to a fine bearing condition numerous orchards about the city. He was married in New Jersey, September 6, 1849, to Harriet Pennington, daughter of James and Rebecca (Kindle) Pennington. The father, who was of English descent, was a native of New Jersey and a shipbuilder. The mother was also born in New Jersey of English parents. Mrs. Leaming taught school for three years. She departed this life in 1900. To this marriage were born five children, of whom two are living: Lois I. Parker, Yakima; and William C., in Bacoachi, Sonora county, Mexico. Mr. Leaming was married the second time March 19, 1903, to Mrs. Minerva Kester, his present wife. Fraternally, Mr. Leaming is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an active member of the Presbyterian church, and at present holds the office of elder in the North Yakima congregation, of which he was one of the organizers. In addition to a fine tract of land, he owns considerable city property and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of North Yakima. He is highly esteemed by all.

FRED E. THOMPSON, fruit grower and shipper, North Yakima, is a Washingtonian by birth, and owns Sumner as the place of his nativity. He was born May 29, 1863. His father, Levant F. Thompson, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., and crossed the Plains to California in 1849. His oxteams gave out en route, and he completed the journey of 300 miles on foot. After four years in the mines of that state he came to the Sound country and engaged in lumbering. He established the third mill on the Sound, which was destroyed by the Indians during the uprising and war of 1855-56. In 1863 he commenced growing hops in Pierce and King counties, the experimental crop consisting of two and one-half acres. He was the first one to try hop-growing in the Northwest, and not even the wisest and most far-seeing of that day could have been made to believe that in the course of time this would become one of the greatest industries of this admittedly great country. His father died in 1896. The mother, Susan (Kincaid) Thompson, was born in Missouri in 1844, and is still living in this state. Our subject made his home with his parents until he reached the age of twenty, when he engaged in hop growing on his own account, which he followed in Pierce and King counties for some ten years, with good success. In 1888, he came to Yakima county, and, purchasing a quarter-section of land, began fruit raising and shipping, which he has since followed. He made the first shipment of fruit from Yakima county that ever crossed the Missouri river. In 1898, he organized a wholesale and retail fruit and produce company in Billings, Montana, under

the firm name of Thompson, Kain & Vaughn, and in 1901 he organized another company of similar character in Butte, Montana. At present he is the representative of the wholesale house of Ryan & Newton, of Spokane, Butte and Seattle. In 1902, he sold his fruit farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he had taken when in sage brush, and developed into the largest fruit farm in Yakima county. He was married in Sumner, Washington, in 1893, to Miss Viola Kirkman, a native of Oakland, California, born in 1873. She is a lady of literary attainments and has a finished musical education; is also a graduate of the Egan Dramatic School. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson has been born one child, Hazel, whose birthday is November 13, 1894. Fraternally, Mr. Thompson is connected with the Masons and Elks. Politically, he is a Republican.

EDWARD E. KELSO. In the winning of Yakima county, many characters of sterling quality have been developed. The rich but sometimes deeply buried natural resources were a challenge to the pioneer who had granite in his fiber and iron in his blood, and the men with these qualities have never lacked a field for their exercise here, nor have they often failed of their rewards. Prominent among the men who have had the courage to answer nature's challenge, and who have conquered in the fight, are the Kelso brothers, of whom the subject of this article is one. Coming to the country with little capital except their unbounded energy and their unusually good judgments in commercial and business matters, they have wrought their way steadily to fortune, at the same time winning and retaining a high standing in the various communities in which they have lived. Edward E., of this article, is a native of Richland county, Ohio, born August 12, 1863, the son of John A. and Martha (Miller) Kelso. The former was born in Pennsylvania, April 13, 1832, came to Ohio when a small boy, grew up and was educated and married in Richland county, that state, and continued to reside there until 1863, when he moved to Williams county. He came thence in 1884 to Walla Walla county, Washington, and now lives two miles east of the city of Walla Walla. He is of Irish extraction and his wife, the mother of our subject, of German. She was born in Ohio in 1834, was married when twenty years of age and is now in Walla Walla county. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Ohio and in the normal school at Fayette. At the early age of eighteen he began his career as a teacher, and for the ensuing three years he was a successful practitioner of the art of pedagogy, but upon attaining his legal majority he changed both his residence and his business. He accompanied his parents to Washington, and in the fall of the same year (1884) filed on a homestead in the Horse

Heaven country, six miles south of Kennewick. It was then he began wheat raising, the business in which he has had such excellent success. In 1886 he became associated with his two brothers, William and Clinton, in farming and the three that year cultivated some two thousand acres, only a small part of which belonged to them. At the present time they are still farming, but mark the difference—they now cultivate in the vicinity of six thousand acres, and it is all their own. Nor does this constitute all their holdings. In 1895, they opened a store at Kiona which, under the firm name of Kelso Brothers, is still in operation, and they are having the same success as merchants which has always attended them in wheat raising. The Mr. Kelso of this article, while achieving success as a farmer and in mercantile pursuits, has never lost his interest in things more distinctively intellectual. In 1893, he moved to North Yakima to accept a position as deputy county treasurer under D. W. Stair. For two years he was thus employed; then he became deputy county auditor under F. C. Hall. His services in these capacities must have been eminently satisfactory to the general public, for in 1898 he was elected to the office of county auditor. In 1900, the people reaffirmed their choice and gave a further token of their confidence in his abilities and integrity by bestowing upon him the same office for another term. During the fall of 1897, Mr. Kelso purchased an interest in an abstract, insurance and real estate business in North Yakima, forming the co-partnership of Kelso & Foster, and the two carried on a successful business together until October, 1903, when the senior partner sold to the junior. Since that time Mr. Kelso has given his undivided attention to his farming and mercantile businesses, though his residence is still in North Yakima.

December 14, 1898, Mr. Kelso married Rosella, Mae Newcomb, a native of Columbia county, Wisconsin, born October 6, 1878. She was educated in the common schools of her native state and in the North Yakima high school, then learned the trade of a milliner, serving an apprenticeship under Madame Connolly. It is fitting that some mention be made of her parents. Her father, John I. Newcomb, was born in Vermont in 1844, but was taken from the Green Mountain state to Wisconsin while yet in infancy, and there grew to man's estate and was married. By occupation he was a farmer, though he also spent some time at his trade, that of a painter. Delia D. (Christler) Newcomb, the mother of Mrs. Kelso, was born in Wisconsin, July 14, 1849, and it was in that state that she married Mr. Newcomb. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kelso are: Waldo E., born in North Yakima, November 20, 1899; Gordon N., born in North Yakima, August 1, 1901, and Delferna, a native of the same city, born January 27, 1904. Fraternally, Mr. Kelso is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, and in religion he is a Methodist, his member-



HON. JOHN H. HUBBARD.

ship being in the North Yakima church, of whose board of trustees he is secretary. He belongs to the Republican party.

JOHN H. HUBBARD (deceased), carpenter and farmer, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, June 3, 1828. He was a pioneer of Washington, locating at Yakima City in 1879, near which place he took a homestead and lived for sixteen years. In 1866, he moved to North Yakima, where he purchased land and built a fine residence, and where he continued to reside until his death, July 13, 1900. Mr. Hubbard came of English stock on his father's side and Holland Dutch on his mother's. His father, Willis Hubbard, was born in Virginia, in 1793, in which state his parents settled in a very early day. He himself was a pioneer in both Ohio and Illinois. His mother, Catherine Haines, was a native of Ohio. Mr. Hubbard remained at home in Illinois until sixteen, when he went to Iowa and was there married, at the age of nineteen, to Sarah Sullivan. His wife died within a year of their marriage, after which he returned to Illinois, and engaged in the stock business for six years. He was, during this period, on March 20, 1854, united in marriage, at Lafayette, Indiana, to Elizabeth A. Vickroy, daughter of William and Mary (Myers) Vickroy; the former a native of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Maryland. After his second marriage Mr. Hubbard moved with his family to Minnesota, where he followed the carpenter's trade for five years. He again returned to Illinois, where he resided until 1875, when he moved to California. After a residence of four years there he came to Yakima county.

Mrs. Hubbard was born in Pennsylvania, in 1831, and was educated for a teacher, which profession she followed in the three states of Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania. She was united in marriage to Mr. Hubbard at the age of twenty-three, and their married life extended over a period of forty-six years. She owns a fine farm of eighty acres on Nob Hill, adjoining the city on the west, and her residence in the city. She had the honor of christening "Nob Hill," the district where her farm is located. Her children are Florence M. Lince, North Yakima; Floyd W. (deceased); Emma B. Smith, and John B. (deceased). Mr. Hubbard was a member of the Universalist church, as is also Mrs. Hubbard. He was an active Republican and fraternally was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a good citizen and neighbor, and highly esteemed by all for his many good qualities. He was the promoter of the Cowiche and Naches (or Hubbard) ditch.

ROBERT D. FIFE, miner and mine operator, North Yakima, was born in Scotland, December 12, 1857. His father, John Fife, a mining man, was born in Scotland and immigrated to the United

States in 1865. He located first in Pennsylvania, where he mined for a time and then came west to Wyoming and mined for a number of years, locating finally in Yakima county, where he died in 1889. The mother, Jennett (Adamson) Fife, was born in Scotland and died in Wyoming. Subject commenced mining at the very early age of nine years, in Pennsylvania, where he worked for three years and then came west to Wyoming with his parents, where he remained until 1882, when he came to the mines in Washington and worked until 1887, principally in the coal mines. In that year he moved to North Yakima, and turned his attention to prospecting for the precious metals, and developing his prospects. He was the locator of the Elizabeth Gold Hill mine, which took its name from his daughter. He is the president and business manager of this mining company. He was married at Alma, Wyoming, November 15, 1879, to Agnes Livingston, a native of Scotland, born August 26, 1861. She came to the United States with her parents when eleven years old. She has two brothers, John, in Idaho, and Sandy, in Washington. Her father, Alexander Livingston, was born in Scotland and came to the United States in 1870, and located in Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Fife's children are John, Elizabeth B., Robert, James, Eillie R., Ora, Thomas and Agnes. Mr. Fife is an independent Democrat. He and family are members of the Presbyterian church. He is considered an expert prospector and a good judge of mineral, and knows how to develop a property when he takes hold of it. He is enterprising and public spirited, and to such men as Mr. Fife is largely due the progress that has been made in the mineral fields of central Washington.

GEORGE N. TUESLEY, business manager of The Yakima Herald, was born in Minnesota, thirty-six years ago. He spent his school days in that state, entering a country printing office at the age of sixteen, where he acquired an insight into the newspaper business and learned something of the "art preservative." In 1888, he removed to the state of Washington, acquiring an interest in one of the largest job printing establishments in Tacoma, later becoming its business manager.

Mr. Tuesley came to the thriving little city of North Yakima in 1894. Here, in 1897, together with C. F. Bailey, he leased the Herald from E. M. Reed. Mr. Bailey retired shortly afterward, Mr. Tuesley continuing the business and later taking in as associates his brother, Walter, and Robert McComb, and purchasing the plant. Under Mr. Tuesley's management, the business and influence of the Herald grew steadily, until now it has a plant and business second to none in central Washington. Mr. Tuesley is a practical man in the business, having had experience in almost every branch of publishing, which he has given careful study and consideration, with the result that he is reaping an enviable success.

He was married in 1890 to Miss Ada Ross, at Verdale, Minnesota, and has three children. Quite recently Mr. Tuesley and E. L. Boardman, formerly of the Republic, have acquired the Herald, and are now joint publishers. A sketch of the Herald appears elsewhere in this book.

JOHN D. MEDILL, editor and publisher of the Yakima Democrat, was born in Rock Island county, Illinois, June 27, 1865. He spent most of his early years at work on his father's farm and attending the public schools of his community. At the age of eighteen he left the parental roof, bound for the far West, like many other young men, there to seek his fortune. He resided in Nebraska three years, from that state coming to Washington in 1889 and settling first at Tacoma. In 1892, he located at North Yakima, then in its infancy, where he was engaged in different lines of business until 1898.

At that time he assumed charge of The Democrat and has since been so occupied, steadily building up a most valuable property and widening his influence both at home and throughout the state. Mr. Medill is quite active in politics, although he has never been a candidate for office. He was a delegate from the state of Washington to the Democratic national convention, held in Chicago in 1896, and also to the Kansas City convention of 1900. A sketch of The Democrat will be found in the press chapters of this work.

LEGH R. FREEMAN, editor and publisher of the Northwest Farm and Home, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, December 4, 1842, the son of Arthur R. and Mary A. Freeman. He was educated at Kemper College, Virginia, taking a preparatory course for the state university. He came west in 1859, and on the frontier learned the printer's trade and entered newspaper work. He was among the first to explore the western two-thirds of America, writing a description of the scenery and resources of the country through which he passed. He also lectured upon his experiences and the sights he had witnessed. For forty-five years Mr. Freeman has been engaged in newspaper work in the west and has seen the western two-thirds of the union become peopled by one-third of the population of the country. His wife, Mrs. Mary R. Freeman, born in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 31, 1863, her parents having been John T. and Mary (Dorrington) Whitaker. She was married to Mr. Freeman, July 11, 1900. Mrs. Freeman is a highly educated woman, being a graduate of the St. Paul high school and of the commercial department of the University of Minnesota, besides holding the highest grade teachers' certificates issued in Minnesota. She is associate editor of the Farm and Home. A

sketch of this journal appears in the press chapter of this history. Few residents of the Northwest have been engaged in newspaper work as long as Mr. Freeman or are as well known.

E. L. BOARDMAN, editor of the Yakima Herald, a sketch of which will be found in the press chapter, came to Washington January 1, 1903, purchasing a half interest in the Yakima Republic. He disposed of his interests in that paper in August of the same year and last February (1904) bought a half interest in The Herald.

Mr. Boardman is a native of Ohio, having been born in Hillsboro, in the year 1857. His father is one of the oldest newspaper men in that state, his uncles and other relatives on both sides of the family being well known journalists. Prior to coming to Washington, Mr. Boardman resided for thirteen years in Montana, the last three years of which he was the publisher of the Evening Herald in Helena. During his residence in Montana, he also published the Billings Gazette and other papers. Prior to his residence in Montana, Mr. Boardman was connected for a number of years with several of the metropolitan papers of the country, having begun his newspaper career, while a boy, on the New York Tribune. Mr. and Mrs. Boardman have four daughters. Though having lived a comparatively short length of time in the Yakima country, Mr. Boardman has become favorably and widely known through his business connections and is counted one of the city's substantial citizens.

ALBERT E. HOWARD, manufacturer of sash and doors, North Yakima, was born in Woodville, New York, in 1858. His father, Albert W. Howard, was born in New York, where he spent his life until 1903, when he came west to North Yakima to live with his son, the subject of this sketch. He is a bridge builder by trade and has followed it all his life. He is of English descent. The mother, Olive C. (Noyes) Howard, was born in Pennsylvania in 1832, and came of Dutch parents. She is living with her son. At the age of fifteen subject left his home in New York and went to Iowa. He there engaged in hunting and cleared several hundred dollars. He then attended the Dunning academy at Jefferson, where he finished his education, preparing himself for teaching. But not liking the profession of teaching, he abandoned it and went to work with his brother at the carpenter's trade. After a year he returned to New York and worked at building and cabinet work, and later went on a revenue cutter as ship carpenter. He then took charge of a large force of men on contract work, at Syracuse, and later engaged in business for himself, which he conducted for four and a half

years. In 1890 he came west to Centralia, Washington, and in 1891 he came to North Yakima, where he began contracting and building. He has constructed some of the best buildings in the city, among others the Opera house, Clogg, Ditter and Wisconsin blocks, and some of the best residences. He was married in Syracuse, New York, in 1884, to Grace M. Ashfield, a native of that city and daughter of William H. and Rhoda (Kemp) Ashfield. The father was a native of New York and was a druggist for years. He was a veteran of the Civil war and was one of President Lincoln's body guards at the time of his assassination. His mother was born in New York, of Scotch parents. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Howard were born the following children: Bessie, Frauk W., Warren, Alexander H., and Florence. Fraternally, Mr. Howard is a member of the Masonic, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and Elks orders. He is a pronounced Democrat, and owns a comfortable home in the city.

JOHN P. MATTOON. Not only is John P. Mattoon, the subject of this article, one of the oldest pioneers of Yakima county, but he is among the oldest remaining settlers of the Northwest, having crossed the Plains to Oregon in the year of the famous "Whitman massacre," at the age of thirteen. He was born in Lucas county, Ohio, December 26, 1834, to Abel and Sarah M. Mattoon, natives of the state of New York. His parents moved to Ohio in an early day and were counted pioneers of the state as well as of Indiana, to which latter state they moved from Ohio. On March 10, 1847, subject started from LaGrange county, Indiana, to cross the Plains with ox teams, which he succeeded in doing after many months of slow, tedious travel, meeting with no serious interruption on his journey, and with no interference from the Indians. He arrived in the Willamette valley in the fall and settled at Oregon City, where he completed his education and then engaged in farming. He followed agriculture there for seventeen years, making a success of it, so much so, that in 1864 he was appointed by the government as farm instructor at Fort Simcoe, under Indian Agent Bancroft. He served in this capacity for four and one-half years, most of the time under J. H. Wilbur, better known as "Father Wilbur," who superseded Bancroft the same year of Mr. Mattoon's appointment. In 1869 he engaged in stock raising on the east side of the river, where Parker is now located. He followed the stock business for some eighteen years and then sold out and opened a livery stable, which he still runs. He has one sister, Mrs. William Hughes, living in Whitman county. He was married in Oregon, October 29, 1858, to Martha Hickenbothom,

daughter of George and Jerusha Hickenbothom, the former a native of Ireland and the latter born in Connecticut. Mrs. Mattoon was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, March 23, 1839. Her brother William, who now resides in Oregon, was a volunteer in the Indian war in that state; the other brother, George, is a farmer in Oregon. Mr. Mattoon has one daughter and one son, George Lincoln and Annie J. Watt (now deceased), wife of George H. Watt, professor of pharmacy in the State Agricultural College at Pullman. Mr. and Mrs. Mattoon are members of the Congregational church.

JOSEPH MONDOR. One of the substantial farmers of the Tampico country is Joseph Mondor, a Canadian by birth, born in 1835, from the union of Isadore and Sallie (Laplish) Mondor. His parents were both of Canadian birth, and farmed there for years. The mother died when her son Joseph was but four years of age, the father living to the ripe old age of eighty. At the death of the mother our subject was taken to raise by his grandparents, attending school until the age of sixteen, when he went to learn the blacksmith's trade. At the end of two years he quit the trade and worked on a steamboat for three years on the St. Lawrence river; following which he spent a year in Upper Canada. He went to California in 1856 via Nicaragua, landing in San Francisco in November of that year. In the spring he started for Placer Falls, traveling the entire distance of three hundred miles on foot. He remained there but a short time, returning to Sacramento, where he purchased a place and farmed for three years. He then tried Nevada for a time, but not liking it, returned to California again and engaged in farming. In 1868 he returned to Canada and was married, bringing his wife to California, where he purchased a fine farm and a large tract of railroad land and settled down for many years to farming and raising stock. In 1882 he sold out everything, and the following year moved to Walla Walla, Washington, and in the fall of 1884 came to Tampico, and rented a farm. afterwards purchasing the ranch where he now lives, and where he has made his home ever since. He put a homestead filing on his ranch, and starting in right from the foundation has developed his place into a high state of cultivation, with fine orchard, eight-room house, large convenient barns and out buildings. He is a diversified farmer, giving his attention to raising hops, hay, fruit and stock. He was married in Canada in 1868 to Eliza Arcand, daughter of Francis Arcand, a blacksmith by trade, who lived and died in Canada. Mrs. Mondor was born in Canada in 1845, graduated from the St. John Academy and followed teaching for six years. She is well read

and of a literary turn. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mondor have been born the following children: Isadore, Alphonse, Mrs. Mary Slavin, Joseph L., Frank A., Henry G., Louise and Willie. They are of the Catholic faith, and Mr. Mondor is an active Democrat. He has been school director at Tampico for five years, and takes deep interest in educational matters.

ROBERT CRORY. Few men have had a more varied career, or have taken a more thorough course in training in the school of life than has he whose name forms the title of this article. He has been as far north and as far south as civilized men usually go and he has sought the favor of Fortune in many parts of the globe. Like most other men of an adventurous turn, he has given much attention to mining, and like most other devotees of the business he has had his ups and downs.

Mr. Crory is a native of the province of New Brunswick, born near St. George, December 24, 1835. His father, David, and his mother, Mary (Stenson) Crory, were both from the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, and by occupation the former was a farmer and lumberman. Public schools had not been established in New Brunswick at that time, but around the family hearth our subject got the rudiments of an education. He finished his training in the school of experience, a very good college, but one that often exacts a high tuition fee. Most of his time after he became ten years old was spent away from home working in mills, lumber camps, on the farm and at fishing and sometimes before the mast. He also spent three years at the cooper's trade. The 15th of April, 1865, he set out by the isthmus route for the Pacific coast. The steamer on which he embarked, the Golden Rule, was wrecked on a coral reef one hundred and eighty miles from Aspinwall, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama. Passengers and crew numbered about eight hundred and twenty-five persons, and to feed them were two barrels of salt meat and enough biscuits to furnish each person one a day for six weeks. Water on the island there was none, but they found that they could slake their thirst in a measure by lying in the ocean water and allowing the pores of the skin to absorb what they would of it. They dispatched a life-boat to Aspinwall, but she met with an accident, lost her compass and failed to bring relief. Next day, however, another life-boat was dispatched and she had better success, reaching the town in due time. Shortly after she arrived there two American men-of-war, the State of Georgia and the Huntsville, entered port, and these at once went to the rescue, finding, however, on arrival that certain turtle fishermen from the Mosquito

Coast, into whose hands the first life-boat's crew had fallen, had reached the scene of the wreck before them. The shipwrecked crew and passengers were brought away to safety after eleven days of hardship and partial starvation.

Mr. Crory crossed the isthmus and came on to San Francisco, thence to Puget Sound, where he entered the employ of the Port Gamble Milling Company, with whom he remained for three years. Shortly after quitting their service he returned to New Brunswick for a visit, again crossing the isthmus. He intended to stay at home for a considerable time, but soon the White Pine, Nevada, silver excitement reached him and he hastened back to the West, although he was dissuaded by adverse reports from going all the way to the silver mines. He was soon again in the lumber business, this time working for the Port Madison mills. He was thus employed for four years except while making another short visit home. The trip there was made by the isthmus route, but the return was by the Union Pacific and San Francisco. Upon leaving Port Madison, Mr. Crory went into the Omanika mining district over the Arctic divide in Alaska, but though coarse gold was there in abundance the expense of living was so great that little could be made, and our subject went back to the Sound, after spending a couple of mining seasons there, with little money in his pocket. As soon, however, as he had made another stake he returned to the North, going this time up the Stikeen river. He made the trip in the winter time with forty-four other white men and one hundred and twenty-five Indians, and though the weather was bitterly cold he suffered little inconvenience, so thoroughly habituated did he become to the rigors of the climate. They prospected on one of the streams whose waters finally flow into Peace river and Mr. Crory struck an exceedingly rich claim. Had he held it he could have made his fortune, but he soon acquired other property, which he was led to believe was just as good and being unable to work all to advantage he sold his interest in it. He later discovered that the vender of the other property had grossly misrepresented it. The result of it all was that instead of making a fortune he lost heavily.

With what money he had left Mr. Crory started for South America, but learning that reports of rich prospects there were ill founded he went to South Africa instead, passing through New York, Liverpool and London on the way. Landing at Port Natal, he went thence to Petrusburg, where the British soldiers were stationed, thence by ox team and cart to the Transvaal, where was a rich placer deposit known as Pilgrim's Rest, the object of his visit to South Africa. He found that the deposit was indeed rich, but it was quite well worked out and there was no show for him there. His partner wished

to remain, however, and they separated, Mr. Crory going to the Kimberly diamond fields. For a month after his arrival he was sick with Natal fever, but upon recovery he found the prospects in diamond mining excellent. Australians were there rewashing debris and finding, by superior methods, ten diamonds where one had been found when the dirt was first washed. Boys and girls even were making money. Mr. Crory hastily sent for his partner and the two bought a half claim, which was considered by the venders as no good, but it turned out well and for a time they made money rapidly. Eventually, however, a boom was experienced in the diamond fields, properties going skyward in price, and Mr. Crory invested quite heavily. On one of his claims he sunk a well to avoid paying for water. Though he did well at diamond mining as far as discovering the diamonds was concerned, the price soon dropped so that he could only pay the royalty on his claims and he was forced to abandon them. Again he had missed it when fortune seemed in sight. The cause of all this fluctuation was that a large syndicate had been formed in London to control the diamond market and was manipulating things for its own interests.

Mr. Crory next went to Australia. He traveled extensively over the southern part of the island and over the New Zealand Islands, but though he liked the appearance of the country he did not find any inducements to remain, so the fall of 1876 found him again in San Francisco. He went thence to the Sound and from there started for Arizona, but when he had got as far as San Francisco he changed his mind and went instead to Canada, where he worked on the final location of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In 1877 he started again for Arizona. Again he changed his mind, coming rather to the Yakima country, where he took up land in the Wenas valley, two hundred acres in all. He has made his home in Yakima county ever since, though his farm was sold in 1887 and the proceeds invested in interests around North Yakima. He also has property in Gray's Harbor.

In Yakima county, in 1878, Mr. Crory married Ellen J. Gray, a native of New Brunswick, born in 1834. She died on the 13th of August, 1897, leaving no children. In politics, Mr. Crory is an ardent Republican. His life has been an eventful one and replete with adventures, so replete, indeed, that if his whole story were told a fair sized and very interesting volume would be produced.

LOT DURGAN, farmer, North Yakima, was born in Vancouver, Washington, March 15, 1867. His father, Alonzo Durgan, was a native of Ohio, and crossed the Plains in 1851 with his

parents, at the age of fifteen. He located near Vancouver, Washington, and was here married and lived there until 1870, when he came to Yakima county, and took up land. He continued to reside here until his death in 1894. He was of Scotch and English parentage. His mother, Nancy (Dillon) Durgan, was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and crossed the Plains when three years old, with her parents. Her father was a member of the first territorial legislature in Washington. The subject of this article grew to manhood in Yakima county, and attended in addition to the public schools of the county a business college at Portland. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the trade of printer, at which he worked for four years and a half. Before his father's death he took the management of the home farm, which he has continued to operate until January, 1902, when he moved to North Yakima, his present place of residence. W. H. Johnson, of North Yakima, is a half-brother. Mr. Durgan was married in Ellensburg in 1899 to Mrs. S. J. Mabry, widow of W. H. Mabry, deceased. Her father was John Martin. She was born in Iowa and came west with her parents to Idaho, and later to Klickitat county, Washington, where she was educated and first married. Mr. Durgan is a Republican. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Eagles. He owns city property in North Yakima, is thoroughly identified with the country's growth and development and is one of its most worthy pioneers.

HENRY L. TUCKER, liveryman of North Yakima and ex-sheriff of Yakima county, is a pioneer of 1876. He first settled in Yakima City, where for several years he was engaged in the feed business. As soon as the townsite of North Yakima was surveyed, he established his livery barn here, and has continued in business here ever since. He is the pioneer liveryman of Yakima county. Mr. Tucker was born in Indiana, February 16, 1847. His parents were Meshach and Nancy (Brown) Tucker, neither of whom are now living. His father, born in 1807, was a farmer and blacksmith, and a native of Tennessee. His mother, born in 1809, was a native of Ohio. November 8, 1862, at the age of fourteen, Mr. Tucker enlisted in company D, Forty-seventh Indiana infantry, and was at once sent to the front. He served with Grant at the siege of Vicksburg, and was also in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Big Black river, and of Jackson, Mississippi. At the battle of Champion Hill his haversack was shot away; otherwise he escaped injury through all these engagements. He was honorably discharged at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, October 24, 1865. He returned at once to Indiana, but in 1866 went

to Iowa, followed stage driving two years and afterwards assisted in the construction of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, through Iowa and Nebraska. In 1871 he went to Portland, Oregon, and from there to southwestern Washington, where he assisted in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Kalama to Tacoma, continuing in the employ of the company for about six years. Coming to Yakima county in 1876, he followed prospecting for several years, locating the Gold Hill placer mines shortly after his arrival. During the early years he also engaged for some time in the lumber trade, running the first logs ever driven down the Yakima river, and operating a freight and pack train between The Dalles and Yakima City, eventually settling in the latter place. Mr. Tucker was married in Yakima City, July 9, 1883, to Miss Emma J. Leach, to which union were born a daughter and a son: Clara (Tucker) Jennett, of Seattle, born June 19, 1884, and Harry A. Tucker, born May 2, 1886. Mr. Tucker is the sixth of a family of eight children, all but three of whom are living. The names of brothers and sisters are as follows: Anderson (deceased), Sarah J. (Tucker) Holt, Minnesota; Joshua B. (deceased), Elizabeth (Tucker) Hingson (deceased), Harriet A. (Tucker) Robinson, Minnesota; Eliza (Tucker) Niles, Nebraska, and Jasper N., of Minnesota. Mrs. Tucker has brothers and sisters as follows: John Leach and Martha Scott, of North Yakima; Horace, in Alaska; John C., in Minnesota; Sarah E. Liggett, Dora E. Bunnell, Melissa Churchill, Frank W., Henry W., Minnie Thompson, George W., Lillie and Lottie, all of North Yakima. Henry W. Leach served through the Spanish war in the Philippines as quartermaster sergeant and, just prior to his discharge, was promoted to a second lieutenancy. Fraternally, Mr. Tucker is connected with the Masons, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the T. O. T. E. M. He is a staunch Republican and has served four years as sheriff of the county. He has also served three terms as city councilman, refusing a fourth term on account of press of personal business. He has one of the most thoroughly equipped liveryies in central Washington and also operates four stage lines out of North Yakima, two of them on daily schedules. Mr. Tucker is extensively interested in town property and owns and occupies one of the best residences in the city. He is public spirited and enterprising; always active in promoting the best interests of town and community, and is esteemed as one of the most reliable and worthy citizens.

JOHN H. MILLER, farmer, fourteen miles southwest of North Yakima, first came to Washington in June, 1876, on a prospecting tour, and

settled for a time at Goldendale. In May, 1879, he moved to Yakima county, where he has since lived. He was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, February 26, 1850, of German parents. His father, John F. Miller, came to the United States when a young man, and served through the Mexican war as captain, and later trapped on the Mississippi river, always being on the frontier. He died in 1863. The mother, Louise Mielkersman, also a native of Germany, died in 1865. At the age of eight, our subject's parents moved with him to Arkansas, and when sixteen, he went to Texas, where he farmed for a time, returning to Missouri in 1872, where he remained for two years. He then went to California, and after a year moved to Oregon, later, as narrated, settling in Washington. He ranched on the Yakima river for a time for Phelps & Wadley, and they failing, he ran the place for Ben Snipes. At this time he took up a ranch west of North Yakima, which he owned for ten years, but failing to secure artesian water, he sold it and moved to the Ahtanum valley, where he has since lived. He was married in 1884 to Mary Belts, daughter of Daniel and Caroline (Veelcks) Belts, both natives of Pennsylvania. The former was a pioneer of forty-nine on the Pacific coast, and was drowned while in Oregon. After her husband's death the mother married John L. Morrison in Illinois. In 1877 they came west to Oregon, Mrs. Miller accompanying her stepfather and mother, the latter dying the same year in Oregon. Mrs. Miller was born in Illinois, October 15, 1849, the same year her father crossed the Plains, and she never saw him. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children, Minnie W., now deceased, and Cora C., born August 4, 1888. Mr. Miller is a Republican and a member of the fraternal order of Yeomen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOSIAH H. MORRISON, farmer, and for twenty-three years a resident of Yakima county, lives on the Ahtanum, ten miles west and four south of North Yakima, where he is engaged in raising stock, hay and fruit. He is a native of Illinois, born March 16, 1865. His father, John L. Morrison, a leading farmer of this county, was born in Illinois and crossed the Plains in 1877 to Oregon, and in 1880 came to Yakima county, and is now living in Ahtanum valley. The mother, Caroline (Veelcks) Morrison, was born in Pennsylvania and moved to Illinois, where she was united in marriage to her first husband, Daniel Belts, who later met his death by drowning, in Oregon. She ten years later married John L. Morrison. Her second husband moved to Oregon in 1877, shortly after the death of his wife. Our subject came with his parents to Oregon when ten years of age, and three years later came with them to Yakima county. At the age of sixteen he began to ride the range, herding stock,

and followed this for six years. He then went to work at the carpenter trade, which he followed for some six years, still returning to the range occasionally. In 1894, he bought a farm of one hundred acres and moved onto it. He now has it largely under cultivation, with ten acres in orchard. He was married in the Ahtanum valley January 1, 1894, to Carrie L. Minner, daughter of William H. and Harriet (Shamp) Minner. The father was a native of Iowa and a veteran of the Civil war. He moved to Oregon in 1864, after his discharge from the army and in 1876 came to the Ahtanum valley, where he still lives. The mother was born in Ohio of Pennsylvania Dutch parents. Mrs. Morrison was born in Oregon in 1869, and came to this state when eight years of age. She has five living brothers and sisters: Julian E. Minner, Jennie Lisle, Lida Crosna and Nellie Clater. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have four children: Lester, born October 1, 1884; Gerald, born July 22, 1887; Prudence, born September 19, 1898, and Minnie, born February 28, 1903. Mr. Morrison is an active Democrat. He is also counted a good citizen and neighbor and a man of integrity.

ORBIN F. NOBLE, a farmer living near North Yakima, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1848, to the marriage of George W. and Eliza (Cerplus) Noble. The father, a native of Maine, was born in 1818, and followed mercantile pursuits. He immigrated to Ohio when a young man and was there married, but at a later date he moved to Illinois and then to Iowa, where he died. The mother was born in Ohio to Irish parents. She is still living in Iowa. Our subject moved to Iowa with his parents when a small boy, and there grew to young manhood and received his education. He began working out at the age of sixteen, and four years later entered the employ of the railroad company, remaining so occupied for ten years, through the states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, California and Arizona. In 1888, he came to Washington and engaged in farming, which business he has pursued successfully ever since. Three years ago he purchased his present farm of forty acres, principally seeded to grass, and engaged in the dairy business. He was married in this state in 1889 to Mrs. Lois Shaffer, a native of Switzerland, born in 1868. Coming to the United States with her parents when a very small child, she became a resident of Illinois, where she was first married. Her first husband was, however, killed in an accident shortly after his marriage. Her father, Beauty Coffey, was a blacksmith, born in Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Noble's children are: Minnie, Howard and Ida L., the first two born in King county and the latter in Yakima. Fraternally, Mr. Noble is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Masonic orders, and his wife with the Eastern Star. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church,

and Mr. Noble belongs to the Republican party. Mr. Noble is conducting a very successful farming and dairy business.

ERNEST W. FRENCH, farmer and dairyman on the Ahtanum, was born in Massachusetts, September 24, 1863. His father, a ship carpenter, was born in the Bay state in 1841, being a direct descendant of the noted Winslow family of that state. He followed engineering for several years, running ships and tugboats. Adelaide (Phillips) French, the mother, was born in Massachusetts in 1844, and still lives in this state. She traces her ancestry back to the Staples family of the early times in her native state. Our subject attended school in his native state until seventeen, when he engaged to learn the trade of machinist, serving an apprenticeship of three years. In 1883 he went to Texas, and from there to St. Louis, working at his trade, overhauling and repairing the presses of the Globe-Democrat while there. He then went to Omaha, from there came west and engaged in the construction work of the Oregon Short Line, in Oregon. At the end of a year he went to the Puget Sound country and located on Hood's Canal, where he remained until 1889, going from there to Mason county, where he bought a ranch and farmed until 1900. He then came to Yakima county and bought a farm in Parker's Bottom, and two years later, bought his present farm on the Ahtanum. He was married in Seattle, in 1888, to Miss Ida M. Troutman, a native of Illinois, who had come to Washington with her parents the same year. Her father and mother are Daniel and Lucy (Townsend) Troutman, the former a real estate dealer, and both natives of Indiana. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. French have been born four children: Arthur D., Edward A., George W. and Ernest O. Mr. and Mrs. French are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while politically, he affiliates with the Republican party.

JESSE W. REYNOLDS, who resides on his farm nine and one-half miles west, and two and one-half miles south, of North Yakima, came to Yakima county October 24, 1884, and settled in the Ahtanum. He was born in Missouri in 1838, to the marriage of David and Mary (Kelly) Reynolds. The father was a Missouri pioneer, settling in that state in 1834, and came of Holland and French stock. He was born in Tennessee in 1797, and died in 1870. The mother was a native of Tennessee and lived to the ripe old age of ninety years and six months; she was the mother of eight children. The subject of this biography grew to manhood on the farm in Missouri, gaining what education the common schools of his district afforded. At the age of twenty-two he volunteered in the three months' service under

Captain Abernathy, at the end of which time sickness prevented his further service. On his recovery he engaged in farming; later took charge of the home place, which he conducted until his father's death in 1876. He then went to Kansas for a year, and from there crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1877, locating in Union county, where he followed farming and dairying for seven years. In 1884 he came to this county, renting a farm in the Ahtanum country for a year, and later living on the Cowiche for eight years, when he purchased his present place. Here he has since lived, farming and raising stock. He was married in Greene county, Missouri, in 1867, to Miss Susan Garrett, daughter of William D. and Elizabeth (Dutton) Garrett, the former a farmer and native of New Jersey, and the latter a native of Ohio. Mrs. Reynolds was born in Missouri in 1844, where she was raised and educated. To her union with Mr. Reynolds have been born the following children: Mrs. Mary Milborne, Mrs. Bertha J. O'Neil, John F., David D., Franklin D., William M., Mrs. Amy F. Fear, Sarah E., and Jessie F. Politically, Mr. Reynolds affiliates with the Republican party. He owns two hundred and forty acres of land and considerable stock, and is prospering.

ELMER B. MARKS, farmer and stockman, was born in Linn county, Oregon, September 18, 1870, from the marriage of John P. and Ellen (Williams) Marks, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Illinois, and both pioneers in Oregon, to which country they traveled in teams in 1853 and 1845, respectively, with their parents, and where they were united in marriage in 1867. The mother died in Yakima county in 1891, and the father now lives in the Ahtanum valley, a well-to-do and respected farmer and stockman. He served two terms as superintendent of education of Yakima county. Our subject's parents moved from Oregon to Yakima county when he was one year of age, and here he has grown up and lived since, receiving his education in the common schools, with a course in the Empire business college at Walla Walla. On his return from Walla Walla he engaged in the butcher business at North Yakima, but selling this out in a short time, he and his brother Charles went to Weiser, Idaho, where he remained three years, then went to Oregon for a few months and returned home to the Ahtanum in the fall of 1896. He put in one year on a rented farm, and then went to work for his father on the farm, at the same time buying stock for himself, which he continued to increase as best he could. In 1898, he and his brother bought stock together and became interested in ten and one-half sections of grazing land, on which they ranged their cattle, besides considerable other land. He was married in Yakima county in May, 1899, to Miss Myrtle Morrison, daughter of James W. and Mattie (Good) Morrison. Her father is a farmer and na-

tive of Missouri, who crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1874, and six years later came to Yakima county. The mother is a native of North Carolina. Mrs. Marks is a native of Yakima county, where she was born February 13, 1881, and was educated in the academy. Her brothers and sisters are Wallace, Mrs. Maud Garrison, Edna, Chester, Ethel and Warren. To their union Mr. and Mrs. Marks have had two children born: John P., Jr., and Gladys H. Mr. Marks is a Democrat and a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. In their church relations the husband is a Congregationalist and the wife a member of the Christian church. Mr. Marks is a highly esteemed citizen.

WEBSTER L. STABLER. Among the early pioneers of Yakima county who have had a hand in the experiences of those primitive days as well as in the later developments and progress of this now populous county, the name of Webster L. Stabler should appear. Born in 1832 in the Keystone state, his parents moved with him at the age of five to the then wild western country of Illinois. Here he was reared amid the border scenes of that state until he had reached the age of twenty, acquiring his education in the log cabin schoolhouse and developing muscle and hardihood in the various duties required about the home. In 1852, when but twenty, he started from Morgan county, Illinois, with ox teams, to cross the wide expanse of prairie, desert and mountains, a path beset with dangers of floods and Indians on the one hand and privation and exposure on the other. He reached Portland, his destination, on October 8, 1852, at the end of a six months' journey, and, after wintering there, he took a pre-emption claim in the spring, just across from Vancouver on the Oregon side of the line, where he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1864, when he went to the Salmon river mines in Idaho, where he mined and ran a pack-train into the Boise mines, in partnership with A. J. Bean. He later returned to his ranch near Vancouver, and was married to Miss Melinda S. Hayden, February 22, 1864. In 1868 he bought a bunch of cattle and drove them to Yakima county, taking up a claim in the Ahtanum valley and putting up hay for his stock. He then returned to his place in Oregon, leaving a man in charge of the new ranch. In the spring of 1869, he returned and filed on the land, which has never since changed hands nor had a mortgage on it. His wife died in Vancouver, Washington, August 7, 1869, before he got his effects moved to his present home. Her father, Gay Hayden, was a native of New York, and crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1850, settling near Vancouver. In 1882, Mr. Stabler was united in marriage to Mrs. Harriet Millican; to which union were born two children: Gay, born September 17, 1883, and Lewis, August 17, 1887. Mr. Stabler is an active Republican, and in 1890 was appointed Indian agent at Fort Simcoe, but resigned after

holding the position for a year and a half, preferring to attend to his ranch and stock rather than pose as an office holder. He owns a fine ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, and makes a specialty of breeding Shorthorn and Holstein cattle, of which he owns some fine specimens. Mr. Stabler is recognized as an enterprising, public-spirited citizen and a good neighbor.

MRS. MARY SIMPSON. In pioneering in new countries, where deprivations and exposures are suffered alike by all members of the family, as in war times, when the husband is called to the front, and the patient, enduring wife is left at home to endure the cares of the family and the mental anguish and continued suspense of uncertainty, who is there to sing of her heroism or record her deeds of self-denial? Few, far too few, historians deal fairly, if at all, with this class of pioneers. Among the pioneers of Yakima county, Mrs. Mary Simpson is certainly entitled to a place in the annals of its development. She was born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1839, from the union of Willis and Sarah (Tarman) Northcutt. Her father was born in Ohio in 1803 from pioneer parents. He was a lawyer by profession and was educated in Columbus. He crossed the Plains to California in 1850, and, after mining there for some time, moved to Oregon, where he was joined by his family in 1855. The mother was born in Ohio, in 1805, and was married at the age of twenty. She traveled from Illinois to Oregon in an ox-train to join her husband. Mrs. Simpson, when sixteen, came with her mother across the Plains, to Morrow county, Oregon, and four years later was united in marriage to James B. Simpson. They continued to live in Oregon until 1870, when they moved to Yakima county and took up the place where she now resides. Her husband, James B. Simpson, was born in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1828, and went to California in 1850, and, after mining until 1862 went to Oregon, where he met his wife and married her. He died in Yakima county in 1866. To this marriage were born the following children: Alice Angeline, now living at Fort Simcoe, where she has been in the employ of the government as teacher in the Indian school for the past twelve years; Alma Solomon, California; Jemima Gallager, also a teacher for several years at Fort Simcoe; Nettie Swanson, Everett, and William, at home. Mrs. Simpson is a member of the Christian church. Her husband was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. She owns the old homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, well improved, with eighty acres in alfalfa, ten acres in hops, and the remainder pasture land. Her son, William, is running the farm for her.

JOSEPH E. ESCHBACH is one of the prosperous young farmers of Yakima county, who has

a bright outlook before him. He came of French parents, although a native of the United States himself, as is also his mother. He was born in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, March 19, 1860. His father, John P. Eschbach, was born in Alsace, France, in 1823, where he was married and his wife died, leaving three children. He then came to the United States, and settled in Minnesota, where he married Miss Barbara Sugg, of Buffalo, New York, whose parents were born in France, at the same place as her husband. Her father served nine years with Napoleon. To this marriage were born ten children. She is living in North Yakima; the husband died in 1893. Our subject came to Yakima county with his parents, and received the last three years of his schooling here, working at the same time with his father on the farm until twenty-two. He then worked with his uncle for a year and also a year with his brother. He then tried hop raising, and in 1895 took charge of his father's farm, he and his brother forming a partnership in the business. They have greatly improved the productiveness of the ranch since taking charge of it, having one hundred acres seeded down to alfalfa, and the remainder to hops, clover and grain, with some plow land. He started with ten head of cattle, which have been increased to three hundred head, with a good band of well bred horses. He was married in North Yakima in 1899, to Miss Mary Sandmeyer, daughter of Stephen and Theresa E. (Roxlau) Sandmeyer, both natives of Germany, who settled in Minnesota, where they were married. In 1883 they moved to Yakima county, where they have since lived. Mrs. Eschbach was born in St. James, Minn., in 1878, and was raised in Yakima City principally, but spent five years at Cle-Elium with her family. She has five brothers and sisters, all living in North Yakima: Matthew, Anna, Joseph N., Irene and Ernest. They have two children: Barbara and George A., both born in North Yakima. Mr. and Mrs. Eschbach are of the Catholic communion. Politically, Mr. Eschbach is an active Democrat. He and his brothers have jointly six hundred and eighty acres of grazing land on the Cowiche, with stock, mining interests and town property in North Yakima. Mr. Eschbach is a wide-awake, rustling young business man, well esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances.

MRS. CATHERINE F. LYNCH. Among the pioneers of Yakima county, none are more deserving of a place in history than the noble, brave wives and mothers who came from their homes in the East and older settled portions of the West, and faced the dangers and hardships of the early days in the settlement of this country; and few of those pioneer mothers, probably, have seen and experienced more of those deprivations than has the subject of this sketch, Mrs. Catherine F. Lynch. She is a native of Cork, Ireland, where she was born September 25,

1861, and was brought by her parents to the United States the same year, where she was raised under the influences of the customs and schools of her adopted country. The parents, Timothy J. and Julia (McCarthy) Lynch, were both born in Ireland, and settled in New York on first coming to this country, later coming to Yakima county, where they still live, making North Yakima their home. Mrs. Lynch was raised in Washington, where she first met Daniel Lynch, and at the age of seventeen was united to him in marriage. Mr. Lynch was a native of Ireland, born in 1835. He came to California in 1849, with the great influx of gold seekers, and, after mining there for a number of years, came to Yakima county in 1868, and took up the homestead where the widowed wife now lives, and where he lived until his death in 1889. At this time the widow was left with the care of her five children and the management of the farm, which added responsibilities she has met with faithfulness and conducted with tact and business ability equaled by few. Her children are: Catherine, born in 1880; Mary E., born 1881; John J., born in 1883; Daniel, born in 1886, and Hannah J., born in 1889. Mrs. Lynch and family are members of the Catholic church, and the husband was an active Democrat. Mrs. Lynch has one hundred and seventy-nine acres of land, half of which is in cultivation, and some seventeen acres of hops; also a good bunch of cattle and horses.

FRANK EGLIN, farmer and hop grower, living one and one-half miles east of Tampico, is a native son of Yakima county, born in the Tampico valley, October 12, 1878, from the union of Abraham D. and Margaret F. (Crews) Eglin, now living near Tampico. The father was born in Canada, June 11, 1834, and his father and mother, Cornelius and Mary (Dolson) Eglin, were natives of New York and New Jersey, respectively, and moved to Canada in 1844, later returning to Indiana, where they raised their family. Subject's father was reared in Indiana, and at the age of twenty started for the Pacific coast by ox teams, driving a team of slow-moving bovines over the long, tortuous trail to Eugene, Oregon, where he landed in the fall of 1854 and shortly afterwards departed for the gold fields of California, where he mined four years. He then returned to Corvallis, Oregon, where he followed butchering and operated a dray at the same time, for some five years. In 1871 he moved to Yakima county and took up a quarter section of land, which he has owned ever since, and where he now resides, near Tampico. Here have been reared all of his family, including the subject of this sketch. His mother was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1837, and went to Oregon when a small girl, where she was afterwards married. She is the mother of eleven chil-

dren: Benjamin K., Mrs. Lavina Strong, John S., Mrs. Judith Dithenthaler, Warren M., Mrs. Olivia L. Barth, Thomas W., Charles D., George W., James B. and Frank. Mr. Eglin's father is one of the leading farmers of the county, and in 1899 was elected county commissioner, serving in this capacity for two years. He is at present running one of his father's farms, and is giving his attention to hop growing and hay. The subject of this biography was married in North Yakima, in 1900, to Miss Maggie Bates, daughter of Thomas and Celia (Logsdon) Bates, both natives of Missouri, now residing near Toppenish. They were early settlers in Washington, coming to Walla Walla when that city was merely a fort, and there Mrs. Eglin was born in 1878. Her parents removed to Idaho when she was still a young girl, later going to Oregon and thence to Yakima county, where their daughter was married at the age of twenty-two. Her husband is a young man of energy, perseverance and progressive ideas. He is a man of honor and integrity, whose future prospects are bright and who enjoys the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact in a business or social way.

HENRY KNOX, who resides upon his ranch, twenty-one miles west and south of North Yakima, near Tampico, first came into Yakima county in 1865, when things wore the wild and untamed appearance of those very early times, but as his stay was only brief, he dates his residence here from 1873, when he first made permanent settlement on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Knox is a Pennsylvanian, and comes of Scotch and German parents. He was ushered into this world on July 17, 1828, in the old Keystone state, where he lived until eighteen, when he made his first trip from his native state, going into the copper mines of Michigan, where he stayed but one year, returning again to his old home. At the end of four years he went to Minnesota, took up land and engaged in farming for eight years. When he had the place improved, he sold it, just in time to get caught by the gold excitement at Pike's Peak, along with hundreds of other venturesome spirits. He remained there but a short time and went to the Indian Territory, remaining for two years, when he returned to Minnesota and engaged in milling for three years. He then fitted out with ox teams and joined a caravan across the Plains, heading for Puget Sound. They went via Walla Walla and up the Yakima river, and attempted to cross the Cascade range. This was in 1865, when there was only a trail making connection with the Sound country, and after reaching the end of the road they were forced to turn back and seek a new route down the Yakima valley,

thence to The Dalles and on down to Vancouver by steamer. He stopped there, took up land, and farmed for eight years, then sold out, came to Yakima county and purchased land of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Here he has reared and educated his family of seven children: Eva D. Anderson, Samuel P., Eliza A. Shaw, Minnie M. Witzel, Jasper, Curtis W. and Jerod A. He was married in Minnesota, in 1857, to Miss Eveline Armstrong, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Bartolett) Armstrong, natives of Pennsylvania, where she also was born. Mr. Knox's parents were Thomas and Susan (Sheckely) Knox, natives of Pennsylvania, where they both died. Mr. Knox devotes his attention principally to hop growing and the raising of hay, in both of which lines he is successful.

JOHN WETZEL, a farmer living near Tappan, in Yakima county, and a pioneer of 1873, was born in the province of Alsace-Lorraine, France, of German parents, in 1855. His father, John Wetzel, was a stone mason and a native of Alsace-Lorraine, in which country he also died. The mother, Elza (Blasmeier) Wetzel, was born in the same country as her husband, where she still lives. Mr. Wetzel was raised in the land of his nativity until he reached the age of seventeen, there attending the schools and learning the trade of stone mason with his father. He then turned his face toward the United States, the reputed land of liberty, free homes and unbounded wealth and opportunity for the thrifty and energetic poor man. He landed in New York and started westward for the Pacific coast, landing in San Francisco in 1873; thence going to Portland, The Dalles and to Yakima City, where he located, April 17, 1873. The year after his arrival he engaged to work for A. D. Eglin, with whom he continued for twelve years. During this time he took up a pre-emption claim and proved up on it, selling the same to Andrew Slavin. He then rented and farmed various places until 1892, when he purchased the place where he now lives, and where he has since resided. In 1883 he engaged in the brewery business at Yakima City, starting the second brewery at that place. He was married in Yakima City, January 6, 1884, to Miss Minnie Knox, daughter of Henry and Eveline (Armstrong) Knox, pioneers and at present residents of Yakima county, whose sketches appear in this volume. Mrs. Wetzel was born in Montana and raised in Yakima county. Her birth occurred while her parents were crossing the Plains from Minnesota to the Pacific coast. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel have been born the following children: Zevala Mondor, Mary Mondor, Joseph, Josephine, Orenda, Elsie, Eva, Mabel, Henry, and the last, an infant. They are members of the Catholic communion, and Mr.

Wetzel is an active Republican, taking deep interest in the success of his party. In fact he is a man who takes interest in anything which he thinks is for the betterment of the country at large or his own immediate community, and is counted a man of honesty, and integrity.

EDWARD A. SHANNAFELT, who lives on his farm, one and one-half miles west of Tappan, was born of German parents in Michigan, in 1859, November 17th. He pre-empted his present farm in 1884, and it has been in his possession ever since. His father William H., was a farmer, born in Ohio in 1824. He was a pioneer in Michigan, where he went in an early day, took up land, and raised his family. He continued to live there until his death in 1900. His mother, Susan (Bleacher) Shannafelt, was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, and raised seven children. She still lives on the home place in Michigan. Our subject was educated in the preparatory college at Oberlin, Ohio, and later attended school one year at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He grew up on the farm, remaining at home working with his father until becoming of age. He then engaged in farming for himself for three years. In 1882 he came west to Oregon, where he remained but a short time, when he moved to Yakima county. He was married in Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1880, to Miss Carrie M. Howk, daughter of William and Mary (Renouard) Howk. Her father was a farmer, of English and German parentage. He enlisted as a soldier in the Civil war in the early sixties and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. Her mother, who was of French descent, was born in Ohio, and raised six children. Mrs. Shannafelt was born in Ohio, April 16, 1845, and is the mother of four children, as follows: Floyd, born in Ohio, June 19, 1880, now a soldier in Manila; Ethel M., born in Ohio June 29, 1883; Daniel W., born in Washington January 27, 1880, now deceased; Bernice N., born in Washington, May 21, 1893. Mr. Shannafelt is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and family are connected with the Congregational church. He is an active Democrat and participates in the councils of his party. In 1882 he was proffered the nomination for county assessor by the Republican party, to which office he was elected that fall, serving two years. He also served as deputy assessor for a long period prior to his election as assessor. He owns a well-improved place with good residence and other buildings and conveniences. He is making a specialty of raising Holstein cattle, of which he has a nice herd of some twenty head.

CHARLES T. ANDERSON, a native of the Northwest, first settled in Yakima county in

1877, just at the time he had reached his majority. He was born in Washington county, Oregon, in 1856, to the union of Charles P. and Mary (Cahoon) Anderson. The father, a native of Kentucky and by trade a cabinet maker, crossed the Plains to Oregon by ox teams in 1852, and took up a donation claim. He lived there for eighteen years, then moved to Lewis county, Washington, where he still resides. His father was Swedish and his mother Scotch and English. The latter, a native of Indiana, died in 1902. She was the mother of eight children.

Our subject learned the trade of cabinet maker with his father when a boy and when twenty-one, built the first house erected in Centralia. Coming to Yakima county in 1877, he worked at his trade there for the ensuing six years, but in 1883 he squatted on his present farm, and held it in this way for eight years, when he filed on it. Putting out his first hop field of three and one-half acres in 1886, he has continued in the industry ever since, and now has nine acres. He is also engaged in general agriculture and in stock raising. Among the many improvements on his place is a fine eleven-room house and outbuildings in keeping with it, and indeed his farm is in all respects well kept, bespeaking thrift and industry in its owner.

In 1881, in Yakima county, Mr. Anderson married Eva D. Knox, a native of Minnesota, born in 1862. She crossed the Plains with her parents when little more than an infant, in 1865, passing up the Yakima river, near where they now live, while on this journey. Her parents, Henry and Eveline (Armstrong) Knox, are now living near Tampico, and their personal histories appear elsewhere in this volume. Her living brothers and sisters are: Eliza Shaw, Minnie M. Wetzel, Jasper, Curtis W. and Jerod A. Mr. Anderson has one brother and three sisters. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are: Clarence A., Charles H., George C., Adda L., Edythe, Guy, Fred, Amy J. and Lulu. Politically, Mr. Anderson is a Democrat. His farm of one hundred and sixty acres is in an excellent condition, well stocked with cattle and all horses needful for its successful operation. As a man and citizen, he enjoys a high standing in his community and county, his neighbors all respecting him for his industry and integrity.

JOHN W. SHAW, farmer and stock raiser and a Yakima county pioneer of 1874, was born in Illinois in 1852. His father, William Shaw, was a pioneer in Oregon. He crossed the Plains with an ox outfit in 1853, and in making a cut-off became lost on the way, and it was six weeks before they again found the trail. They were without water for three days at one time and, running out of provisions, were compelled to kill their own cattle and

subsist upon meat alone without salt. At last reaching Douglas county, Oregon, he took up a donation claim, on which he lived eleven years, later spending seven years in the Grand Ronde valley, and finally departed this life in Yakima county in 1898. The mother, Eliza J. Miller, was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of nine children. She died in 1900. Our subject was but one year old when his parents brought him across the Plains, entirely too young to have any remembrance of the hardships which they underwent, but he does have a very distinct recollection of the early experiences in that new country of his boyhood days. He grew to young manhood in Douglas county and the Grand Ronde valley, commencing to do for himself at the age of eighteen. When he was twenty he went to California, and later went to the mines in Nevada. He came from the latter state to Yakima county in 1874 and took up a pre-emption claim near the Woodcock Academy. This he sold at the end of six years and purchased of the Northern Pacific Railroad his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he has since lived. He was married in 1876 to Miss Eliza A. Knox, daughter of the pioneer, Henry Knox. Mrs. Shaw was born in the Indian Territory in 1861, crossing the Plains with her parents in 1865. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have been born the following children: Anna P. Brawtner, William, Cecil, Martha, Vida, Carrie, Daisy, Emma and Archie, all living near Tampico. Politically, Mr. Shaw is a staunch Republican. In addition to raising hops extensively, he also handles a great deal of stock. He is one of the solid citizens of the county.

WILLIAM HAYMOND MINNER, deceased, a pioneer of 1875, was born in Indiana February 6, 1834. His father, Peter Minner, a farmer, was a native of Delaware, born in 1804. To him belonged the honor of having been one of the first settlers in Hamilton county, Indiana. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. The mother, Laticia (Holt) Minner, was born in Delaware in 1805 to Dutch and Scotch parents, and died in 1876. She was the mother of nine children. The subject of this sketch was raised in his native state. His father dying when he was a boy two years of age, he had but limited educational opportunities, indeed, and at the early age of nine he began to work out to help the mother in supporting the family. He continued to pursue this course until he was of age. The mother then sold the home place and moved to Iowa, where she and her two sons bought a place together. The brother dying in a short time, the place had to be disposed of. Mr. Minner then went to Missouri and took up eighty acres of land, and in a short time was married to Minerva Duree, who died two years later, leaving one child, who still lives. Mr. Minner enlisted in the army in the first year of the Civil war and served for almost three years, engaging in many of the

hard-fought battles of that contest. He was then discharged for injuries received, and, returning home, outfitted with eight yokes of cows and started across the Plains to Oregon. He lived there for twelve years, and in 1875 moved to Yakima county. He rented land for two years on the Ahtanum, and during that period purchased one hundred and sixty acres, which never passed out of his hands. He improved the place, taking water out of the Ahtanum for irrigating purposes, building good barns and putting up the first good residence in the Ahtanum valley. After the death of his wife in Missouri he was married in 1862, in Iowa, to Harriett J. Shamp, who accompanied him on his trip across the Plains. She died in 1895, leaving six children: Elmer, Julia E., Jennie P. Lyle, Carrie L. Morrison, Lydia L. Crosno, Nora Claton. He was married again in 1897 to Mrs. Endis Hay, from whom he was divorced after five years. He then married Anna Stone, a cousin of the Rothschilds, who died shortly after the ceremony was performed. He was again married in recent years, and his last wife survives him.

Unfortunately a very few months ago, Mr. Miner became involved in a quarrel with Charles Myers, a renter of some of his farm property, and the latter shot and killed him.

CARPUS S. HALE, stock dealer and raiser, North Yakima, was born in the Willamette valley, Oregon, January 28, 1867. He comes of pioneer stock, his parents having grown up there from small children. His father, Milton Hale, was born in Indiana, in 1838, of Dutch and Irish parents, and was a stock raiser. He drove an ox team from his native state to Oregon, when but fourteen years of age, and settled with his parents in the Willamette valley. In 1871 he moved to Umatilla county, where he followed stock raising until 1894, at which time he moved to Yakima county, where he died the following year. The mother, Mary E. (Sperry) Hale, a native of Pennsylvania, came west to California with her parents, and later moved to Oregon, where she met and married her husband at the age of fifteen. Mr. Hale was raised in Umatilla county, and was with his father, assisting with the stock, until twenty years of age, at which time he purchased one hundred and sixty acres and went to do for himself. He then pre-empted another quarter section and also bought three hundred and twenty acres of the railroad. He farmed this for five years, then sold out and in 1892 moved to Yakima county. He first located at Zillah, where he opened a livery barn and butcher shop, operating these for three years, then he purchased a party's right to a homestead. This place he improved and lived upon for three years, at the end of which time he lost it through some technical error in the first filing. He then moved to North Yakima, and engaged in buying and sell-

ing stock, which he has since followed. He is also raising stock, having several hundred head on hand most of the time. He and his brother, Michael A., are business partners. His living brothers and sisters are: Caroline Cason, Cynthia Cochran, Sarah Cason, Michael A., Daniel, Perry, Guy, Della Armitage, Ida Grable, and Clay, all but three of whom live in Oregon. He was married in Oregon, in 1887, to Mary E. Haile, to which union were born two children, Hughie and Ida E. He was married the second time, in North Yakima, in 1902, to Lorena Lafferty, daughter of John and Sophia (Harding) Lafferty, both natives of Iowa, and pioneers of Washington. His wife has one sister, Bessie. Mr. Hale belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and was raised under the influence of the Baptist church. He is among the more prominent and influential pioneers of the county.

EDWARD SLAVIN, a farmer, living two miles north and three east of Tampico, was born in Lewis county, New York, in 1856, to Irish parents. His father and mother, Andrew and Ann (Duncan) Slavin, both of whom were born in Ireland, later settled in Minnesota, where the father farmed. Here young Slavin attended the schools of his district, and worked with his father on the farm until eighteen, when he started out to do for himself, working at any job that came his way, principally, however, in the forests of that country. In 1887, he came to Washington, settling in Yakima county, where he and his brother bought a quarter section of land of the railroad company. They cut logs on their place that fall, also worked together for a time on the brother's hop ranch. Mr. Slavin then spent three years in North Yakima running the street sprinkler and hauling lumber, then he went to the Big Bend country, where he farmed for a year. Returning to Yakima county at the end of that time, he engaged in farming on the Ahtanum, and he has been thus engaged ever since. He follows diversified farming, giving attention to hops, hay and stock, and achieving an excellent success in his line.

In Yakima City, in 1892, Mr. Slavin married Lillian, daughter of George Jervius, a merchant of that place. Mr. Jervius was born in Canada and came to Yakima City at a very early date. Mrs. Slavin is a native of Omaha, Nebraska, born in 1873, but she came to Washington when six years of age, and was educated here, teaching school for a time, after completing her education. Mr. and Mrs. Slavin's children are: Zoe S., born December 6, 1896; Helen M., born December 4, 1899, and Lawrence, born in 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Slavin are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Slavin is a pronounced Democrat. Coming to the county with little capital, he has, by industry and thrift, acquired a competency, and

the respect which is ever willingly accorded those who prove themselves master of adversity is his to enjoy.

ANDREW C. GERVAIS, retired farmer, living in Yakima City, is numbered among the earliest pioneers in Yakima county, where he settled in June, 1861. He is a native of Franklin county, New York, where he was born in 1834, to the marriage of John B. and Angelica (Aquit) Gervais. His parents were both born in Canada, the father being a farmer and blacksmith. They were the parents of sixteen children. Our subject attended school until thirteen, when his father put him out to learn the shoemaker's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of five years. He then went to New York and followed his trade in Albany, Troy and other points, for two years. At this time, 1852, he was taken with the western fever, and took ship for San Francisco via the Panama route, at which place he landed May 1, 1853, and, after remaining there for one year, went to Sacramento for six months and followed shoemaking, then came to Yakima county. He worked the first summer for William Parker, and spent the winter with Mortimer Thorp. During 1860-1, he followed packing from Umatilla to Boise Basin. During one of his trips the Indians stole his pack-train. While trying to recover the goods he was shot through the leg by a redskin, but ultimately recovered his goods and continued his trip in a wounded condition. In the spring of 1862 he took as a homestead a tract of land adjoining the present site of Yakima City, on which he lived until 1893, when he sold it. The next year he went east and renewed his acquaintance with his boyhood scenes after an absence of thirty-five years. In 1897 he again made a trip east, where he was married to Miss Mary Basonette. He brought his wife to Washington, where she died eight months later. In 1899 he was again married in the east to Miss Eliza Petaud. He brought his new bride to his home in Yakima City, where they have since lived. After the sale of his farm, Mr. Gervais purchased a comfortable home in Yakima City and retired from farm life. He has seen the development of his country from a wild waste of sage brush and grass, inhabited only by the Indian and his cayuse, the pioneer stock raiser with his range cattle, into its present advanced state of cultivation and civilization, with beautiful homes and the most productive orchards on the continent covering the valleys and hillsides, in all of which he has taken an active and honorable part, and in the history of which he is entitled to a permanent and lasting record page.

JAMES M. HENDERSON, farmer, and constable in North Yakima, was born in Indiana in

1844, from the union of William B. and Sarah (McKee) Henderson. His father was born in Ohio and went to Indiana in 1842, where he lived until 1856. He then immigrated to Minnesota, where he farmed and where he still lives at the age of ninety. He is of Scotch and English descent. The mother was also a native of Ohio, of Scotch parentage, and is now deceased. Our subject grew to young manhood in Minnesota, and when the war broke out he, at the age of twenty, enlisted and served one year. He then returned home and went to school again for twelve months; then followed farming until 1873 when he went to California. After five years he returned to Faribault, Minnesota, where he served as policeman for two years; then moved to Iowa. His health failing, he went to Kansas at the end of two years. In 1889 he came to North Yakima, following teaming for four years, when he was elected marshal, and at the end of one year purchased a ten-acre tract of land two miles west of town, which he improved by putting out an orchard and building a good house. This he sold later for three hundred dollars per acre and purchased an eighty-acre tract farther west, in the Ahtanum valley, which he is now devoting to hay and grain. In 1902 he purchased a home in North Yakima, where he resides at present. Mr. Henderson was married in Delaware county, Iowa, December 25, 1872, to Miss Louise Morse, daughter of Leonard L. and Julia (Farnum) Morse. The former was a native of Vermont, and was a pioneer of California. He died in Iowa. The mother was a native of New York. Mrs. Henderson is a native of Illinois. She was raised, educated and married in Iowa. She followed the profession of teacher for a number of years. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have been born four children as follows: Jennie, wife of David H. Guiland, a pioneer of this county, now living in Idaho; Etha C. Woodcock, living in Yakima county; Harry and William, deceased. The family attends the Christian Science church. Being a veteran of the Civil war, Mr. Henderson is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically, he is a Republican. He is active and progressive in political and business affairs and is esteemed by all who know him.

DAVID J. STEEVENS. The subject of this biography first came to Yakima county in the fall of 1868, when he assisted Sumner Barker in opening a store at Fort Simcoe, in which he clerked for several months. This was the second store started in the county. In the fall of 1869 the store was divided and half of it removed to Yakima City, then in its infancy, and the first store that place ever had was thus established, Mr. Steevens acting as clerk. The next spring he took up a ranch on the Ahtanum and after living there a short time removed to Fort Simcoe, in the capacity of gov-

ernment carpenter. After two years he returned to his farm and in 1876 opened a carpenter shop in Yakima City. He continued to live there until after the founding of North Yakima, when he removed to that city and engaged in carpentering. Here he followed his trade for nine years, at the end of which time he returned to the Ahtanum valley and once more went to farming, and this he has continued to follow ever since. Mr. Steevens was born in Pennsylvania in 1837 to the union of David E. and Adelia (Straight) Steevens, both natives of New York. His father was born in 1816 and died in Illinois. He was a carpenter by trade. The mother's ancestors were banished from Ireland, for political reasons, and settled in the United States during colonial days. She died in Pennsylvania when her son David was thirteen years of age. When a boy he learned the carpenter's trade with his father and at eighteen years of age went to Illinois and worked at his trade. The Civil war broke out during his residence there and he enlisted in the Seventh Illinois infantry, Company B. After seven months' service his time expired and he re-enlisted in the Seventy-sixth Illinois infantry, and in 1863 went as a member of an escorting party, across the Plains to Oregon. Here he was discharged, but at once enlisted in a volunteer company to fight Indians, and later enlisted in the First Oregon infantry, from which he was discharged at Vancouver, Washington, at the close of the war. He engaged in clerking and working at his trade here for almost two years. He then went to The Dalles and later to Yakima county, as stated in the foregoing. He was married in Yakima county, March 1, 1870, to Martha E. Lyen, daughter of Ezekiel Lyen, to which union was born one child, Henry A., who is now on the United States training ship Mohican. In 1875, after the loss of his first wife, he was married to Mrs. Caltha Deardorf, who died two years later. Fraternally, Mr. Steevens is connected with the Masonic order; politically, he is an active Republican.

SILAS H. WOOLSEY is a native of the Buckeye state, and was born in 1850. Three weeks after his birth his father died, leaving the family of children to the care of the mother. The father, Hezekiah Woolsey, was a Pennsylvanian and followed farming. He was a pioneer in Ohio, and came of English stock. The mother, Hannah Cutler, was a native of Wales. She died when young Woolsey was but ten years of age and he went to live with one of his brothers. He remained with him until the close of the war, when another brother, who had served through the war, came home and he went to live with him, where he remained until he was twenty-six, having an interest in the crops on the farm after he became of age. In 1879 he went to Nebraska,

living there for three years. He then sold out and came to Yakima county, settling at first in the Ahtanum valley. After three years' residence there he moved to Kittitas county and took up a quarter section of land near Cle-Elum, which he sold eighteen months later to the coal company and returned to Yakima county. He then purchased his present farm of eighty acres and took up residence on it, improving and developing the ranch into its present convenient and productive condition. Here he has since continued to live. He was married in Illinois, in 1875, to Miss Eliza J. Dickerson, daughter of William and Sarah (Housh) Dickerson. Her father, a farmer and native of Illinois, continued to reside in the state of his nativity until his death. Her mother was a native of the Hoosier state and of German descent. There were eleven children in her family. Mrs. Woolsey was born in Illinois in 1855, and learned the millinery and dressmaker's trade. The children born to her union with Mr. Woolsey are: Frank, Mrs. Sarah Hanson, James, Lauren, Maud, Clara, Emma, Edith, Ellis, Gertrude and George. Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey are of the Congregational communion, while he is an active Republican, interested in the success of his party principles.

ANDREW JACKSON CHAMBERS, merchant at Ahtanum, is a native pioneer of the state of Washington, making his advent into this world in Olympia, the state capital, in 1853. His residence in Yakima county dates from 1871. His father, Thomas J. Chambers, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1823, in the old home of President Andrew Jackson, who was a cousin of his mother. He made the trip from Ohio to Oregon in 1845 with ox teams, wintering at The Dalles and the next spring went down the river to Oregon City, in boats sawed out of logs with whipsaws and pinned together with wooden pins. He took land there, but two years later moved near Olympia, to the prairie district which now bears his name. He was in the California gold excitement of 1849. Returning to Thurston county he took up a donation claim and in 1866 came to Yakima county, crossing the mountains with pack-train and one hundred and fifty head of cattle, his family accompanying him. The next year he moved with his stock to Klickitat county, where he resided until 1871, then returned to Yakima county, where he still lives at the age of eighty. The mother, America McAllister, was born in Kentucky and crossed the Plains in 1844, at the age of nine, to Thurston county. Her father was killed by Indians in 1856. Mr. Chambers grew up in the farming and stock business, and at the age of sixteen his father gave him an interest in a bunch of cattle and he continued in that business until 1877, when he

opened a butcher shop in Yakima City, the first shop in the county. He continued to reside in that town until 1885, then sold out and moved to North Yakima, where he engaged in supplying beef to the Northern Pacific Railroad, while the line was extending its track over the mountains. He ran a butcher shop in North Yakima two years, until 1889, when he sold and bought the store on the Ahtanum, where he has since continued in business. He was married in Yakima City in 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughter of James and Mary (Clogne) Brown. Her father was a native of England and a settler in California in 1857, where he died in 1861. The mother, being left a widow, bought a team and moved her family to Oregon, where she lived until 1902, at which time her death occurred. Mrs. Chambers was born in New York City, in 1855, and was sent to school at Vancouver, Washington, and, after the completion of her education, taught school. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were born the following children: Mrs. Ella F. Weiked, North Yakima; Walter A., Claude J., Thomas J., Bernard, Daisy M. and Victor. Mr. Chambers is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Rebeccas, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World and Yeomen. Mrs. Chambers is a Rebeccah. Their church connection is with the Congregational church. Mr. Chambers is a Democrat, and, for ten years, was postmaster at Ahtanum. As a pioneer, he was prominently identified with the famous Perkins affair, which so stirred the inhabitants of the Yakima country in 1878-79, being a cousin of Mrs. Perkins. A full account of this tragedy will be found in the general history of Yakima county.

PROFESSOR ERNEST S. WOODCOCK, principal of the Woodcock Academy, is a native of Minnesota, born in 1870; but reared in Yakima county, receiving his education in Whitman college, Walla Walla, with a post-graduate course at Columbia College, New York. After the completion of the post-graduate course he returned to his native state and accepted the position of principal of the Colville Academy. At the end of the first year he was called home by the death of his father, to assume charge of his business affairs. He at the same time taught in the Woodcock Academy, at their place, of which his father was the founder, and in 1902 was proffered the principalship, which position he now holds. His father, Fenn B. Woodcock, was born in Massachusetts in 1834, and was a graduate of the Hines College, in Connecticut. In 1857 he went to Minnesota, and engaged in farming for a time, but at the first call for volunteers by President Lincoln, he enlisted in the Fourth

Minnesota infantry and served his country for four years, being in many of the principal battles, including Vicksburg and Altoona; was with General Sherman, on his famous march to the sea. He left Minnesota for Oregon in 1877, and the next year came to Yakima county, settling in the Ahtanum valley, where he purchased several hundred acres of land. He lived there until his death in 1897, esteemed and respected by all for his sterling worth and many praiseworthy qualities. Among other marks of permanent progress and value which he leaves to preserve the memory of a useful life is the Woodcock Academy, of which institution he was the founder, and which was named for him, after his death. He traced his ancestry back to the landing of the Mayflower. It is not surprising that Professor Woodcock should turn to pedagogy as a profession, in view of the fact that both his parents were teachers. The mother, Frances E. (Taylor) Woodcock, a native of Connecticut, was a graduate of the Hines college, of that state, and for years was a teacher. She traces her ancestry back to the very first families of her native state. Mr. Woodcock was married in Walla Walla, in 1896, to Miss Mary Hunt, sister of Gilbert Hunt, of that place. Mrs. Woodcock was a native of Vermont, her birthday occurring in 1876. She was educated at Whitman College, Walla Walla, where she made her home with her brother, at the death of her parents. She followed teaching for a time and was an instructor in shorthand in the Colville school. She died in 1897, leaving one child, Marion F. H. In 1900 Mr. Woodcock was again married in the Ahtanum valley, to Miss Ethel Henderson, daughter of James M. and Louise (Morse) Henderson, residents of the Ahtanum valley. Mrs. Woodcock received her education in the Woodcock Academy and Whitman College, and has been a teacher in the Woodcock Academy for the past three years. She was born in Iowa, in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock are members of the Congregational church, of which he is a trustee. In addition to his school duties Mr. Woodcock manages his farm of three hundred and eighty acres and gives attention to his herd of fine Holstein cattle. He is progressive and enterprising and holds a high place in the esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances. Among the educators of Yakima county, and indeed of central Washington, none are better known and held in greater esteem for their scholarly attainments and for their success as instructors than are Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock.

NATHAN P. HULL. One of the successful educational instructors and agriculturists of Yakima county is Nathan P. Hull, the subject of this historical sketch. His ancestors, on both

sides, were among the history makers of the early Mayflower days in this country; and, with the succeeding generations, have passed down to the present day an inheritance of a clean record, of pledges kept and trusts held inviolate, a patrimony far more to be prized than inherited hoardings of gold. Mr. Hull made his advent into this world in Wisconsin, January 20, 1864. His father, Henry Hull, was a native of New York, born in 1822, and from which state, in 1848, he moved to the then wild and almost unsettled portion of Wisconsin. He here took up land and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has followed from that time to the present, making his home on the old homestead. Caroline Brewster, the mother, was born in Pennsylvania in 1827. Mr. Hull is a thoroughly educated man; starting in the common schools of his native state, he has passed through the high school, Oshkosh state normal and Indiana normal schools, with a post-graduate course in the Wisconsin University. In 1884, at the age of twenty, he engaged in teaching, which he pursued for nine years in the states of Wisconsin and Illinois, with excellent success. In 1893 he accepted the principalship of the Woodcock Academy, having immigrated to Washington in that year. At the end of two years he purchased land and engaged in agriculture, devoting his time to the developing of his farm and setting it to fruit. In this he was remarkably successful, and today has one of the best fruit farms in his section of the country. He has since enlarged his real estate holdings to two hundred acres, and has added hay raising and dairying to his pursuits. He was married in Champaign, Illinois, in 1895, to Miss Minnie Greene, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stevens) Greene, the father a native of Indiana and now a real estate dealer in Illinois, the mother born in Ohio. Mrs. Hull was born in Champaign county, Illinois, in 1867, where she was educated, graduating from high school. She followed teaching for a time both in her native state and in Washington. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hull there have been two children born: Edna, January 30, 1898, and Carroll, on the 3d of August, 1900. The daughter died in infancy, on December 14, 1898. The parents are members of the communion of the Congregational church. Fraternally, Mr. Hull is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America order. He is an active Republican. He has a fine two hundred acre farm well stocked and in a high state of cultivation, a good residence and pleasant home surroundings. As a teacher Mr. Hull is recognized as a man of ability. Applying his scholastic training to his rural pursuits, he has demonstrated the peculiar adaptability of the valley lands to diversified farming. In educational and social circles he is a man of influence and is counted among the successful and substantial citizens of the county.

CHARLES H. BURR, farmer on the Ahtanum, was born in Rutland county, Vermont, October 8, 1843, from the union of Carlos and Mary (Ellis) Burr. His father was a farmer by occupation and was ushered into this world in the Green Mountain state in 1818. His ancestors were pioneers in Vermont, living there when Rutland was one of the state capitals. The mother, who is of Scotch-Irish descent, was a native of Vermont, born in 1815. She learned the tailoring trade when young and worked at it for many years. She still lives in her native state at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. Burr grew up on the home farm in Vermont, until the Civil war broke out, when he, at the age of eighteen, enlisted in Company C, Tenth Vermont volunteers, in defense of his country. He served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Alexandria, Virginia. He returned home at the close of the war and remained until 1868, when he went to Wisconsin, and later to Sioux Falls, Dakota, where he took up land. This he sold after two years; in 1872 he went to Iowa, and in 1878 to Kansas, in which state he lived for ten years. In 1888 he moved to Washington, and 1892 found him farming in Yakima county. In 1899 he purchased his present place, where he has made a comfortable home. He was married in Iowa in 1876, to Miss Henrietta Monroe, daughter of George and Christia (McIntosh) Monroe. Her father and mother were both natives of Scotland. Her father was born in 1819 and lived at home until his father's death, then came to Canada with his mother, and in 1869 removed to Iowa, where he later died. He was married in Canada and was the father of a family of ten children. Mrs. Burr was born in Canada in 1856, and was married at the age of nineteen. To this union were born the following children: Beatrice B., Florence, Emma E. and Robert. Mr. Burr is one of the original Lincoln Republicans and takes pride in that distinction.

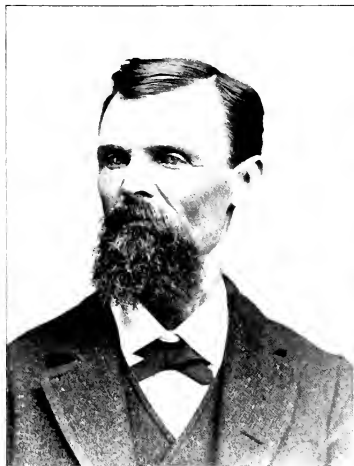
ELIZABETH SIVERLY. Mrs. Siverly is one of the pioneer settlers in that portion of Washington where she resides, settling there with her husband in the early seventies. She was born in Indiana in 1851. Her father, George Wilson, was a native of Virginia, and a millwright. He brought his family from Iowa to Oregon, in 1862, by ox team, settling in the Grand Ronde valley, and seven years later moving to Douglas county, where he died in 1851. Martha Coil, her mother, was a native of Kentucky, of which state her parents were early pioneers. She was the mother of five children. Mrs. Siverly lived in Iowa until she was ten years old, and then made the trip across the Plains with her parents to Oregon. She finished her education in the schools of LaGrande, and at the age of fifteen was united in marriage to John Siverly, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1833, of Dutch parents. He

was left an orphan when young and was taken to raise by a brother. When but sixteen he ran away and crossed the Plains to California, in the great exodus from the east to the gold fields of that state during 1849. He mined there and in all of the leading mining districts of the Pacific coast, for a number of years. In 1867, he met and married Mrs. Siverly in Oregon, and a few years later they moved to Yakima county. To this union were born the following children: George W., March 12, 1868; Lawrence, June 10, 1870, now in Nome; John A., deceased; Mrs. Viola Brown, February 24, 1875; Floyd, August 4, 1877; Mrs. Clara Hughes, October 24, 1880; Roy H., November 14, 1889; Jack, August 3, 1893. Mrs. Siverly is a member of the Congregational church. She owns eighty acres of good land and has a comfortable home. Among the many brave women who endured the hardships and risked the dangers of pioneer life in the Yakima valley, no one is more worthy of a place in the history of the country than is Mrs. Elizabeth Siverly, and it is with pleasure that we enroll her name with the honored pioneers of Yakima county.

WILLIAM GRANGER. Although an actual resident of Yakima county only since 1897, William Granger is a pioneer of 1861 in California and of 1863 in central Washington. No man is better known by the early settlers of this region and no one has been more active in the development of this part of the state, and we are therefore pleased to accord him a place in this volume among its honored pioneers. Mr. Granger was born in Canada, near Toronto, September 2, 1837. He is the son of William and Elizabeth Granger, natives of England, both long since dead. The father was born in the latter part of the eighteenth century, was a pioneer of Eaton county, Michigan, and died there at the age of sixty-two. While the son William was an infant, the parents moved from Canada to Eaton county, Michigan, and here he spent his youth and early manhood. Educational advantages were limited but he spent several winters in the primitive schools of the neighborhood, doing farm work in the summers, however, from the time he was eight years old. In 1861, at the age of twenty-four, he left home and went to California, engaged in mining there for a time and, in 1863, removed to Umatilla, Oregon, whence he operated a pack-train to Boise, carrying provisions to the Idaho mining regions. After three years in this occupation, he went to Okanogan county, Washington, and engaged in stock raising, meeting with good success. In 1897 he sold the greater part of his Okanogan interests and located on his present place in the Moxee valley, four and one-half miles east of North Yakima, where he has united farming with stock raising. In 1903 he disposed of his remaining stock in Okanogan county, and his entire holdings are now in the Moxee, where he is having excellent success, both

with the products of the farm and with stock. Mr. Granger was at one time elected commissioner of Stevens county and, when Okanogan was formed, was appointed one of the first commissioners by Governor Ferry. He was prominent in the early history of that county and is well known for the part he played in the Indian troubles of the late seventies. As a deputy sheriff, he arrested Salusakin and Wyantcat, two of the Indian participants in the murder of the Perkins family, an account of which will be found elsewhere in the volume. Mr. Granger is third in a family of ten children, all of whom are living. Two sisters, Margaret (Granger) Bush, and Ann (Granger) Scott, were born in Canada and are now living in Michigan. The others were born in Michigan and are still residing in that state; their names follow: Thomas, Joseph, George, James, Elizabeth (Granger) Hartford, Mary (Granger) Shaw, and Anna. Mr. Granger was married in Yakima City, October 1, 1877, to Miss Charlotte Bunting, who was born in Steilacoom, September 8, 1858, the daughter of Joseph and Martha A. (McAlister) Bunting. The father was killed by Indians while mining in Arizona, and the mother, a native of Missouri and a pioneer of Washington, is now Mrs. Martha Cheney, residing five miles southeast of North Yakima. Her biography will be found on another page of this volume. Mrs. Granger has three brothers, one half-brother, and one sister, living. Their names with other particulars will be found in connection with the biography of Mrs. Cheney, the mother. One sister, Blanche (Bunting) Perkins, was killed by the Indians July 9, 1877; a full account of the massacre is given on another page of this history. To Mr. and Mrs. Granger have been born the following children: Harry, born January 3, 1879, the first white child born in Okanogan county; Ella and Elmer, twins, born May 4, 1880; Henry Roy, born March 28, 1885, deceased; Martha, born September 23, 1898. Mr. Granger has one hundred and sixty acres where he makes his home; five acres are in orchard and the balance in hay. The place is well equipped with modern residence and other buildings, a most desirable home, and at present is stocked with seven hundred sheep. In politics, Mr. Granger is a Democrat, always interested in the success of his party. The sterling qualities which have brought success in a business way have given him also the confidence and respect of his fellow men and have made of him a man of influence and a substantial citizen of the county.

HENRY V. HINMAN, the present register of the North Yakima United States land office and a respected citizen of Yakima county, is a native of the Empire state, born in 1836. His father, who bore the same name as the subject of



WILLIAM GRANGER.



Photograph by F. J. Tickner.
HENRY V. HINMAN



Photograph by F. J. Tickner.
JAMES W. HARDISON



WILLIAM J. HACKETT

this biography, was also born in New York state and lived there until his death. By profession he was a successful lawyer. Mrs. Hinman, whose maiden name was Laura Van Note, was the daughter of Dutch parents and a descendant of the earliest settlers of New York. She was born in New Jersey, and died at Kinderhook, New York. After receiving an excellent common school education in the schools of Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, Henry V., Jr., apprenticed himself for four years to the printer's trade and, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, followed that occupation. However, seven years of such work weakened his eyesight so greatly as to oblige him to turn to some other line of work, and so, in 1857, he came as far west as Illinois, whose broad, fertile prairies appealed so strongly to him that he settled in Whiteside county and engaged in farming. Four years later he bade farewell to family and friends, put aside the plow and the sickle for the old Springfield rifle and the knapsack and, as a private in the Sixty-fourth Illinois infantry, marched southward with the boys in blue. Three years and eight months he served his country on the battlefield, participating in the battles of Farmington, Corinth and many others of note, besides being with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. Near Atlanta, Georgia, he was wounded and confined in the hospital for sixty days. Upon his return to service he was rewarded for his bravery by being commissioned first lieutenant of Company B of his regiment. After being mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1865, he returned to the farm in Illinois, where he lived until 1866, when he moved to Missouri and engaged in railroad construction. At the end of six years experience in this line of work in Missouri and seven years experience at Atchison, Kansas, Mr. Hinman again returned to agricultural pursuits, this time in Washington county, Kansas, where his home remained for eleven years. Like many another resident of that section, he became familiar with the ways of cyclones and was an unwilling victim of one. In 1879 he removed to Manhattan, Kansas, and in 1889 immigrated to the Northwest, locating a homestead near Mission, Chelan county, Washington, where he lived for the following five years. Then came a short experience in the mercantile business in Ellensburg, with his son, a position for four years in the Kittitas county court house and, in June, 1902, his appointment as register of the land office in the Yakima district. During the second year of his residence in Illinois, 1858, Mr. Hinman wooed and won Miss Jane L. Brakey, at that time a young school teacher of eighteen years. She was the daughter of William and Mary (Cooley) Brakey, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Illinois, where both are buried. During the awful years of 1861-

65, Mrs. Hinman again taught school as an aid toward supporting the family while the husband and father was fighting for his country's preservation. Seven children came to the Hinman home: William E., born in Illinois in 1859 and living in Washington; Mrs. Laura E. Cash, born in Illinois in 1861, living in Ohio; Mrs. Mamie M. Clark, born in Illinois, living in Chelan county; Charles H., born in Missouri in 1871; Agnes M., born in Kansas in 1879, now a teacher and also supervisor of music, in the Ellensburg schools; Mrs. Sadie Dix, born in Kansas in 1881, now living at North Yakima, and Jennie P., born in Kansas in 1884, living at home. Mr. Hinman is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and politically, a Republican, having belonged to the party since John C. Fremont's candidacy for the presidency in 1856. Besides his valuable homestead in Chelan county, he owns a fine home in the city of North Yakima, No. 201 North Seventh street. As a government official, Mr. Hinman's integrity and ability are the pride of his many friends.

WILLIAM J. HACKETT, farmer and threshing machine operator, who lives upon his ranch, six miles west and four south of North Yakima, is a pioneer of 1877 in Yakima county. He was born in the State of Massachusetts, November 10, 1848, but grew up and was schooled in the pineries of Wisconsin, where self-reliance and hardness of constitution are early acquired in life and are pre-requisites to success in the lumbering business. His father, Peter Hackett, was a lumberman, born in the Emerald Isle. He immigrated to Canada when eighteen years of age and from there emigrated to Massachusetts, where he was married. Subsequently he removed to Wisconsin and there lived the remainder of his life. The mother, Phoebe (Hall) Hackett, was born of Yankee stock in Massachusetts, her father, Lyman Hall, being a pioneer in her native state. At the age of sixteen the subject of this article began to serve a three years' apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade. At the end of that service he went farther north into the lumber district, where he worked ten years. In 1876 he emigrated to the Pacific coast country, settling for the first year in Portland. The following year he came to Washington Territory. After working five years for the firm of Polly & Emery, he filed upon a tract of land on the Abtaunum, which is his present home. Here he has since made his home, rearing and educating his family and enjoying the fruits of his labors. He has operated a threshing machine for the past twenty years during the summer and fall months and at present has a steam thresher. There is probably not a man in the county more skilled in this line of work than Mr. Hackett. In 1890 he built a saw-

mill near Soda Springs, which he ran for ten years. He was married in Wisconsin in 1870 to Miss Barbara Ditenhailer, daughter of Ferdinand and Helen Ditenhailer. She died and he was again married in 1891, this time to Miss Hattie Greenwalt, a native of Missouri, born in 1865. Her parents were Abraham and Louise (Billings) Greenwalt, both natives of Pennsylvania, who came from California to Yakima county, where they still reside. Mr. Hackett's children are: Edgar, May, Maude, William, Ted, Lincoln W. and Rex. Mr. Hackett is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and politically, is an avowed Republican. His wife is a member of the Christian church. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he devotes to hops, hay and grain, besides having it well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs. He is a well respected citizen.

JAMES W. HARDISON, a pioneer of 1875 in Klickitat county, and a native pioneer of Oregon, is engaged in farming and raising stock ten miles Northwest of Toppenish. He was born in Polk county, Oregon, May 17, 1846, the son of Gabriel and Barbara (Slater) Hardison, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother, of Pennsylvania; both parents are dead. His mother was a second cousin of ex-Senator Slater. The family crossed the Plains in 1845 and took up a donation claim in Polk county, Oregon, upon which the father resided until his death. The son James was the first white child born in Polk county. His youth and early manhood were spent in Polk county and here he received his education, attending first the common schools and eventually being graduated from Monmouth College, to the endowment of which he afterwards contributed considerable sums. At the age of twenty-three he engaged in farming in Polk county, so occupying himself for six years, when he sold out and moved to Klickitat county, Washington. The old homestead in Oregon was one of the best farms in that region and the elder Hardison took great pride in its products. He had an exhibition of Gloria Mundi apples at the first Polk county fair that weighed slightly more than two pounds each and which were sold for one dollar each. His first apple crop sold for twelve dollars per bushel and the second crop for nine dollars per bushel. Another year he sold five hundred bushels of onions at five dollars per bushel. From 1875 to 1892, James Hardison was engaged in stock raising in Klickitat county. In the year last named he came to Yakima county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, where he now resides, and which was practically a barren sage-brush plain. This he has improved, transforming it into a most productive farm and making of it one of the most desirable homes in

the county. He has ten acres in hops, a good young orchard, eighty acres in hay, a comfortable dwelling, other buildings, and all the accessories of an ideal home and farm. He also raises cattle and horses, having twenty-five head of the latter, and his herd of cattle including twenty-five milch cows. Mr. Hardison was an active participant in the events associated with early history of this section, with which he is very familiar. He had the honor, with Samuel Fister, of conveying the first seal of Yakima county from Umatilla Landing, a mule being the means of transportation, to the Moxee valley and delivering it to Mortimer Thorp. James Hardison was ninth in a family of ten children. Their names follow: Mrs. Amanda Thessing, Sylvester, John, Walton and Angelo, deceased; Mrs. Melissa Locke, in Oregon; Peter, in Iowa; Mrs. Mary McFarland and Mrs. Victoria Hobbs, living in Oregon. Mr. Hardison was married in Polk county, Oregon, in 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Wherry, a native of Iowa, born in 1852, the daughter of Wyatt and Josephine (Henderson) Wherry. Mr. Wherry was a veteran of the Mexican war and at the time of his death owned the townsite of Odell, Iowa. Mrs. Hardison is a first cousin to Senator Henderson. To Mr. and Mrs. Hardison have been born the following children, Oregon being the birthplace of all but the youngest, who was born in Klickitat county: Earl, a stock buyer of Seattle; Ellis, deceased; Elbert, a farmer and stock raiser of Yakima county; Nellie, Margaret and Eula, living with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hardison are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Hardison is a Democrat, influential in the councils of his party. He is a man well known among the pioneers of central Washington and is highly respected for those sterling personal traits of character possessed by so many of those who have accomplished so much in the development of the great Northwest.

WALTER G. GRIFFITHS, farmer and stock raiser, living six miles west and three miles south of North Yakima, is a native of South Wales, born in 1848. His father, James Griffiths, was born in Wales in 1803, in which country he farmed until his death in 1871. The mother, Mary (Watkins) Griffiths, was also born and died in Wales. Mr. Griffiths remained in the country of his nativity until twenty-two, when he took passage for the United States, and settled in Iowa, where he attended the Troy normal school, finishing his education already begun in the common branches in his native country. In 1874 he went to California, and in 1875 opened a butcher shop in Downey, Los Angeles county, which he ran until 1877, when he sold out and went to Arizona. After mining there two years he returned to California, and in September, 1879,

came to Yakima City, and purchased a timber culture claim in Wide Hollow. He and five other citizens put in an irrigation ditch, the second one in that valley, and he put forty acres of his new place in cultivation. He sold this place in 1882, and moved up on the Cowiche, where he rented for two years, at the end of which period he returned to the Ahtanum and took up his residence with Fenn Woodcock, where he had previously made his home while improving his timber culture land. He was married at this time, and rented his present place for a while, bought the farm in 1888, and has here made his residence continuously since that time. He has one brother, William, living in California. He was married in Spokane, in 1886, to Miss Fannie D. Strong, daughter of George W. Strong, a native of New York, born in 1845. Her father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in Oregon in 1885. Her mother, Sallie (Thomas) Strong, was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1846, and followed teaching for a time. Her parents were pioneers in Iowa and Kansas. She moved from Kansas to Cheney, Washington, with her husband, in 1881, where he was a pastor of the church. After the death of Mr. Strong she was married to J. W. Brice, and now lives in Yakima county. Mrs. Griffiths was born in Iowa, April 25, 1867. She was educated for teaching and taught two terms in the city of Spokane, and one term in Yakima county. She has two sisters, Ada S. Pitt, Yakima county, and Lucile E. McManamon. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths are Congregationalists, of which church he is a trustee. He is a Democrat, politically, and active in the councils of his party. In addition to his home place of one hundred acres, he has filed upon a homestead near White Bluff. His home place is well under cultivation, and is devoted to hay, hops and fruit, while he is handling some three hundred head of cattle, of the Holstein and Durham breeds.

EDWARD J. HACKETT. Among the thrifty, prosperous young farmers and stock raisers of Yakima county is the subject of this article, Edward J. Hackett, who came to the county with his parents when a small boy and has here been reared and educated, and is in a fair way to become one of the leading citizens and heavy property owners of the county. He was born in Wisconsin October 25, 1872, to the marriage of William J. and Barbara (Dettendoll) Hackett. His father, a native of Massachusetts, is a farmer in Yakima county, where he came in 1876 from Wisconsin. He is of Irish and English parentage. He is living at this time on his farm in the Ahtanum valley, which he took up as a homestead shortly after coming to the county. The mother was a native of Illinois and came of German parents. She died in 1891. Young Hackett

has followed farming and threshing since he first began work, growing up on his father's farm and engaging with energy in the multifarious lines of employment connected with diversified farming, and has thus become what might properly be termed an intelligent agriculturist. In 1866 he took up a desert claim, which he proved up on at the end of three years, having put it in a good state of cultivation. In 1867 he purchased a forty acre tract adjoining his place, and to this he has since added two hundred and eighty acres. He was married in Yakima county in 1900, to Miss Zelma E. Greenwalt, daughter of Abraham Greenwalt, native of Pennsylvania, who came to Yakima county in 1887, and now lives on the Moxee. He is of German descent. Mrs. Hackett was born in Oregon in 1882, and was brought to Washington when five years of age, and has here been raised and educated. She has three brothers and two sisters. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hackett has been born one child, Carl E., whose birth occurred on October 2, 1901. Mr. Hackett is an active Republican, taking interest in the councils of his party, and lending his influence to the success of the same. Fraternally, he affiliates with the Woodmen of the World. He owns five hundred and forty acres of land, all but one hundred acres of which is under cultivation; one hundred and fifty head of cattle, with a large number of horses and hogs, and town lots in North Yakima.

JOHN E. DAVERIN, living some ten miles west of North Yakima, has the distinction of being the first male white child born in Kittitas county. He first saw the light under very peculiar and decidedly unusual circumstances. He was born August 14, 1869, under the thorn bush near where the town of Ellensburg is now located, while his parents were traveling in a wagon through the country, looking for a location. The town of Ellensburg was then unknown, and its present site was marked by a single log-cabin, which was used by some cattle men as headquarters while they grazed their herds in the valley and on the surrounding hills, the place bearing the euphonious, but suggestive, and, withal repellent title of "The Robbers' Roost." He is one of a pair of twins, his sister Emma, now Mrs. Fitterer, of Ellensburg, being born on the same day. His father, Martin Daverin, was born in Wisconsin and crossed the Plains in an early day, to Washington, locating in Kittitas county, where he died in 1885. His mother, Bridget (Downs) Daverin, was born in Chicago and died in 1893. Subject was reared and educated in Yakima county and worked upon the farm with his father until the death of the latter, when subject, at the age of eighteen, was called upon to take charge of the farm, and he also

cared for his mother until her death, six years later. He continued to run the home place until 1902, when he sold it. He has now leased his present place and is engaged in hop growing. His brothers and sisters are: Mary J. Splawn, deceased; Maggie Nevins, North Yakima; Ella Bounds, North Yakima; William, Yakima; Eliza, Sholtz, Washington; Emma Fitterer, Ellensburg; Andrew, Yakima. He is socially, a member of the Eagles. Religiously, he is a Catholic; politically, a Democrat.

ELDRIDGE CROSNO, farmer and dairyman, living in the Ahtanum valley, is a native born Washingtonian, and was born June 14, 1872, on the old home place where he now resides. He was born to the union of William P. and Frances (Smith) Crosno. His father was born in Illinois, January 25, 1838, and crossed the Plains to Washington in 1864, settling first in Clarke county, where he took a homestead, but on which he did not prove up. Selling his right in 1869, he came to Yakima county and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres in the Ahtanum valley. Here he engaged in stock raising until his death in 1895. The mother was born in Illinois in 1843, and traced her ancestry back to the Smiths who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. She died in 1875. Young Crosno devoted the greater portion of his boyhood days to educational pursuits, attending the Whitman college, the State Normal school at Ellensburg, and finishing with a four years' classical course in the Woodcock Academy. His vacations he devoted to assisting his father on the farm. When at the age of twenty-three, his father died and he was appointed one of the administrators of the estate. He then took charge of the home place, where he has lived ever since. His brothers and sisters are: Horatio, Mrs. Mollie Greenwalt, both living in the Ahtanum valley; May, a graduate of the State University at Seattle, and Ollie, now teaching in the Wenatchee high school. Mr. Crosno was married in the Ahtanum valley, October 19, 1898, to Miss Vida E. Wardle, a native of Yamhill county, Oregon, born December 17, 1881, and a graduate of the State University at Seattle and the California State University. Randolph Wardle, her father, was a blacksmith, born in California February 27, 1856, of English parents, and now lives in the Webfoot state. Nancy S. (Ticknor) Wardle, her mother, was born in Chehalis county, Washington, in 1863. Mrs. Crosno has one brother, Clarence W., living in Idaho. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Crosno have been born the following children: Lois, Lillian and Clara. The family are members of the Congregational church. Fraternaly, Mr. Crosno is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and politically, he is a

Democrat. He has been road supervisor of his district, and has held the office of school clerk for six years. He owns three hundred and sixty acres of land, the greater part of which is grazing land, and also has a nice bunch of cattle and other stock.

JONATHAN O. TRAYNER (deceased) was one of the honored pioneers of Yakima county, having located near Prosser in 1882. At the time of his death he was living on the upper Ahtanum, where he had resided for nearly twenty years, having taken up his homestead in 1884. He was the son of James and Sarah (Osmond) Trayner, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were born, the father in 1801 and the mother in 1805, and in which state they resided until their deaths. James Trayner was a farmer, and on the Pennsylvania homestead Jonathan was born March 8, 1833. He remained with his parents, working on the farm and attending the neighboring schools, until he was twenty-one years old. At this time, in 1854, he bade his parents good-by, went to New York and took passage by steamer, via Nicaragua, for San Francisco, reaching his destination January 21, 1855. He went from San Francisco direct to the Feather river country and engaged in the butcher business, so occupying himself for ten years. In 1864 he went to the Idaho mines; thence to Montana; thence to White Pine, Nevada; thence back to Montana, spending some time in each location, engaging in business in the mining regions of Idaho, Nevada and Montana until 1882. He then determined to change his occupation and engage in agricultural pursuits. With this object in mind, in 1882, he came to Yakima county and, as narrated above, settled near Prosser; thence moving to the Ahtanum valley two years later and taking up the homestead on which he afterwards resided continuously until his death, which took place October 24, 1903. Mr. Trayner was married in the Congregational church at Ahtanum, December 11, 1889, to Miss Mary M. Clyde, daughter of John and Minerva (Sigle) Clyde. Her father was a native of Maryland and a mechanic; he died in Ohio. Mrs. Clyde was a Virginian by birth, of German parentage; she raised a family of ten children, of which Mrs. Trayner was one. Mrs. Trayner was born in Ohio April 23, 1838. She grew to womanhood and was educated in her native state. In 1888 she came to Washington, met Mr. Trayner shortly after her arrival and, in 1889, married him. The farm on which she resides is one among the many comfortable homes in the Ahtanum valley, and consists of forty acres of well-improved land, devoted principally to alfalfa and fruit. Mrs. Trayner is a woman highly esteemed by her neighbors and friends for her commendable traits of character. Of Mr. Trayner's death we quote the following from the columns of the Yakima Herald: "Jonathan O. Trayner, an old and well-known resident

of the Ahtanum, died at the Deaconess hospital, North Yakima, Saturday, October 24, 1903, as the result of injuries received by his team running away near his home and throwing him to the ground from the wagon, which was heavily loaded with logs, the injuries resulting from the logs falling on him. He was buried in Tahoma cemetery, Monday, October 26th, a large number of neighbors and friends attending the services. Mr. Trayner's age was seventy years seven months and sixteen days. He leaves a widow, but no children, to mourn his loss. He was a man respected by all who knew him and general regret is expressed at the unfortunate accident that cost him his life."

DAVID B. GREENWALT, an Ahtanum valley farmer, living eight miles west and three miles south of North Yakima, was born in Illinois, December 21, 1860, to the marriage of Abraham and Louise (Bilich) Greenwalt. His parents were both born in Pennsylvania, and were of Dutch stock. His father immigrated to California in 1870, where he lived for nine years and then moved to Oregon, later, in 1882, coming to Yakima county, where he still resides in the Ahtanum valley. The mother, who raised eight children, died in 1893. The subject of this article traveled from his native state with his parents to the Pacific coast, and received his early education in the schools of the Golden state, later taking a course in the Empire business college at Walla Walla, after coming to this state. He worked with his father until he was twenty-five, when he and his brother formed a partnership and engaged in ranching together for five years. In 1891 he was appointed deputy auditor, which position he held five and one-half years. At the end of this time he returned to farm life and has continued to follow farming since. He was married on the home place on the Ahtanum, April 6, 1892, to Miss Mary Crosno, a native of Clarke county, Washington, born during 1868. Six months later her parents moved to Yakima county, and here she grew to womanhood. She was educated in the Ellensburg State Normal, and in Seattle, and followed teaching for five years. Her father, William P. Crosno, who was a teacher in early life, and later a farmer, was a pioneer in Yakima county, where he settled in 1860, and lived until his death. He was a native of Jefferson county, Illinois, as was also his wife, Frances (Smith) Crosno. Mrs. Greenwalt's brothers and sisters are: Horatio, May F., Olive V. and Eldridge, all residents of Washington. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Greenwalt have been born the following children: Elliott, Francis L., Charlotte and William. They are members of the Congregational church. Fraternally, Mr. Greenwalt is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Maccabee orders. He is a pronounced Republican. In addition to the home place he owns another ranch of seventy-five acres, with plenty of

stock, large orchard, and other improvements and conveniences in keeping. He is an enterprising citizen.

WILLIAM WILEY, dairyman and hop grower, living seven miles west and two miles south of North Yakima, was born in Minnesota, July 15, 1859. He is a pioneer of 1867, and has grown up with the country since a lad of eight years. His father, Hugh Wiley, was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, and was one of the early settlers in Minnesota. In 1865 he moved with his family to the Pacific coast, going via the Isthmus to San Francisco; thence to Salem, Oregon. In 1867 they came to the Ahtanum valley, and took a homestead, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1883. Mary (Tuft) Wiley, the mother, was born in Canada in 1840. Her father was John, and mother, Isabella (Crawford) Tuft, and they came from Ireland. She now lives in the Ahtanum valley. Our subject remained at home with his parents until twenty-one, working on the farm and attending school. He then began working out for wages, and at the end of four years purchased the farm where he now lives. It was a raw tract and he has made his home from the foundation up, bringing it to a high state of cultivation, with good house and one of the largest, most convenient barns in the valley. He was married in the Ahtanum valley December 23, 1883, to Miss Anna Cole, a native of Wisconsin, where she was born in 1865. She was educated in Portland, Oregon. Her mother, Kate (Ditendollar) Cole, was a native of Wisconsin. Mrs. Wiley has two sisters: Minnie and Elsie Hansen, living in Portland. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley have been born three children, as follows: Mrs. Vera May McDonald, Ernest and Howard, all living in the Ahtanum valley. They are members of the Congregational church. Politically, Mr. Wiley is a Republican, and fraternally, he affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is an enterprising farmer, and is engaged extensively in hop raising, dairying and stock raising, making a specialty of the Holstein breed of cattle, of which he has some fine specimens.

SILAS A. GILSON, an extensive land owner, living eight miles north of North Yakima, is a pioneer settler of 1877 in Yakima county. He is a native of Washington, born July 25, 1855, in Cowlitz county. His father, Allen Gilson, was a native of the Green Mountain state, and came of Scotch and English parentage. He crossed the Plains to Washington in 1852, and located in Cowlitz county, where he took up land and farmed until his death. Elizabeth (Johns) Gilson, the mother, was a native of Illinois, and was married at the age of twenty. The subject of our sketch grew to manhood in Cowlitz county, working with his

father on the farm and looking after the stock. At the age of twenty-one he went to Puyallup county, remaining over a year, and from there came to Yakima county in February, 1877. He filed that year on a tract of land now known as the Simpson nursery, where he lived for ten years. Just prior to the sale of this place he purchased the land where the fair grounds are now located, and sent to Walla Walla for seeds and set out the beautiful grove which now adorns the grounds. He built the first track there, purchasing additional ground for the purpose. He put the place in fine condition and then sold it, taking up a homestead in the Selah valley. He later purchased a six hundred and sixty acre tract adjoining his homestead, and now has seven hundred acres in a body.

Mr. Gilson's brothers and sisters are: Hiram, a real estate dealer, Minneapolis; Charlie, deceased; Oliver, a merchant in California; Sumner, deceased; Mrs. Harriet Caples, Forest Grove, Oregon; Mrs. Sarah Benzer, Clarke county, Washington; Melissa, Vancouver, Washington; Mrs. Martha Gardner, deceased. Mr. Gilson has seen his county pass through the transition period from desert wilderness to a thriving, prosperous community, teeming with life and active industry, and dominated by civilizing and christianizing influences, to which results he has contributed his part, and which transformation he today views with pride.

JOHN W. WALTERS, a Yakima county pioneer of 1879, was born in Arkansas, April 2, 1843. His father, James Walters, was a native of Ohio, and a typical frontiersman and woodsman. He crossed the Plains to California in 1848, and was there at the time of the gold discovery, months before the rumors of the vast gold finds reached the east and produced that wonderful wave of excitement which resulted in a veritable exodus to the Pacific coast. He lost his life in that country and never saw his family after leaving them in the states. Martha Walters, the mother, died when her son John was but three years of age, and he was taken by some distant relatives to their home in Ohio, where he was raised. He received a common school education, working as best he could to pay for his support until he reached the age of nineteen. He at that time enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, and was assigned to the eastern department of the Potomac, serving under both Generals Meade and Grant, and taking part in many of the hotly contested battles of the Rebellion. He served until the close of the war, when he returned to Ohio, and from there moved to Illinois, where he lived until 1869. He then went to the Pacific coast, and, settling in California, engaged in farming for

ten years, at the end of which time he sold out and moved to Yakima county, Washington. He here filed on one hundred and sixty acres of land under the desert land act, and, settling upon it, began its development. He was one of the first movers in the irrigation of land in his vicinity, and helped run the first furrow plowed in the construction of the Union ditch. He is still living on the original claim. He at one time operated the Valley lodging house in North Yakima. Since 1895 he has spent some time in both Oregon and California, for his health. He was married in Illinois, in 1868, to Miss Mary Harrison, daughter of Simeon and Mary Harrison. The wife was born in Iowa, in 1853. To this union were born eight children: Warren, James, John, Nettie Reed, Mary Casey Will, Cora Chapman, Alonzo and Lewis. Mr. Walters is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also the Lutheran church, while Mrs. Walters is a member of the Methodist Episcopal communion. Politically, Mr. Walters is a Republican. He is a man of influence in the community, and is esteemed and respected by all.

ZACH HAWKINS, hop grower, and pioneer of 1871, was born in Oregon in 1859. His father, Samuel S. Hawkins, was a native of Iowa, born in 1834. At the age of eleven he started to cross the Plains with his parents, but the father died while en route, and the mother and family continued on their way to Oregon. When sixteen he went to the California gold mines; later, returning to Oregon, he moved to Walla Walla in 1864, soon after returning to the Webfoot state, thence going to Vancouver, Washington, and in 1871 coming to Yakima county. Here he took up land near Tampico. In later years he moved to North Yakima, where he now resides. The mother, Cynthia J. Cahoon, is a native of Missouri, and has two brothers living in Kittitas county. Mr. Hawkins has grown to manhood in Yakima county; his parents coming here when he was twelve years old. He was with his father on the farm and attending to the stock until becoming of age; he then went to do for himself. He was married at twenty-two and took up a claim on the Cowiche, where he engaged in stock raising, hop growing and general farming, on an extensive scale for those days. He lived on his ranch until 1893, when he moved to North Yakima. In 1898 he sold his ranch and bought land nearer town, devoting it to the cultivation of hops. Mr. Hawkins has six brothers and sisters living: Ada Miller, Alice Shaw, Anna Boyle, Rosa Larson, Elbert and Willis Hawkins, all of whom live in North Yakima but Mrs. Boyle, wife of Judge Boyle, of Ellensburg. His sister Jane passed away at the age of eleven. The subject of this

biography was married on the Cowiche, during 1881, to Miss Nancy Tigard, daughter of Andrew J. and Sarah J. (Edwards) Tigard. Her father was born November 24, 1828, and was a pioneer of Oregon, to which country he went in 1845. He was also a pioneer of Yakima county, where he settled in 1872, making his home in the county until his death on October 6, 1898. His wife was born February 22, 1832, and married Mr. Tigard on the fifteenth of September, 1848. The husband and wife crossed the Plains during 1852, settling on a donation claim some three miles southwest of Portland, Oregon, where they resided until 1871, at which time they came to Yakima county, as before narrated. Mrs. Tigard passed away February 2, 1902. Her daughter Nancy, now Mrs. Hawkins, was born in the Webfoot state, December 6, 1863. She has three sisters and two brothers, all living in Yakima county, namely: Mrs. Mary White, Mrs. Sarah Seward, Mrs. Almeda White, James and Robert Tigard. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins have had five children, as follows: Lela, now attending the State University at Seattle; Asa, a student at the North Yakima business college; Estella (deceased); Chester and Myron, both also deceased. The father of the family is fraternally affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. Politically, he is a Republican. The family church connection is with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Mr. Hawkins is one of the most extensive hop raisers of the valley; has one of the best homes in the city, and is a progressive, energetic and highly respected citizen.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. SPLAWN.

Among the many worthy pioneers of Yakima county, few, if any, are more deserving of honorable mention in a history of the events and experiences of the early days than is the subject of this article, Captain William Splawn. His experiences in the new Northwest date from 1852, when he crossed the Plains from his home in Holt county, Missouri, in company with his mother and four brothers, Charles, George W., Moses and Andrew Jackson, to Linn county, Oregon, driving ox teams the long, dreary journey. He was but fourteen when he made that trip, his birth occurring September 15, 1838, in Holt county, Missouri, and his life since that time has been that of the energetic, dauntless pioneer, ever ready to enter new and unexplored countries; fearless of dangers, undismayed by hardships; with a list of experiences varying from the humorous incidents of camp life amid congenial spirits to the more serious ones of encounters with Indians, wild beasts and sometimes equally wild white men, the recounting of which our limited space forbids. It was he who fearlessly and capably led the company of Yakima volunteer soldiers into Chief Moses' country in 1878, an

expedition which completely cowed that haughty warrior, and none was more active than William Splawn in the bringing of retribution upon the heads of the Indians who murdered the Perkins family that same year. Mr. Splawn came from pioneer stock of the Virginia and Kentucky kind, his father, John Splawn, being a native of the latter state and a pioneer in Missouri, where he died in 1848 at the age of thirty-eight. The mother, Nancy (McHaney) Splawn, a native of Virginia, was married at the age of fifteen, faced the hardships and deprivations of the early days in northwest Missouri and, after the death of her husband, with a courage worthy of her pioneer ancestors, crossed the Plains with her family, enduring the hardships of that hazardous journey to the new El Dorado on the Pacific coast. She still lives in Ellensburg, Washington, at the goodly age of ninety; a modest, unassuming old lady who seems to little realize that she has well earned the title of a "pioneer heroine." With the blood of pioneers flowing in his veins, and with the experiences he has had, it is not surprising that Mr. Splawn should take high rank as a pioneer himself and carry with him that independent, self-reliant spirit, untiring energy and generous hospitality for which he is noted. As a boy he was among the stockmen of Oregon; in 1858 he went to California and engaged in mining in Siskiyou county, where he also ran a pack-train for some time. Returning to The Dalles, he outfitted and packed supplies into the various mining camps then booming, among others the Cariboo and Fraser river districts, and followed this occupation some six years. He filed a pre-emption on a quarter section of land in Parker Bottom, Yakima county, in 1864, and engaged in the stock business, which he followed there for nine years. He then sold his pre-emption and took up a homestead, still following stock raising for some eight years on the new place. His next move was to Yakima City, where he lived until 1880, when he purchased his present home, which he has transformed from wild sage-brush land to its present high state of cultivation. On his ranch he has also erected a comfortable dwelling and has equipped the place with all needful conveniences.

Mr. Splawn was married in Linn county, Oregon, in 1858, to Margaret Jacobs, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1843. She crossed the Plains with her parents to Oregon in 1852; later met her present husband and was united to him in marriage at the age of seventeen. Her father, Richard Jacobs, also born in Pennsylvania, of Dutch parents, was a pioneer in Oregon, where he settled in 1852 and where he also died. Mrs. Splawn has two sisters living, Eliza and Addie, the former in Idaho and the latter in the Moxee valley. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Splawn have been born four children: Mrs. Nettie Rich-

mond, born May 1, 1863, the first white child now living born in Yakima county; Mrs. Belle Campbell, Onah Boyington and William R. Mr. Splawn has improved three farms in the county, taking them from their raw, sage-brush condition, and now owns eighty acres, on which he resides, and eighty of timber; also a fine bunch of cattle and horses. He is an avowed and consistent Democrat, ever ready to assist his party friends to office, but not himself a seeker after official preferment. William Splawn is a man who has earned and will always retain the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens of the Yakima valley, and his name will ever be inseparably associated with the history of its reclamation and development.

ALFRED B. WEED, hop dealer and grower, North Yakima, was ushered upon the scene of life in the state of Wisconsin in 1850, to the union of Oscar and Laura (Conger) Weed. His father, who is a lawyer by profession, was born in New York. He went to Wisconsin when a young man and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he pursued for forty years in Palmyra and New London. In 1885 he moved to Pasadena, California, where he still resides. The mother was a native of New York, and was married to her husband in Wisconsin. Alfred Weed, after completing his education, at the age of eighteen, engaged in clerking in a general merchandise store. At the end of two years he went into the offices of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, at Milwaukee, and later accepted a position with a manufacturing company at Grand Haven, which position he held for six years. In 1879 he came west to Washington, locating at Walla Walla. Here he entered the Baker-Boyer Bank as bookkeeper and continued in that capacity five years. In the spring of 1884 he came to Yakima City and purchased a stock of hardware of Imbre & Hinman. In 1885 he put up the first business house erected in North Yakima, and in March, of that year, moved his hardware stock from Yakima City into his new building, opening the business under the firm name of Weed & Rowe; the location being where the Yakima National Bank now stands. His health failing in 1889, he sold his business and traveled for two years. Returning home in 1891, he purchased a tract of raw land near town and, after placing it in a state of cultivation, engaged in hop growing, since which time he has given his entire attention to the cultivation and shipment of hops. He was married in Wisconsin in April, 1882, to Miss Alice Gordon, born in Wisconsin in 1855. Abram Gordon, her father, was a native of New York, and was a pioneer in Wisconsin. He was a merchant and farmer, and was of Scotch parentage. Emeline Place, the mother, was born in New York and went to Wisconsin when a girl, where she met and married her husband. She

was the mother of five children. Charles Gordon, of the Yakima Hardware Company, is Mrs. Weed's brother. Fraternally, Mr. Weed is affiliated with the Masonic order. Politically, he is an active Republican, faithful in the councils of his party, where his opinions are deferred to. In 1892 he received the nomination of his party for representative, to which office he was duly chosen by the voters of his district. He prepared and introduced in the legislature the bill, which afterwards became a law, permanently establishing the State Fair at North Yakima. He has served on the city council of his home town, and twice has been called to the mayoralty. He has also acceptably filled the office of state fair commissioner for two terms. In addition to his farm interests, Mr. Weed owns the "Weed block" and one of the most beautiful homes in the city. He is a broad-minded, public spirited citizen, walking hand in hand with enterprise and progress, and has much to do with the development and advancement of his county.

JOHN LEE MORRISON, who lives on his farm in the Ahtanum valley, is a native of the good old state of Illinois, born in the year 1836, in Pike county, to the union of James D. and Lydia (Lee) Morrison. His father was of Irish stock, born in Pennsylvania. He was one of the very early settlers in Indiana, and from there moved to Illinois in 1828. From the Sucker state he went to Missouri, where he remained until the close of his life. The mother was a native of Kentucky. While receiving his early education, the subject of this article did farm work with his father in Illinois, remaining at home until twenty-three, in which year he was married to Miss Caroline Bilicks, daughter of Michael Bilicks, a Pennsylvania farmer. Mrs. Morrison was a native of Pennsylvania, in which state she grew up and was educated, coming later to Illinois, where she was married at the age of twenty-three. After his marriage Mr. Morrison moved to Missouri, in the fall of 1859, and engaged in farming and raising stock. In 1862 he returned to Illinois and enlisted as a soldier in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois infantry, and was sent to the front, where he was shortly afterwards taken seriously sick and was discharged for disability to serve, passing through a long period of sickness extending over several months. In 1865 he returned to Missouri to look after his property interests, remaining there for eleven years. In 1877 he moved to Oregon by team, settling in the Willamette valley. He resided there three years, then moved to Yakima county and took up land near the present site of North Yakima, on which he remained until 1892, when he sold and bought one hundred acres of raw land in the Ahtanum valley. Here he has since lived, improving his farm and developing it into a very desirable home. To the marriage of Mr. and

Mrs. Morrison have been born five children, only two or whom are now living: Joseph H. and Ellen. The family are members of the Christian church. Mr. Morrison was an enthusiastic member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and helped organize Lodge No. 22, in North Yakima. He is also an active Democrat, faithful in the councils of his party.

JAMES E. COOK, pioneer farmer and stockman, Yakima City, was born in the county of Randolph, Virginia, October 12, 1828, and settled in Yakima county in 1870. Like many of the old Virginia families, Mr. Cook's family trace their lineage back to English ancestors, who came to America at a time when the land was under the rule of British royalty. His father, Thomas Cook, was born in England, and came to America with his father, who was sent to the colonies by the government as a blacksmith. Our subject's mother, Elizabeth Kennedy, was a native of Kentucky and the mother of eight children. Mr. Cook left his native state at the age of fourteen, went to Ohio and worked in the city of Columbus, and at various other points. He ran on the river steamboats for some three years, and in 1858 found himself in Burlington, Iowa. Here he remained until 1854, when he outfitted and crossed the Plains to Oregon, wintering in Canyon City, and the next spring crossing the state line into Klickitat county, Washington. He bought land here and engaged in stock raising and farming five years, when he sold out and moved to Yakima county, taking up a homestead near Yakima City, which he still owns, there never having been a transfer made during thirty-three years. He has followed stock raising ever since his settlement in the county. He was married in Washington county, Ohio, in 1858, to Miss Sarah Ann Dalsen, a native of Ohio, and daughter of George Dalsen, an Ohio farmer of English descent, and Nancy (Gordon) Dalsen, a native of Virginia, also of English parentage. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cook have been born the following children: Mrs. Frances M. Tustin, William L. Cook, Alonzo R. and Arthur N. The family are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Cook is a zealous Democrat. He owns two hundred and thirty acres of land and gives his attention to raising hay and stock, principally Holstein cattle. Many wonderful changes have taken place in this most wonderful valley since the advent of Mr. Cook in 1870, at which time the principal products were Indians, cayuses and sagebrush; and to these hardy, dauntless pioneers is due a world of gratitude from the present and future generations who are to enjoy the fruits of their labors.

ANSON S. WHITE, farmer and dairyman, resident in North Yakima, is a pioneer of 1851

on the Pacific coast, and came to Yakima county in 1871. He was born in Wisconsin, December, 1848. His father, William White, was a wheelwright and farmer, and a native of Illinois. He went to Wisconsin in an early day, and in 1850, leaving his family in that state, crossed the Plains by the then common ox team conveyance and settled in the present city of Chehalis, Washington, then in Oregon territory, which had at that time been organized but two years. In 1851 he sent for his family and took up a donation claim near Olympia. Here he lived until 1856, when he was killed by the Indians while he and his family were returning home from church, the family effecting their escape after the death of the father. The mother, Margaret M. (Stewart) White, was a native of Iowa, in which state her parents were pioneers. She brought her family across the Plains to her husband in 1851, and continued to live on the home place near Olympia until her death. Her son, Anson, was but two years of age at the time his mother crossed the Plains, but remembers distinctly the wild life of the early days in the new home in Oregon territory. He remained with his mother on the farm until sixteen, then spending two years in various occupations, after which he and his brother took charge of the home place for a period of three years. At the age of twenty-one he tried clerking for one year. In 1871 he came to Yakima county and took up a pre-emption on the Wenas, but did not prove up on it, returning to the Sound at the end of one year. For several years following he divided his time between the Sound and the Yakima country. In 1878 he filed a homestead on a tract of land on the Cowiche, which he has since owned, and where he continued to live until he took up his residence in North Yakima.

He was married in Olympia, in 1860, to Miss Nancy A. Hale, a native of Olympia, who died two years later. Her father, Charles H. Hale, was a sea captain and a pioneer of 1852 in Washington. Her mother, Waitstill (Look) Hale, was born in Maine. Mr. White was again married in Yakima county, in 1875, to Miss Almada Tigard, daughter of Andrew Jackson and Sarah (Edwards) Tigard. Her mother was a native of Arkansas, born February 22, 1832, and passed away on February 2, 1902. Her father was born November 24, 1828, and was married on the 15th of September, 1848. He crossed the Plains with his wife during 1852, and settled on a donation claim some three miles southwest of Portland, Oregon, in Multnomah county. He made his home on the property until 1871, at which time he came to Yakima county and resided until his death, which took place on October 6, 1898. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. White have been born the following children: William A., Lillie M., Robert G., Roy A., Sarah A., Charles H. and

Harry Lee, all of whom were born in Yakima county, with the exception of the first named, whose birth occurred in Olympia. Mr. White and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the father has been an officer for many years. He is connected with the fraternal order of Yeomen. Politically, he is a Republican. He has been connected with the schools of his community in an official capacity at various times. He is now operating a dairy, milking fifty cows, and is giving special attention to the breeding of the Durham and Red Polled cattle. He owns seven hundred and sixty acres of land, besides several pieces of city property, and is accounted a man of thrift and enterprise, of influence in the community, and one of the respected and reliable pioneers of the county.

ADONIRAM J. PRATT, one of the early pioneer officials of Yakima county, who served his constituency two terms, acceptably, as county treasurer, from 1876 to 1880, is A. J. Pratt, the subject of this brief article. He was born in the state of Maine in 1846, his father and mother being Ebenezer and Mary (Smith) Pratt. The father was a native of Maine and a mechanic. His ancestors were early settlers in the state of his birth, where he continued to make his home until 1871, when he sold out and came west to the state of Washington, where his son, the subject of this sketch, had come the preceding year. Here he continued to reside until his death. The mother was also a native of Maine. Mr. Pratt was educated in the common schools of his native state, and continued to assist and work with his father until he reached his majority. He then engaged to learn the trade of cabinet maker, which he followed in Maine for three years. In 1870 he decided to seek a new field of labor, and turned his face westward. He came to Yakima county, and took up land in the Ahtanum valley, engaging in the stock business, which he followed four years, then went to Yakima City. Here he went to work at his trade, which he pursued for two years, when he was called to fill the office of county treasurer. At the end of the two-years term he was re-elected, serving altogether four years. During this period he continued to run a cabinet shop in Yakima City, and at the close of his term of office took up the work where he had laid it down. His shop was burned out in 1881, and he at once rebuilt, and continued there until 1885, when he moved to North Yakima, at the starting of that town by the railroad company. He has continued to follow his trade ever since at that place. He is, no doubt, the pioneer carpenter and builder of the county. There were three brothers and a sister in his family: George W., North Yakima; Sarah Meade, Montana, and Henry, now deceased. Mr. Pratt is one of the

popular, successful and substantial pioneers of the county and city.

JAMES HARRISON THOMAS, land attorney and real estate dealer, North Yakima, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, January 6, 1842, to the union of William T. and Catherine (Drummond) Thomas. His father was a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, of Welsh parentage. He moved to Ohio when young and engaged in the stock business, where he died. The mother was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to the United States when fourteen years of age, and a few years later met and married her husband. To this union were born nine children, four daughters and five sons. Mr. Thomas, the subject of this article, was left an orphan at twelve years, the father dying in 1850, and the mother in 1854. Honorable J. H. Tripp, of Carrollton, Ohio, was appointed his guardian, and wisely administered the estate. Subject was educated in the academies of Harlem Springs and Carrollton, later graduating from the Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, with the degree of A. B. in the 1863 class. In 1866, the same institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M. In his Junior year he received the highest literary honor in the Philo Franklin Society. The war had broken out at this time, 1862, and young Thomas, while home on a vacation, organized a military company, and was chosen captain of the same, but declined the honor at the advice of his brother, Captain A. J. Thomas, and returned to college, another brother, Daniel, being chosen in his stead. At the close of his college course, in 1863, he enlisted in the signal corps, and at once repaired to Washington, District of Columbia, taking up his work within five miles of the seat of government, being called upon to train the first gun that was fired upon the advancing forces of Early and Breckenridge, in their attack upon the national capital. He then took a course at the Military Academy at Philadelphia, at the instance of Secretary of War Stanton, from which he graduated in tactics and was commissioned a lieutenant in the regular service, and assigned to the Twentieth United States infantry at New Orleans. At the close of the war he settled at Plattsburg, Missouri, and purchased and conducted a college there for four years. He was the Republican nominee for the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, in 1868, over which there was a contest. In 1870 he was appointed deputy United States surveyor for the Territory of Montana, and had charge of the work in northern Montana. It was Mr. Thomas, who discovered and named the lake near the British line, bearing the name of Lake Blaine. After a period in the milling business in Plattsburg, Captain Thomas was appointed to the

United States internal revenue department. He was candidate for Congress from the Third Missouri district in 1882, and made such a good race that he was appointed by President Arthur register of the United States land office at Yakima City, Washington, which position he held throughout the Arthur, Cleveland and part of the Harrison administrations. He was a delegate to the National convention that nominated Blaine for president. Since his retirement from the land office he has been a practitioner in the same line. He is the owner of the Yakima City townsite and is extensively interested in Cripple Creek mines, where he spent two years. He was married in Missouri, in 1868, to Miss Lucy B. Guyer, a native of Ohio, and a graduate from the Harlem Springs Academy. Her father, Henry Guyer, was a native of Ohio and one of the best known men in the eastern part of the state. The mother, Rebecca Dewell, was born in Pennsylvania of German parents. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have been born the following children: Dana H., deceased; Rosco G., drowned in 1902 while cashier of the Wenatchee Canal Company; Mrs. Maud E. Granger, wife of W. N. Granger, general manager of the Washington Irrigation Company, at Zillah; James B., assistant engineer for the Washington Irrigation Company; Guyer D. and Harry V., deceased. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his church connection is with the Methodist Episcopal communion. Since coming to the state he has ever been connected with all movements for the development and advancement of the interests of his town and community. His life has been a most active one, and few men have served more constantly in a public capacity than he.

HONORABLE WILLIAM H. HARE. Since his arrival in the county in 1883, William H. Hare, present representative of Yakima county, has been actively connected with public affairs in his community and county, ever striving to promote the best interests of the people and locality where he lives, and is at present conspicuous for his untiring efforts in the awakening of interest in the construction and maintenance of good roads in the county and state, he at the present time being a member of the executive committee of the "Good Roads Association" of the state. In his legislative work he has been one of the strong and enthusiastic workers for all irrigation and good roads legislation of any value to the people whatever, and his efforts along those lines have not been without avail. Mr. Hare is a native of the Buckeye state, born in Barnesville, in 1853, to the union of William and Anna M. (Davenport) Hare, the father a native of England. He came to the United States when a boy, and studied medicine in Ohio, where he

practiced until his death. The mother was born in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia; was married in Ohio, and died when her five children were quite young. Mr. Hare received his early education in West Virginia, and was graduated from the Ohio Dental College, of Cincinnati, in 1874. He went to Sacramento, California, in 1875, and opened a dental office, where he practiced his profession until 1883. He at this time moved to Yakima City, and practiced until the starting of North Yakima, when he moved here and opened an office. He soon built up a good practice. In 1891 he was appointed receiver of the United States land office by President Harrison, which position he held until 1894, when he resigned. The following year he was appointed on the State Board of Agriculture, serving as president until the election of Governor Rogers, when he resigned. He sold his dental office in 1900, and engaged in the stock business, in which he is still interested. In 1902 he was elected on the Republican ticket as representative of his county, and served as speaker of the House at the following session, being called to that position of honor by the unanimous vote of his Republican colleagues. Mr. Hare has two brothers and one sister living: John A., in Ohio; Mrs. Jennie C. Peppert, Virginia, and J. W., for two terms sheriff of Clatsop county. Fraternally, Mr. Hare is connected with the Elks, in which organization he has frequently been honored with office. He is prominent in the councils of the Republican party, a man of scholarly attainments, a good public speaker and one who has earned and who retains the good will and esteem of his fellow citizens.

REUBEN VAN BUSKIRK, carpenter, North Yakima, came to Washington in 1886, settling first in Klickitat county, and one year later in Yakima. He is a Hoosier by birth, and was born in 1833, in Fayette county, Indiana, to the marriage of George Van Buskirk and Rachel Helm. The father, a native of the Blue Grass state, settled in Indiana in a very early day, engaging in farming, and continued to make that state his home until his death at the age of ninety-four. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania and lived to the age of eighty-one. There were eleven children born to this union. Subject remained at home until twenty-two, doing farm work with his father, and then went to farming for himself. He settled in Kansas in the early and troublous times of that state, when the pro-slavery and free-soiler elements were contending for supremacy, and remained there until 1861. He went to Indiana at this date and enlisted in the Eighth Indiana volunteer infantry. At the end of one year's service he was taken sick and was discharged, returning home, where he continued in ill-health for two

years. He served as United States enrolling officer for some time in Indiana. Returning to Kansas, in 1866, he engaged in ranching near Fort Scott, remaining in that state for twenty years. He then moved to Klickitat county, Washington, and, a year afterwards, to North Yakima. Here he purchased property, and engaged in carpentering, which he has since followed. He was married in Indiana in 1866 to Miss Letitia Jamison, who died nine months later. He was married the second time, in 1867, to Julia Walrod, a native of Illinois, where she was educated. She taught school for a number of years in Kansas. Her father, Daniel Walrod, a native of New York, though of German parentage, was a soldier in the Civil war. Jane (Wolcox) Walrod, the mother, was a native of Connecticut. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Buskirk: Charley, living in Ashland, Oregon; Carrie Whitson, Edna Waldon, Ella, Ralph, who was killed in the Philippine war; George, Lee, Jessie and Velma; all the living children are in Yakima county. Mr. Van Buskirk and family are members of the Christian church. Fraternally, Mr. Van Buskirk is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a staunch Republican, and has filled the office of assessor in Indiana and in Kansas. In addition to a finely improved place in North Yakima, he has a homestead on the Columbia river. He is a man who commands the confidence and respect of his neighbors and acquaintances, and his influence is always exerted for progress in political, educational and industrial institutions.

CHARLES POLLOK WILCOX, lumberman, North Yakima, is a native of New York, making his advent into this world in 1836, to the union of Lansing H. Wilcox and Miranda Holmes. The father, a farmer by occupation, was born in Massachusetts in 1809, the son of English parents, and moved with his father to New York when a small boy, where he followed teaching for a time. He died in 1894. The mother, a native of Pennsylvania, was of English parents, her ancestors coming to the United States in the sixteenth century. She was the mother of seven children, and departed this life in New York, A. D. 1867. Mr. Wilcox grew up on the farm with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he learned the trade of carpenter and millwright. He was an enthusiastic Union man, and when the war broke out he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York infantry, but being rejected for physical defects, he tried enlistment in the Ninth New York cavalry, but was again rejected. Later he was drafted, and once more was released for apparent disability. In 1865, he went to Europe as manager of a coal oil refining establishment, and was there for four years. Returning, in 1869, he engaged in the building business in Minnesota,

and for several years later was interested in the retail lumber business, with headquarters at Detroit City, Minnesota. In 1888 he removed to the Pacific coast, settling at Tacoma. After remaining there two years he removed to North Yakima, purchasing a tract of land on Summit View, adjoining the city, where he built a fine home and still resides.

He was married in Salamanca, New York, July 18, 1864, to Miss Hannah M. McKinstry, a native of that state, and a graduate of the Academy of New York. She was a teacher for some time. Her father, William McKinstry, was a native of Vermont and a Methodist Episcopal minister, a profession he followed for about forty years, dying in Minnesota at the age of eighty-seven. The mother, Sallie M. Cole, was a native of New York, and followed teaching for years. She died at the age of eighty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox's children are: William H. and Alvan B., born in North Wales; Warlo C. and Fenner L., born in Minnesota, and Agnes, adopted, born in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they have been active workers for many years. Mr. Wilcox holding positions as steward, superintendent, trustee and chairman of the board through long periods at different places of his residence. He is a staunch Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and one vote for every Republican president since that time, and has been honored by office a number of times by his party and the suffrage of the people. He served three years as commissioner of Becker county, Minnesota, and four years as assessor. At present he is vice-president of the Wilcox Lumber Company, interested in a mill and real estate in Tacoma, and a farm at Parker Bottom. He is a man of energy and push, and is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

LEVI C. LOVELL, carpenter and builder, settled in North Yakima fifteen years ago, coming from the state of Illinois, and has followed his trade during that period with the exception of four years' service as deputy sheriff under Sheriff H. L. Tucker. His father, Simeon Lovell, was born in New York of Scotch-Irish parents, and resided in his native state until his family was raised, when, in 1859, he moved to Ohio, and died there at the age of seventy. His wife, Nancy (Allen) Lovell, was the mother of ten children. She was born in New Jersey, and was of Scotch descent. She lived to the age of seventy. Levi C. Lovell is a native of New York, born August 13, 1839. At the age of sixteen he learned the trade of carpenter, and later, removing with his parents to Ohio, he there worked at his trade until 1861, when he enlisted in the service of his

country in Company A. Eighteenth Ohio infantry, serving for three years. Returning to Delaware, Ohio, at the time of his discharge, he was there married, and in 1867 removed to Illinois, where he engaged in farming and working at his trade for twenty-three years. In 1888 he came to Washington, locating at North Yakima, which place he has seen grow from the little hamlet to its present size and importance, and in which development he has taken an active part. He was married in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1865, to Miss Elizabeth R. Stockard, who was born in Lancaster, Ohio, April 4, 1847, and was educated in the Delaware, Ohio, college. William C. and Mary E. (Burlingame) Stockard were her parents; the former, a farmer and native of Virginia, born in 1818. He died in Illinois in his seventy-fourth year. Her mother, born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1820, came of English ancestry, and was the mother of ten children. Four children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lovell: William E., Susan C. (deceased), Mrs. Mary E. Walker and Jesse G. Fraternally, Mr. Lovell is connected with the Masonic order, the Yeomen and the Grand Army of the Republic, and his wife with the Eastern Star and the Relief Corps. They are Presbyterians, and Mr. Lovell is an avowed Republican. He owns a comfortable home in the city, is energetic and progressive, and is known and esteemed as one of the worthy pioneers of both city and county.

ROBERT SCOTT, one of the leading contractors and builders of North Yakima and central Washington, was born in Scotland in 1840, coming to Canada with his parents, Walter and Margaret (Stothart) Scott, when two years of age. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and immigrated with his family to Canada in 1842, where he died in 1867. His wife was the mother of six children, and lived to the age of seventy-five. Mr. Scott, at the age of sixteen, began to learn the carpenter trade on the Canada side of Lake Huron, at the same time attended school in the winter. In the spring of 1860 he and his brother went to Olney, Ill., where he worked at his trade until August 5, 1862, when he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois infantry, from which he was discharged seven months later for disability. He then returned to Canada for two years, and in the spring of 1867 opened a wagon and carriage house in Old Mexico, in connection with his brother. After one year he located in Missouri and engaged in contract work; later, in 1878, opening in the hardware and furniture business, which he followed until 1883. One year he spent as traveling salesman and another in operating a bargain store in Springfield. This he disposed of and came west to Washington and, July 1, 1884, took up a railroad claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land on the Naches river. Here he resided for five years, then moved to North Yakima and

re-entered his old business as contractor and builder. His first building was the H. H. Allen block; following with the Hotel Yakima, Vining and J. J. Lowe blocks, with part of the Ward block. He put in the flumes and building for the Water Power Company, and later built the Wilson, McEwen and Yakima National Bank blocks, and various other buildings both in the city and in outside towns. He was married in Olney, Illinois, in 1863 to Miss Sarah A. Morehouse, daughter of Daniel W. and Adelia M. Morehouse, the father a native of Illinois and a merchant in Olney, and the mother also a native of the same state and the mother of a family of five children. Mrs. Scott was born in Illinois in 1845, and was married at the age of eighteen. She is the mother of nine children—Walter D. (deceased in 1899); Robert W., living on the Naches; Charles E., Naches; James N., two years in the Philippines as sergeant; Tom H., two years in the Philippines in active service; Harry, Amy K., Bert and George. Fraternally, Mr. Scott is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and has served in the capacity of committeeman. In 1898 he was elected as assessor of the county on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1900, serving the four years in an acceptable manner. In addition to one hundred and ninety-eight acres of land he owns considerable city property, including his home. He is an energetic, thorough-going business man, and is recognized as one of the citizens who has contributed greatly to the upbuilding of the community where he lives.

INGRAM B. TURNELL, proprietor of the popular hostelry, the Pacific Hotel, North Yakima, is a native of Eagle, Wisconsin, born January 1, 1853, of English parents. His father, Richard Turnell, came from Lincolnshire, England, the land of his nativity, to the United States in 1842, at the age of twenty-four, settling in Wisconsin, where he followed farming until his death. The mother, Sarah (Bingham) Turnell, was also a native of England, and came to the United States with her husband. Mr. Turnell grew to manhood on the farm at Black Earth, Wisconsin, going on the railroad as brakeman at the age of nineteen. Meeting with an accident in which one hand was crippled, he took a course in telegraphy, and after a brief service as assistant, he was given a position as station agent at Marshland Junction, two years later being promoted to New London. Here he was married and remained for thirteen years. He then moved to Waupaca, where he held the position of express agent and engaged in shipping produce for nine years, doing well. After a service of two and one-half years as station agent in Illinois, he came west to North Yakima, and filled the position of night operator for the Northern Pacific for two years, at

the same time, assisted by his energetic family, running the Varker House in a very successful manner. He later gave up his position as operator, giving his entire attention to the hotel business. In August, 1903, he, in partnership with G. A. Gano, furnished and opened the Pacific Hotel, which is fast becoming one of the best patronized houses in central Washington. He has since bought out Mr. Gano, and is now sole proprietor of the business. He was married in 1877 to Miss Nellie E. Phillips, who was born in Wisconsin in 1860, a lady of culture, who has followed teaching and has been an instructor in music. Her father, Franklin Phillips, was a native of Rutland, Vermont, and was a pioneer both in Michigan and Wisconsin. He was a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil wars, serving as lieutenant in the Rebellion, in which he was seriously wounded, making of him an invalid for life. Her mother, Marion (Yerkes) Phillips, was born in Philadelphia of Quaker parents, and is now dead. Mrs. Turnell has two sisters and one brother, and Mr. Turnell has three brothers and three sisters. Their children are: Richard Franklin, station agent in Wisconsin; Luella M., Mrs. Emma L. Dunbar, Clarence W., Lloyd Y. and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Turnell have devoted their lives to their children, and are justly proud of their three stalwart sons and three lovely daughters, all of whom are quite perfect, both mentally and physically. Mr. Turnell is a pronounced Republican. He is progressive and energetic and is counted one of the substantial and successful citizens of the thriving city of North Yakima.

JOHN T. STEWART, farmer, living one mile west and one mile south of North Yakima, is a native of Scotland, was ushered into this world in 1829, and brought to Canada by his parents at the age of six months, they settling two years later in New York. His father, William Stewart, was born on board of an English man-of-war, while they were cruising off the coast of Portugal, his father being an officer in the English army. The mother, Jessie (Thompson) Stewart, was a native of England. She was married quite young and was the mother of seven children. Our subject's parents went to Illinois in 1832, where he was raised. In 1855 he crossed the Plains from Iowa to California, driving an ox outfit. He first went to mining, but the second year engaged in farming, moving in 1858 to Oregon. Here he lived for twenty years, farming and stock raising, also working as a mechanic. He left Oregon in 1878 and came to the Ahtanum valley, Yakima county, taking up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, where he now resides. He improved this in fine shape and sold a portion of the land, it being favorably located within two miles of North Yakima, for a good price. He was united in marriage in Iowa, in 1854, to Charlotte Barter,

who crossed the Plains with him and died in Oregon, in 1864, leaving six children, as follows: Albert S., Alfred, Mary A., William, Minnie R. Merchant and Alice. He was again married in 1855, in Oregon, to Mrs. Deborah Coker, a native of Missouri, born in 1844. Her father, John Dillon, was a farmer and stock raiser, born in the state of Virginia, and departed this life in Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have been born ten children: John S., Edward E., Ella, Ulysses, Laura, Clyde, Carrie, Claude I. and Maud I. (twins) and Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Christian church. Fraternally, Mr. Stewart is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while politically, he is an active Republican. He is a man who has always been ready to assist in every good and worthy enterprise presented to him for the public weal or private need, and is respected for his good qualities.

STERLING P. VIVIAN, farmer and stock raiser, came to Yakima county in 1879, at the age of sixteen. He was born in Missouri, in 1863, on the 12th day of February, from the union of Milton and Eliza J. (Sartin) Vivian; the latter born in Missouri in 1842, and daughter of David and Euphany (Brutin) Sartin, both natives of Tennessee. She is now the wife of B. Franklin Ward, living in Yakima county. At an early day our subject's parents moved to Kansas; returned to Missouri for a time; from there went to Colorado; thence to the Indian Territory, and then crossed the Plains by team to Wyoming, settling at Sander in 1873, where the mother and one other woman constituted the feminine population of the town. From here his parents moved to Washington in 1879, and in 1882 took up a homestead on the Ahtanum, where his mother still resides. On their arrival in the county their son, Sterling, began riding the range for stockmen, and for many years followed this, with freighting from The Dalles, and in that time gathered quite a band of cattle. He has followed the stock business ever since, in connection with farming and dairying, in which he has been successful. He has one full brother, Claborn F., living in the state. He was married in North Yakima, in 1885, to Miss Alice Tanner, a native of Forest Grove, Oregon, where she was raised and educated at the academy at that place. Her father, Elisha Tanner, was born in Connecticut, in 1814, moved to Illinois in 1835, where he farmed until 1852, when he outfitted with oxen and made the trip to Washington county, Oregon, taking land near Forest Grove. He moved, in 1865, to Klickitat county, Washington; in 1869, came to Yakima county and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land (on which Mr. Vivian now lives), moving his family there in March, 1870. Here he followed stock raising until 1880, when he was

accidentally drowned while crossing the Naches river on his way to church, in company with his wife, she narrowly escaping with her life. He was a staunch Republican, and an active member of the Congregational church, one of the officers and original organizers of that church in the Ahtanum valley. Her mother, Lucy (Carter) Tanner, was born in Connecticut, and is a lineal descendant of the Carters of the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Vivian have three children: Maud M., Grace (deceased in the year 1894, at the age of seven), and Ray T. Mr. Vivian is a Democrat, and he and his family are members of the Congregational communion. He owns a well-improved place of one hundred acres, well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs, and is counted one of the solid citizens of his community.

SAMUEL E. FARRIS, residing upon his farm, six miles west and three south of North Yakima, has lived in the Northwest since he crossed the Plains with his parents in 1865, at the age of nine, and is familiar with western life in all of its phases. His native state is Iowa, and his birthplace was in Monroe county, where he was delivered into the arms of his parents in 1856. His father, James F. Farris, a carpenter and farmer, was born in Ohio, in 1809, and moved to Iowa in 1854, where he remained eleven years, and then, outfitting with teams, started with his family, overland to Oregon. Joining himself to a large wagon train, under the leadership of Captain White, at the Missouri river, he made the journey through to Polk county, Oregon. In 1869 he moved to eastern Oregon, and in 1894 to Yakima county, where he later died. The mother, Martha (Newman) Farris, was born in Ohio, in 1824, of Scotch and Welsh parents, from among the original Puritans. She was one of thirteen girls who rode in a log cabin in the campaign of Harrison and Tyler in 1840, representing the thirteen original states. At the early age of sixteen our subject engaged in the stock business in eastern Oregon, which he pursued until the winter of 1884, when he lost ninety per cent of his holdings, and quit stock raising, turning his attention entirely to farming for four years. Receiving the appointment as deputy sheriff of Wasco county, in 1888, he then made his home in The Dalles for a number of years. In 1894 he moved to Yakima City, Washington, where he engaged in dairying and handling hay, until 1901, when he purchased his present farm and moved on the property. He has one brother and one sister: Mrs. Mary Alexander and John W. Farris. He was married in The Dalles, in 1883, to Miss Lizzie Davis, born in Oregon, in 1865, shortly after her father and mother, Silas and Emeline (Reno) Davis, reached that state from

Missouri. Two children, Grover C. and Inez, were the issue of this marriage. He was again married, in 1896, to Mrs. Hettie Fairbrook, daughter of Isaac and Louise (Finney) Flint, Oregon pioneers, in which state she was born in 1864, and educated for a professional nurse. Mrs. Farris has two children, Lloyd and Glen Fairbrook, by her first marriage. She is a member of the Christian church, and sister to J. L. and Purdy Flint, of North Yakima. Fraternally, Mr. Farris is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat. He has a well-improved place and follows dairying. He is a most respected citizen.

SAMUEL FEAR, farmer, stockman and dairyman, living on free rural delivery route No. 4, three miles south and three west of North Yakima, is a native of England, born December 29, 1844, to Richard and Christiana (Light) Fear, also of English birth and descent. His father was a farmer in the old country. Samuel Fear remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, when he learned the butcher's trade. At this trade he worked during his residence in England, which was brought to an end by his immigration to the United States in 1889. He came almost direct from his home to Yakima county, spending only one night in New York City. Arrived in the county, Mr. Fear first leased William Carpenter's dairy. Then, in 1891, he opened a meat market in North Yakima, conducting this business one year. Ranching in the Cowiche valley followed during the succeeding five years, after which he leased a ranch on the Ahtanum, where he lived for a like period. By this time his industry and perseverance were so rewarded that he was able to purchase his present farm of eighty acres, the tract being a portion of the old Heaton place, and here, since 1901, he has made his home and expects to live the remainder of his life. Mr. Fear was married in England, April 19, 1867, to Miss Hannah Fear, daughter of Abel and Harriet (Cox) Fear, also of English birth. The daughter was born November 2, 1845, and was married at the age of twenty-three. Her education was obtained in the schools of England. To Mr. and Mrs. Fear have been born the following children: Mrs. Lizzie Wheeler, March 12, 1868 (deceased); Mrs. Sarah A. Carpenter, October 20, 1869, living in Yakima county; Albert E., April 25, 1871; Ernest D., December 20, 1872; Frederick C., December 25, 1878; Thomas W., January 23, 1881; Minnie, March 16, 1882; Nellie, January 19, 1884; Christiana, April 9, 1886 (deceased); and Henry J., August 28, 1888; all being born on British soil. Mr. and Mrs. Fear are members of the Church of England. Of his eighty acres of land, twenty are in alfalfa, twenty

are in plow land and forty are in pasture. He has forty head of cattle, thirty head of horses and some other stock. Mr. Fear has prospered since coming to America and is respected by all who know him as one of Yakima county's sterling citizens.

DAVID MUNN, one of the pioneer farmers and stock raisers of the Ahtanum valley, has had an interesting career in the Northwest, where he has lived nearly half a century; witnessing the growth of this erstwhile wilderness into one of the leading sections of the west. He is a native of Tennessee, born in 1836 to the union of Edward and Millie (Butler) Munn, who were natives of North Carolina. Edward Munn was a farmer by occupation, who became a pioneer successively of Tennessee and Arkansas, dying in the latter state. The subject of this article did not have the advantage of school life, but worked in the cotton fields for his father until twenty-two years of age. A year later he crossed the Plains with an ox team, the tedious journey occupying six months. After three years spent in the mines, he settled in the San Joaquin valley, where he was engaged in farming four years. He then sold his place and, in 1867, went to Idaho, where he spent a winter, and thence to the mines of Montana, where he lived during the next three years of his life. In 1870, he came to Walla Walla, but remained there only a short time, going in the spring of 1871 to the Ahtanum valley. During the first two years of his residence in Yakima county he followed farming; then sold his farm, and for seven years, or until the terrible winter of 1880-1, raised stock, his losses that season being so serious as to practically force his retirement. Mr. Munn again returned to the farm and for twenty-three years has been steadily occupied in that greatest of earthly pursuits. He was married in 1896 to Mrs. Nancy J. Allen, of the Ahtanum valley, and with her shared life's joys and sorrows for five years, her death occurring in 1901. Mrs. Munn was a member of the Congregational church. In politics, her husband is a staunch and active Democrat. His farm consists of forty acres of highly improved land, thirty-five being in alfalfa and five in orchard, making the place a valuable one. At the time of the Perkins massacre, he was one of the party engaged in the pursuit of the murderous redskins. Mr. Munn has courageously and patiently braved the dangers and difficulties incident to the life of an early pioneer and now, close to the goodly age of three score and ten, he lives comfortably and enjoys the friendship of those around him.

LORENZO DAVIDSON, living three miles south and three west of North Yakima, is one of

the most prosperous ranchmen in the Ahtanum valley and a leading citizen of that section, where he has lived fourteen years. His early life was spent on the peninsula of Nova Scotia, where, in the year 1836, he came into the world to bless the home of William and Esther (Crow) Davidson. On that peaceful and fertile peninsula, too, his parents were born, and there today his father is living at the shadowy age of ninety-one. When seventeen years old, young Lorenzo was apprenticed to a blacksmith and, excepting eight months in Boston, Massachusetts, worked at his trade in Nova Scotia until 1869. Then he crossed the continent to California, worked there as a blacksmith five years, spent a year at his old home, and again went to California, where he plied his trade for six years. In 1882, he emigrated from the "Golden state," settling upon a homestead in the Horse Heaven section of the Yakima country, where he led the life of a doughty pioneer for eight years. The Ahtanum valley attracted him so strongly, however, that in 1890 he removed there, buying a place in Wide Hollow basin. There he remained eleven years, prospering and otherwise enjoying life. The year 1901 saw him purchase the adjoining farm, having sold his, and also buy the eighty-acre ranch upon which he now lives. Mr. Davidson and Miss Isabella Watson, daughter of John and Isabella (McCune) Watson, natives of Ireland, were united in marriage in California, in the year 1876, and to this union three children have been born: Mrs. Eva M. Hawn, born May 27, 1877, living on the Ahtanum; Myrtle E., May 1, 1880, at home; and Leon P., born October 26, 1881, died at the age of sixteen months. John Watson immigrated to America when a young man and first lived in Pennsylvania, where, at Valley Forge, in 1854, Isabella Watson, was born. Two years later the family went by water to California, where the daughter was educated, and at the age of twenty-two married Mr. Davidson. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and her husband a member of the Baptist congregation. In politics, Mr. Davidson is a Democrat. In all, he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, seventy-five of which are in alfalfa, eight in hops, and a portion in orchard; he also has a band of sixty cattle, selected Shorthorn and Polled Angus, and considerable small stock. Mr. Davidson may well feel proud of his success in life and enjoys the further blessing of his fellow men's respect and well wishing.

FRED W. BROOKER, stockman and land owner, resident of North Yakima, has been one of the active, pushing citizens of Yakima county ever since 1888, when he first purchased land in the Wenas valley. Four years prior to this he had lived in Kittitas county, where he had followed the cattle business. He is a native of



LORENZO DAVIDSON AND FAMILY.

Broome county, New York, born April 5, 1866. Leroy Brooker, his father, who was a carpenter and contractor by trade, was born in New York, came to Yakima county in 1884, and lives in North Yakima. The mother, Elizabeth (Peters) Brooker, was also a native of New York. F. W. Brooker came west to Colorado with his parents at the age of seven, receiving his education in the high school and business college at Denver. When sixteen he went to work for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as time-keeper on their line through Washington, and thus, in 1884, came to locate in Kittitas county, from which he moved, in 1888, to Yakima county. Having learned the carpenter's trade with his father when a boy, he, in 1890, moved to North Yakima and engaged in work with his father, who was actively following his trade at that place, and together they built many of the fine residences on Nob Hill and also in the business part of the city. In the spring of 1899 he and his uncle, Justice C. Brooker, formed a partnership and engaged in the livery business, opening what is known as the Fashion stables. This they conducted for two and a half years, when they sold the stock and leased the barn. Since that time Mr. Brooker has given his attention to the handling of cattle. He was married, in 1888, in Yakima county, to Miss Rosa R. Taylor, daughter of George S. Taylor and Nancy (McLaughlin) Taylor, pioneers of Washington. Mrs. Brooker was born in Selah valley, July 22, 1872, and has spent her entire life in the county. She has three brothers living in the county: Hardy J., Selah; Emery W. R., mayor of Prosser; and George W., Selah. Mr. and Mrs. Brooker's children are: Gracie G., born May 18, 1889; Fred T., born January 15, 1898. Mr. Brooker is a staunch Republican. He owns a two-hundred and thirty acre tract of fine land in the Selah valley, with fifty head of Shorthorn cattle; and is feeding one hundred head of stock cattle. He has bred and owned some of the best trotting horses in the state, among the number being the noted Deoduse, 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chester Abbott, 2:09 $\frac{1}{2}$, and now owns a pacer with a record of 2:29, Senator by name. Mr. Brooker believes that there is no more desirable place for homes, and that nowhere else will be found better opportunities for acquiring property and becoming independent, than in the Yakima valley. He is one of the successful and reliable pioneers of the county and is held in highest esteem by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM L. COOK, farmer and stockman residing near Yakima City, is a pioneer of both Klickitat and Yakima counties, having been born in Klickitat county, in 1865, when the inhabitants of both counties could be counted by the score instead of by the thousands. He is the son of

James E. and Sarah Ann (Dalson) Cook, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, whose biographies will be found among those of other Yakima county pioneers. The paternal ancestors were Virginians of the oldest families in that commonwealth; the maternal side of the house is English. William was five years old when the family moved to Yakima county and settled near Yakima City, where his parents still reside. At the age of eighteen, having secured a common school education, he began riding the range, and at this occupation continued until he had gathered enough stock of his own to enter into business on his own account. In 1860, his father gave him ten acres of fine land near Yakima City, where he now lives, farming and raising stock. May 11, 1887, he was married to Miss Clara Hildreth, daughter of William and Sarah (Brook) Hildreth, natives of the middle west. Her father emigrated to Vancouver, Washington, in 1870, and settled in Yakima county fourteen years later, where he is still living. His daughter was born in Clarke county, Washington, in 1870, received her education in the public schools of Yakima county, and was married when seventeen years old. To this union have been born the following children: Sarah M., April 1, 1891; William E., October 17, 1893; Raymond L., February 4, 1894; Grace, April 1, 1895; Edith, June 3, 1897; Ruth, March 23, 1901. Fraternally, Mr. Cook is affiliated with the Royal Tribe of Joseph, and in politics, he is a staunch Democrat. He owns a select band of thirty fine stock cattle, besides several horses, and is considered a progressive young farmer of his county.

THOMAS J. McDANIEL, Yakima City, is a native-born Oregonian and a pioneer in Yakima county. He was born in Polk county, Oregon, July 16, 1856, to the union of Elisha and Lettie J. (Cormack) McDaniel. The father was born in Kentucky, January 8, 1825, and immigrated with his parents to Missouri when fourteen years old. In 1844 he traveled by team across the Plains to Oregon, and the next year took up a donation claim in Polk county, and engaged in the stock business on an extensive scale, becoming the largest stock owner in the state. Here he raised his family. In 1864, he drove a band of several thousand head of cattle and horses into Yakima county and settled on the Yakima river, where he continued in the business until 1885. He died in 1890. He owned at one time over ten thousand acres of land in Polk county, Oregon. He was a breeder of fine cattle and horses. The mother of our subject was of German and English descent, born in Iowa in 1828. Mr. McDaniel attended the high school at Salem, Oregon. He remained at home with the father in the stock business until twenty-one years old; he then entered the employ

of the Northern Pacific Railroad for four years, and settled in Yakima county, where he has continued to live, and where he has been constantly interested in stock until within the last two years, during which he has been engaged in the saloon business at Yakima City. He was married in North Yakima, in 1891, to Amy A. McLavy, daughter of James and Katie (Harkin) McLavy. Her father was a native of Iowa and an engineer. Both her parents are dead. Mrs. McDaniel was born in Iowa in 1873, came to Washington when three years old, and was raised and educated in Goldendale. Her brothers and sisters are: Guy, Roy and Mrs. Anna Bilington. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel have been born three children: George A., Harry T. and Mary E., born respectively September 14, 1895, October 6, 1897, and May 3, 1901. Mrs. McDaniel is a member of the Christian church. Mr. McDaniel is an active Democrat and a man of influence in the local councils of his party. He is respected as a man of business integrity and has made a success of his business ventures.

CHARLES CAMPBELL was ushered into this world November 18, 1858, in Washington, District of Columbia, to the union of John F. and Cornelia (Brown) Campbell. The father was a native of Washington, District of Columbia, and was a cooper by trade. He later moved to the state of Delaware, where he lived until his death. The mother was born in Delaware where she also died. She was of English parentage. Mr. Campbell grew to manhood in Delaware, and was there educated. He remained at home with his parents until nineteen, when he went to Connecticut to learn the trade of molder, in the iron works, which he followed for three years. He then entered a meat market and learned the trade of meat cutter, which he pursued in Connecticut for three years. In 1882 he came west to Washington, stopping for a brief period at Waitsburg and then coming to Yakima county in 1883. He took a contract for cutting wood the first summer and then engaged in the stock business, which he has since followed. He is a breeder of thoroughbred running horses, and the best breeds of draft horses, including the Percheron and Clyde. He was married in North Yakima, in 1888, to Miss Bell Splawn, daughter of William Splawn, one of the oldest and best known pioneers of the Yakima valley, where he settled in the early sixties and where he is still living; a prominent farmer and stockman. He is a native of Missouri. The mother, Margaret (Jacobs) Splawn, was born in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Campbell is a native of Parker Bottom, Yakima county, where she was born in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have one child, George W., born in Yakima City in 1890. Mr. Campbell is a Democrat. He owns

a farm and a considerable amount of fine stock. He is a man of influence in local affairs and holds the respect of all with whom he comes in contact in a business or social way.

JAMES HARVEY, residing on rural free delivery route No. 2, three miles southwest of North Yakima, is one of the sterling farmer-citizens of the Yakima country, and has been particularly successful in the raising of hops, his yards being among the best in the county. His birthplace is far-away Scotland, where, in the year 1858, he came into the home of David and Martha (Fitsimmons) Harvey, both of whom were also natives of the British Isles. His father and mother both died at their home in Scotland. The subject of this sketch was reared among the hills and heaths of his native country, there receiving his education and serving his apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. For a year and a half he worked at his trade in Glasgow. In 1880 he sought the shores of America, and after carefully looking over the country, located in Yakima City, where for ten years he was employed at his trade. At the end of that time he decided to permanently settle in the Yakima valley, and accordingly purchased seventy acres of land one mile west of the town. During the next fourteen years he farmed and worked at his trade, gradually accumulating a valuable property and learning American methods of farming. About the year 1892 the Yakima country took up hop culture in earnest, and in that year Mr. Harvey set out a twelve-acre yard, purchasing twelve acres of school land for that purpose. Two years later he added twenty-five acres to his holdings and set out an additional ten acres in hops, and he has lately purchased an adjoining yard of fourteen acres. For the first five years he used the pole system; then changed to the trellis system, his yard being the second one in the county to adopt this improvement. The middle nineties were not encouraging years to the Yakima hop grower, but Mr. Harvey had faith in the business and patiently withstood his trials, and in the end has prospered. Last year (1903), he raised thirty-one and one-half tons, all of which have brought very satisfactory prices. Mr. Harvey has three brothers: William, living in Scotland; David and Thomas, living in Yakima county; and one sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Pogue, who also lives in Scotland. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is an earnest advocate of the principles of the Republican party. His property interests consist of one hundred and twenty acres of high grade agricultural land, of which forty-two acres are in hops, thirty in alfalfa, thirty in wheat and the balance in pasture grasses; he also owns a half-interest in a band of two thousand five hundred sheep. Mr. Harvey



JAMES HARVEY.

is a substantial and respected citizen, belonging to that class which all sections are proud to number among their residents.

MRS. MARY A. SPLAWN, widow of William H. H. Splawn, resides upon a small, well-improved farm three miles west and an equal distance south of the city of North Yakima, where she commands the respect and esteem of her neighbors and a large circle of friends. Born in Oregon, in 1852, she is the daughter of James W. and Nancy J. (Miller) Allen, pioneers of the Northwest. Her father was born in Massachusetts, and during his early life followed the carpenter trade and sailing. When still a young man he settled in Iowa, where he was married, and in 1851 crossed the Plains to Oregon, using ox teams. In that far western territory he settled on Eagle creek, where he built a mill. After a fifteen years' residence in Oregon, Mr. Allen removed to the Ahtanum valley, Washington, 1866, and there lived until his death in 1891. This hardy pioneer was of English extraction. His wife and her parents were natives of Illinois and pioneers of that state and Iowa. She died at the mature age of seventy-eight. Mary Allen was educated in the common schools of Oregon and came to the Yakima county with her parents in 1866. There, when only fourteen years of age, she was married to Horris M. Benton, and to this union were born the only children she has: Mary M., born February 6, 1867, now the wife of D. D. Reynolds; and Sarah C., born December 8, 1879, now the wife of C. E. Finberg, of North Yakima. In 1879, after the matrimonial ties which bound her to H. M. Benton had been dissolved, she was married to William H. H. Splawn, a member of the noted Splawn family of the northwestern pioneers and a nephew of William, Charles and A. Jackson Splawn. Her husband came to Yakima county in 1870. He died some years ago, leaving no children. Mrs. Splawn owns a twenty-acre tract of fine land on Ahtanum creek, nine acres being in alfalfa and the remainder plow land, several cows and a number of horses, and from this real and personal property derives a steady, substantial income. She is bravely facing the world alone and daily demonstrates the ability of her sex to safely take the helm of life into its own hands when necessity so wills.

EUGENE ROUNDTREE, one of the scores of prosperous, contented farmers in the Ahtanum valley, is a native of Illinois, born in 1855 to John and Lydia (Spooner) Roundtree, the father a Missourian, the mother a native of Kentucky. John Roundtree came to Illinois in early days and from there, in 1859, crossed the Plains to Puget

Sound, where he became one of Washington's oldest pioneers and lived the remainder of his years. The subject of this article was only four years old when his parents came to Washington, but withstood the fatiguing trip without injury to his health. At the age of nine he left home and went to Oregon, where for two years he worked at various tasks; he then went to Jacksonville, and when only thirteen years old was as far south as California. Six years later he returned to Oregon, staying at Eugene a year. In 1882 he came into Klickitat county, and for two years farmed leased property. Soon after he purchased a piece of railroad land, later sold it, and until 1897 was engaged in farming and stock raising in that county. In that year he removed to Yakima county, purchased forty acres in Wide Hollow, sold it, bought ten acres on Nob Hill, sold that, and with the proceeds acquired the twenty-acre farm in the Ahtanum valley, where he now lives. The fall of 1878 marks the date of his marriage to Irene Young, of Klickitat county. Her parents were Daniel and Alizan (Henton) Young, both of whom are dead. Her father was born in Ohio, was a pioneer of Illinois and Missouri, and in 1847 crossed the Plains by ox teams to Oregon, where Irene was born in Washington county, 1859. Subsequently, her father, then a widower, became a resident of Klickitat county and there died. She was married when eighteen years old. Her brothers and sisters are: Mrs. Mary J. Story (deceased); John, living at Cottage Grove, Oregon; Joseph, living at Goldendale, and Elam, living at Little Rock, Washington. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Roundtree have been born four children: Nettie, July 9, 1883; Eddie, October 12, 1885; Maudie, May 19, 1890; and Ethel (deceased), February 18, 1895; all being born in Klickitat county, except Maudie, whose birthplace is Chehalis, Washington. Politically, Mr. Roundtree is a steadfast supporter of the Republican party. Seventeen acres of his farm are producing alfalfa, the balance being in garden. Eight head of excellent dairy stock are also no unimportant source of income. Mr. and Mrs. Roundtree have reason to feel proud of their comfortable home and the position they occupy among their friends and neighbors.

DAVID HARVEY, living on his ranch six miles southwest of the city of North Yakima, is of foreign birth and parentage, having been born in Scotland, in 1852, to the union of David and Martha (Fitsimmons) Harvey. His father was a farmer and lived and died near the place of his birth, his death occurring at the age of seventy. Until twenty-eight, the younger David remained at home, attending school and assisting his father on the farm, but in 1880 he immigrated to the

United States, coming direct to the territory of Washington. Here he decided to settle on the Wenas river, and accordingly rented a ranch there, and for five years was engaged in raising sheep and farming. He then moved to Wide Hollow creek and again leased land, this time for six years. Finally, however, in 1891, he purchased the land where his home is at present, paying especial attention to hop growing. In 1893 he set out eight acres in hops, and the following season doubled that acreage, and his yard now comprises sixteen acres. Last year he picked twelve tons of hops, which commanded the most satisfying prices hop growers have received for some time. Since removing to his present home Mr. Harvey has also given attention to raising stock, success crowning his efforts in both farming and stock raising. He has three brothers, William in Scotland, Thomas in North Yakima, and James in the Ahtanum valley, and one sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Pollock, also living in Scotland. Mr. Harvey was united in wedlock in 1885 to Miss Anna McCreddie, the daughter of James and Maggie (Gracie) McCreddie, whose biographies will be found on another page. Both are natives of Ireland. They emigrated from the British Isles in 1894, and are now living at Mabton. Mrs. Harvey was born in Scotland in 1857 and was educated in the public schools of that country. She came to America in 1885. Three children brighten the Harvey home: Maggie J., born January 2, 1887; Annie B., October 23, 1890; and Francis R., born September 18, 1902. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harvey are church members, the husband belonging to the Presbyterian and the wife to the Baptist church. In politics, he is a liberal Republican, loyal to the basic principles of the party, but ever ready to support the best man nominated when the destruction of policies is not involved. Mr. Harvey's stock interests have been referred to. In this line he is making a specialty of breeding fine Hereford stock, the major number of his band of sixty-five cattle belonging to that breed. He also has several fine horses. His ranch contains one hundred and twenty acres, of which forty are in salt-grass, fifty are producing Yakima's check for gold—alfalfa—and sixteen acres are devoted to the production of hops, in which the Yakima valley excels. Mr. Harvey and his wife have a host of warm friends, who contribute not a little to the enjoyment of one's life, and as a man of strict integrity, ability and substantial worth, he commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

STEPHEN WADE. The subject of this biography is a native of England, born in 1831, his parents being John and Mary (Symons) Wade, also of English birth and extraction. John Wade

was born in 1798; his wife in 1806. The paternal ancestry has been traced back as far as 1333 to William Wade, who was assessed ten pounds six shillings and eight pence, by King Edward, to carry on the war against the Scotch, and in the family have been many of note. The Symons family is also a distinguished English family, Mary Symons being the daughter of John, who was in his life time mayor of the borough of Bosiney. This place is of historic interest, having been the residence of King Arthur, the last king of the ancient Britons. Stephen Wade lived in England until his father immigrated to Canada in 1848, and attended both English and Canadian schools. When he became of age, however, his father sent him to England to dispose of property belonging to the family, a mission which he successfully accomplished, returning to the home-stead in America two years later. Subsequently he returned to England, in 1858, and was there united in marriage with Miss Frances Wade, daughter of William and Mary (Wakham) Wade. Frances Wade was born in England, in the year 1826, received a public school education, and at the age of thirty-two was married to Mr. Wade. Returning to America, Mr. Wade engaged in farming, first in Canada, then in South Dakota, where he lived nine years. In 1890 he went farther west, settling in the thriving metropolis of Tacoma, where he conducted a grocery business for three years. Fortunately, he was able to sell his business before the full force of the panic struck the Northwest, and with the proceeds purchased the farm where he now lives. Prosperity has now smiled upon him and industry and pluck have not been lacking in his character, as the result of which he possesses a fine ranch in a most desirable locality. They have five children: John S., born February 13, 1859, in Canada; Stephen, November 23, 1860, in Canada; William, February 19, 1862, in Canada; Mrs. Mary Bray, June 26, 1866, in Canada; and Charles, also born in Canada, January 26, 1870. Mr. Wade is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and both himself and wife partake of the Episcopal communion. In politics, he is an active Democrat, taking part in all general campaigns. During all his life he has been an ardent friend of educational institutions and for thirty years past has been a member of school boards in his community. At present he is clerk of school district No. 26. His property, jointly with his sons' interests, consists of eighty acres, forty-five of which are raising alfalfa; ten are in hops; six in orchard, and the balance in plow land. Besides this real property, he owns one hundred and fifty head of cattle, fifteen head of horses and small stock. Mr. Wade is one of the county's substantial men in every respect, and is highly esteemed in his community.



Photographed by F. J. Tickner.

DAVID HARVEY.

GEORGE WILSON, living in North Yakima, is one of Yakima county's substantial and highly respected citizens and successful business men—a man who has made the most of his opportunities since arriving in the rich Yakima valley in 1877. His parents, William and Isabella (Vernou) Wilson, were natives of Scotland, where they lived and died, the father being a farmer. The son George was born there in the year 1851 and there received his education, remaining at home until twenty-three years of age, when he set out into the world to seek his fortune. In 1876 he crossed the Atlantic, landing in New York city, whence he went by rail to San Francisco, where he accepted a position with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. After remaining with that company a short time he prospected in Arizona, farmed in Oregon, and finally, in the fall of 1877, came to Yakima county, where his first work was in a logging camp near Soda Springs. There he worked until May, 1878, and then settled on government land on Wide Hollow, but did not use his citizenship rights on the claim, purchasing another man's squatter rights to a quarter section and moving thither. Subsequently, he bought a tract of eighty-one acres of deeded land, and later purchased a section of railroad land in the Coviche valley, the latter tract being valuable principally for grazing purposes. For twenty years Mr. Wilson was engaged in farming and stock raising, but in 1901 he sold his ranch and stock interests and removed to North Yakima, where he erected the handsome brick block which bears his name. This sightly structure stands on the southeast corner of Yakima avenue and Third street and is occupied by stores and offices. Mr. Wilson also bought, at this time, a five-acre tract of suburban property, upon which he built a fine eight-room modern residence, where he now lives. In 1884 he made a trip to his birthplace and was there united in marriage to Anna MacMecken, daughter of Hugh and Ann (Fernie) MacMecken. Mrs. Wilson was born in 1856 and was given a good education in the common schools of her native land. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born the following children: Anna, born in 1885; William, in 1887; Robina, in 1889; Georgina, in 1892, and Harry, in 1900; Yakima county being the birthplace of all. Mr. Wilson and his wife are devoted members of the Presbyterian faith. In politics, he is a staunch Republican and a supporter of the present administration.

JOHN J. TYLER, whose home is in North Yakima, is one of the early settlers of Yakima county, with whose history he has been prominently identified. His life has been one of varied experiences, the field of action ranging from New York to Washington and from Alaska to Central

America. Born in Yates, Orleans county, New York, in 1850, the son of John H. and Saloma M. (Gates) Tyler, he comes of old Puritan stock, both parents having been natives of Vermont and descendants of Revolutionary war veterans. John H. Tyler was in the War of 1812, and for some time represented his county in the legislature. The father died in 1856; the mother several years later. John J. Tyler lived with his parents on the farm and attended school, including a period at the Yates Academy, until young manhood, when he began to teach school. He taught and farmed, alternately, until 1877, when he came west, stopping first in Seattle, where he commenced work in the large jewelry house of W. G. Jameson. A year later he went to Tacoma and opened a small jewelry store, but after a year's experience abandoned this business and removed to Ellensburg, where he accepted a clerkship in the store of John A. Shoudy and subsequently engaged in carpentering. In 1882, as the candidate of the Republican party, he was elected sheriff of Yakima county, an event which necessitated his residing in Yakima City. So well did he administer the office that he was re-elected in 1884 and faithfully served the people until failing health compelled him to resign, in May, 1886. Three years in Honduras, Central America, followed, during which he was engaged in placing mining machinery, and another year in Dallas, Texas, elapsed before his return to Yakima county, in improved health. He then engaged in mining in the Okanogan region for four years. The year 1896 saw him in Alaska, where he spent a season mining, and after a year in Oregon, placing machinery in the Blue River country, Mr. Tyler again returned to the Alaskan mines. While in Alaska the last time he was on the scene of the great snowslide which killed fifty-seven people, and was among the rescuers. Returning again to the states, Mr. Tyler spent several months on the coast and then came once more to North Yakima, arriving in July, 1902, where he is now engaged as a building contractor.

His marriage to Miss Kate F. Fuehrbach, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Fuehrbach, took place in 1888. In 1883 Miss Fuehrbach was appointed to fill the office of auditor and county clerk of Yakima county, the auditor-elect having died. Her father came to North Yakima from St. Charles, Missouri, in 1881, and at the present writing is conducting a barber shop in the first mentioned city. Mr. Tyler has one sister, two half-sisters, and one half-brother, all living in the east, and also two sons, Willard and Gilbert, living in California. The sons are from a former marriage of Mr. Tyler. He is affiliated with both the Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in politics has always been a Republican. Mr. Tyler

owns a ranch, lying six miles west of North Yakima, which he is leasing at present. As a courageous, energetic pioneer, an efficient public officer and a respected citizen who has been in the past, and is now, identified with the upbuilding of the community, Mr. Tyler is accorded a place in this volume.

WILLIAM H. VESSEY, whose home is situated in North Yakima, is one of the leading stockmen in central Washington. Born in Portland, Oregon, October 13, 1860, he is the son of two pioneers of the Northwest. John and Ann (Harer) Vessey, of English descent. John Vessey was born in England and came to America in 1843, settling first in New York. In 1849 he went to California by way of Cape Horn, and for a year was busy with pick and shovel in the mines of the new El Dorado. He then came to Portland and was married. Mr. Vessey continued to follow his trade, that of a mechanic, and other pursuits, in the Willamette valley until 1879, when he moved to Walla Walla; he died there in 1900. The Harer family came to Oregon from Arkansas, that state being Ann Harer's birthplace. They came in the emigration of 1852. While in the Blue mountains, the wearisome journey nearly accomplished and the promised land almost within sight, father and mother became ill with the cholera and died after a short sickness, having consecrated their lives to the spread of civilization into the Northwest. The little orphan girl was cared for by other emigrants, and subsequently became the wife of Mr. Vessey; she died November 25, 1880. William H. Vessey received a common school education in Portland. When only thirteen years old, however, he began to do for himself, entering the employ of William Humes, in a salmon cannery. After a year's experience in this work the youth labored on a farm in Washington county until 1876, coming to Walla Walla in the fall of that year and entering the service of his uncle, caring for stock. A year later he engaged in ranging sheep, learning the business thoroughly, so that in 1882 he was able to care successfully for his own herds. Mr. Vessey ranged his herds in Umatilla county until 1889, when he moved into the lower Yakima valley. Since that date he has made either Kiona or Prosser his headquarters. Since coming to Washington Mr. Vessey has entered into partnership with another Yakima stockman, and together they range from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand sheep each year.

Mr. Vessey was married in Walla Walla, 1883, to Miss Mary E. Defreecce, the daughter of James Defreecce. Both parents were natives of Missouri, the children of pioneers; were married in that state and in 1879 crossed the Plains to Umatilla

county, Oregon, settling near Milton. In 1888 Mr. Defreecce immigrated to the Big Bend region, Washington, and lived near Davenport until his death. Mrs. Vessey was born in Nebraska in 1865, and was educated in the common schools of Nebraska and Oregon, marrying at the age of eighteen. Their only child, Estella, born in Oregon, July 29, 1884, died April 25, 1893. Mr. Vessey is fraternally affiliated with the Elks. Mrs. Vessey is connected with the Episcopal church. Mr. Vessey is prominent in the Republican party, and in 1903 was appointed and confirmed as one of Washington's state fair commissioners, but declined the honor. The co-partnership in which he is interested has among its assets sixteen thousand acres of grazing land in Yakima county, a section of wheat land in cultivation, one hundred and sixty acres irrigated by the Sunnyside canal, twenty acres in the Ahtanum valley, a quarter-section near Mabton, considerable city property in North Yakima and Prosser, one hundred head of horses and seven thousand head of sheep; in all of which he has a half-interest, giving him an unusually valuable property. His faithful industry has won him deserved success in business, which, added to his reputation as a man of high principle and to his personal congeniality, gives him a position of influence in the Yakima country. Mr. and Mrs. Vessey enjoy the friendship of all with whom they are associated.

ABRAHAM W. MORRISON, residing six miles west of the city of North Yakima, has been a successful farmer in Yakima county for nearly a quarter of a century. Born in Pike county, Illinois, in 1843, he is the son of James D. and Lydia (Lee) Morrison, natives of Pennsylvania and Indiana respectively. His father moved from Pennsylvania to Indiana, thence to Illinois, where he lived sixteen years, and finally settled in Missouri, where his death occurred in 1870. Abraham worked with his father on the farm in Illinois and Missouri until the Civil war burst over the nation. At that time he was eighteen years old and, his qualifications being sufficient to permit of his acceptance, he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Missouri cavalry, in which he valiantly served his flag for three years one month and eleven days, participating in the famous battles of Pea Ridge, Cross Hollows and Lone Jack, besides many smaller ones. His army life came to an end in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1864, when he was mustered out. Returning home, he remained there until his father's death. The succeeding fall he was married, and in the spring of 1877 the young husband and wife crossed the Plains by mule teams to the Willamette valley. There they lived until the fall of 1880, then moved to Washington, where Mr. Morrison filed a home-

stead claim to a quarter section lying near Prosser. In the new home he followed farming and stock raising successfully for many years. He then sold his place and moved into the Yakima valley, choosing as a residence a place one and one-half miles southwest of North Yakima, where he lived a year previous to buying his present ranch on Wide Hollow. His bride in 1870 was Miss Alma Lybyer, daughter of Daniel and Rachel (Carpenter) Lybyer, both of Dutch descent. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and lived the greater portion of his life in Indiana, and died in Missouri; the mother was born in Indiana and reared eight children. Mrs. Morrison, who was a native of Indiana, born in 1854, was educated in the common schools of that state, and was seventeen years old at the time of her marriage to Mr. Morrison. Their happy home was recently covered by a pall of sorrow, placed there by the grim reaper, September 21, 1903, when husband and children watched the light of life in the eyes of her they loved so well flicker out forever. She was the mother of six children—George W., born in 1871; James D., 1874; Gertie, 1876; Roy, 1879; Mrs. Edith Stair, 1881, living at Mabton; and Jessie, 1884, at home. Mr. Morrison has five brothers and sisters, as follows: Mrs. Mary A. Chapman, living in Oregon; Mrs. Nancy Turnbaugh, in Missouri; Mrs. Maria Carr, in Kansas; John L., in Ahtanum valley, and James W., also in the Ahtanum. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics a stalwart Democrat. As the successful candidate of his party, he served as one of Yakima county's commissioners during the years 1887-8, making an excellent record. His ranch is divided as follows: Fifty-five acres in alfalfa; ten acres in clover and timothy; twelve acres in a hop yard, from which he harvested thirteen tons last fall; five acres in bearing orchard; and the balance in plow land and building sites. His stock interests include eleven horses, thirty hogs and several head of fine cattle. As a substantial citizen of his county, a man devoted to his home, and of generous impulses, he is esteemed by his fellow men.

CHARLES LONGMIRE, living in North Yakima, is one of the prominent stockmen and land owners in Yakima county, and for thirty-two years has been identified with its growth and upbuilding, having settled upon its bunch-grass plains in 1872. He has watched the desert transformed into a garden, has witnessed the rise of the county from one of small importance into a position among the leading counties of the state, and himself has joined with others in rolling onward the wheel of progress. Born in Illinois, May 30, 1848, the son of Charles and Susanna (Rod-

erick) Longmire, he bears the name of a family a portion of which became well known pioneers of California. His father crossed the Plains to California with his family in 1854, where they resided until the death of the father, in the sixties. The family farmed and raised stock, and the mother passed away in the early seventies. At the new home in California, Charles was given as good an education as possible under the circumstances, and remained at home until of age, when he commenced farming on his own place. Until May 6, 1872, he lived in California, but on that date he started for the Yakima country, where he immediately entered the stock raising and farming industries, in which he is at present engaged, though living in the city. In 1853 James Longmire and his family left the prairies of Illinois and began a memorable trip across the Plains and mountains to the farthest settlement in the Northwest, the Olympia and Steilacoom settlement on Puget Sound. There they settled on Yelm prairie, where the mother, Varinda (Taylor) Longmire, still lives in her seventy-seventh year. To this place Charles Longmire journeyed in 1860 and there married Miss Laura M. Longmire, the fifth of a family of eleven children, the others being Elcain, David, Talatha Kandle, John, Melissa Rice, Martha Conine, Frank, Robert, George and James, all of whom but James are living. Charles Longmire's brothers and sisters are as follows: Simon, living in Washington; Andrew, a California farmer; Cyrus, Lewis and Leonard, also in California; Susanna Shaw, Ellen McIntyre and Martha, residents of California also. Eight children were the issue of the marriage, three of whom—Edith, Wilmer and Emma—are dead. The others are Mrs. Louisa Backer, whose home is in Yakima county; Merritt, Mrs. Ora Taylor, Mett and Lewis, all of whom except Louisa were born in Yakima county. Mr. Longmire is a Democrat in politics, but is such an admirer of President Roosevelt that he will support him for a second term as chief executive of the United States. In county affairs he votes for the most capable man. Both himself and wife are members of the Congregational church. Six hundred and sixty-nine acres of fine farming land in Yakima county, two houses and lots in the city of North Yakima and considerable stock constitute the major portion of Mr. Longmire's worldly possessions, and the management of this property occupies most of his time. A hardy life on the frontier, full of rough knocks and interesting experiences, the excitement of numerous Indian scares, among which may be mentioned the one of 1878 in Yakima county, prosperity in financial matters and a good home have fitted Mr. and Mrs. Longmire for the enjoyment of their declining years—a reward justly due them.

WILLIAM H. WHIPPLE. The subject of this biographical sketch is a well known and highly respected stockman residing in North Yakima, where he is engaged in buying and shipping cattle, horses and sheep. His whole life has been a preparation for this difficult business, requiring as it does long experience, a thorough knowledge of stock and keen business abilities, so that it is not strange that Mr. Whipple has reaped success. He was born in New York state in the year 1848, his parents being Eli and Marion (Bosworth) Whipple, pioneers and natives of that state, where both are buried. The Bosworths were sailors and citizens of Massachusetts before removing to New York. William H. very early in life manifested unusual business ability, as may be seen from the fact that when only twenty years old he purchased a farm, paying seven thousand five hundred dollars therefor. His father died when our subject was only seven years of age, leaving the son to secure his education as best he could and otherwise do for himself. By working industriously on dairy farms the fatherless boy was able to not only secure an education, but obtain a better start in life than do most young men. Ten years he continued in the dairy business in New York. He then sold out and removed to Nebraska, where he was engaged in the same occupation for the following five years. In 1883 he went to California, remained there a short time and drove back to Nebraska, visiting several mining camps on the journey. Arriving at his old home, he again engaged in dairying and successfully carried on that business until 1891, when he again turned westward, locating his home in Salt Lake City. Thence he went to Ogden, where he conducted a hotel for two years, and then purchased a band of sheep at Idaho Falls, Idaho. Two years later he came to North Yakima, where for two years previous to entering the present commission business he owned a meat market. He was married to Helen E., daughter of Harvey and Harriet (Webb) Knickerbocker, natives of New York, in New York state. Her paternal ancestors were of Holland Dutch descent; the maternal ancestors of French descent, Mrs. Knickerbocker being one of fourteen children. Both grandparents are dead. Helen E. Knickerbocker was born in New York in 1848 and was married at the age of twenty. One child was the result of this union, William K. Whipple, born in New York, June 11, 1870, and now living in North Yakima. Mr. Whipple belongs to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, is a stalwart Republican and a member of the Methodist church. He owns valuable city property and is one of the leading business men of central Washington's progressive metropolis.

DANIEL W. NELSON, farmer and stockman, living in the Naches valley, is a member of

the well known Nelson family of pioneers, who were among the earliest settlers in central Washington and the first permanent settlers on the Naches river. The head of this family, Judge John B. Nelson, was born in Indiana in 1817; the mother, Clarissa (James) Nelson, was a Kentuckian, born the same year as her husband. Through many a wilderness and over many a trail these two indomitable pioneers went, ever seeking the westernmost west and always hovering along the frontier, reaching their journey's end at last in the beautiful valley of the Naches, where they laid down life's burdens. Daniel W. was born in Oregon, March 29, 1851, seven years after the arrival of his parents in the Willamette valley, and there his education was begun. In the sixties the Nelsons removed to the Klickitat valley and finally, in 1865, brought their stock over the divide into the Yakima country and took claims near the mouth of the Naches river. A little later they moved through the gap and into the valley proper, Daniel remaining with his parents until seventeen years old, when he went to Oregon and assisted in laying the first twenty miles of railroad track built from Portland up to Parrott creek. The following spring he entered the blacksmithing department of the Oregon & California Railroad Company. When this company was merged into the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Daniel worked for that corporation two years, after which he began prospecting in the Cascade mountains, with the result that he became one of the discoverers of the Gold Hill placers in 1876. Together with H. L. Tucker, George Gibbs and James Robinson, he mined in that district until 1880, spending, besides his time, his share of two thousand eight hundred dollars in taking out an aggregate of one thousand four hundred dollars in dust. Since then the district has become one of importance. After another year in railroad work, Mr. Nelson became a freighter between The Dalles and Yakima City, at which occupation he continued until 1872, when he filed a pre-emption claim to the land that he at present occupies as his home. The quarter section was eventually, however, deeded to him as a homestead. With the exception of one year, that of 1900, when he went to Alaska and spent a year in the Nome district, in which he located a claim eighteen miles northwest of Nome City, Mr. Nelson has lived on his place in the Naches valley, farming and raising stock. Mr. Nelson's brothers and sisters are: Mrs. Margaret Frush, Jasper, Mrs. Elizabeth VanSickle, Thomas B., John J., George W., Adam, Mrs. Alice Sinclair, Arabella and Mrs. Louisa Dix. Mr. Nelson and Miss Isabella Drysdale, daughter of George and Margaret (Shearer) Drysdale, natives of Nova Scotia, where both were born in 1820 and where the latter is still living, were united in marriage, and to them have been

born the following children: Helen F., born September 14, 1885, now attending the North Yakima High school; Daniel D., born March 6, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are members of the Congregational church, and Mr. Nelson belongs to the Fraternal Brotherhood. Fourteen hundred acres of land stand in his name, including the well improved ranch he lives upon. He leases three sections of grazing land and has a herd of sixty cattle. The possession of this valuable property speaks well for the industry that Mr. Nelson has displayed, and such is his integrity that those who know him consider his word as good as his bond.

JOSEPH F. CHAMBERLAIN, one of the proprietors of the Wenas livery stables, North Yakima, is the son of James L. and Christiana (Kincaid) Chamberlain, natives of Kentucky and Illinois, respectively, his mother being born in 1832 and his father in 1830. His father crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1851 and his mother came to the Willamette valley with her parents a year later, where, August 7, 1853, the two young immigrants were united in marriage. A varied life in California and Oregon followed, but in 1878 they came to Klickitat county and subsequently to Yakima county, and in these two political divisions they have since lived. Mr. Chamberlain was a pioneer merchant at Cleveland and Prosser. At present, in their declining years, they are happily settled on a fine suburban tract near the city of North Yakima. To them have been born the following children, of which the subject of this biography was one: John G., July 1, 1854, now dead; Mrs. America J. Hamilton, September, 1856, living in Klickitat county; Mrs. Mary E. Grant, December 15, 1858, living in Oregon; Ida B. (deceased), born February 20, 1861; Paul P., March 15, 1862, living in Klickitat county; Joseph F., August 27, 1868; William F., 1871 (deceased); Erwin L., March 15, 1872, living on the reservation; Frances, August 9, 1865 (deceased); Mrs. Emily White, November 24, 1874, living on the Naches river, and James B., April 7, 1878, living in North Yakima (see his biography). Joseph F. was educated in Oregon and Washington. When he was ten years old his parents moved to Klickitat county and there, at the age of eleven, young Chamberlain manfully took his part in the pioneer life around him, riding the range for J. M. Baxter, then for Sharkey and later for Snipes & Allen; his work, however, not being confined to his home county. A four years' service for the Moxee Company followed and in 1895 the purchase of a ranch on the Naches. Subsequently Mr. Chamberlain removed to the Wenas and in 1902 came to North Yakima, where he engaged in the transfer business and continued at this

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WILLIAM H. WHIPPLE. The subject of this biographical sketch is a well known and highly respected stockman residing in North Yakima, where he is engaged in buying and shipping cattle, horses and sheep. His whole life has been a preparation for this difficult business, requiring as it does long experience, a thorough knowledge of stock and keen business abilities, so that it is not strange that Mr. Whipple has reaped success. He was born in New York state in the year 1848, his parents being Eli and Marion (Bosworth) Whipple, pioneers and natives of that state, where both are buried. The Bosworths were sailors and citizens of Massachusetts before removing to New York. William H. very early in life manifested unusual business ability, as may be seen from the fact that when only twenty years old he purchased a farm, paying seven thousand five hundred dollars therefor. His father died when our subject was only seven years of age, leaving the son to secure his education as best he could and otherwise do for himself. By working industriously on dairy farms the fatherless boy was able to not only secure an education, but obtain a better start in life than do most young men. Ten years he continued in the dairy business in New York. He then sold out and removed to Nebraska, where he was engaged in the same occupation for the following five years. In 1883 he went to California, remained there a short time and drove back to Nebraska, visiting several mining camps on the journey. Arriving at his old home, he again engaged in dairying and successfully carried on that business until 1891, when he again turned westward, locating his home in Salt Lake City. Thence he went to Ogden, where he conducted a hotel for two years, and then purchased a band of sheep at Idaho Falls, Idaho. Two years later he came to North Yakima, where for two years previous to entering the present commission business he owned a meat market. He was married to Helen E., daughter of Harvey and Harriet (Webb) Knickerbocker, natives of New York, in New York state. Her paternal ancestors were of Holland Dutch descent; the maternal ancestors of French descent, Mrs. Knickerbocker being one of fourteen children. Both grandparents are dead. Helen E. Knickerbocker was born in New York in 1848 and was married at the age of twenty. One child was the result of this union, William K. Whipple, born in New York, June 11, 1870, and now living in North Yakima. Mr. Whipple belongs to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, is a stalwart Republican and a member of the Methodist church. He owns valuable city property and is one of the leading business men of central Washington's progressive metropolis.

DANIEL W. NELSON, farmer and stockman, living in the Naches valley, is a member of

the well known Nelson family of pioneers, who were among the earliest settlers in central Washington and the first permanent settlers on the Naches river. The head of this family, Judge John B. Nelson, was born in Indiana in 1817; the mother, Clarissa (James) Nelson, was a Kentuckian, born the same year as her husband. Through many a wilderness and over many a trail these two indomitable pioneers went, ever seeking the westernmost west and always hovering along the frontier, reaching their journey's end at last in the beautiful valley of the Naches, where they laid down life's burdens. Daniel W. was born in Oregon, March 29, 1851, seven years after the arrival of his parents in the Willamette valley, and there his education was begun. In the sixties the Nelsons removed to the Klickitat valley and finally, in 1865, brought their stock over the divide into the Yakima country and took claims near the mouth of the Naches river. A little later they moved through the gap and into the valley proper, Daniel remaining with his parents until seventeen years old, when he went to Oregon and assisted in laying the first twenty miles of railroad track built from Portland up to Parrott creek. The following spring he entered the blacksmithing department of the Oregon & California Railroad Company. When this company was merged into the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Daniel worked for that corporation two years, after which he began prospecting in the Cascade mountains, with the result that he became one of the discoverers of the Gold Hill placers in 1876. Together with H. L. Tucker, George Gibbs and James Robinson, he mined in that district until 1880, spending, besides his time, his share of two thousand eight hundred dollars in taking out an aggregate of one thousand four hundred dollars in dust. Since then the district has become one of importance. After another year in railroad work, Mr. Nelson became a freighter between The Dalles and Yakima City, at which occupation he continued until 1872, when he filed a pre-emption claim to the land that he at present occupies as his home. The quarter section was eventually, however, deeded to him as a homestead. With the exception of one year, that of 1900, when he went to Alaska and spent a year in the Nome district, in which he located a claim eighteen miles northwest of Nome City, Mr. Nelson has lived on his place in the Naches valley, farming and raising stock. Mr. Nelson's brothers and sisters are: Mrs. Margaret Frush, Jasper, Mrs. Elizabeth VanSickle, Thomas B., John J., George W., Adam, Mrs. Alice Sinclair, Arabella and Mrs. Louisa Dix. Mr. Nelson and Miss Isabella Drysdale, daughter of George and Margaret (Shearer) Drysdale, natives of Nova Scotia, where both were born in 1820 and where the latter is still living, were united in marriage, and to them have been

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ima. As with many another young man in his twenties, Mr. Chamberlain has found a strong, loving helpmeet in life's work in the person of his wife, formerly Miss Daisy M. Labbee, whom he married in 1903 at North Yakima. She is a native of Illinois, born in 1876, the daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Foiles) Labbee, both of whom were also natives of Illinois. Her father came to North Yakima in 1901, and now resides in Toppenish. Mrs. Chamberlain was educated in the common schools of her native state and was graduated at the Bloomington, Illinois, College. She taught school a number of years. Mr. Chamberlain is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Brotherhood, and politically, is an ardent Democrat. His prospects for a long, useful life are indeed bright.

WILLIAM TERRY. Of all the tradesmen in a pioneer community none is more important than the skillful, brawny blacksmith; no neighborhood is complete without him, and, as the country is settled, no man has greater demands made upon his time. His forge, covered by a crude roofing, is usually the first business enterprise to be established in the new settlement, and it would sometimes seem that life would come to a standstill without his assistance. To this class of our citizenship belongs William Terry, living in North Yakima, where he conducts a well equipped smithy. Born in the state of Illinois, March 27, 1851, he comes of old Virginia stock, his parents being James and Lucinda (Metzker) Terry, of German extraction. They lived in Illinois twenty years, and then moved to Missouri, where the father died. William remained at home until he was twenty years of age, meanwhile receiving a fair schooling, when he went to Iowa and there took up in earnest the trade he had partly learned in Missouri. But in 1876 the far western field attracted him so strongly that he went to Walla Walla, where he was engaged at his trade three years. Then he removed to Pendleton, where two years of his life were spent; thence to Pilot Rock for a short stay; thence into Grant county, Oregon, and, after two years there, returned to Washington and settled in North Yakima in 1880. While comparatively a new resident of Yakima county, he filed a homestead claim to a quarter section in the Coviche valley, and there lived five years, finally disposing of it and returning to the city, where he opened the shop he is at present conducting. His marriage to Miss Emma Weddle, of Walla Walla, took place in 1883. She was born in the Willamette valley in 1803, the daughter of Jasper and Jane (Sutton) Weddle, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Weddle was one of Oregon's earliest pioneers, and is now living in Yakima

county. Mrs. Weddle was the mother of eleven children, of whom nine are living: Frank, Mrs. Eliza Laswell, David D., Mrs. Ellen Laswell, Mrs. Esther Little, Mrs. Anna Chase, Mrs. L. Foster and Joseph, besides Mrs. Terry. The Terry home has been brightened by the following children: Nellie, born February 22, 1885; Glenn, born March 13, 1887; Winnie, October 3, 1889; William, August 9, 1892; Bun, April 3, 1894; Camma, September 2, 1898; and Emma, February 7, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Terry are members of the Baptist church in North Yakima. He is an ardent admirer of President Roosevelt and a strong Republican. Mr. Terry owns the business building and grounds at 108 South First street, and bears the reputation among his fellow men of being a first-class blacksmith and a good citizen.

DANIEL G. GOODMAN. With the decline of the once great master industry of the Yakima country, cattle raising, has come the steady growth of the sheep business, until at the present time it is entitled to a position among the three or four leading occupations of that section. On every great range the business of sheep raising has met with most discouraging obstacles, but, despite the strenuous opposition manifested to the introduction of sheep, they have come, remained and multiplied, remunerating their owners amply for the trouble and extra expense involved in their rearing. Fortunately, in the Yakima region no serious clashes have occurred to mar the fortunes of the advancing sheep men, but, rather, wise, conservative counsel has prevailed, and the range difficulties have been satisfactorily adjusted. No one among the sheep men has been more prominently identified with the upbuilding and conservation of that industry than has the subject of this sketch. For eighteen years he has been a leading sheep man, owning at one time sixteen thousand sheep, and none has been more progressive or capable among the stockmen than he. Missouri, the birthplace of so many pioneers of the far west, is also Mr. Goodman's birthplace, the year being 1860. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Stutsman) Goodman. Both have long since crossed the Great Divide of life. Joseph Goodman was by occupation a farmer and carpenter and a pioneer successively of Iowa, Illinois, California, Missouri and Umatilla county, Oregon. He died at his Oregon home. In 1858, he came to California via the Isthmus, and in 1862 again came west, having returned east some time previously. He located on what is now known as the Hudson Bay Farm, in Umatilla county, where, with the exception of two years spent in the Willamette valley, he lived the balance of his days. Mrs. Goodman died at the age of sixty-two, revered and

mourned by twelve children. Daniel received his education in Umatilla county, being only two years old when his parents crossed the Plains to Oregon. At the age of twelve he began riding the range for the various stockmen in Oregon, working for wages until he was seventeen, when he purchased a band of horses from the Indians and drove them to the site of Sprague, Washington, where he took up a land claim. This was during the building of the Northern Pacific across Washington. The following spring he built a fine stone corral at Washtuckna lake, which he made headquarters for four years, during which time he followed horse raising. He then disposed of his holdings, borrowed more money from John McCloud and W. P. Sturgis, of Umatilla county, and entered the sheep business in Umatilla county, where he remained three years. In 1886, he removed his large band of sheep to the Rattlesnake range of hills, Yakima county, where he lived the following five years, in 1891 taking up his abode at Kiona. Nine years later he came to North Yakima, his present home. With a multitude of others, he was caught in the financial panic of 1893, during which he sold four hundred thousand pounds of wool at four and one-quarter cents, and sheep at from seventy-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents a head. In 1895, Mr. Goodman was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Agor, a native of sunny France, born in 1870. There, too, she was educated, and, in 1886, accompanied by her sister and two brothers, left its shores, coming direct to California. After a year's residence in San Francisco, she came to North Yakima, where she was married. One child has blessed the union, Daniel L., born at North Yakima, June 10, 1899. Mr. Goodman has three brothers, William S. and Ira W., living near Walla Walla, and Enos B., living near Milton, Oregon; and one sister, Mrs. Mary Swartz, who also lives near Milton. Mrs. Goodman is a zealous member of the Catholic church. Politically, Mr. Goodman is a strong Republican, being especially loyal to the tariff policy of that party. That he has been gratifyingly successful in the accumulation of worldly goods may be easily seen from the fact that he owns at least twelve thousand acres of grazing land, to which he is constantly adding, and a band of six thousand sheep. Truly, he is one of the substantial, respected citizens of the county.

DANIEL SINCLAIR, No. 103 North Sixth street, North Yakima, is a sterling man, citizen and husband in every sense of the word, as all who know him can well testify, and it is a pleasure to chronicle his life in these pages. What perseverance, indomitable energy and courage, and steadfast adherence to correct principles will accomplish is a lesson that the younger generation can

well afford to learn from such a life. Born in 1845 on the peninsula of Nova Scotia, he is the son of early pioneers of that famed little section of North America. His father, Donald Sinclair, was a Scotchman by birth, and, with the exception of the first five years, spent his entire life in the land of his adoption. Jane McNeil, the mother, was also born on Scotch soil. The son, Daniel, was educated in the schools of Nova Scotia and remained at home until he was nineteen years of age, when the tempting world led him to determine to seek his fortune in the United States. With this idea in view he went to Iowa in 1867, and there for five years was engaged in farming. Then he crossed the Plains to Seattle, Washington, and for three years conducted a logging camp on the Snohomish river. While on the Sound, in 1872, he purchased land where a portion of the present city of Everett stands, but, in 1875, sold land from which he might have reaped an immense fortune in later years. Four years later, in 1879, he came to Yakima county, and, the following year, filed a pre-emption claim to one hundred and twenty acres and a homestead claim to eighty acres, all lying in the Naches valley. Subsequently he purchased an adjoining forty-acre tract, and, on this magnificent ranch of two hundred and forty acres, he lived for twenty-two years, farming and raising stock. He disposed of this farm to advantage during 1901, and removed to North Yakima, but still retains considerable property in the same vicinity. Mr. Sinclair's marriage to Miss Annie M., daughter of Duncan and Jessie (Murray) Cameron, took place in California in 1886. Her parents were natives of Nova Scotia, living and dying there, and Nova Scotia was her birthplace, the date being 1853. Three children—Jean, Malcolm and Jessie—brought happiness into the Sinclair home, and then brought the terrible sorrows which follow in the wake of death. Jean, the oldest child, was born in 1887; Malcolm in 1889, and Jessie in 1892. Malcolm lived only two years, the others died in August, 1902, at Oakland, California. Mr. Sinclair has two brothers, John H. and Alexander, both of whom live in Nova Scotia, the former being a lawyer, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary M. Bishop, living at North Yakima, and Mrs. Kate McBain, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. In political matters, Mr. Sinclair takes his stand with the Republican party. Besides his home in North Yakima, he owns three thousand acres of grazing land, sixty head of cattle and horses, and other property. In bringing this biography to a close, it is only necessary to say further that Mr. Sinclair is a representative citizen and deserving of a place in these chronicles of the pioneer inhabitants of the Yakima region.

WILLIAM L. WRIGHT owns one of the finest orchards in the Yakima country, and is a fruit grower of prominence in eastern Washington. He comes of a long line of American pioneers, the Wrights having come to Pennsylvania with William Penn in the seventeenth century, and were prominent in the settlement of the middle west. His father, Paschal L. Wright, was born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated therefrom to Illinois, in 1838, where he lived until his death at the age of sixty-eight. Many important offices were held by him, he was a pillar in the Presbyterian church of his community, and a man highly respected by all. Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, was named in honor of his father. The mother, Jane C. (Lawson) Wright, was also a native of the Quaker state, where her forefathers came two hundred years ago. She died in Illinois at an advanced age. William L. received a common and high school education at his home in Illinois, and worked for his father on the farm until of age, when he took the management of the place for an interest in the production. After his father's death, when William was twenty-four years old, he having been born on the farm in Stephens county, in 1851, he assumed full control of the place, buying out the other heirs, and there farmed for nineteen years. Then, in 1894, he immigrated to the Northwest, purchasing a tract of twenty-five acres of sage-brush land, half a mile west of North Yakima. By commendable energy and skill, he has transformed this bit of wilderness into one of the prettiest and most productive fruit farms to be found in central Washington; and a more ideal spot for a home in the Yakima valley could not well be found. Since his orchard came into bearing, Mr. Wright has taken many premiums at different fairs, his latest conquests in this direction being first premiums for the excellence of his fruit exhibited at the Washington state fair held in 1903, and at the Inter-State fair held last fall in Spokane. At Shannon, Illinois, March 11, 1875, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Lura, daughter of Thomas and Esther (Foster) Buckley, natives of Pennsylvania, and descendants of the earliest pioneers of that state. The father came to Illinois in the early days, where he conducted a drug store and operated an iron foundry at Mount Carroll. In 1858, he joined the rush to Pike's Peak, but the venture, like those of so many others in 1858 and 1859, was bootless, and he returned home. Mrs. Wright was born at Mount Carroll, and was educated in the Freeport common and high schools. After graduation, she taught school for four years, and was then married. Four children have blessed the Wright household: John Howard, born at Freeport, December 21, 1878; William C., born in Illinois, June 10, 1883; Helen B., born in Illinois, September 18, 1885, and Grace E., who was born in Illinois, August 28, 1891, and who died at North Yakima, in

1894. John went to the Spanish-American war as a sergeant in Company E, First Washington volunteers, and, after a service of eighteen months, returned with the company to North Yakima, where he now resides. He is now second lieutenant of the Yakima company of the Washington National Guard. William is a successful shoe salesman. Mr. Wright is a member of the Order of Washington, belongs to the Presbyterian church in North Yakima, of which he is one of the trustees, and is one of the stalwarts in the Republican party. He is president of the Schanno Ditch Company, clerk of school district No. 25, and a forceful leader in various other enterprises in the county. But it is as one of the most successful fruit growers in the state that Mr. Wright's influence is most felt, and that he himself takes greatest pride. At present he is president of the Yakima County Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Union, and is serving as first vice-president of the Inland Empire Horticultural and Floricultural Association, in all of which organizations he is a power. He has recently been appointed by the St. Louis fair commission of the state as general manager of the horticultural department of the state's exhibit at St. Louis, and will remain in that city until the close of the exposition. This is a lucrative position, and an office of considerable importance, and Mr. Wright is well worthy the appointment. That he is recognized throughout the state as one of the commonwealth's most capable, upright and progressive citizens is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Wright is one of the Washington state fair commissioners, and his standing and popularity in Yakima county are attested by the multitude of friends he has made.

FLAVEIUS A. CURRY, a paint and oil merchant in North Yakima, where he resides at No. 25 South Second street, was born in Iowa, December 23, 1858, and is the son of Michael Curry, a native of West Virginia, who went to Iowa in 1852, becoming one of its pioneers. Subsequently the father removed to Missouri, and lived there for twenty years, after which he took up his abode in Kansas, where he still lives at a ripe old age. The son, Flaveius, worked on his father's farm until he reached the age of twenty-one, receiving a good education in his boyhood, and then left the shelter of his home to make his own way in the world. His first work was that of cutting railroad ties, at which occupation he continued until 1886. In that year he immigrated to Washington, settling in the Horse Heaven region, south of Prosser, where he filed a pre-emption claim to a fine tract of land. He remained there only one year, however, going to work for the Northern Pacific on the famous Stampede tunnel. A year later he returned to the Horse Heaven country, went thence to the Rattlesnake springs, where he made his home for four years, and

in 1890 took up his residence in North Yakima. After working at various occupations in this city for thirteen years, he opened a general paint and oil store in 1903, which gives every indication of a prosperous growth. Mr. Curry was married to Miss Agnes Matteson, in North Yakima, December 11, 1898. Her parents are James and Adeline (Mullen) Matteson, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. She was born in Minnesota, November 17, 1873, received a high school education, and was granted a teacher's certificate in Minnesota, but never taught school. In Seattle, Washington, she learned the printer's trade, and worked at it for some time previous to her marriage. Mr. Curry is a member of two fraternal orders, the Knights of Pythias and the Eagles. His wife is an active member of the Christian church. In political matters, Mr. Curry is an enthusiastic Republican, and an energetic worker in every campaign, attending all preliminary caucuses and primaries, and county and district conventions. He is a pushing business man, and commands the respect and friendship of all who come in contact with him, either in a business or a social way.

THOMAS W. DAVIDSON is one of the prominent commission merchants of North Yakima, and as such is respected as a capable, progressive and straightforward business man and citizen. Wisconsin is his native state, he having been born in Brown county in 1862. His parents were David, a native born Scotchman, who came to Canada when a boy, and to Wisconsin at a later date, and Melinda (Wilson) Davidson, of English descent, and born in New York state in 1842. His father was born in 1824 and died in 1902. The subject of this biography was fortunate in securing a good education in the schools of Brown county, and remained with his parents until twenty-one years old, when he followed Horace Greeley's advice to young men by coming west to Washington. He made Yakima county his destination, and, arriving there, took charge of the Yeates sawmill on the Naches river, where he worked for three and one-half years. He then returned to Wisconsin, remained there for a like period, and engaged in the lumbering business. In 1889, however, he again turned westward, and settled permanently in the county where he now lives. After lumbering a year, he leased a ranch in the Naches valley, industriously cultivated it for three years, and in 1893 moved to North Yakima, and entered the commission business, at which he has been successful. He is associated with the firm of C. E. Jones & Company. In 1886, he and Miss Ann, daughter of Elijah S. and Jessie (Davidson) Yeates, were united in the bonds of matrimony, and to this union have been born the two children whose names follow: Harold C., born in Brown county, Wisconsin, July 15, 1888; Jeannette, born in North

Yakima, February 6, 1900. Mr. Yeates is an Englishman by birth, coming to America when a boy of fifteen years, and settling in Wisconsin. In 1849, he crossed the Plains by ox teams to California, later lived in Nevada, and finally became a pioneer of the Yakima country. The mother was a native of Scotland. Mrs. Davidson was born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1869, and became the wife of Mr. Davidson at the age of nineteen. She has five sisters living, four of whom are married: Mrs. Jennie Joannas, Mrs. Maggie Keiser, Mrs. Jessie Hessin, Mrs. Mary Parsons and Isabella. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are both church members, he belonging to the Episcopal and she to the Presbyterian church. Of the two great political parties of the country, Mr. Davidson believes that the Republicans are the more capable of administering the nation's affairs, and is, therefore, a member of that party. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson own their own home in North Yakima, and some other city property, and, as good and respected citizens and members of a large social circle, are prosperous and contented, and willing to bide the future.

CHARLES R. HARRIS, the subject of this biography, was born in Madison, Indiana, in 1854, the son of Samuel M. and Mary A. (Voorhees) Harris, both natives and pioneers of the Hoosier state and both of English descent. Samuel M. followed the occupations of farmer, cooper and merchant at different times in his life, and, after a residence of twenty years in Mississippi, came to Yakima county in 1891, where he died eight years later. The mother was united in marriage with Mr. Harris in Indiana and came with him to Yakima county, surviving her husband only one year. Charles received his early schooling in Indiana, leaving there with his parents upon their removal to Mississippi, in which state he finished his education and left the family hearth to go forth alone into the world and work out as best he could the problem of life. For six years he was engaged in the sawmill business. He then entered his father's store as a clerk, and remained in that capacity three years, and was then taken into the firm, the style of the firm name being S. M. Harris & Son. Three years later he purchased his father's interest in the business, and was sole owner for three years. At the end of that period his wife fell heir to the old family homestead, a plantation of 800 acres. In order to look after this extensive property Mr. Harris disposed of his mercantile business, and for two years devoted his time to the management of the plantation. Unfortunate reverses in business checked his prosperity for the time being, and he decided to immigrate to the far west and begin life anew, a plan which he put into execution by removing to North Yakima, Washington, in

1889. After a varied experience in several lines, including contracting, restaurant keeping, and clerking for Lombard & Horsey and the Co-Operative Store Company, Mr. Harris in 1891 again entered into partnership with his father in conducting a general store in North Yakima. He bought his father's interest in the business, and for a year and a half the business prospered exceedingly, only to receive a very serious setback by fire, nearly everything being destroyed. However, the doors were re-opened as soon as possible, and the business conducted by father and son until the former's death in 1899, after which our subject continued the business until 1902 when, on account of failing health, he was forced to sell the mercantile business. Mr. Harris and Miss Emma M. Powell, daughter of Jethro and Mary A. (Roberts) Powell, were united in the bonds of matrimony, November 24, 1881, in Mississippi. Her father was a Mississippian, her mother a native of Connecticut. Mrs. Harris was born in Mississippi in 1857, and received her education at Bloomington, Illinois. For several years previous to her marriage she taught school in the south. To this union have been born five children, as follows: Sanford M. (deceased), May 11, 1883; Stella P. (deceased), October 15, 1884; Earl D., April 19, 1886; Marian W. (deceased), February 26, 1893; Robert W. (deceased), April 21, 1899. The first three were born in Mississippi, the remaining two in Yakima county. Fraternally, Mr. Harris is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Methodist church of North Yakima, and a strong Prohibitionist in politics. By dint of much energy and perseverance he has accumulated considerable property, which includes ten acres of fine fruit and hay land in the Moxee valley, a three hundred and twenty-acre desert land claim, and one thousand shares of stock in the Yakima Land Company. These, together with other interests, require his constant attention and place him on the list of Yakima's substantial and useful citizens.

JOHN L. LASSWELL, proprietor of the Hotel Lasswell, North Yakima, and a representative citizen of Yakima county, comes of a distinguished family of northwestern pioneers, he himself having been born in Oregon in 1858. His parents were Isaac and Rachel (McNary) Lasswell, natives of Iowa and Illinois respectively, his father being born in 1820 and the mother three years later. Isaac Lasswell crossed the Plains with ox teams and settled in Clackamas county, Oregon, where he lived until 1861, then removed to Walla Walla. From Walla Walla he came to the Yakima country in 1876, settling in the Cowiche valley. His death occurred at this place in the

Naches valley in 1896. In Oregon he married Rachel McNary, whose father, James McNary, crossed the Plains in 1843, as captain of the first emigrant train bound for the Willamette valley. This train became famous in history for another reason than having been the pioneer train, for it was these emigrants who discovered the Blue Bucket gold diggings, the search for which led to the settlement of eastern Oregon by miners in 1861-2. For half a century and more the Blue Bucket diggings have been a will-o'-the-wisp to thousands of tireless prospectors, and today are as little known as in 1843. Rachel McNary was with her father on this memorable journey. She died at the Naches river home. John L. Lasswell came to Yakima county with his parents in 1876, remaining with them until 1878, when he settled upon pre-emption and homestead claims and engaged in stock raising. For twenty years he uninterruptedly continued this residence in the Naches valley, his election as county assessor in 1896 finally calling him to the city of North Yakima, where he has since lived the better part of the time. In 1899 he opened a mercantile establishment, but abandoned this business after a year's experience. Last year (1903) he built the Lasswell Hotel block, in which is his home. Mr. Lasswell and Miss Mary E. Weddle, daughter of Jasper and Mary J. (Sutton) Weddle, pioneers of Indiana who crossed the Plains to Oregon and Washington in 1863 and subsequently became residents of Yakima county, were united in wedlock in 1885. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Lasswell was only sixteen years old, having been born in 1869. She was reared in Oregon. Their children in the order of their birth are as follows: Mary E., born December 19, 1886; Isaac J., November 19, 1888; Minnie E., November 30, 1890; Cleve J., December 30, 1892; Rosa J., January 31, 1895; William C., December 8, 1896; Lela V., November 3, 1898, and Ben E., May 24, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Lasswell are members of the Christian church, and he belongs also to the Woodmen of the World, being a member of the North Yakima lodge. Of real property, Mr. Lasswell owns a quarter-section of improved farming land in the Cowiche valley, the Lasswell block in North Yakima, and several fine residence lots in the same city. As an upright citizen, a devoted husband and father and a capable business man, Mr. Lasswell enjoys the respect of his fellow men and, as hardy pioneers who have taken part in the development of Yakima county, both he and Mrs. Lasswell are gladly accorded a place among these chronicles.

WILLIAM L. HILDRETH, living near Yakima City on rural free delivery route No. 2, belongs to that noble and probably greatest army

of industrial America to whom all others owe first allegiance—the tillers of the soil. For an entire life time he has assiduously devoted himself to this occupation, and his untiring energy and strict attention to work have not been without their just and pleasurable rewards and substantial reimbursement. His birthplace is the Empire state, the date of that important event in his life being January 22, 1836, and his parents, Jonathan and Julia A. (Vanlassel) Hildreth, both of whom also claimed New York as their birthplace. The elder Hildreth came of pioneer stock, as did also the mother. He was a mechanic by trade, and successfully pursued his occupation in York state until 1872, when he removed to Iowa, which became his final resting place. His ardent love of country led him in 1812 to enlist in the army which administered to England her second humiliating defeat on Yankee soil. The younger Hildreth remained at home, where he received a common school education until twelve years of age, when he left the parental roof and obtained work on a farm. For the next eight years we find him so engaged in New York state. He then went to Michigan, where he remained a year; thence to Iowa, his home for four years; thence to Wisconsin, which was his abiding place three years, his stay here being followed by a residence of four years in Iowa, and in 1868 by his immigration to Washington territory, Vancouver being his first objective point. There he lived for twenty years, successfully engaged in farming and stock raising, but in 1888 the opportunities presented by the thriving Yakima country appealed so strongly to him that he removed there and began raising hops in the Yakima valley. Four years later, or in 1892, he became a pioneer in the newly opened Sunnyside section and there lived for five years. In 1897 he again located his home in the beautiful Yakima valley, where he still lives, leasing the Watson place near Yakima City. Mr. Hildreth's marriage took place in the state of Iowa in the year 1859, the bride being Miss Sarah J., daughter of Benjamin and Olive (Harris) Brooks, her father being of English extraction and the mother Scotch. Benjamin Brooks was born in Vermont and was one of Iowa's first settlers, locating in that section in 1836. Mrs. Brooks' birthplace was New York. Sarah (Brooks) Hildreth is a native of Iowa, having been born in that state in 1840. There, also, she received her education and was married, at the age of eighteen. Their children, seven in number, are: Daniel H., living in Vancouver, born in Iowa, May 5, 1858; Curtis (deceased), born in Iowa, February 10, 1860; Milton, born in Wisconsin, January 29, 1861; Allen (deceased), born in Iowa, June 25, 1865; Mrs. Clara Cook, living at North Yakima,

born in Vancouver, January 18, 1868; Frank, at home, born in Vancouver, August 15, 1872; Mary (deceased), born in Vancouver, 1874. Mr. Hildreth organized the first Republican club, called the "John C. Fremont club," started in this locality, and has been an ardent follower of Republican principles for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth are members of the Christian church and are held in high esteem and respect by all who know them.

GEORGE W. NELSON is engaged in farming on rural free delivery route No. 3, six miles northwest of North Yakima, Washington. He was born in Marion county, Oregon, February 5, 1853. His father, John B. Nelson, was born in Indiana in 1817 and died December 13, 1893. The father crossed the Plains in 1845 with his family and located in Oregon, where he engaged in blacksmithing. He spent some time in California during the gold excitement of forty-nine. He located at different points in the Northwest and in 1868 took up a homestead on the Naches river, in what is now Yakima county. His wife, mother of the subject, was Clara (Jones) Nelson, born in Kentucky in 1817 and died July 26, 1893. Mr. Nelson was educated in the common schools of this state and has lived at his present home since he was twelve years old. He was married in North Yakima, February 15, 1893, to Miss Edith G. Herron, who was born in Pennsylvania, February 23, 1875. She was the daughter of David K. and Mary (Warren) Herron, natives of Pennsylvania and now residents of North Yakima. Her brothers and sisters, Anna B. (Herron) Brown, Grace J. (Herron) Marsh, Lena Herron and John Herron, also live at North Yakima. Mr. Nelson was the seventh of a family of eleven children, nine of whom are now living, as follows: Margaret Ann Frush, of Portland; Elizabeth Vansycle, of North Yakima; Thomas B., John, Daniel W. and Alice Sinclair, of Yakima county; Louisa Dix, of North Yakima, Washington; Arabella, Seattle; Adam and Jasper, who are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have three children, as follows: Herbert A., born April 19, 1894; Park A., born January 16, 1898, and Berna G., born August 3, 1901. Mr. Nelson is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood of North Yakima and is a Republican. He was elected road supervisor in 1897 and served two terms, the first year by appointment. He and his wife attend the Congregational church. He has a good forty-acre farm and a nice home. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and was wounded. His father was recognized as one of the leading pioneers of the county and was generally known as Judge Nelson. The family is highly respected.

SIMEON PALMER is a farmer living six and one-half miles northwest of North Yakima, Washington, on rural free delivery route No. 3. He was born in Rhode Island, January 28, 1838, being the son of Dr. Horatio A. Palmer and Martha (Wells) Palmer. His father was born in Boston in 1810 and was a graduate of Yale. His mother was born on the Isle of Wight in 1814 and died in 1888. Mr. Palmer comes of old Puritan stock. His grandfather, Simeon Palmer, was born on Providence plantation, Little Compton. The grant for this plantation was given to the Palmer family direct from the crown when the first Palmers came to this country and settled on Massachusetts bay in 1630.

Mr. Palmer was educated in the common schools of his native state and from twelve years of age until he was seventeen he attended the Judge Hoar private school at Concord, Massachusetts. Later he attended different collegiate institutes. When twenty-two he engaged in farming in Alabama. Later he conducted a hotel in Massachusetts and farmed in that state. Then he moved to Colorado, where he was a member of the Greeley colony for a year. He opened a sanitarium on Elkhorn river, which he sold after one year. He engaged in business in Wyoming for a short time, and in 1877 moved to Yakima county, where he has since been engaged in farming.

Mr. Palmer's brother and sisters are: Mary S. (Palmer) Reed, of Denver Colorado, wife of the vice-president of the Kinsey Agricultural Company; Frances S. (Palmer) Houghton, of Denver, and Horatio A. B. Palmer, a Denver assayer. The latter was a soldier in the Civil war and was captured and imprisoned at Andersonville five months before being exchanged.

Mr. Palmer is a Republican. He owns seventy-nine acres of farm land, about one hundred head of range cattle and thirty-five head of dairy stock. He is very well read. Mr. Palmer is a man with a big heart and tender sympathies, especially toward children, and has interested himself in a number of orphans, to whom he has given a home and an education. He is of high intelligence, and is a quiet, studious and successful man, thoroughly respected by all who know him.

JOHN J. NELSON, a farmer living on rural free delivery route No. 3, seven and one-half miles northwest of North Yakima, Washington, is a member of one of the pioneer families of Yakima county, his father being the third settler in the county. He was born in Marion county, Oregon, December 22, 1848, and is the son of John B. Nelson and Clara (Janes) Nelson, both deceased. He was educated in the common schools of his native state and Washington, and when sixteen years old engaged in stock

raising and farming with his father. In the spring of 1864 the family moved to the mouth of the Yakima river, but in the spring of 1865 moved to the Naches, where our subject has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. He took up his present farm as a homestead in 1878. When a child, Mr. Nelson's lower limbs were partially paralyzed from an excessive administration of quinine, but despite his crippled condition he is active and performs as much labor as the generality of able-bodied men. He was married in North Yakima, January 11, 1901, to Miss Hattie Kine Rambo, who was born in Nebraska, April 28, 1875. She was the eldest of the eight children of Samuel and Ellen (King) Kine. Mr. Nelson's brothers and sisters were: Jasper (deceased), Margaret, Elizabeth, Thomas, Daniel, George and Adam (deceased), Alice, Arabella and Louisa. Margaret lives in Oregon and the others in Yakima county. Mr. Nelson and his wife belong to the Seventh Day Adventist church, of which denomination her father is a preacher. Mr. Nelson is a Republican. He owns fifty acres of fine farming land, a two-acre orchard, and has a neat modern house on the place and a good barn. His place is known as Locust Grove farm. He is a successful and well posted farmer, respected by all.

WALTER T. WHITE is a successful farmer living on rural free delivery route No. 3, eight miles northwest of the city of North Yakima, Washington. He was born in Utah, November 29, 1866, and was the son of John and Anna (Creswick) White, both natives of England, and both now deceased. His mother was born in London, England, September 19, 1838, and died in Payette valley, Idaho, April 15, 1891. He went to school in Utah until he was thirteen years old and then came to the Naches valley with his mother and located on the farm, where he now resides. He has followed farming ever since with the exception of one year he spent in Okanogan county in stock raising. He was for a time interested in the butchering business at North Yakima.

Mr. White was married in Yakima county, October 18, 1893, to Miss Emma J. Chamberlain, who was born in Oregon, November 24, 1874. She is the daughter of James L. and Christina (Kincaid) Chamberlain, now living in this county. She was the youngest girl of a family of five boys and five girls. Two of the girls and one boy are dead. Mr. White's brothers and sisters are: Louisa (White) Turley, of Boise, Idaho; John White, a farmer and stock raiser in Utah; Mary E. (White) Leach, wife of F. M. Leach, a Yakima county farmer; Joseph S. White, a farmer of Malott, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. White have three children, as follows: Harry, born September 16, 1895;

Florence A. White, born June 26, 1898, and Lowena C., born March 4, 1903. Mr. White is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Rebekahs and of the Woodmen of the World. His wife is noble grand of the Rebekah lodge. He is a Republican. He owns about one hundred and sixty acres of farm land, of which ninety acres are in cultivation. He has eight acres in hops. He has a nice home and a large hop house. He has his own irrigation water rights and is making his farm one of the best in the county. He is industrious and popular with his neighbors, a man of influence in local affairs, progressive in his ideas and one of the more successful agriculturists of the valley.

JAMES K. JARRATT is engaged in farming, nine miles northwest of North Yakima, on rural free delivery route No. 3. Mr. Jarratt was born in Hopkins county, Kentucky, April 7, 1845, and was the son of John J. Jarratt, a farmer and drover, and of Millie (Veasey) Jarratt, both of whom are dead. Mr. Jarratt has one brother, John F., who is farming in Kentucky. He left school when seventeen years old and enlisted in company E, Twelfth Kentucky cavalry, and served until October, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. In 1869 he was the victim of accidents, which crippled him for life. His right hand was injured by the accidental discharge of a gun and a leg was permanently shortened and weakened by a kick on the knee from an ox. When his injuries permitted, he entered an academy near Owensburg and studied three years. Later he taught school, was deputy assessor and was elected constable of Vanover, Kentucky. In 1880 he went to Nebraska and later to Oklahoma. He was driven out by government troops and went to Kansas. There he engaged in the restaurant business. A year later he opened a restaurant at Pueblo, Colorado, and after two years went to Portland, Oregon. Later he moved to Goldendale, Washington, where he was appointed deputy sheriff. He resigned two years and a half later to engage in farming. He sold out and opened a store at Vancouver; sold that and moved to Yakima county, August 1, 1900, and purchased a piece of raw sage-brush land, which he has since converted into a fine farm. He was married in Goldendale, May 2, 1888, to Nancy A. (Stumps) Meeker, who was born in Iowa, February 1, 1855, and who was the daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Stumps. Her brothers and sisters were: William H., Oliver T., Sarah (Stumps) Nelson, Leonard, Jacob and Ulysses, both dead; Elmer E. Stumps and Etta (Stumps) Tuttle. Mr. Jarratt is a Democrat. In 1893 he was burned out and lost practically everything he had. His indomitable pluck and industry have brought to him since

a comfortable property, including a farm of fourteen acres, a good house and a large barn.

MRS. LINNIE ROWE. Among the forces which have wrought the subjugation of the west, the pioneer women deserve a higher place than is usually accorded them by annalists. Their part may not always appeal so powerfully to the story-teller, being less picturesque, as a general rule, than that played by the sterner sex, but theirs was nevertheless the harder role to maintain. All the dangers and privations were shared by them, while the loneliness and isolation bore much more heavily upon them than upon their husbands and brothers, whose lot permitted a larger and more diversified sphere of activity. While not numbered among the earliest pioneers of Yakima county, the lady whose name gives caption to this article has certainly seen her share of pioneer conditions, and her peculiar circumstances have compelled her to bear burdens unusual even in a new country. She has, however, proven herself mistress of the situation, winning the esteem and honor always due and always willingly accorded those who conquer in the battle of life, at the same time acquiring a confident bearing and a force of character not possible to those nursed in the lap of luxury. Mrs. Rowe has had the advantage of good heredity. Her grandfather, John McCormick, was a pioneer of the pioneers, being the man who located the land upon which the city of Indianapolis now stands. Born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1779, he had moved west to Indiana with his family, when thirty years old, and gained the distinction of having built, in March of the year 1818, the first house in Indianapolis. His wife was the first white woman in that city. Until his death, in 1828, he was numbered among the leading lights of his home town and his reputation was at least state-wide. Of Scotch descent, he was, nevertheless, a thorough American, serving with distinction throughout the whole of the War of 1812. Our subject's father, John W. McCormick, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, in 1813. He became identified with the early agricultural development of his native state, in which he spent his entire life, passing away when Mrs. Rowe was about two and a half years old. The mother of our subject, Susana (Gregg) McCormick, was a native of Frankfort, Kentucky, born June 21, 1823. She received an unusually good education in the schools of that city, notwithstanding the fact that at the early age of sixteen she was married. She died January 12, 1890, at Cartersburg, Indiana. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Rowe, David Gregg, was born near Richmond, Virginia, in 1781, and served throughout the entire War of 1812. His wife, Sophia (Case) Gregg, was a Virginian also,

but the couple early moved to a plantation near Frankfort, Kentucky, where their family was raised. Prior to the Mexican war, they bought a tract of land on an Indian reservation in Delaware county, Indiana, which later made them well-to-do. Mrs. Rowe, of whom we write, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, July 10, 1850. She received unusually good educational advantages, taking a course in the public schools of her native city and one in the Young Ladies' Baptist Institute there. For a time she taught school, but an early marriage cut short her professional career. At seventeen she became the wife of William Rowe, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born October 14, 1839. He belonged to one of the most highly esteemed families of the Old Bay state, and his father, William Henry Harrison Rowe, was a godson of the noted president whose name he bore and who was an intimate friend of the family. He began his education in the public schools of his native city, but finished in the normal schools of Pennsylvania, to which state his parents had taken him when quite young. When he was twenty he taught his first term near Sing Sing, New York. In 1860, he went to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he accepted a position as bookkeeper for a steel manufacturing company. He remained with them two or three years, then migrated to Indianapolis, where his father was and where he obtained employment as bookkeeper for the Indianapolis Rolling Mill. He soon became general manager, which position he held for fourteen years, though for three months during the continuance of the Civil war he was absent, having gone as a volunteer to take part in the conflict. After leaving the mill company, he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Indianapolis. He was with them several years, then engaged in the insurance business on his own account, continuing therein until 1889, when his health failed, making it necessary for him to retire from active business. In 1893, he came to Yakima county. The change did him much good, but later he experienced a change for the worse in his physical condition and June 28, 1900, he died. In his family were one brother, Alexander, now deceased, and one sister, Sarah E. Rowe Baldwin, of Erie, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Rowe preceded her husband to Yakima county, coming in 1889, in which year she entered the place that is now her home, situated on the divide between the upper and lower Naches valleys, eleven miles from North Yakima. It was here that an opportunity was given for the exercise of the unusual force of character which was her heritage. Although she knew little about farming, she engaged with energy in the business in hand, and it was very largely through her efforts and management, her husband being an invalid, that a sage-brush desert tract was converted into a splendid farm. Of her one hundred and thirty-

two acres, ten are in hops, fourteen in orchard and sixty-five in hay, while twelve acres above the ditch are in wheat and the remainder is turned to good advantage in the pasturing of cattle and other live stock. The place is supplied with a fine eight-room, modern house, two barns, and other outbuildings, while the stock attached to it consists of fifty-five head of mixed cattle and a dairy of twenty cows. The invalidism of Mr. Rowe caused the place to be burdened, at the time of his death, with debt, but by hard work and good management Mrs. Rowe has cleared this off. In her battle with circumstances she has become very skillful in the elaboration of all the products of dairy and farm, and she is very frequently a prize winner at state and county fairs. The second year of the North Yakima state fair she received first prize for butter making. In addition to the holdings above mentioned, she has a one-fifteenth interest in the Naches Cattle Land Company.

At present Mrs. Rowe is a resident of North Yakima, having left her farm for a year's rest, but she is too energetic and ambitious to rest much, and is giving attention to many things which others would consider hard work. She has always been an active churchwoman and deeply interested in religious and benevolent work, as well as in the activities of society in general. Indeed, she has fully demonstrated her ability to live successfully the strenuous, independent, useful life which many women in these days have come to regard as the ideal life for them. Mrs. Rowe has had four brothers and sisters, namely, William H., of Kansas City, Kansas; Mary Burger, of Galena, Ohio; Fannie deceased, and Julia C. Tincher, of Indianapolis. Her children are Katie J. Hedges, born in Indianapolis, May 4, 1868, now living near North Yakima; William H., born in Indianapolis, September 8, 1869, died in Tacoma, Washington, at the age of twenty years one month and twenty-two days; Charles A., born in Indianapolis, August 10, 1872, died when eleven months old; Linnie, born in Indianapolis, November 24, 1873, died when four days old; Deborah C., born in Indianapolis, April 25, 1877, died in September, 1878; Walter R., born in Indianapolis, May 21, 1884, now first sergeant of company E, Washington National Guard, which position he has held for three years (he will graduate from the North Yakima high school in 1905), and Linnie, born in Indianapolis, August 13, 1887, now a high school girl, a member of the class which graduates in 1907.

JOSEPH O. CLARK is a farmer and fruit raiser whose home is eight miles northwest of North Yakima, Washington. He was born in Vermont, November 29, 1838, and was the son

of Ozias and Mary (Gookins) Clark, both natives of that state. He attended the common schools until he was seventeen. Then he attended the Mettewee academy and taught school that winter. In 1858 he entered the Burr and Burton seminary at Manchester, and was there until 1860, teaching during vacation. He then commenced to study medicine, which he continued until August 18, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Vermont infantry. He served during a portion of the war, and was honorably discharged July 30, 1863. He resumed his medical studies, and in March, 1865, received his diploma from the University of New York. He practiced his profession in Vermont five years, and, April 13, 1870, he came to Washington under appointment as government physician to Neahbay reservation, but, arriving too late, was transferred to Fort Simcoe. He held that position until January 11, 1871, when there was a change of agents and physicians. He moved to Yakima, where he taught school and practiced medicine for four years. He had taken up a homestead, and he moved there and farmed until he could prove up. Then he moved to North Yakima, and remained until 1895, when he located on his present farm. He was married December 25, 1873, to Miss Dora C. Craft, who was born in Oregon, December 28, 1855. She was the daughter of William A. and Amanda (Vannuys) Craft. Mrs. Clark had two brothers and a sister: Alice (Craft) Davis, William H. Craft (now deceased), and Charles F. Craft. Mr. Clark's brothers are: Fitch Clark (deceased); Siras, living in Vermont; John G., living in Louisiana; Aaron, of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have eight children: Joseph R., farming in Vermont; Cyrus, Mary E. (Clark) Converse, Dora E. (Clark) Low, William M., John H., George A. and Jay O. Clark. Mr. Clark is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Republican. He has filled public offices on a number of occasions with much success. He was school superintendent two years, was appointed and elected justice of the peace different terms, was police judge of North Yakima. He served from 1877 to 1886 as examining surgeon for pensions at North Yakima. At various times he has served as deputy auditor, assessor and sheriff. He is now serving as road supervisor. He owns eighty acres of farm land, and a house and lot in North Yakima. He taught the first public school in Yakima county. He is well educated and a man of rare ability and good judgment.

JOHN F. McCCLURE. The pioneer farmer whose name commences this biographical sketch has been a resident of Wide Hollow basin since 1876, when he came to Yakima county. In that

more than a quarter of a century spent in central Washington, he has undergone the trials incident to the civilizing of a great isolated section, has joyfully watched the gradual settlement of the valley of the Yakima and its tributary valleys and neighboring hills, and now in his mature manhood is reaping the fruits of courage, perseverance and energy. A Kentuckian by birth, having come into the home of William and Margaret (Acre) McClure in the year 1844, John McClure grew to his majority in the blue-grass state, and there attended the public schools. William McClure was born in Virginia in 1800 and emigrated to the sparsely settled state of Indiana thirty years later. His declining years were spent in Kentucky, where, before being long in the middle west, he was united in marriage to Margaret Acre, who was a native of that state. Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, young McClure was naturally a tireless, thrifty worker, and prospered from his youth. After leaving home, he spent four years in Indiana and then went westward to Colorado, settling in Fremont county, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1876, or for a period of six years. That year he migrated to Washington territory, and there, in Wide Hollow basin, filed a pre-emption claim to a quarter section of excellent land upon which he is at present living. The continuity of his residence in the county has been broken but once, in 1902, when he made a trip to his old Kentucky home. Two sisters, Mrs. Sarah Bryant and Mrs. Martha E. Gooch, live in that state; also a brother, James M., whose home is the old McClure homestead. Mr. McClure, although not a man of family, is thoroughly devoted to the educational interests of his country and is honored by his fellow citizens of Wide Hollow by a position on the school board of that district—a substantial indication of the esteem and trust in which he is held by those who best know him. Seventy-five acres of the quarter section are producing alfalfa, one acre is in orchard, forty acres are plow land, and the remainder is pasture. Excellent buildings have been erected on the place, and other improvements made, which make it a comfortable home. As it is only six miles southwest of the city, it is on a rural free delivery route, No. 4, and its possessor all the conveniences of a suburban residence. Politically, Mr. McClure is a Democrat, but, as a lover of good government and a progressive man, he is liberal-minded on this question as well as others.

SAMUEL B. HUGHS, residing upon his farm, seven miles west and three south of North Yakima, where he is engaged extensively in hop raising, is one of the early pioneers of the county, having settled in the Ahtanum valley in 1871. He is also a pioneer of Oregon, where he lived for

several years prior to moving to Washington, and he comes from pioneer stock. He was born in Ohio in 1822, from the marriage of Asa and Sallie (O'Neil) Hughs. The former, a Kentuckian by birth and of Welsh parentage, moved to the new country of Ohio in the very early days and then went to Iowa in 1836, where he finally departed this life. The mother was a Tennessean by birth, and her ancestors, who were of English descent, were pioneers in that state. Our subject was sixteen when his parents moved to Iowa; and here he lived and farmed until 1865, when he crossed the Plains to Oregon, settling near Forest Grove, where he purchased a ranch and farmed for six years. He sold out at that time and moved to his present location, purchased a claim on the Ahtanum, where he lived for five years, proving up, then moved to Yakima City. Here he opened a livery barn, which he ran until 1885, at which time he moved to the new town of North Yakima, just then building, and engaged in the livery business, which he followed four years. He then sold out and moved upon the farm, where he has since lived. He was married in Iowa, in 1848, to Miss Mary A. Brown, to which union four children, Lewis, William, Taylor and Wallace, were born. His wife died in Idaho in 1865, while en route across the Plains. He was married again in 1867, in Oregon, to Mrs. Louise F. (Brown) Catching, a native of Missouri, born in 1843. She moved from her native state to Oregon with her parents, when but three years of age; there she was educated and married to Mr. Hughs at the age of twenty-three. Her father, Benjamin Brown, was born in Kentucky in 1812, moved to Missouri in an early day, and from there took his family to Oregon in 1847, locating in Washington county, where he resided until his death. Her mother, Lavina (Murrie) Brown, was born in Tennessee in 1815, of Irish parents. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hughs were born three children: Wilbur, Benjamin and Arthur. The family are members of the Christian church, and, politically, Mr. Hughs is an active Democrat. He owns a well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, with a good seven-room house, and in addition to growing hops on an extensive scale, he also raises a great deal of stock, cattle, horses and hogs. He is counted one of the thrifty, substantial citizens of his community and county, and one who can be depended upon at all times.

JOHN COWAN was born in Scotland, May 26, 1842, and is engaged in farming and stock raising, seventeen miles north of North Yakima, Washington. His postoffice is Wenas. His father, John Cowan, was born in 1790, and his mother, Margaret (McNeil) Cowan, was born in 1808. Both are natives of Scotland. Their other children were: James

Cowan, who is dead; Anna (Cowan) Milvain and Maggie (Cowan) Wilson, both living in Scotland. Mr. Cowan was educated in the common schools and an academy in Scotland, and when seventeen years old he engaged in farming. He followed that for twenty-one years, with great success. In June, 1880, he left Scotland and came directly to Yakima county, and soon afterward purchased his present place. He was married in Scotland, June 8, 1880, to Margaret Kerr, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Jackson) Kerr, all natives of Scotland. She was the third child of a family of eight, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan have six children, born as follows: Maggie, August 16, 1881; Anna, March 7, 1884; Charles, December, 23, 1885; James, November 9, 1887; Mary, October 17, 1889, and Robert, November 29, 1892. Mr. Cowan is a Democrat, and belongs to the Presbyterian church. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, which is under irrigation, a house and barn, and has about one hundred head of cattle and horses. He is a thoroughly informed farmer in all of its branches, and is making a success of his work in this county.

JOHN B. HITT is a farmer, living at Wenas, Washington, northwest of North Yakima. He was born in Missouri, November 25, 1854, being the son of Jacob H. and Elizabeth (Whobery) Hitt. His father was born in Virginia, about 1818, and is now dead. His mother was a native of Missouri, and is still living. Mr. Hitt was educated in the common schools of his native state. When he was fifteen years old, he engaged in labor on his father's farm, his father being dead, and he remained there until 1876. Then he moved to Kansas, where he remained a short time. Then, after a short visit in Colorado, he came to Yakima City, in August, 1883. He followed different employments there for eight years. In 1891, he purchased a relinquishment to one hundred and sixty acres of land, on Iowa Flat, and farmed there until 1904. Of this farm he had about forty acres under cultivation and under irrigation. In 1904, he sold all his land on Iowa Flat and purchased six hundred and forty acres on the Umtanum, about twenty-eight miles northwest of North Yakima. Mr. Hitt is the sixth child of a family of seven girls and five boys, all of whom are living. He is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist church. In political matters, he is a Democrat. He owns two hundred and forty acres of land, free from debt, and a good house and about forty-five head of horses and cattle. He is progressive and industrious, and is gradually adding to his property and wealth.

MILTON SHEARER was born in Iowa, November 20, 1849, and is now engaged in farming, six miles northwest of North Yakima, Washington.



JOSEPH O. CLARK



JOHN F. McCLURE.



SAMUEL B. HUGHS



JOHN GOWAN.



JOHN B. HITT



MILTON SHEARUR



JOHN LOUDON.



THOMAS HOWSON



HORACE M. BENTON

on the line of rural free delivery route No. 3. His father, Joel Shearer, was born in North Carolina, about 1823, and served in the Mexican war. His mother, Emily (Tyler) Shearer, was born in Missouri about 1833, and was a second cousin of President Tyler. Both are dead. They had four children, the others being: Joel S. Shearer, of Grangeville, Idaho; Robert Shearer, of Colfax, Washington, and John W. Shearer, who was killed by a kick of a horse when seven years old. Mr. Shearer attended school in Iowa, and crossed the Plains with his parents, in 1864, to Oregon. There he completed his education. When he was eighteen years old he engaged in farming with his father. After he was twenty he farmed for himself. In 1880, he moved to Klickitat county and farmed and conducted a dairy farm for a number of years, and later traded for town property and lived in Goldendale four years. He then moved to Yakima county, and, after leasing a farm for five years, purchased his present home. He was married in Oregon, October 5, 1871, to Miss Susan J. Flanary, who was born in that state, September 14, 1855. Her father, Thomas G. Flanary, was born in Missouri, in 1828, and died in 1899. Her mother, Emily (Chamberlain) Flanary, was a native of Kentucky, and died in 1899, at the age of sixty-six years. Mrs. Shearer's brothers and sisters are: Sonora Hess, of Yakima county; William P. Flanary, a photographer, of this state; Letitia A. Bonebrake, wife of a Goldendale, Washington, physician, and Jasper W. Flanary, city electrician, at Pomeroy, Washington. Mr. Shearer has been the father of nine children, as follows: Walter, born September 29, 1874; Charles E. Shearer, born August 2, 1876; Thomas A., born October 13, 1878; Emily E., born November 29, 1880; Josie C. (Shearer) Mitchell, born December 24, 1882; Allen Shearer, born October 8, 1885; Eunice Shearer, born September 25, 1886; Orin A., born August 5, 1888, and Glenn H. Shearer, born August 20, 1896. Walter, Thomas, Emily and Allen died within a year, three of them in the same week. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer belong to the Baptist church. He is a Democrat. He is possessed of rare business judgment and ability, as is evidenced by the fact that in the past six years he has accumulated a property valued at ten thousand dollars, and also has very promising mining interests north of the Cascade tunnel. Mrs. Shearer is the owner of an estate at Goldendale, worth two thousand dollars. They are well esteemed by their neighbors and acquaintances for their many excellent qualities. Mr. Shearer and wife made a trip back to his old Iowa home this year, which he had not seen since leaving it as a boy, forty years ago, and also visited the great St. Louis exposition.

JOHN LOUDON, farmer and stockman, living six miles southeast of North Yakima, came to Yakima county in 1883. Mr. Loudon is a native of

Scotland, where he was born, December 12, 1848, the son of John and Janet (Templeton) Loudon. His parents were natives of Scotland; his father, born in 1813, died in Scotland in 1860; the mother, born in 1826, died in New Zealand in 1873. Mr. Loudon is the oldest of a family of seven children, all born in Scotland. One brother, William, died in Yakima county in 1885. One brother and four sisters are living in New Zealand; their names follow: Gavin, Mrs. Jessie Thompson, Mrs. Anna Copeland, Mrs. Elizabeth Drummond and Mrs. Maggie Mansfield. The marriage of John Loudon and Miss Maggie Gordon was celebrated in New Zealand in 1882. Miss Gordon was born in Scotland, February 7, 1864, the daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Stewart) Gordon. The parents are dead. Mrs. Loudon was the fifth of a family of twelve children, all of whom reached the age of maturity before a death occurred. Their names are as follows: James Gordon, living in Australia; Mary and Anna, living in Scotland; Alexander, Stewart, Jane, Henry, Peter and William, living in New Zealand; John and Bella, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Loudon have been blessed with six children, all born in Yakima county: John, born October 17, 1884; Lizzie, born December 9, 1885; William, born May 10, 1887; Gavin, born July 4, 1888; Alexander, born February 8, 1890, and Jessie, born April 5, 1891. Mr. Loudon spent his youth in his native land, and received his education in tuition schools. When he was sixteen years old the family removed to New Zealand, and for twenty years he followed farming there with excellent success, being the fourth largest wheat grower on the island. He was also prominently connected with road and county business, being from 1876 to 1882 a member of the Waimate road board and county council. In 1883 he disposed of his interests there, and, coming direct to Yakima county, purchased six hundred and forty acres of railroad land on the Cowiche, and, for eleven years, engaged in the stock business. He then sold his stock ranch and purchased seventy acres, where he now resides, and which he has developed into one of the most desirable homes in the valley. Although gradually working out of the stock business, that he may give his time entirely to the farm, he still has two hundred head of cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Loudon are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Loudon is a prominent Mason, and, in politics, an active and influential Republican. He has always been especially interested in educational matters; has been a member of his home school board almost continuously since settling in the valley. As one of the active participants in the development of the valley, and as a man of enterprise and strictest integrity, he has the confidence and highest respect of all who know him.

THOMAS HOWSON, living six miles northwest of North Yakima, on his farm, on which

he settled on first coming to the county in 1880, is one of the sturdy men who came from the east to the Pacific coast in an early day, making the trip from Iowa to California, in 1862, with ox teams. He was born in Canada of English parents in January, 1834, where he lived with his father until twenty, working with him upon the farm. The father, whose name was John, was a native of England, going to Canada in the early thirties, leaving his family in England, where he later sent for them. He died in Canada. The mother, Eliza (Pickard) Howson, was born in Canada and married at an early age; she died at the birth of her son Thomas. At the age of twenty-two, our subject moved to Iowa and engaged in farming for six years. He then farmed for some eighteen years in California, coming directly from there to Yakima county, where he took up a pre-emption on the Naches, where he lived until 1886, when he removed near Kittitas county and took up a homestead near Lake Cle-Elum, which he proved up on and still owns. He later returned to his farm in Yakima county, where he has since continued to reside. He was united in marriage in Canada, in 1856, to Miss Ellen Pickard, a native of Canada and the daughter of John and Ann (Adkinson) Pickard, the former a native of England, who came first to Canada, later moving to Iowa, and in 1862 crossed the Plains to California, where he finally passed away. The mother was of Canadian birth. Mr. and Mrs. Howson have three children—Josiah, born in California in 1863; Chester, born in same state in 1865; and Sylvester H., born in same state in 1867. They are connected with the Seventh Day Adventist church. Mr. Howson owns four hundred and sixty-two acres of land, the greater portion timber and pasture. He is counted an upright, worthy citizen.

DAYTON D. REYNOLDS, living upon his farm five miles west and three south of North Yakima, has been a resident of the county ever since he was eleven years of age, at which time he came to this country with his parents, Jesse W. and Susan E. (Garoutte) Reynolds. His father was born in Missouri in 1838, his parents being David and Mary (Kelley) Reynolds, natives of Tennessee. Jesse W. was a pioneer of Missouri, and was a veteran of the late Civil war, in which he served during almost its entire length, a portion of the time with Capt. Abernathy. He moved to Kansas in 1876; to Union county, Oregon, in 1877, and to the Ahtanum valley, Washington, in 1884, where he still resides. Young Reynolds remained at home until nineteen, and then began working out; at which he accumulated sufficient money to purchase a twenty-acre tract of land near the fair grounds, on which he

resided some five years. He then sold the land and purchased his present place in 1900. He was married in Ellensburg, April 6, 1896, to Mrs. Mary Libby, daughter of Horace M. and Mary (Allen) Benton. Her father, a native of Connecticut, was in early life a sea captain, and came to the Yakima valley in 1866, where he resided until his death. A portrait of Horace M. Benton is reproduced in this volume. Mrs. Reynolds' mother was a native of Oregon, her people being among the first settlers in Yakima county, where she still lives. Mrs. Reynolds was born in the Ahtanum valley, February 6, 1867, the first white child that valley ever produced. She was first married to A. L. Libby, to which union was born one child, Mabel. Mrs. Reynolds has one sister, Sarah C. Finburn, North Yakima. Mrs. Reynolds is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her husband is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and politically, he is aligned with the Republican party, of which he is an active member. He is a successful grower of hops, and is accumulating considerable stock. He is counted a good citizen and a desirable neighbor.

ALFRED SINCLAIR is engaged in farming and stock raising twelve miles northwest of North Yakima. He is the son of Hugh and Frances (Bishop) Sinclair, both natives of Nova Scotia, in which country he also was born, August 27, 1867. He was educated there, and when twelve years old came to the United States with his parents and located in the upper Naches valley. He attended the common schools in this county and worked with his father until he was twenty-one years old, since which time he has been accumulating for himself, although he has always been connected with his father in business. He was married at Tacoma December 31, 1896, to Miss Grace McMillan, who was born in Sumner, Washington, November 16, 1874, and who was the daughter of James McMillan, now deceased, and Mary (Stone) McMillan, of Tacoma. Her brothers and sisters are: Ida (McMillan) Pierce, of England; Clyde (McMillan) Shanks, of Portland, Oregon; Edith (McMillan) Pritchard, of Alaska, and Roy McMillan, also of Alaska. Mr. Sinclair's brothers and sisters are: Clara J. (Sinclair) Sloan, of North Yakima; Winnie F., now dead; Edgar, also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair have two children—James K., born May 1, 1898, and Francis, born March 1, 1900, both in Tacoma. Mr. Sinclair is a charter member of North Yakima lodge, No. 53, Knights of Pythias. In politics, he is an active Republican, though he votes for the man in local elections. He has been very successful in business, and now owns one hundred and seventy-three acres in his home farm, a one-fifteenth interest in the Naches Cattle Land

Company, which has seventeen sections, and a one-third interest in two sections of railroad land. He has an eight-room house and two good barns, one hundred and seventy-five head of cattle and about twenty horses. He is industrious and deserving of the popularity he enjoys.

JOHN MCPHEE, who lives twelve miles northwest of North Yakima, Washington, is a farmer and stock raiser. He was born in Nova Scotia May 27, 1836, and was the son of Archibald and Jennett (McPhie) McPhee, both natives of Scotland, who have died. He was educated in Canada, and left school when twenty years old and engaged as miller in his father's flour-mill. He also farmed. He was thus employed with fair success for twenty-three years. He moved to the Naches valley July 17, 1882, and the following year purchased his present farm. This was one of the first farms cultivated in the upper Naches valley. During the first year of his residence he was engaged in logging for a time. He was married in Canada December 19, 1871, to Miss Isabell Sinclair, who was born in Nova Scotia February 10, 1844. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (McKenzie) Sinclair, both of Scotch parentage and now deceased. She was the only girl of a family of twelve children. But three of her brothers are yet living. Mr. McPhee's brothers and sister were: Dougald, now dead, Hugh and Archibald, of Nova Scotia, and Mary (McPhee) McEachern, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McPhee have the following children: William S., Bessie J., Minnie F., Archie, Edna R., Ruby M. Mr. McPhee is a Democrat, and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. He has one hundred and forty-three acres in his farm, a nice nine-room house of modern construction and a good barn. He has about seven acres in hops and a good hop house. He is one of the successful farmers of the district and highly respected.

HENRY SEDGE is government forest ranger and a farmer whose home is fifteen miles northwest of North Yakima, Washington. He was born in Ohio October 4, 1855, the son of Alexander and Elenor (Stone) Sedge, both of whom are dead. His brothers and sisters were: Freling, now dead; George, of Oregon; John W., of Missouri; Florence (Sedge) Foley, deceased; William P., of Oregon; Charles and Morgan, living in Missouri; Taylor, deceased.

Mr. Sedge attended common school in Ohio and a high school in Virginia. He left school when about twelve years of age, and when his parents moved to Missouri he went to Texas and entered the service of a cattle owner as cowboy,

an occupation which he followed until 1874, when he was injured by being thrown and tramped on by a horse, so went to California for his health. He followed the general merchandise business there until 1881, then moved to Klickitat county, Washington, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He sold out in 1890 and opened a butcher shop at Yakima City, but the hard times coming on he gave up the business and located a farm on the Nile river in Yakima county, which he cultivated until 1899. He also established the first and only sawmill there. In the fall of 1899 he bought the farm he is now cultivating. In May of that year he had been appointed forest ranger for that part of the Rainier reserve east of the Cascade mountains, a position which he still holds. He is the only ranger east of the Cascades holding a second grade. He was married in California September 3, 1879, to Miss Sarah E. Plumley, who was born in California December 23, 1855, the daughter of Alonzo and Julia (Chilson) Plumley. She was the third of twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Sedge have the following children: Julia, born August 21, 1880; Olive, September 3, 1884; Maude, March 4, 1886; William H., June 3, 1888; Lillian S., December 10, 1890; Alonzo, January 1, 1893, and Willard, February 15, 1897. Mr. Sedge is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics is an active Republican. He has a good farm of forty-five acres and a fine house. Besides being a successful agriculturist, he is considered one of the best forest rangers in the government service.

WILLIAM S. CLARK is a native of Missouri and was born June 16, 1858. He is engaged in farming and stock raising seventeen miles northwest of North Yakima, Washington. His parents, John H. and Mary J. (Moore) Clark, are both dead. His father was born in Ohio about 1822 and was a Mexican war veteran. Mr. Clark attended school in Kansas until he was sixteen years old. In 1876 he crossed the Plains with his parents to Washington, stopping a year on the way in Wyoming. They remained at Walla Walla, Washington, about thirty months, and then came to the upper Naches valley and located on government land. Mr. Clark has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married at Yakima City November, 1882, to Miss Elizabeth Kincaid, who was born in Oregon July 29, 1861. Her parents were James and Martha A. (Liscomb) Kincaid. She was the second child of a family of seven. Mr. Clark's brothers and sisters were: Winfield, Priscilla, Martha, Amanda, John and Flora, who are dead; Nancy J. (Clark) Stevens, of Yakima county; Clara A. (Clark) Case, of Yakima county, and Mary E. (Clark) Beck, of Yakima county, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark have the following children: Charles, born September 18, 1883; Clarence, born April 10, 1885; Winfield, born November 3, 1886; Jessie, born March 11, 1890; Clara, born August 12, 1891; John, born February 10, 1896, and Marian, born November 15, 1898. Mr. Clark is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is a Republican. He has about two hundred and forty acres of land, a good house and barn, and has about sixty acres of his place under cultivation. He has a nice orchard of ten acres and about one hundred head of cattle and horses. He is a successful agriculturist and stands high in the community as a substantial and progressive citizen.

NEWTON KINCAID is a farmer and stock raiser residing about twelve miles northwest of North Yakima, Washington. He was born in Oregon June 8, 1870, the son of James and Martha Ann (Liscomb) Kincaid, both residents of this state. His brothers and sisters are: Mary J. (Kincaid) Burnett, Elizabeth (Kincaid) Clark, William Kincaid, John (deceased), Samuel and James Kincaid. He was educated in the common schools of Oregon and Washington, chiefly in those of the latter state, for he was only six years old when his parents moved to the Naches valley. Since he was eighteen years old he has been engaged in farming and stock raising, with the exception of three years when he served in the Philippines in the army of the United States, as a member of Company E, Second regiment, Washington volunteers. On completion of his service with the army he returned to the farm, and he has since been engaged there continuously. He owns about one hundred and sixty acres of land, a good house and barn, and some twenty head of horses and cattle. He is also the owner of the Brown Horse mines. It is a gold and copper proposition from which assays as high as thirty-three dollars and twenty-five cents to the ton have been received and, encouraged by the showing, Mr. Kincaid has started a tunnel to develop the property. He is an ambitious, industrious man, and is fast acquiring wealth. In politics, he is an enthusiastic supporter of President Roosevelt.

WINFIELD S. STEVENS is a farmer and stock raiser living twenty-five miles northwest of North Yakima, Washington. He gets his mail in that city. He was born in Ohio June 29, 1851, the son of John and Louisa (Landers) Stevens. He was educated in the schools of his native state until he was sixteen years old, when he engaged in farm work for his father. In 1869 he moved to Pennsylvania, where he worked at lumbering for four years. He returned then to his father's

farm, remaining until 1876, then started west, making stops at Lincoln, Illinois, in the Wisconsin lumber camps, and in Wyoming. Finally, in 1877, he arrived at Walla Walla and engaged in farming. In 1880 he sold out, came to Yakima county, and located on railroad land, but, disposing of his improvements in 1888, he then squatted on his present farm, one of the finest in the valley. It is known as the Buckeye ranch.

Mr. Stevens was married at North Yakima December 23, 1880, to Miss Nancy J. Clark, who was born in Missouri January 22, 1854. Her parents, John and Mary (Moore) Clark, are both dead. Her father was born in Ohio in 1823, and her mother in Indiana in 1830. She was the third of a family of ten, of whom six are dead. Mr. Stevens' brothers and sisters were: Temperance (Stevens) Roler, Levi Stevens, Steward A. Stevens, Mary (Stevens) Ferris, Henry M. Stevens, Effie J. (Stevens) Holden, Caroline and Sarah E. Stevens, both dead; Alfred Stevens and Ennis Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have four children—Edmund E., born September 16, 1881; John, born July 25, 1885; Mary L., born June 28, 1887, and William T., born September 4, 1889. Mr. Stevens is a Democrat. He owns two hundred acres of land, about fifty-five acres of which are under cultivation; also a good home and barn. He has, moreover, a third interest in about forty-five hundred acres of grazing land and ninety head of horses and cattle. He is considered to be one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens of the valley, being always to the front in matters affecting the betterment of the community, and having been liberal in contributing time and money to build about seven miles of heavy road from the upper Naches valley to the Nile valley. He is a man of high character, industrious and deservedly popular.

WILLIAM A. J. McDANIEL (deceased) was a farmer and stock raiser who lived two miles north of Nile, Washington. He was born in Adams county, Illinois, April 4, 1836. His father, William McDaniels, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1778, and died in 1838. He was of Scotch descent, and served in the War of 1812. His mother, Frances B. (Embree) McDaniel, was born in Kentucky, March 22, 1806. When he was two years old his parents moved to Missouri, where his father died. When he was eight years old he came with his mother to Oregon, crossing the Plains in an ox wagon. They lived in Polk county, where his mother took up a donation claim. He went to school there until 1848, and then went to Salem and attended the Methodist mission school. September 18, 1849, he went to California during the gold excitement. He returned in 1850 and attended school until 1854.

October 15, 1855, he enlisted in Company G, First Oregon volunteers, and at once came to Yakima county to fight Indians, who were on the war-path. He was mustered out May 8, 1856, after many engagements. He then engaged in farming and stock raising in Oregon until 1863, when he went to Boise, Idaho, and spent two years mining and conducting a butchering business. In 1865, he came to Yakima county and located on a farm. He followed farming from this date till the time of his death. He was married in Yakima county, June 2, 1872, to Elizabeth E. (Lindsey) Grant, daughter of Walter and Elizabeth A. (Bennett) Lindsey, who was born in Ohio, June 18, 1838. Her brothers and sisters are: Rachel, Jesse, William, John, Edward, Sarah and George. His brothers and sisters are: Elisha, Joshua, Nancy, Elizabeth, Margaret and John, all of whom except Joshua, are dead. His children are: John (deceased); William E., born May 8, 1876; Mary F. (McDaniel) Newman, born February 9, 1878; Charles P., born April 4, 1879, and Laura A., born August 23, 1881. Mr. McDaniel was a Democrat. He was living on unsurveyed land, on which he had improvements valued at three thousand six hundred dollars. For many years he received a pension from the government for his services as a volunteer in the Indian wars. He was one of the best-known old-timers of the Northwest, and was familiarly known as "Uncle Andy." He was highly respected by all. Concerning his death we quote the following from a North Yakima paper: "William A. J. McDaniel, a well-known old pioneer of the Yakima valley, died at the residence of his son-in-law, John Lindsay, of Fruitvale, at one o'clock p. m., Wednesday, April 27, 1904. He was a man of many sterling qualities who had many warm friends, particularly among the old settlers. For several years he had made his home in the Nile settlement, where he had taken up a homestead and where his hospitable home was always open to all who chanced that way. In the death of 'Uncle' Andy McDaniel we feel that we have lost a good friend, and we sincerely regret his taking off."

JAMES A. BECK. Among the men who have had a prominent part in the development of Yakima county, he whose name forms the caption of this article is certainly to be counted as one. For many years a resident of this valley, he has enjoyed good opportunities to stamp his impress upon it, and he has made the most of such opportunities, making his influence especially felt in agriculture and irrigation, though he has ever manifested a deep interest in everything tending to promote the general welfare of his community. Born in Indiana, June 26, 1853, he nevertheless spent many of his childhood's years in Missouri,

but the force of Horace Greeley's advice, "Go west, young man," soon began to influence him, and, in 1865, he came to Washington territory. In Whitman seminary, Walla Walla, he received an unusually thorough and broad education. When eighteen years old he took up the study of law, and for two years Blackstone and Kent were his companions, but he then turned his attention to theology. A year was spent in study for the ministry. The year 1866 found him in Yakima county. His parents, John W. and Martha G. (Goodwin) Beck, who were likewise natives of the Hoosier state, had also come west, becoming prominent pioneers of the Yakima valley. Some of their early experiences are chronicled in another portion of this volume. Upon their farm James worked for a few years, but in 1878 he took a homestead on what has now become so famous as Nob Hill, near North Yakima. It was during his residence there that he accomplished one of his greatest undertakings for the good of the general public by becoming the originator of the Hubbard ditch, which, he says, was the first high line canal in the state. Until 1888, Mr. Beck busied himself in the cultivation and improvement of his own home place, after which he sold out and purchased the parental homestead. This he farmed for eight years. In 1896, however, he sold it also and purchased from the railway company his present home, situated at Nile. To the cultivation and improvement of his half section of land he has since devoted himself with assiduity and zeal. His long experience in farming under the conditions obtaining in Yakima county and his wisely directed industry have enabled him to build up a home of which he has reason to be proud. His ranch is supplied with a good house, also fine barn and outbuildings and an abundance of live stock of all kinds.

Mr. Beck was married at North Yakima, January 5, 1888, the lady being Vestina McKillips, a native of Iowa, born August 18, 1857. She is the daughter of John and Electa (Wheelock) McKillips and the fifth child of a family of eight, all of whom are now dead except herself and brother John. Mr. Beck had three brothers, Roshell, deceased, and Douglas and Orlando, living in this county. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Beck consists of three children, John, born October 10, 1898; Bessie, born February 22, 1890, and Charles, born November 5, 1892. In political faith, Mr. Beck is a Democrat, while in religion he belongs to the vast concourse of people who believe in the truth of spiritualism, as do also his wife and family. The Nile postoffice is on his place, and for the past five years he has been postmaster. Mr. Beck is still in the prime of life, and the memory of early experiences is as fresh in his mind as if they were occurrences of yesterday; he relates these experiences in an interesting and zestful manner, as

he would more recent happenings. He was an active participant in many of the stirring events of the early days. He assisted in the capture of the Indians who murdered the Perkins family in 1879, and witnessed the hanging of the murderers.

WILLIAM D. BECK, who lives at No. 4 South Kittitas avenue, in North Yakima, Washington, is a farmer and stock raiser. He was born in Owen county, Indiana, January 3, 1856. He received his early education at Walla Walla, Washington, having come west with his parents when he was but nine years old. He left there when he was thirteen, and came to Yakima county, where he attended school. When he was twenty-one he left school. Before that time he had become interested in cattle raising. In 1873, he was employed by W. R. Ballard in the survey of the Yakima Indian reservation, and was later engaged in the survey of the Northern Pacific through the Cascades. In 1878, he located a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and an eighty acre timber culture claim, and has followed farming much of the time since. He now has the mail contract between North Yakima and Nile. He was married at Old Yakima, June 10, 1877, to Miss Frances Cook. There was one child, who died. He was separated from his wife in October, 1879, and September 21, 1881, he married Senora E. Morrison, who was born in Illinois March 4, 1862. Her parents were John L. and Caroline (Belch) Morrison. Three children were born: Ruby, September 9, 1882; Pearl, March 24, 1884, and Senora, December 7, 1885. The mother died May 12, 1887. Mr. Beck was again married May 24, 1891, to Mary Etta Clark, who was born in Kansas, November 8, 1868, and who was the daughter of John and Mary (Moore) Clark. To this union three girls were born: Georgia M., April 2, 1892; Lilly A., June 25, 1894, and Clara B., July 7, 1897. Mr. Beck is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is a Roosevelt man. He has about one hundred and twenty acres on the Nile river and two lots and a good home in North Yakima. He owns about thirty head of horses and cattle. He is active and energetic and quite popular.

JOHN CAMERON is a native of Canada, where he was born April 22, 1860, and is engaged in farming twelve miles northwest of North Yakima, Washington. His father, Donald Cameron, was born in Nova Scotia in 1824 and is dead. His mother, Jane E. (Jardine) Cameron, was born in Canada in 1833 and still lives there. He was educated in Canada and left there when twenty-two years old and located in Chippewa, Wisconsin, where he engaged in blacksmith work, a trade

he had learned in his native land. He came to Washington in 1888. While employed with the Blakely Mill Company, he learned the trade of machinist. After eleven years he quit on account of his health and engaged in the oyster business. Failing health compelled him to sell out in 1901, and he moved to Yakima county and bought two hundred and forty acres of farm land, to which he has added two hundred and forty acres more. Later, he sold the farm first purchased and now lives on the last purchase. He was married in New Westminster, Canada, June 28, 1897, to Mrs. Minnie S. Countryman, who was born in Iowa, August 27, 1870. She had two children by a former marriage, Samuel, born July 14, 1886, and Winnie Maude, born July 1, 1889. Mr. Cameron has one child, Bertie, born March 8, 1894. Mr. Cameron's brothers and sisters are: Lizzie, Margaret (dead), James, David, Jennette, Allen, Burgess and Howard. Mr. Cameron is a Democrat. He has two hundred and forty acres of land and a good house and barn, seventeen head of horses and cattle, and has some city property at West Seattle. He is a substantial citizen who stands well in the community.

ROBERT E. CAMERON is a farmer and stock raiser, living twenty miles north of North Yakima, Washington. His postoffice is Wenas. He was born in California, October 23, 1873, being the son of Ephraim and Emily (Butler) Cameron, now Chambers. Mr. Cameron came to Yakima county with his parents when he was two years old, and received a meager education in the common schools here. When he was sixteen years old he began farm work. He worked on his mother's ranch for four years, and then leased land on the Indian reservation for one year. Then he leased the farm he is now occupying. He was married at North Yakima, November 10, 1901, to Miss Maude Best, who was born in Missouri, July, 1882. She was the daughter of Joseph and Sarah Best. Her brothers and sisters are: Anna, Martha, Richard, Callie, Etta, Minnie and Joseph. Mr. Cameron has a brother and sister: John F. and Clara. Mr. Cameron is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and is a Republican. He has about thirty head of horses and cattle, and owns half of forty acres of land in the Wenas valley. He is well liked and a hard working citizen.

JOHN F. CAMERON is engaged in running a dairy farm, eighteen miles northwest of North Yakima, Washington. His postoffice address is Wenas. He was born in California, September 11, 1871, and he is the son of Ephraim Cameron, born in Ohio, May 26, 1830, and of Emily (Butler) Cameron, who was born in Illinois, December 25,

1846. His parents came to Yakima county when he was three years old. He attended school here until he was fifteen. He then engaged in farm work and stock raising until he was twenty-three years old, when he leased the farm he is now working, in partnership with his brother, until 1895, since which time he has run it alone. He was married at North Yakima, July 4, 1895, to Miss Lorena Longmire, who was born in Oregon, April 4, 1876, and who was the daughter of Simeon and Eliza (Plimm) Longmire, both residents of Ellensburg. Her sisters and brothers follow: Addelmer, Ada, Wayne, Addie and Ellsworth. Mr. Cameron's brother and sister are Robert and Clara. Mr. Cameron is a Republican, and he takes considerable interest in matters political. He has served as road supervisor. He owns a half interest in forty acres of land, and has twenty-three milk cows and about forty-five head of cattle and horses. Ten miles northwest of his home is located a sawmill, of which he is part owner. The capacity of the mill is eight thousand to ten thousand feet of lumber per day. A box factory is operated in connection. Mr. Cameron is a hard worker, and is building up a valuable property.

ROBERT H. KANDLE is engaged in conducting his farm, fifteen miles northwest of North Yakima, Washington. His postoffice is Wenas. He is a native of Indiana, born March 10, 1847. His father was born in Indiana, and came thence to Washington by team in 1851. His mother, Margaret (Hill) Kandle, was born in Ireland, in 1817, and died May 23, 1879. Their other children were a pair of twins, who died in infancy; Garrett, who is also dead; George B. Kandle, of Tacoma; William A. Kandle, of Pierce county, and Franklin J. Kandle, county commissioner of Yakima.

Mr. Kandle was educated in the schools of Thurston county, and when twenty-two years old he engaged in teaching. In 1871 he came to Yakima county, and began raising stock, and that year he located on the farm now owned by the Taylor heirs. He sold his stock and farm in 1874, returned to Thurston county, and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1901 he sold out there, and purchased his present farm.

He was married in Thurston county, June 5, 1870, to Miss Tillatha Longmire, daughter of James and Varinda (Taylor) Longmire, both natives of Indiana. She was born in Indiana, August 8, 1850, and was the third of a family of eleven children, all of whom but one are living in this state.

Mr. and Mrs. Kandle have nine children, as follows: James, born March 13, 1871; Thomas Walter, March 31, 1872; Maggie Anderson, born June 1, 1874; Anna Reynolds, born June 3, 1877; Cora

Anderson, born August 17, 1879; Ella Brunner, born March 16, 1881; Frank, born January 22, 1883; George, born January 1, 1885; Flora, born January 16, 1891.

Mr. Kandle is a Republican. He has two hundred and twenty acres of land, two lots in Olympia and two good farm houses. He is one of the leading farmers of his district, and well liked by all.

WILLIAM FLYNN, whose address is Wenas postoffice, Yakima county, is one of the pioneers of the state, having settled here in 1866. He was born in Ireland, in 1839, his parents, Patrick and Katherine (McCall) Flynn, both being natives of the Emerald Isle. When he was but eighteen months of age his parents immigrated to the United States, settling in New York City, where they resided for many years. Here our subject grew to man's estate. The war came on at this time, and the young man, fired with the true sentiment of patriotism and love for his country, at once enlisted, and was assigned to the duty of teamster, which position he continued to hold until the close of the rebellion. He then came west to what was then Washington Territory, in 1866, and engaged as packer for the government in the Indian war. He served through these exciting times, being a participant in the various expeditions, and a witness of the many events of interest and danger. At the close of this war, he took up land and became a farmer and stock raiser, in which business he has continued until recent years, when he retired from active duty. He has been a very successful business man, always reaping more or less financial returns from all of his ventures, until he has accumulated a vast amount of land, which he counts by the hundreds of acres. He has been identified with the progress and general development of his community and county, and may justly be denominated a progressive citizen and a desirable neighbor.

Mr. Flynn is one of a family of four children, two boys and two girls. The brother he has not heard from in a number of years; the sisters came to this country, and were married, but died young. He has been raised in the Catholic faith. Politically, he is a pronounced Democrat. In addition to his large real estate holdings and other interests, he is a stockholder in the Yakima bank.

WILLIAM M. BADGER, contractor and builder, at North Yakima, came to the Pacific coast in 1875, since which time he has made his home respectively in California, Oregon and Washington, in all of which states he has been actively connected with the upbuilding of the country, his calling especially fitting him for the accomplishment of such ends. His father, Robert Badger, was a native of Ohio, born in 1812, where he followed

farming for years. Edith (Morris) Badger, his mother, was born in Ohio in 1815. Our subject was born, reared and educated in the Buckeye state, attending school there until nineteen years of age, and working with his father upon the home farm. He then learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet maker, and engaged in business for himself, having become an expert workman at the age of twenty-one. In 1861, at the age of twenty-two, he responded to the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers to put down the rebellion, enlisting first in Company G, Ninth Indiana infantry volunteers, under Colonel R. H. Milroy, and later in Company K, Sixty-eighth Ohio volunteers. He served to the close of the war, being discharged at Buford Isle, South Carolina, April 11, 1865. He was engaged in thirty-one battles, among the number being Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg, through all of which he came unscathed. At the close of the war he returned to Williams county, Ohio, and engaged in farming for several years. Later he moved to Indiana, and then to Minnesota, in both of which states he followed farming and carpentering. He was carried away by the western fever in 1875, and at that time immigrated to the Golden state, where he farmed and worked at his trade for a number of years, later going to Oregon. His next move was to Yakima county, in March, 1883, where he was one of the very first to settle in the "Horse Heaven" country. He claims the distinction of having built the first cabin in that now famous wheat district. After six years' residence there he moved to North Yakima and established himself in the building and contracting business, which he has followed continuously and successfully since.

Mr. Badger was married in Ohio October 4, 1862, to Sarah Elizabeth Russell, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1842. She is now deceased. To this marriage were born five children, three of whom, Charles, Mrs. Alice R. Ritchie, and Mrs. Bertha Weaver, are still living. Our subject has three brothers and one sister living, as follows: Ervin M., an ex-soldier; Mrs. Phoebe A. Derby, in California; James F., ex-representative of Douglas county, Washington, and Robert M., residing in Oregon. His deceased brother, Charles A., was twice wounded in the Civil war, and was a prisoner in Libby prison and at Belle Island. Mrs. Badger's father and one brother, William Russell, served with distinction in the war. Fraternally, Mr. Badger is connected with the Masons, Eastern Star, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Grand Army of the Republic. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is a good citizen, and is still comfortably fixed in this world's goods, after having dealt generously with his children.

ELIJAH S. YEATES, boot and shoe dealer in North Yakima, was born in England May 19,

1832, and came to the United States in 1851. His parents, Frances and Jane (Hodgkiss) Yeates, were both of English birth and ancestry. The father was a shoemaker by occupation and was also an ex-soldier, having served for over six years in the British army, from which he at last purchased his discharge and settled down to his trade. Our subject attended tuition school until the age of fifteen, when he entered his father's shop and learned the trade of shoemaker. At the age of seventeen he ran away from home and traveled for three years throughout the British Isles, working at his trade. In 1851, he went on a sailing trip, and landed in the United States in the spring of 1852, going directly to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he worked in a shop for a time and then established himself in a shop of his own. He then learned the trade of machinist, working at this until 1857, when he was thrown out of employment by the hard times, and in 1859 crossed the Plains to California. He mined there for some nine years, but not meeting with the desired success in this line of employment, he engaged in the shoe and harness business, following the construction of the Central Pacific railroad. Later he settled at Elko, Nevada, in the shoe and jewelry business, continuing there for some six years, when he sold out and went to Tuscarora, Nevada, where he engaged in the same lines of business. In 1885, he came to Yakima City, and opened up in the boot and shoe line, moving the next spring to the present site of North Yakima, at the time of the location of that city, and he has continued here in business ever since, being identified with the town's growth from its start to the present time. In 1886, he took up one hundred and sixty acres in the upper Naches valley, and there established a sawmill, from which was supplied the greater portion of the lumber that was used in the construction of the original North Yakima and the Selah canal. He was united in marriage in Green Bay, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1854, to Jessie Davidson, a native of Montreal, Canada. Her parents were Scotch, the father, John Davidson, being born at Firth, Scotland. Mr. Yeates is the oldest of a family of three and an only son. Of the two daughters, Ann Jeffery is dead, and Emma B. Lovelace, the youngest, is residing in California. He comes from a family of high standing in England, and traces his ancestry back many generations. His grandfather, Thomas Yeates, was for twenty-four years parish clerk at Upton, England, where he was honored and esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Yeates is an energetic, progressive citizen, and has always been actively identified with the rustling, pushing element of the communities where he has lived. He has constructed since coming to the Pacific coast fifty-four business and residence

buildings for his own use, and has expended thousands of dollars in the development of mines. He has eight children: Jane Johanes, Wisconsin; Margaret Keyser, Nevada; Jessie Hesson, Nevada; Emma J., deceased; Mary D. Parsons, North Yakima; Bell, Yeates and Frank, deceased. Socially, he is identified with the Masonic order, of which he is past master. For many years he was a high official in Odd Fellowship. Politically, he is a Republican. He has followed the banner of that party through the vicissitudes of war as well as in the halcyon days of peace. He has been honored with office in the past and was at one time county superintendent of public instruction of Elko county, Nevada.

JAMES D. McINTOSH, teacher and ranch owner, in Selah valley, Yakima county, dates his residence in the county from 1893. He was born in Illinois in 1857. His father, John S. McIntosh, was a native of Maryland, and the mother, Esther J. (Manchester) McIntosh, was born in Canada in 1822. They are both now deceased. Subject's maternal grandfather was an Englishman by birth, and a subject of King George III at the time of the American revolution for independence, but his sense of justice and right caused him to cast his lot with the revolutionists, and he enlisted in colonists' cause heart and soul, undergoing all the hardships and deprivations of those perilous times with the cheerfulness of the born patriot and soldier. His feet were so badly frozen on one of the expeditions in which he participated that he was captured by the British. Subject received his higher education in the high school and the academy of Rockford, Illinois, a diploma being granted him from the latter educational institution in 1880. He then taught awhile in the academy, and later moved to Kansas, where he resided for many years, teaching school and music all of the time—in fact, he has followed teaching continuously since his graduation in 1880. In 1893, he came west and settled in the Selah valley, where he purchased his present place and began teaching. He taught the first school in that valley. He was married, August 2, 1887, at Deerfield, Iowa, to Jennie M. Goodlander, a native of Rockford, Illinois, where she was born, May 1, 1857. Her father, Henry H. Goodlander, was a native of New York, but lived most of his life in Pennsylvania. He was a veteran of the Civil war. The mother, Elizabeth (Fisher) Goodlander, was born in Ohio in 1836, and is now deceased. Subject had five brothers and one sister, all of whom are dead but Jerome J. and Joseph E. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh have four children: Alberta M., Gladys, Jean M. and Clarence D. Mr. McIntosh is a staunch Republican, and he and wife are active members of the Baptist church.

He is a man of decided literary tastes, and is highly respected and esteemed by those by whom he is best known.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, farmer and stock raiser in the south Naches valley, Yakima county, was born in Canada, December 11, 1866. His father, Robert Scott, was born in Scotland in 1840 and emigrated with his parents to Canada when quite small. He was a resident of the vicinity of Galt, Ontario, until about nineteen years old, when he came to the United States and settled in Illinois, where he was married April 16, 1863. He enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois infantry and served three months, then was discharged on account of disability. In 1865 he took his family, consisting of wife and one son, and went back to Canada, where the subject of this sketch was born. When he was about six weeks old, however, they came back to the United States, settling in southwest Missouri, where they resided until R. W. was about seventeen years old. In 1884 they immigrated to Washington and settled in the south Naches valley, where he was engaged in farming with his father for several years, also in working with him as a carpenter. During this time he made a trip to Idaho, where for a while he worked in a sawmill. His father being elected to the office of county assessor, he was appointed deputy and did field work for two years. In 1900 he and his brothers, Charles E. and Tom H., purchased one hundred and sixty acres in the Naches valley. He has since purchased two other tracts of one hundred and sixty acres and one hundred and twenty-six acres in Cowiche and Naches valleys respectively, on the latter of which he now resides.

Mr. Scott was married December 11, 1900, in North Yakima, the lady being Elsie A. French, a native of Minnesota, born August 18, 1882. Her father and mother, Angus and Alice (Hawn) French, were natives of Canada, and had ten children, of whom Mrs. Scott was fourth, and all of whom are living but three. Mr. Scott was the second of eleven children: Walter D., Robert W., Charles E., Maggie S., James N., Tom H., Harry H., Amy K., Bert E., George R. and an infant brother who died, Walter D. and Maggie S. being deceased also. The rest are all residents of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have two children, Thelma Alice and Raymond W.

Fraternally, Mr. Scott is connected with the Royal Tribe of Joseph, and in politics, he is a Republican. He gives a great deal of attention to stock raising and dairying.

LOUIS LANCH, a pioneer of Yakima county of the year 1879, is one of the successful farmers of Cowiche valley. He was born in Germany.

September 25, 1847. His father, David Lanch, was water tender in the mines of that country and died in 1853 of rheumatism contracted in underground work. His mother, Eva (Buhl) Lanch, now deceased, was also of German birth. When nineteen, our subject came to the United States, and settled in Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming for a time and then in stone quarrying. Although he had been educated in the fatherland, he was ambitious to learn the ways and language of his adopted country as soon and perfectly as possible, and while his time was occupied working in daytime he attended night schools for two years, thus fitting himself for future usefulness in the new country. He went to Pennsylvania in 1868 and engaged in general work, depositing his savings in the bank, all of which were swept away in a bank failure in 1873, leaving him stranded. He headed then for the Pacific coast. Engaging in steamboating in California, he again saved up some money. In 1879, he came to Yakima county and located in the Cowlitz valley, where he is now living, taking up the first land in his township. He was married in Yakima county in the fall of 1883 to Melissa Weddel, who died seven years later, leaving four children, Frank, William, Bell and Martha, all of whom are dead but the first named. He was married a second time in Yakima county on May 7, 1897, to Augusta (Kriebel) Schoenroke, a native of Germany, in the hospitals of which country she took a thorough nurse's training course. She now has a diploma granted her for proficiency. Her parents were August and Charlotte (Flocha) Kriebel, both natives of Germany, where the latter still lives at the ripe old age of 77. The father died in 1863. She has two brothers and one sister living: Gustave, a farmer in Yakima county; Paul, in Germany, and Christianna Bosse, in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Lanch are both members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Lanch is a prosperous farmer and stock raiser. He owns a fine farm eighteen miles from North Yakima, well stocked and with good orchard and other improvements. He is a public spirited citizen, and has always been identified with all movements for the betterment of his community, and especially is this true in educational matters, he having built at his own expense and maintained for the year 1896 the school in his district, No. 14. The number of his friends is only limited by the extent of his acquaintance, and he is widely known.

ORLIN I. HART, dairy farmer in the Cowlitz valley, fourteen miles northwest of North Yakima, is one of the pioneers of his county, having lived there since 1877. His father, Orlin I. Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania and was one of the early pioneers who crossed the Plains to

Oregon and underwent the many hardships of those brave men and women who staked their lives and their all on the cast and blazed the way of civilization, making the path easier for the oncoming generations. Our subject's mother, Mary J. (McCalister) Hart, was a native of Kentucky; she was also called upon to undergo the rough experiences of pioneer living. In this new land of the extreme western frontier, the subject of this sketch first saw the light May 19, 1865, and before he was old enough to realize his surroundings, his parents, in 1867, moved to Yakima county and settled near Yakima City. Here young Hart attended the city schools until fifteen, when he abandoned his home surroundings and school and went on the range as a rider. He followed this business five years and then engaged in the stock business for himself, in which he met with excellent success for a number of years. Finally he moved his stock into the Okanogan country and there in the winter of 1890 met with disaster along with hundreds of others, the winter of 1889-90 being memorable in central Washington for its length and severity. After meeting with this reverse, Mr. Hart returned to North Yakima in 1892 and engaged in the dairy business, which he continued there until 1901, when he removed to his present home in the Cowlitz valley. He was married in Yakima county, November 30, 1899, to Jessie Elliott, a native of Kansas, born October 1, 1876, to the union of James and Harriet (Butner) Elliott. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are living with Mr. and Mrs. Hart, owning the land upon which Mr. Elliott and Mr. Hart carry on a dairy business. Mr. Elliott was born in South Shenango, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1837, his parents being John and Mary (Porter) Elliott, the father a native of Shenango also, the mother born in Ireland in 1808. James was reared on a farm, remaining with his parents until eighteen years old, when he went to Greene county, Wisconsin, and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1857, he settled upon government land in Shawnee county, Kansas, and a year later joined his father in Jefferson county. In the spring of 1859, he joined the rush to Pike's peak; returned the following year minus a fortune. The next year he returned to the mines, where he worked until 1862, when he became blacksmith and horse-shoer for the Overland Stage Company, which carried the mail between North Platte and Fort Bridger. Then he went to Utah and in 1864 placed a freighting outfit on the road between Utah and Virginia City, Montana. After two years of this exciting work and a year in Helena, in October, 1867, he returned to Kansas and for twenty years farmed in Wilson county. However, in the spring of 1880, he again sought the far West, settling on his Cowlitz ranch, which he purchased from A. J. Lewis. Here, hale and

heartly, he is contentedly spending the winter of his life. Mrs. Hart has four brothers and sisters: Jay, a ranchman on the Cowiche; Ola, attending the North Yakima High school; Don, at home, and Mrs. Effie Donley, who also lives in the Cowiche valley. Mr. Hart is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and politically, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic communion. Prosperous and respected, both Mr. Hart and Mr. Elliott are members of that type of citizenship which is most desirable in any community.

EDWARD A. LINDSEY, a native son of Yakima county, resides upon his place just without the limits of North Yakima. He was born in the city of Yakima, July 16, 1868. His parents, William and Addie J. (Wright) Lindsey, came to Yakima county in an early day, where they resided until the seventies, when they moved to the Willamette valley, Oregon. They remained there but three years, when they returned to Yakima county. Young Lindsey first attended school in Oregon and later, on their return to Washington, he attended the winter schools of that state until seventeen. He then went out to do for himself, working at farm work in the Kittitas valley. He then employed himself attending stock until 1890, when he went to the Nile valley and squatted upon a tract of land there, which he held for a short time. Then managed the ranch of A. J. Splawn for a season, at the end of which time he purchased an eighty-acre tract on the Cowiche creek. Selling this after a short time, he leased land and raised hops for a couple of seasons, then ranched for five years on the north fork of the Cowiche. He was married in Yakima county, November 17, 1892, to Ida Parker, daughter of Jefferson and Lydia (Sumner) Parker. Mrs. Lindsey was born in Missouri, June 2, 1871. She has brothers and sisters living, as follows: Joseph, Thomas, Eva Daverin and Leroy, all residing in Yakima county. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey have two children: Harry and William, born respectively in 1894 and 1896. Mr. Lindsey is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and Mrs. Lindsey is a member of the Christian church. Politically, he is a Democrat, but outside of serving his school district as director for three years he has never been an office holder or seeker. He owns his home place, and is interested in mines in the Swauk country.

ISAAC DAVIS, farmer on the Cowiche and veteran of the Civil war, was born in Hardin county, Illinois, March 15, 1840. His father, John Davis, was a farmer in Indiana, where he was born, April 5, 1813. His mother, Nancy (Hughes)

Davis, was born in Illinois, January 31, 1819. Our subject, after reaching the age of sixteen, went to live with his uncle, Asa Davis, helping him on the farm and at the same time learning the cooper trade. In the spring of 1861, when he had reached the age of twenty-two, the call came to the patriotic citizens of the country to arouse to defend their nation from disruption and dissolution, and at the first call he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-ninth Illinois infantry, and continued throughout the entire war in the service of his country, receiving his discharge at Hempstead, Texas, November 6, 1865. He was in nine engagements, among the number being the battles at Forts Donelson and Henry, the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Vicksburg. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded in the face and contracted rheumatism, from which he has since been a sufferer, and for which disability he draws a pension. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois and engaged in farming and cooping for a number of years, removing in 1873 to Kansas, where he made his home for fifteen years, following agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1888 he moved to Yakima county and purchased a farm, and at the end of a year bought out a relinquishment on a quarter section of land, upon which he moved, and where he has since resided. He was married in Illinois, November 20, 1866, to Hannah C. Hufford, a native of Illinois, the date of her birth being December 25, 1846. Her father, Abram Hufford, was a native of Virginia. The mother, whose maiden name was Betsy Patterson, was a native of Illinois. Mrs. Davis was an only child. The subject of this article had one brother, Abraham, who enlisted in the war when a mere boy and never returned home, dying while in service. His sister Sarah, the oldest one of the family, is also dead, as are also two half-brothers and sisters. Mr. Davis has eight children living and two dead: Laura A. Willard, Flora A. Fear, Charles T., Cora D. Fear, James E., Maggie Parker, Mary E., and Laura M. Mr. Davis is a Republican, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Religiously, he is connected with the Holiness church. He owns an eighty-acre farm, well stocked, and is enjoying life.

JOHN O'NEAL, who lives on his farm on the Cowiche, sixteen miles northwest of North Yakima, is not only a pioneer of Yakima county, but is a native born Washingtonian, having made his advent into the world in Thurston county, Washington, September 22, 1862. He comes from pioneer stock, his father, Abijah O'Neal, having crossed the Plains from his native state, Indiana, to Oregon, in 1852, when he was in his twenty-sixth year. He passed through all of the early Indian wars in Oregon and Washington,

and is credited with being a most willing and efficient Indian fighter in his day. Subject's mother, Melinda J. (Underwood) O'Neal, was born in Illinois in 1827, and died in 1874. She was of German and her husband of Irish descent. Mr. O'Neal was educated at Olympia, and at the age of thirteen came to Yakima county with his parents and settled in the Cowiche valley. Here he grew up, working with his father and attending school in the winters. He continued with his father until his death in 1887, when he assumed control of the estate, and has continued to operate the place ever since. He was married in North Yakima, March 10, 1889, to Jane Reynolds, who was the second of a family of four girls and five boys. Her eldest sister, Mary, resides in Missouri, and John, Date, Amy Fear, Sadie Carr, Frank, Sell W., and Jesse, all live in Washington. Our subject's children are: Charles, Freddie, John and Anna, twins; Alice and Myron. Mr. O'Neal was next to the youngest of a family of six children; their names are: Charles, Margaret Butler, Mary, William and Anna Butler. Mrs. O'Neal's parents, Jesse W. and Susan Reynolds, live on the Ahtanum, where they are engaged in farming. Mr. O'Neal, fraternally, is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America; politically, he is an active Democrat, always taking interest in the success of his party and the election of his friends. He has prospered in this world's goods, owning a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, well stocked, and town property in North Yakima, besides other interests. He is well esteemed among his neighbors and acquaintances.

WILLIAM WESLEY BEEKS. Although the subject of this biography is yet in the very prime of his life and appears even younger than his age would portend, there are probably few older pioneers of the Northwest than he. For fifty-six years he has lived in this section of the United States, having been born in Washington county, Oregon, June 24, 1848, and during his more than half a century of residence in this section he has witnessed one of the most rapid and marvelous developments for that space of time that any portion of this country has ever undergone. His father, Jacob Beeks, was born in Ohio in 1819, and was the son of George Beeks, a native born pioneer of Indiana. Thus is a chain of paternal pioneers established which reaches over more than a century of the nation's history, each man carrying the Stars and Stripes farther and farther westward. Jacob Beeks married Mary A. Beal, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of George and Rosa Beal, whose ancestry is pioneer American. William's intrepid pioneer parents crossed the great Plains and mountain ranges lying between Ohio and Oregon and set-

tled upon a donation claim in Washington county in the year 1847, and there the son lived with them until sixteen years of age. His father was a breeder of fine running stock, and, as a boy, William attained a reputation as a track rider on the Oregon circuit. But at the age of sixteen he set out into the wide world to make his own way. In 1864, with his uncle, Charles Beeks, he took a band of cattle north to British Columbia, passing through the uninhabited Yakima valley in 1854. Returning, he continued to ride the range until the Bannock Indian war of 1878, when he enlisted under General Howard. He participated in nearly all the battles and skirmishes of that campaign. The following year he was with the troops who quelled the rebellion at the Warm Spring agency, Oregon, and at the lava beds distinguished himself by rescuing his wounded captain from the clutches of the redskins. The troops had made an unsuccessful charge, and among those who had gone down before the fire was their gallant captain. Trooper Beeks, when he saw how matters stood, made a daring run to the Indians' fortifications, fastened a rope around his captain's body and dragged him to a place of safety within the line, all under a terrific fire. After this campaign the young man returned to Klickitat county, where he had previously been employed as foreman for Rean & Smith, and purchased a ranch, entering the stock business on his own account. To this county, also, came his father and mother, and there, too, his mother died in 1893. His father lived until the ripe old age of eighty-three, laying down life's burdens in North Yakima two years ago. Mr. Beeks met with success in the stock industry, but suffered very severe losses in the middle nineties, at which time he had one hundred and eighty head of blooded horses. In 1897 he drove a band of horses to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and there disposed of them for good prices. Upon his return he took up his residence in Yakima county, where he has since lived, engaged in buying and selling stock and raising cattle and horses. He still owns a quarter section of farming land, situated eleven miles east of Goldendale, though his home is now in North Yakima. Mr. Beeks was married in Washington county, Oregon, September 4, 1877, to Miss Irene Dorson, daughter of John and Mary (Dickson) Dorson, Southerners by birth. Irene Dorson was born in Missouri and died in Klickitat county in 1885, leaving the following children: Mrs. Anna Remley, born in Klickitat county, living near Centralia; Mrs. Ada Holt, born in Klickitat county, living at Toppenish; and Mrs. Lillie Armstrong, born on the Ahtanum, and living in Yakima county. Mr. Beeks had four sisters and one brother: Philip, now dead; Mrs. Charity Tuttle and Mrs. Rosa Butler, living at Yakima City; Mrs. Mary Stump and Mrs. Josephine Bacon, living in

North Yakima. In 1889 Mr. Beeks was again married, his bride being Mrs. Eliza A. Rowley, born in Missouri in 1807, to the union of Mr. and Mrs. John Martin. As a pioneer and a progressive, esteemed citizen of the Yakima country, Mr. Beeks is justly entitled to a place in this history.

WILLIAM A. LINSE, living three miles west of North Yakima, is one of Yakima county's successful fruit growers and a man of substantial standing in his community. Born in Germany, February 9, 1844, he is the son of German parents, M. Henry and Mary E. (Remtly) Linse, the former born in 1805, the latter in 1815. Both are still living, residents of South Dakota. William was the sixth of a family of twelve children, the others being Minnie, dead; Henry E., Mrs. Minnie Pabst, Dora, Frederick, Edward, Mrs. Louisa Oertli, Mrs. Mary Simon, Sarah, Mrs. Amelia Rade and Mrs. Elizabeth Christ. He came to America when four years of age, his parents settling near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools ten years. Then he commenced making his own way in the world, working for wages until 1862, when he responded to his country's call by enlisting in Company G, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin volunteers, under Captain W. Darwin. In this company he served until mustered out June 14, 1865, at Madison, Wisconsin. While in the army, Mr. Linse took part in every battle fought by Sherman between Chattanooga and the sea, and was wounded in the battle of Smithfield, the last one of a series of twenty-two. He now draws a pension. After the close of the war he engaged in farming on his father's place, purchasing it, and for thirteen years remained in Wisconsin. Then he sold out, moved to Minnesota, farmed there four years, then migrated to South Dakota. There he filed upon three hundred and twenty acres, and purchased an additional four hundred and eighty acres, and on this immense farm lived the succeeding eighteen years, selling it for seven thousand dollars in 1897 and removing to Yakima county. Here he purchased a tract of land near North Yakima, which he sold in 1902, purchasing with a portion of the proceeds his present home. He now devotes his attention to the growing of apples, peaches, cherries, melons, etc.

December 13, 1866, Mr. Linse married Miss Elizabeth Oertli, born in Switzerland, in 1847, the daughter of Henry and Madgeline Oertli, both of whom are now dead. She was the sixth of a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are now living, all residing in America. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Linse have been born the following children: William G., September 14, 1867, Wisconsin, a farmer in South Dakota; Mrs. Emma Smith, June 14, 1869, Wisconsin, living in Yakima

county; Lydia, Wisconsin, deceased; Henry, March 5, 1874, Wisconsin, living in Yakima county; Mrs. Louisa Siagle, August 12, 1882, Minnesota, living in Yakima county. Mr. Linse is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that he is a public-spirited man is shown by the fact that he served eight years as road supervisor in Wisconsin and six years as school treasurer in Dakota. Politically, he is a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Evangelical church. On his fruit ranch of seventeen acres he has erected commodious and comfortable buildings and other improvements designed to add to the comforts of home. With sufficient property to insure their spending the remainder of their days in the quiet enjoyment of life's blessings and in the consciousness that each of their children has been well started in life, Mr. and Mrs. Linse are content.

JAMES M. EGLIN, who is a resident of the city of North Yakima, is engaged in buying and selling horses, in which occupation he has been successful and made himself well known throughout central Washington. He is also one of Yakima county's pioneers, having come here in 1871. Indiana is his birthplace, and there he was born November 24, 1845, the son of Cornelius and Margaret Ann (Dolson) Eglin. The father was born in New York in 1798 and died in Indiana at the age of sixty-two; the mother's birthplace was also New York, her birthyear being 1806, and she died in Oregon eleven years after her husband's demise. James lived in Indiana until nineteen, meanwhile attending school; at that age he went to the Montana placer mines, where he worked two years. In 1866 he pushed farther westward, settling in Benton county, Oregon, where for eight years he was the proprietor of a successful transfer business, Corvallis being his home. But in 1875 he sold this business and purchased three hundred and forty-five acres of land, where he farmed two years, and then migrated to the Ahtanum valley, Washington. Here he became one of the first successful sheep raisers, owning at one time six thousand head. The severe winter of 1889-90 seriously crippled Mr. Eglin's business affairs, as the result of which he left the Yakima country for a time, going to Victoria, British Columbia, where he lived with his daughter. In 1892 he returned to Yakima county and filed on a quarter section of land, which he farmed until three years ago. At that time he sold his land and engaged in his present business. Miss Frances M. Kerns, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania and of Dutch descent, was united in marriage to Mr. Eglin at Corvallis February 28, 1868. She was born in Ohio, November 3, 1849, and was the youngest of six children—

Mary, Alice, John, Milton, Arthur and herself. Her sisters are now Mrs. Mary Kiger and Mrs. Alice Tucker. Mr. Eglin's brothers and sisters are: John, Thomas (who is now dead), Mrs. Lucinda Clement, Abraham D., George W., Mrs. Margaret A. Ferguson and Sobrina, who is also dead. To Mr. and Mrs. Eglin have been born the following children: Mrs. Sarah E. Cameron, January 30, 1869, now dead; Lucinda, died in infancy; Mrs. Ivy Card, April 6, 1874, living near Spokane; Mrs. Rosella Flint, March 11, 1876, living at Sunnyside; Fred C., May 3, 1877, proprietor of Eglin's feed stables, North Yakima; Mrs. Jessie Perry, June 1, 1882, living at Milan, Washington; and Mrs. Neva Field, July 1, 1887, living in Yakima county. Mr. Eglin served a term as sheep inspector of the state of Washington, and has many times refused nominations for county offices in both Oregon and Washington, being more interested in seeing his friends elected than in holding office himself. He belongs to the Republican party. Mrs. Eglin is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Eglin is recognized as an expert in his business, and is well regarded by all who know him.

JOHN ROBSON BELL, farmer and stock raiser, living in the Moxee valley, six miles southeast of North Yakima, was born January 28, 1847, in Scotland, and during his life has lived in a greater variety of climes than falls to the lot of most men. The fact that he and scores of other travelers have finally concluded to permanently settle in the Yakima country is worthy of deep consideration. Dumfries was his birthplace and Irvin and Jennie (Robson) Bell, natives of Scotland, where they lived and died, were his parents. The father lived near Thomas Carlyle and was himself a man of talent in literary work. John Bell attended the public schools of Scotland and when seventeen years of age was graduated by the Annan Academy. The following two years he spent in a mercantile house; then was at home for a year and a half. At the age of twenty-one he left the British Isles, going to Australia, where he mined two years. Following this the stock industry attracted him so strongly that he purchased a band of horses and prepared to live in New Zealand. The animals failed to withstand the rough voyage, however, so that Mr. Bell was forced to give up horse raising and instead he farmed and mined, living in New Zealand until 1884. In that year he immigrated to America, taking land in the Cowiche valley. There he farmed two years and then accepted the superintendency of the Moxee Company's immense ranch, occupying this responsible position nearly three years. He then purchased a farm in the Moxee basin, or valley, and on it has since resided. In New Zealand,

October 28, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Jean Cochrane, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Patterson) Cochrane, parents and daughter being of Scottish birth and descent. The mother still lives, residing in New Zealand. Mr. Bell has the following brothers and sisters: George, Jeanette, James, Bessie, Irving, Bella, Mary, Jean, Arthur and Isabel, all born in Scotland. Mrs. Bell was the oldest of a family of six girls and six boys. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell have been born the following children, the first of whom is dead: Irving, Lillie, John, William and George, living in Yakima county, the youngest at home. Both parents are devoted members of the Presbyterian church, in which they are active. Mr. Bell is a staunch supporter and admirer of President Theodore Roosevelt and a thorough believer in the fundamental principles of the Republican party, though liberal minded. Upon his sixty-acre ranch he produces all of the staple crops of central Washington and there he has built a comfortable home. His stock interests include three hundred head of cattle and about fifty head of horses. Mr. Bell has been a successful man during his entire life and is considered a substantial, progressive man of sterling character by all with whom he comes in contact. A host of friends testify to the congeniality of Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

ERNEST S. HILL, living eleven and one-half miles southeast of North Yakima, is one of Yakima county's progressive young farmers and a prominent hop grower. Born in Polk county, Wisconsin, February 12, 1864, he is the son of Nelson and Mary (Colton) Hill, the former a native of New York, the latter of Wisconsin, where both died. His education was obtained in the public schools of Wisconsin, ending in his seventeenth year, when he began steady work for his father. A year later his mother's death broke up the home and sent him into the world to do for himself. At first he was employed in the sawmills of Polk county, remaining at that occupation ten years. Then he immigrated to the Pacific Northwest, arriving at North Yakima December 24, 1890. In Yakima county he and his brother purchased W. H. Packett's sawmill on the Altanum and operated it until 1893, when ill-judged timber purchases, due to his inexperience with western timber, and the financial stringency forced him into bankruptcy. But with commendable energy and courage he immediately went into the hop raising industry, cultivating this profitable crop on leased land until 1900, when he was able to purchase his present ranch in the Moxee coulee. Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Emma Lang at North Yakima in 1892. She passed into the valley of the shadow November 26, 1899, leaving, besides her

husband, three children: Floyd, born October 21, 1893; Clell, May 2, 1898, and Emma, November 26, 1899. These are Mr. Hill's only children. June 23, 1901, he was again married, his bride this time being Miss Mary B. Case, born in Illinois, November 30, 1865, to the union of David and Mary A. (Mull) Case. The father was a New York farmer, born in that state in 1831 to Jonathan and Theresa (McDowell) Case, also natives of New York. John Mull was a native born pioneer of Indiana, 1816 being the year of his birth, and his wife, Rachel (Fuller) Mull, was also a native of Indiana, born in the year 1823. Mrs. Hill had the following brothers and sisters: Ella, Franklin and James, now dead; Mrs. Rachel Marsh, living in Illinois; John R., conducting a confectionery in North Yakima. Mr. Hill is the ninth child of eleven children, of whom seven are living: Mrs. Cleona Beal, in Wisconsin; Edward, in Yakima county; Milzer, in North Dakota; Mrs. Rusha Parson, in Wisconsin; Mary, also in Wisconsin; Mrs. Eva Guy, in Wyoming. Mr. Hill is affiliated with the order of Yeomen, and in political matters is a staunch Republican. Mrs. Hill is a member of the Baptist church. Socially, he and his wife are popular and have a host of friends. The ranch consists of eighty acres, of which twenty-two are in a hop yard and the balance principally in hay and a young orchard. A strictly modern, eleven-room house, commodious hop house, dryer and baling house, a fine barn and other substantial buildings make the place both comfortable and more valuable than it would otherwise be. Mr. Hill has by his progressiveness, energy and ability raised himself to a position among the most successful ranchmen of the county, especially in hop growing, and by his many commendable traits of character has gained the esteem of his fellow men.

NELSON J. DICKSON, living ten miles southeast of North Yakima, is a native of Brooklyn, New York, born February 21, 1859, to the union of James M. and Alzina (Nelson) Dickson, both born in Vermont, where the mother died when Nelson was a baby. Reverend James M. Dickson, D. D., of Scotch descent, has been in ministerial work for upwards of forty-six years and for ten years past has been pastor of the Reformed Church of East New York. He is at present living in retirement in Brooklyn. Nelson Dickson attended school in New York and New Jersey and for three years studied at the Montgomery Academy, leaving that institution when seventeen years of age to engage in the mercantile business. The first three years of his experience were had in Boston; then he came west to Kansas City, and for seven years was in the service of Bullene, Moores & Emery. In

1886, he came to the territory of Washington, settling in Yakima county. Here he farmed a year, then managed a bottling works in North Yakima for three years and in 1890 purchased a farm in the lower Moxee valley. Four years later he sold this place and leased land near Tampico for another four years. Six years ago he obtained a relinquishment title to the eighty acre tract where he now lives, and upon which he has a homestead filing. Mr. Dickson was married, September 9, 1880, to Miss Alethe Conrad, born in Illinois, February 22, 1865, the daughter of James H. and Mary A. (Gere) Conrad. The father was a native of New York, the mother a native of Illinois; both are living in Yakima county. Alethe was the oldest of seven children, her brothers and sisters being: Palmer, Mrs. Lennia M. Sickler, Warren B., Elosia, Ray Y. and Purdy J. Mr. Dickson has one brother, Clarence, and one sister, Margarella M., both living in New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have been born the following children, all in Yakima county: James G., February 7, 1891; Warren G., October 29, 1893; Clarence P., September 18, 1895; Mary H., May 15, 1898; Allen D. and Alethe, twins, March 27, 1900, and Kezzia, October 4, 1903. Mr. Dickson belongs to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen; he and his wife are members of the Christian church, and politically, Mr. Dickson takes his stand with the Democratic party. He has a fine five-acre orchard, but the major portion of his land is in hay; he also owns fifty head of cattle and horses. His time is spent in dairying and in the horse and cattle business. Mr. Dickson is a successful farmer and is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

JAMES H. CONRAD, pioneer citizen of Yakima county and one of its prominent stockmen, resides in the Moxee valley, nine and a half miles southeast of the city of North Yakima, whose site he well knew before even a railroad was thought of by the little handful of settlers in the country. He came to the Yakima valley when there were not more than two score permanent residents in the Kittitas valley and only two or three hundred people in what is now Yakima county; and because of his prominence in the county's early life, no history of that section would be complete without a biographical sketch of him. James H. Conrad was born in Tompkins county, New York, March 28, 1839, the son of Samuel R. and Keziah (Hollister) Conrad, natives of Connecticut and New York state, respectively. James was educated in the district schools of the community where he spent his boyhood, leaving school when about eighteen. When he reached his majority he went to Maryland for a year and in the spring of 1858 took

his first step westward, settling in Illinois, where he was engaged in the drug business for five years and subsequently in farming. In 1871 he decided to go farther west, and in that year came to Yakima county, arriving April 20th. In that erstwhile stock range he filed upon land lying on the upper Ahtanum, where he, too, engaged in raising cattle and horses and tilling the soil. During the Indian troubles of 1877-8-9 he was acting as deputy sheriff and in that capacity was prominently identified with the Perkins affair. He was one of the party which discovered the bodies of Perkins and his wife, he and an Indian name Stick Joe being the first to find them, aided in the arrest and conviction of the Indian murderers and placed the death caps and pinions upon the murderers who were hanged. In 1896, Mr. Conrad moved to the Moxee valley, where he has since been engaged in farming and raising stock. He was married, August 5, 1863, in Illinois, to Miss Mary A. Gere, the daughter of James S. and Elizabeth (Lyons) Gere, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. Mrs. Conrad was born in Illinois, the date of her birth being August 24, 1844, and had the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Emma Wright, Warren B., living in Illinois; Mrs. Olive Radebaugh, Mrs. Nettie Murphy, now dead, and Mrs. Alice Lochrie, living in Iowa. Mr. Conrad was an only son and had three sisters. Mrs. Hestira Wilson, now dead; Mrs. Martha Beardslay, living in Illinois, and Mrs. Mary Vickers, living in New York City. To Mr. and Mrs. Conrad have been born seven children, six of whom are still living: Mrs. Alethe Dickson, February 22, 1866; Palmer, December 24, 1868; Mrs. May Sickler, January 23, 1870; Barclay W., December 3, 1871; Elosia (deceased), May 10, 1879; Ray Y., August 30, 1880, and Purdy J., February 7, 1883. In political matters, Mr. Conrad is an active Democrat, taking part in all county elections, and is every ready to aid a friend whom he believes worthy of office. Mrs. Conrad is a member of the Baptist church, in which she is a zealous worker, and both she and her husband are justly proud of the circle of friends in which they move. Mr. Conrad has by energy and economy accumulated a goodly holding of property, of which we may mention his forty acre ranch, seventy head of cattle and about two hundred head of horses. He is looked upon as a substantial citizen, and as a pioneer of central Washington is known far and wide throughout that region.

JAMES H. GANO. When the reader considers the fact that the subject of this biography came to the Moxee valley at the age of fifty-six, with a large family and exhausted means of support, it is but the recording of his thought to say that Mr. Gano is a man of unusual pluck, courage,

perseverance and energy. At the age of sixty-seven he is apparently as capable as ever, and is reckoned as one of the leading farmers of the Yakima valley. Champaign county, Ohio, is his birthplace, and his birthday was December 3, 1837, his parents being Isaac and Nancy (Hogg) Gano. The father was born in Virginia, April 25, 1811; the mother in Clark county, Ohio, July 19, 1819. She was a cousin of Governor Hogg of Texas fame. James Gano received his education in the district schools of Ohio, leaving school when seventeen years old, and at once commencing steady work for his father on the farm. When twenty-two, he left the home place and leased a farm in his own name. Subsequently he purchased a place and for thirty-five years, counting from the time he began working for himself, he was engaged in farming in Ohio. So many misfortunes came upon him, however, in the shape of floods, droughts, etc., that in the fall of 1862 he immigrated to the Northwest, where he was convinced that irrigated crops rarely failed. Settling in Yakima county, he spent a year farming on another's land, becoming acquainted with irrigation methods; then he filed upon his present place in the upper Moxee valley, the land being covered by sage-brush and without water. However, it was situated in what is known as the artesian area, and after many discouraging efforts Mr. Gano was able to tap the basin and place his land under cultivation. Today his place is one of the best in the district and upon it stand a comfortable home and other farm buildings. Mr. Gano was united in marriage in Ohio, April 26, 1860, to Miss Rhoda M. Gardner. She was born in that state, December 11, 1841, the daughter of John and Sophia (Huff) Gardner, natives of New York and West Virginia respectively. The father was born in 1803 and died at the age of sixty-nine; the mother was born in 1807 and died in her forty-seventh year. Rhoda Gardner was the seventh child in a family of eleven, seven of whom are now living: Rhodes, Benjamin, Mrs. Martha Ray, George, Mrs. Mary Shockey, Mrs. Frankie Trumbo and Mrs. Gano. Mr. Gano has two brothers living, David S., in Ohio, and Charles L., in California; and one sister, Mrs. Sarah J. Baldwin, in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gano's children are as follows: William H., born May 15, 1861, living in Ohio; Mrs. Ida J. Benson, July 6, 1862, in North Yakima; George A. and Mrs. Emma J. Purdy, April 13, 1864, living in Yakima county; Mrs. Elva Heffelfinger, April 3, 1869, living in Ohio; Mrs. Estelle McElree, April 13, 1872, living in Ohio; Mrs. Avanel Patterson, August 28, 1875, living in California; Ira J., February 6, 1877, in Yakima county; and Wesley E., August 25, 1881, at home. Miss Avanel Gano's marriage to Mr. Patterson took place at the family home on the evening of October 7-





MRS. MARTHA A. CHENEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson reside in Fresno, California, where he owns considerable city property and is interested in a lumber and planing mill. Both are highly esteemed young people. Mr. Gano was instrumental in the establishment of Artesian postoffice and was its postmaster and carrier until 1901, when he resigned, having successfully promoted rural free delivery route No. 1. He was also prominent in the organization of school district No. 40, and cleared the site for its schoolhouse and was the first director appointed by the county school superintendent, serving in that capacity seven years. As road supervisor of his precinct, he has located all the roads in the district. Mr. and Mrs. Gano are members of the Methodist church and are highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Mr. Gano's property interests consist of eighty acres of improved land, twenty head of milch cows and ten head of horses. He is a substantial citizen and a successful, progressive man.

MRS. MARTHA A. (McALISTER) CHENEY, a pioneer and the daughter of pioneers, is a successful farmer and stock raiser, living five miles southeast of North Yakima. In her youth she was known as Miss Martha McAlister and was born in Missouri, May 20, 1839, the daughter of James and Charlotte (Smith) McAlister. James McAlister was a Kentuckian by birth and was a member of 1844 in Washington, where he finally died. The mother was born in Tennessee and is also dead. In 1844 the family crossed the Plains from Missouri, the daughter Martha being at the time in her fifth year. In September, 1845, they located at Olympia, witnessing the erection of the first building in that settlement. Until her sixteenth year Miss McAlister attended school, improving every opportunity to obtain an education. Educational privileges were very limited at that time and it was frequently necessary to employ an instructor to come to the house and give private lessons. By studious application to the work, however, she succeeded in acquiring a fair education in spite of the unusual difficulties attending the course. Discontinuing her studies at the age of sixteen, she spent two years at home, assisting her mother in the care of the house, and at the end of this time, October 11, 1855, she was married in Olympia to Joseph Bunting, who was afterward killed by the Indians while mining in Arizona. The family moved later to Yakima county and here Mrs. Bunting was again married, this time in North Yakima, in 1870, to Carlos Cheney. After twelve years of married life death again entered the home, the husband departing this life from natural causes March 22, 1891. Mrs. Cheney has eleven brothers and sisters, all living but three; their names follow: America, George W., John,

Eliza J., Julia A., Sarah A., Elizabeth, James, William, Louisa and Charlotte. Her children by her first husband are the following: George Bunting, born in Olympia November 7, 1856, now in California; Charlotte (Bunting) Granger, born on Chambers' Prairie, September 8, 1858, wife of William Granger, living east of North Yakima; Blanch (Bunting) Perkins, born on the Nesqually, September 20, 1860, killed in Yakima county by the Indians, July 9, 1877, an account of whose atrocious murder will be found in one of the general chapters of this work; Eliza (Bunting) Percival, born in Steilacoom, July 17, 1862, now in California; James Bunting, born in Steilacoom, January 13, 1864, and Frank H. Bunting, born January 8, 1871, now living with his mother. By her second husband, Mrs. Cheney has one son, Fred A. Cheney, born May 23, 1881, living in Yakima county. Mrs. Cheney belongs to the Woman's Relief Corps and is a member of the Methodist church. She owns three hundred acres of farm land, fifty head of cattle and horses and one hundred head of sheep. The farm is one of the best found in the valley, and the dwelling is a modern and model house of nine rooms. No one is better entitled to honorable mention in the history of Yakima county than is Mrs. Cheney, who has faced the hardships of pioneer life and shared in the wonderful development of the country. She is highly respected as a woman of undaunted courage, of strict integrity, of excellent business qualification, and it is with pleasure that we enroll her with the honored citizens of Yakima county.

LINCOLN J. GREENWALT, foreman of the well-known land, canal and improvement company, the Moxee Company, resides five miles southeast of North Yakima, on rural free delivery route No. 1. Lincoln J. Greenwalt is a native of Andrew county, Missouri, where he was born September 1, 1867. His father, who makes his home with him, is Abraham Greenwalt, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, born in 1835. His mother, Louisa (Billings) Greenwalt, was also a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, born in 1836; she has been dead some years. In 1858, when Lincoln was but one year old, the parents moved to California and he remained with them until his twenty-first year. He obtained a good education in the district schools of California, continuing his studies until he was seventeen. Leaving school at this age, he worked with his father until 1879, when they removed to Oregon. They remained in Oregon but one winter, however, and came on to Yakima City in 1880. Here Lincoln Greenwalt engaged in the stock business, ranging his cattle on the Indian reservation, and continuing in the business with good success until 1889. At this time he sold out

his stock interests and purchased a farm in the Ahtanum valley, engaging for four years in its cultivation and management. In 1893, he sold the Ahtanum farm and entered the employ of the Moxee Company. This company has one of the most extensive ranches in the county; operates an irrigation canal, and engages in diversified farming on a very large scale. The history of the corporation will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Greenwalt's position as foreman is one of importance and of great responsibility, and the fact that he has so long retained the place is evidence of his peculiar fitness for the position. Lincoln Greenwalt is fourth in a family of six children, all of whom are living; their names follow: Benton, Mary (Greenwalt) Cryder, Hattie (Greenwalt) Hackett, Walter, and Zelma (Greenwalt) Hackett. Walter lives in California; the others in Yakima county. Mr. Greenwalt was married in Yakima county, February 11, 1900, to Miss Dollie Millican, who was born in Yakima City, October 16, 1878, the daughter of James and Sarah (Agy) Millican, natives of Missouri; both parents are dead. Mrs. Greenwalt has three brothers and three sisters, as follows: Lee, Etta (Millican) Jackson, Frank, John, Rose (Millican) Stone and Ella (Millican) Lampson. All are living in Yakima county except Mrs. Stone, who resides in Kittitas county, and all were born in Yakima county except Lee, whose birthplace was Oregon. Mrs. Greenwalt is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics, Mr. Greenwalt is a Republican. His fraternal connections are with the Modern Woodmen and the Woodmen of the World. He is a man of influence in local affairs, of progressive ideas and strict integrity; is ranked with the more successful farmers and stockmen of the county, and is highly respected by all who know him.

JOSEPH M. BROWN, a horticulturist, whose home is one and one-half miles southeast of North Yakima, is an esteemed citizen of the county and well worthy a place of honor on the pages of this volume. His father was James Brown, a native of Indiana, born in 1825; he died when the son Joseph was but three years old. His wife, the mother of the subject of this article, was Mary (Crosley) Brown, also a native of Indiana, born in 1823; she has been dead a number of years. Mr. Brown was born in Missouri, April 18, 1857, and remained at home until fourteen years of age. He was the youngest of a family of six children; in his youth he was troubled with a cancer, and, fearing it would prove a great disadvantage to him in later life in agricultural pursuits, he was very desirous of obtaining such an education as would enable him to follow other pursuits should he so desire. The family being large and the school opportunities of his home neighborhood

being poor, he left home when fourteen and went to Nebraska, where he secured employment on a farm at sixteen dollars per month in a neighborhood where the school privileges were much better than at home. Here for a number of years he worked on the farm in the summer and attended the district schools in the winter. He afterwards spent two years in the high school at Tecumseh, Nebraska, being graduated in January, 1879. In October of the same year he was married in Syracuse, Nebraska, to Miss Jessie F. Wells. He at once purchased a farm on credit, canceling the obligation, eighteen hundred dollars, at the end of two years. In 1883, he sold out and moved to the Horse Heaven country in Yakima county, Washington, and for nine years followed the breeding of Clydesdale draft horses, his imported Scottish Knight being a well known horse of that region. While a resident of Yakima county he served two terms as county commissioner. In 1892, he came to North Yakima and purchased fifteen acres of land, where he now resides, at that time desert sage-brush land, now a beautiful orchard of apples and apricots, in which nestles the comfortable home of the family. Mr. Brown served the Republicans of the county in one campaign as their candidate for county clerk, and was elected. During this term and for two years as insurance solicitor, he was a resident of North Yakima. During Mr. Brown's residence in North Yakima he was very popular with his Republican friends and had a bright political future before him; but preferred the associations of home and rural pursuits, and hence returned to his fruit ranch. Besides being a staunch Republican, he is prominent in Masonic circles and has a long list of fraternal and political friends. He has brothers and sisters as follows: Samuel W., deceased; Ethan A., of North Yakima; Mrs. Melissa A. Brady, deceased; James F., of Kansas; Mrs. Nancy J. Estes, of Wenatchee, Washington. Mrs. Brown was born in Wisconsin, October 13, 1856, the daughter of Gilbert and Mary (Kelley) Wells, both natives of New Hampshire and of English parentage. Mrs. Brown has one brother living, Lewellyn A. Wells, of Nebraska. She has two sisters and one brother dead: Clara, Ermina E. and Forest. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born the following children: Harry E., Nebraska, September 16, 1880; Frank W., Klickitat county, April 21, 1884, the first white child born in the Horse Heaven country; Edna M., Washington, March 13, 1886; Benjamin F., May 16, 1888; Mary E., October 10, 1890; Pearl M., November 26, 1892; Joseph M., Jr., December 25, 1894, and George D., May 21, 1898, all in Washington. When the youngest child, George, was born, he was totally blind, but the sight of one eye was completely restored and of the other nearly so, by Dr. P. V. Wing, of the Fannie Paddock

hospital, Tacoma. Although he could not speak until three years old, he has developed into a remarkably intelligent child; he is a natural musician, and, at the age of six, plays well on the piano and organ. His accomplishments are a wonder to all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are highly esteemed by neighbors and by their many friends.

MRS. ELIZABETH (COCHRANE) CARMICHAEL. Among the many women who have bravely and successfully fought the battle of life in the great Northwest, and shared equally with the men in its development, none is more worthy of a place in this volume than is Mrs. Elizabeth Carmichael, of Yakima City. She was born in Scotland January 6, 1858, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Patterson) Cochrane, both natives of Scotland. The father was born in 1818 and died in New Zealand in 1884. The mother was born March 26, 1828, and is still living in New Zealand. Mrs. Carmichael went with her parents from Scotland to New Zealand in 1865. There she attended school until her eighteenth year and afterwards taught one year as assistant instructor in the primary department of the public schools. After spending one year with her parents she was married, in New Zealand, May 17, 1878, to William Loudon. In 1884 they left New Zealand and in August of that year reached Yakima county, Washington, and went into the stock business on the Cowiche. The following year (1885) Mr. Loudon died and Mrs. Loudon at once moved to Yakima City, opened a store of general merchandise, at the same time receiving the appointment as postmistress; she held this appointment for nine years. April 9, 1898, Mrs. Loudon married Colin Carmichael and in July of the same year sold her stock of merchandise at Yakima City. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael then went to Santa Rosa, California, and for a time engaged in the purchase and sale of hops. March 23, 1899, Mr. Carmichael died in Santa Rosa, and, in September of the same year, Mrs. Carmichael returned to Yakima City and purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining the town, at once beginning its cultivation. In April, 1900, she again opened a general merchandise store and in September, 1902, established the Yakima City creamery, which is still in successful operation. Mrs. Carmichael is now secretary and treasurer of the Washington State Dairy Association and takes a lively interest in the development of the industry. She is also specially interested in educational matters and is an active member of the Presbyterian church. She has one of the most beautiful and comfortable homes in Yakima county and enjoys the esteem of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. She has four sons: James A.

Loudon, born in New Zealand, December 28, 1879, and now receiving teller of the First National bank, North Yakima, a graduate of the Santa Rosa (California) business college; William Loudon, born in New Zealand, April 24, 1881, manager of the Yakima City creamery; John P. Loudon, born in New Zealand, October 30, 1883, graduate of the North Yakima high school, 1902; Guy Loudon, born in Yakima county, December 22, 1885, assistant manager of the Yakima City creamery.

EDWARD REMY. One of the successful fruit growers of Yakima county is Edward Remy, whose home is two and one-half miles southeast of North Yakima. Nowhere may be seen to better advantage the transforming effects of water and the skill of man upon the barren sage-brush plains of the west than at Mr. Remy's home; the wealth of foliage in season, the hanging fruit and the trailing berry vines, and in their midst the comfortable dwelling, making an ideal home to which Mr. and Mrs. Remy and their three children are naturally very much attached. Mr. Remy is a native of Belgium, where he was born November 12, 1860. His father was Peter J. Remy, a glass-blower by trade, born in Belgium in 1830; he died in Yakima county in 1902. The mother was Mary (Richir) Remy, also born in Belgium; she died in her native country when her son Edward was seventeen years old. During his youth, Edward attended the schools of his native land. At the age of nineteen, having already learned the glass-blower's trade, he came to the United States and located in Ohio, following his trade in the glass works at Kent for two years. He was afterwards employed for three years in the glass works of New Albany, Indiana, and later in those of Rock Island, Illinois. In 1887 he went to Ottawa, Illinois, where he remained, still in his trade, until 1893. This year marks the close of his career as a glass-blower. He came then to Yakima county, Washington, and purchased the land where he has since made his home. July 16, 1883, Mr. Remy and Miss Mary Deeley were united in marriage in New Albany, Indiana. Miss Deeley was born in England, November 2, 1863, the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Deeley, both natives of England. Her father died in his native country and her mother is still living, now a resident of Yakima county. Mr. Remy has three brothers and three sisters: Felician, a glass-blower living in Indiana; Mary (Remy) Dandoy, in Belgium; Juliett (Remy) Brigod, in Indiana; Peter J., an Indiana farmer; Julius, a glass-blower in Indiana; Esther (Remy) Andris, also living in Indiana. Mrs. Remy has one sister and one brother: Phoebe, a native of England, living in North Yakima, and Samuel, born in England, now an Indiana glass-blower. Three children have come into the Remy home: Mary, born in New

Albany, Indiana, February 20, 1884; Alice, born in Rock Island, Illinois, April 20, 1886; Edward, born in Ottawa, Illinois, March 10, 1889. Mr. Remy is an active Republican and holds membership in the fraternal orders Modern Woodmen of America and the Masons. Mr. and Mrs. Remy and their two daughters are members of the Methodist church. On his home place Mr. Remy produces several varieties of fruits and berries and always makes exhibits at state and local fairs. At the last state fair held at North Yakima he was awarded special premiums on apples, pears, prunes and plums. He is a progressive and an energetic horticulturist. He was recently appointed on the board of county supervisors, but declined to serve, his interests being centered in his orchard and his home. Mr. and Mrs. Remy are highly respected and have many warm friends.

WILLIAM E. THORNTON, a pioneer of 1872, lives two and one-half miles southwest of North Yakima, where he is engaged in farming. He was born in Holt county, Missouri, August 13, 1848, the son of Frank and Elizabeth Thornton. His parents died when he was a small child and he was placed in the charge of an aunt, Mrs. Mary Russell. In 1851 the aunt crossed the Plains with ox teams to Oregon, occupying six months in making the journey, encountering many obstacles and escaping many dangers en route, one man of the party, Wash Stewart, being killed by the Indians. William Thornton spent his youth in Oregon and, until his fifteenth year, attended the common schools of that state, later graduating from a Portland business college. At the age of fifteen, he began making his own way in life; at eighteen he entered the employ of a sash and door factory, learning the business; two years later learning the painter's trade and eventually becoming a sign writer and decorator. In 1872 he came to Yakima county and until 1886 was engaged in the stock business, at the same time working, at intervals, at his trade as a sign writer. He built the first high trellis hop yard in the state at a cost per acre of one hundred and fifteen dollars. He was one of the promoters and builders of the Konnewock and the Naches and Coviche high ditches. In the late seventies he was one of the party that made the search for the Indian murderers of the Perkins family, assisted in the capture of Chief Moses and acted as his guard; also helped to arrest the chief at a later date. Aside from agricultural pursuits, he has always been more or less interested in mining. He is one of the principal holders of Gold Hill property; owns the Inca group in Yakima county; the Minnie T. group on Crystal mountain, a one-third interest in the Reliance group and a one-half interest in the Rara Avis group, the last three properties in Pierce

county. Like many more who came to the county in the early days, he has suffered reverses and found much to endure and overcome. In the cold winter of 1881-82 he lost four hundred and ninety-five out of five hundred head of stock and in the panic of 1893 his losses footed twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. Thornton is a relative, in direct line, of Judge J. Quinn Thornton, who figured so prominently in early Oregon affairs; was a delegate from Oregon to congress during Polk's administration, and was the author of a history of Oregon and California. Mr. Thornton was married in Yakima county June 10, 1896, to Mrs. Alice (Tilton) McLean, daughter of Major Joseph Tilton, a native of Pennsylvania and a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. Thornton has one sister, Mrs. Rebecca Keller, living in Nebraska. Mr. Thornton is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity and is active and influential in the councils of the Democratic party. He is a Methodist in religious convictions, and for years his sweet, strong tenor voice was heard each Sunday in the North Yakima church. Unfortunately, however, his voice has now lost much of its sweetness and power. He is widely known as one of the earlier pioneers of central Washington, as a man of strictest integrity and excellent executive ability and both he and Mrs. Thornton are highly esteemed by all with whom they are associated in public or in the home life.

OSCAR VANSYCKLE, a pioneer of 1871, is now engaged in market gardening at Yakima City. He was born in Ohio, March 1, 1845. His father was John M. Vansyckle, a native of New York, a Wells-Fargo express agent, and a pioneer of California and Oregon. He went to California in the spring of the year 1852, as agent for Wells, Fargo & Company at Stockton. In 1855, he was transferred to San Francisco, where he served as superintendent of the same company in the express department. In 1857, he went to Portland, Oregon, and opened there the banking department of the Wells-Fargo Company. He engaged in the hotel business in Portland in 1859, but in the following year removed to Wallula, Washington Territory, as agent for Thompson Coe and as quartermaster agent. The mother was Susanna E. (Rensford) Vansyckle, born in 1827; she died December 15, 1903, in Seattle, at the age of seventy-seven. Her father was an English sea captain. Mr. Vansyckle spent his youth in Portland, where he attended school and assisted his father in the hotel. In 1865 Oscar Vansyckle came to Yakima county, Washington, with cattle, which he looked after on the range, being allowed the increase for a number of years for his share of the profits. After several years in the stock business, he engaged for four years with his brother-in-law, Dan Nelson, and H. L. Tucker, in prospecting and

mining in various localities, but without success. He then located in Yakima City and engaged in the hotel business, remaining so occupied for about four years. At the end of this time the railroad was built through the town and its residents nearly all moved to the new town of North Yakima. Mr. Vansyckle remained, however, served as postmaster for a number of years and has since followed market gardening. In Portland, Oregon, November 19, 1876, Mr. Vansyckle was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Nelson) Mauldin, daughter of Judge J. B. Nelson, a prominent pioneer of Yakima county. Mrs. Vansyckle was born in Missouri October 14, 1843. Her children by her first husband are: Pearl (Mauldin) Rudkin, born in Klickitat county, August 6, 1862, living in Yakima county; Frederick A. Mauldin, born in Klickitat county, April 9, 1864, a mine carpenter living in Idaho; Mrs. Cora Gardner, born in Yakima county, April 19, 1867, living in Okanogan county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Vansyckle are: Mrs. Clara Noble, born December 15, 1877; Edith, born July 23, 1880, died April 25, 1882; John M., born July 18, 1883. Mr. Vansyckle is an active member of the Democratic party and always takes a lively interest in the success of the party. Mrs. Vansyckle is active in church circles and belongs to the Christian congregation. Both are worthy of a place of honor among the pioneers of Yakima county, and they are held in high esteem by all who have been associated with them in the development and progress of the valley where they have for so long a time made their home.

JOSEPH RICHARTZ, a successful dairy farmer of Yakima county, lives one mile east of North Yakima. Germany is the country of his nativity and the date of his birth was June 16, 1854. He is the son of Henry and Mary (Stiles) Richartz, both natives of Germany and both dead. Until his twelfth year Joseph Richartz attended school in his native land, but was obliged to discontinue his studies at this age on account of the death of his father, which made it necessary for him to assist in the support of his mother, his four elder brothers being at the time serving their allotted years in the German army. He was variously employed for a number of years, but, when seventeen, began to learn the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for eighteen years, with the exception of three years spent in the army. Becoming acquainted with the opportunities offered in America to the industrious and ambitious, to gain a competency and a desirable and permanent home, he decided to try his fortunes in this country and accordingly, in 1881, he embarked with his family for the United States. Shortly after his arrival he located near St. Paul, Minnesota, and followed his trade there for several years; event-

ually, however, having to leave that section on account of his failing health. In the fall of the year 1887 he came to Yakima county, landing here with twenty-five cents in his pocket and having with him a large family, for which he must provide. For a time he engaged in farm work, chopping cord wood and in common labor of any kind that he could find to do, using goods boxes for tables and chairs in the home and doing without many of the ordinary comforts of home life. He managed to keep himself employed, however, and prospered, so that, in 1888, he was able to purchase a homestead relinquishment to eighty acres of land, paying therefor the sum of one hundred dollars. With twenty-five dollars of remaining capital he moved his family to the farm, and, with the assistance of his wife, dug a well and erected a small dwelling. For several years he carried supplies to the home on his back and got but small returns from the land. Then the Condon ditch was built and he gave half of his farm for water privileges, which made his remaining forty acres much more valuable. In 1897 he sold for three thousand dollars and at once purchased two hundred and forty acres where he now resides. This farm he has developed into one of the most valuable in the county, with a commodious and comfortable dwelling, a large barn sixty by seventy-six feet in dimensions and forty-four feet high, and has stocked the place with twenty-one milk cows and sixty additional head of cattle and horses. Mr. Richartz has four brothers and two sisters living: Nicholas, Peter, Mathias, Fred, Mrs. Susanna Kline and Mrs. Eva Knot, all living in Germany excepting Nicholas, who is in this country. Mr. Richartz was married in Germany, January 15, 1880, to Miss Elizabeth Powley, who was born in Germany, March 16, 1860, the daughter of Theodore and Helen (Custer) Powley. This faithful wife and devoted mother died October 31, 1903. She was the mother of the following children: Nicholas, Henry and Bernard, deceased; Frank, born in Minnesota, July 28, 1883; John born in Minnesota, January 24, 1885; Mary, February 27, 1888; Gertrude, November 22, 1890; Joseph, February 22, 1893; Henry, December 28, 1895; Louisa, October 12, 1897; Theodore, June 8, 1900, all born in North Yakima. Mr. Richartz is a Catholic. In politics, he is a Republican. He is classed with the energetic and successful agriculturists who have been active factors in the wonderful development of Yakima county, is a man well known and influential in local affairs, and he commands the respect and confidence of all who know him.

JOHN MORRISEY, a farmer and stock raiser, whose home is nine miles northwest of North Yakima, is a native of Ireland, born March

20, 1837. He is the son of David and Nora (Walsh) Morrissey, also natives of Ireland. The father started for America when the son John was thirteen years old, but died at sea. The mother died in Chicago, aged eighty years. John Morrissey received his early education in his native country, and continued his studies in Canada, having immigrated to that country when seventeen years old. For ten years he worked on farms and in sawmills in Canada and then removed to Illinois, continuing in farm work there for about five years, after which he was located in the saloon business for seven additional years in Chicago. Concluding that the Northwest offered special inducements to one wishing to establish a permanent home, he left Chicago in quest of a desirable location. He stopped for a few months in Nebraska but, not being suited with the country, came on to Washington and settled on the homestead where he has ever since resided, April 16, 1877. Here he has four hundred acres of land which he has developed from its primitive wildness to a high state of cultivation; he is also one of a company of seventeen that owns one thousand acres devoted to grazing purposes, where are ranged cattle, horses and other stock. The homestead is equipped with a good residence and hop house, and a large barn; it is an ideal home and is a lasting monument to the industry and integrity of its owner. Mr. Morrissey was married in Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1873, to Miss Mary Walsh, a native of Ireland, where she was born September 14, 1850. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Morrissey are: Michael, deceased; Francis, living in Canada; Morris, living in Texas; Bridget (Morrissey) Mahoney, living in Chicago; Thomas and David, deceased; Richard, living in Chicago. Mrs. Morrissey has two brothers, Thomas and John Walsh, both natives of Ireland, the latter a citizen of North Yakima. To Mr. and Mrs. Morrissey have been born the following children: Mary J. (Morrissey) Loughon, born in Chicago, July 12, 1874, living in Yakima county; John D. Morrissey, born in Nebraska May 14, 1876, a citizen of Yakima county; Thomas and Anna (Morrissey) Lemon, twins, deceased; Edward J., born in Yakima City November 1, 1880; James F., born in Yakima county May 4, 1882; Agnes, born November 17, 1884; Francis Joseph, born June 15, 1888. Mr. Morrissey is a Democrat and takes active interest in the success of his party. He and Mrs. Morrissey are members of the Catholic church. They have recently built a good home in North Yakima. Mr. Morrissey is widely known over the county as one of the earlier pioneers of the central part of Washington; is a man of influence in local affairs and, by all who know him, is highly respected as a man of integrity and real worth. It is a pleasure to accord him a place of honor among the pioneers of Yakima county.

MICHAEL PROBACH, merchant tailor, resides at No. 701 North Second street, in the city of North Yakima, and has been in business in the city since 1889. The town of Koln, Rhine Province, Germany, is the place of his nativity, his birthday being June 1, 1850. He is the son of Gerhard and Katherina (Stanger) Probach, both native born Germans. The parents are both dead. Michael Probach spent his youth and early manhood in the land of his birth. He attended school until thirteen years old; then quit the school room for the active duties of life. At fifteen he began to learn the tailor's trade, which he followed successfully until 1882 in his native land. For some time he had been considering the advisability of coming to America, impressed as he was by the superior advantages offered here to one seeking a permanent home and lucrative employment, and in 1882, his plans having been completed, he embarked for the United States. He worked for a time as a journeyman tailor in Denver and in other Colorado towns, but eventually opened a shop at Silver Cliff, that state, and conducted it successfully for two years. At the end of this time, in 1886, he sold his Silver Cliff establishment and returned to Germany, remaining for eighteen months. Having tasted life in America, however, he was not content to remain in the old country and, in 1888, he returned to the United States, settling first at Pendleton, Oregon, where he opened an establishment. After operating in Pendleton for one year he sold his business and came to North Yakima, where he has since remained and where he has become a leading merchant tailor. He purchased the establishment of Hugo Sigmund and, at this old stand, which was the first tailor shop opened in North Yakima, he is now doing an exceptionally good business. He is rated with the successful business men of the metropolis of central Washington. Of the three children born to his parents, he is the only one living; he has lost one brother and one sister, John and Minnie. Mr. Probach was married in Germany July 24, 1872, to Miss Gertrude Schmidt, who was born in Germany in 1845, the daughter of John and Lonisa (Stanger) Schmidt, natives of Germany. The father is dead. The mother, born in Germany in 1823, is now living with her daughter in North Yakima. To Mr. and Mrs. Probach have been born the following children: Louisa (Probach) Schwartz, Mary, Peter, Anna, Aloysius, and Paul, all born in Germany; Kathe, Gertrude, and Genevive, born in North Yakima. Mr. and Mrs. Probach are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Probach is a Democrat in politics and always takes a lively interest in the success of his party. He is somewhat interested in city property, owning five good lots and an attractive and modern eight-room dwelling. He is energetic and progressive, is making a success of his busi-





MR. AND MRS. FRANK B. SHARDLOW.

ness and holds the respect of all with whom he comes in contact in business or home life.

ORLANDO BECK, county fruit inspector of Yakima county, fruit grower and horticulturist, is a pioneer of Yakima as well as one of its leading citizens today. He is best known as an expert orchardist and certainly has done much toward bringing his home county to the high position it now occupies in that industry. His father, Judge John W. Beck, was one of the first men in central Washington to raise fruit and was the first nurseryman in Yakima county, to which he came with his family in 1869, and in whose history he is an important character. Judge and Mrs. Martha M. (Goodwin) Beck were pioneers of Missouri, from which they crossed the Plains in 1865, under the guidance of Dr. L. H. Goodwin, to Walla Walla. At the time of this trip Orlando was only eight years of age, having been born in Sullivan county, Missouri, November 4, 1857, but he bravely did his share of guard duty and other work. His education was obtained mostly in Missouri and in the schools of Walla Walla. After living four years in Walla Walla county, the Becks went to Yakima county and settled in the Yakima valley. The father's long and useful life was brought to a close by sickness at his home in North Yakima in the summer of 1903; Mrs. Beck, hale and hearty for one of her age, survived her husband and continues to live in the metropolis of the county. In 1878 Orlando Beck settled on a homestead in the Yakima valley. This land now forms a portion of the site of North Yakima. Mr. Beck found agricultural pursuits congenial and profitable and since 1878 has been so engaged on his own account.

In 1880 he was united in marriage to Miss Corrina Southern, born in Iowa, August 4, 1864, the daughter of Braxton D. and Nancy J. (Veach) Southern. They were early settlers in the Yakima country also, and for many years have been esteemed residents of Kittitas county. Their biography will be found elsewhere in these pages. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Beck have been born three children, one of whom, Jennie, born February 14, 1881, is dead, and two of whom, Eva S., born August 12, 1884, and Edna, born February 8, 1886, are living. Mr. and Mrs. Beck are well known in social and fraternal circles. Mr. Beck being the present venerable consul of Yakima lodge, No. 5,550, M. W. A., and having served as adviser of the lodge for three years previously. Mrs. Beck is an earnest worker in the Congregational church of which she is a member. Politically, Mr. Beck is a Republican and has served a term as deputy sheriff under the administration of his party, and is now in the seventh year of incumbency as fruit inspector. He was one of

the promoters of the Union Ditch Company, of which organization he has been president for the past three years. He is an active participant in all elections held in the county. Besides owning a large block of stock in the Elizabeth Mining Company, operating in the Gold Hill district, Mr. Beck is the possessor of a fine home in the suburbs of North Yakima, the tract consisting of five acres, four of which are set out in orchard. He is a substantial citizen; one who is a factor in the progress of his section of the state.

FRANK B. SHARDLOW, who has been a resident of Yakima county since 1880, is one of the substantial business men and real estate owners of North Yakima. He was born in Rochester, New York, July 15, 1855, and there he spent his youth and early manhood, receiving a good education in the public schools of his native town. In 1873 he went to California, where he learned the glider's trade, a handicraft which he followed successfully until 1880, when, as before stated, he came to Yakima county. Locating at Yakima City, he entered the employ of Alva Churchill, and when North Yakima was established in 1885, he, with Mr. Churchill as a partner in the venture, erected one of the first business buildings. It was located on the northeast corner of Front street and Yakima avenue. In 1886 he went to Ellensburg, where construction work on the Northern Pacific Railroad was then in progress, and for two years thereafter he was engaged in a successful business. In 1888, however, he returned to North Yakima, where his home has ever since been. In 1893 he purchased eighty acres of sage-brush land under the big Sunnyside canal, near Zillah, and eventually he placed it under a high state of cultivation. He gave most of his attention to hop raising, and won from a twenty-acre hop yard an average yield of two thousand one hundred pounds per acre. Other staple crops were also produced with success.

In 1902 Mr. Shardlow disposed of his farm to good advantage and at once erected one of the finest business blocks in North Yakima, a three-story brick of modern design and workmanship, situated on the southeast corner of Front street and Yakima avenue, facing the avenue.

May 10, 1888, our subject married Mrs. Jennie P. Munson, a native of Vancouver, Washington, and the daughter of Josiah and Lucinda (Hatton) Lee. Her father was born in Orange county, Indiana, January 27, 1834, came west by ox team when nineteen years old and located at Vancouver, Washington. Thence at a later date he went to Whitman county, in the same state, and from that to Innisfail, Alberta, Northwest Territory, where the family now resides. Mrs. Shardlow had eight brothers and sisters, of whom the oldest sister, Edith R., died some years ago, leaving two chil-

dren, Archie and Viola Jones, now aged nineteen and eighteen years respectively, who are making their home with Mrs. Shardlow. Albert B. Lee, a brother of Mrs. Shardlow, born in Vancouver some thirty-six years ago, had been a resident of Whitman county until 1901, when he moved to his large cattle ranch at Riparia. Selling this in 1903, he has gone to join his father in Alberta, Canada.

Mrs. Shardlow came to North Yakima in 1878, and on November 13, 1880, married S. T. Munson, then county auditor of Yakima county. Christmas of the following year a daughter was born to them, whom they named Clare and who died when a year and a half old. Six months later Mr. Munson died also, his demise occurring in California. He had been elected county auditor three times and had served for a season as clerk of the court in Yakima City. By her present husband, Mrs. Shardlow has one daughter, Lois Lee Shardlow, now about four years old.

Fraternally, Mr. Shardlow is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics, he is a Republican, supporting the cause that he conceives to be just in county, state and nation. As a business man he is enterprising and successful, while his intercourse with his fellow citizens has been in all respects such as to win for him their esteem and regard.

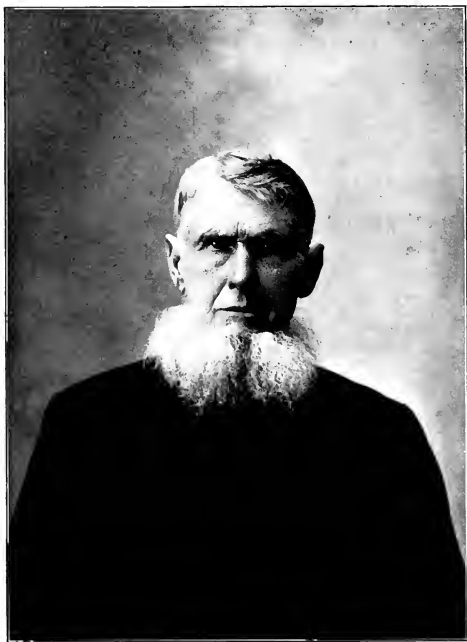
JAMES A. MABRY (deceased) was until 1901, when he retired from active business, the proprietor of a harness store and shop in North Yakima. Between that date and his death, which occurred at the family home, No. 512 North First street, North Yakima, November 27, 1903, from pulmonary disease, he had lived quietly with his family, patiently biding the day when his soul should be ushered into eternity. His wife and four children survive him. James A. Mabry was born at Vancouver, Washington, September 23, 1857, to the union of Walter P. and Mary (Stalcup) Mabry, natives of Indiana, where they were married. In 1844 this doughty Indiana pioneer and his faithful wife crossed the Plains and settled near Vancouver, Washington, becoming two of the very earliest pioneers of the Northwest. Mr. Mabry came to Yakima county in 1870 and there lived until he died in 1873. Among the children left to mourn his loss was James, who was then only fifteen years old. For ten years the young man worked on ranches and rode the range, giving little attention to educational matters until he became of age, when he acquired a fair education by diligent application at winter night schools. Then he bought seventeen acres of the old Nelson homestead on the Naches and there began raising hops. Five years later, in 1887, he removed to North Yakima and in 1888 sold his stock interests and invested his money in the

harness business, in which he was successfully engaged until failing health forced his abandonment of it. He left but one brother, Charles, who is living in North Yakima, four sisters having preceded him to the life beyond.

In 1883, at Yakima City, Mr. Mabry was united in marriage to Emma Parker, the daughter of William and Harriet (Buckmaster) Parker, pioneers of the Northwest. Her father was a native of Illinois, where he spent his boyhood and young manhood farming and stock raising, crossing the Plains to California in 1849 with his father, where he engaged in mining. William remained in the West, marrying at The Dalles and becoming a pioneer of Goldendale, Washington. He died in Yakima county in 1875. The mother's birthplace was Ohio, the date of her birth being 1844, and that of her death 1897. Mrs. Mabry was born at Fort Simco, Yakima county, July 19, 1867, and can therefore lay claim to being one of that county's earliest pioneers. Her education was obtained in the district schools. When only sixteen years old she became the wife of Mr. Mabry. To Mr. and Mrs. Mabry have been born the following children: Harry, July 29, 1884; Charles, October 16, 1888; Eunice, March 30, 1893; Eva, March 31, 1896. Mr. Mabry was a member of the Tribe of Joseph order; also a devout member of the Congregational church. In politics, he was an active Republican. Of real estate he owned ten acres, a highly improved tract of orchard land, situated on the Naches river. In life he was an esteemed citizen; in death he is mourned by a multitude of friends to whom his taking away was a distinct shock.

ANDREW J. LEWIS, deceased. With the death of the subject of this biographical chronicle, January 11, 1904, there passed away one of Yakima county's oldest pioneers, worthiest citizens and most highly esteemed residents. He planted his vine and fig tree in the Yakima valley a generation ago and diligently toiled for the welfare of his home and for the advancement of the community's best interests, ever a man of sterling character, public-spirited, courageous, energetic and able. Mr. Lewis was born April 8, 1831, at Danville, Indiana, the son of Henry and Hannah (Griffith) Lewis. His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm and attending the common school of that neighborhood, but when seventeen years old, he began work at brick making for Mr. Parker, and when twenty-one he left the old home to seek his fortunes in the Wabash valley. The country pleased him and for the next nine years of his life the young man followed farming in that section, leaving Indiana for Kansas about 1857, where he settled upon a pre-emption claim. A few years later he





THOMAS KELLY.

returned to Illinois and in April, 1861, enlisted in company E, Sixteenth Illinois infantry, to fight for the honor and preservation of the Union. He served under General Grant in the Western army, that regiment being reserved for special duty during the war, until September, 1863, when he received an honorable discharge. The far Northwest appealed to him as best suited for a home, and in 1865 he joined a wagon train en route to Clarke county, Washington territory, making the journey with ox teams. In 1871 he came to the little settlement in the Yakima valley, locating on what is now known as the Mabry place near North Yakima. The following spring he went up the Ahtanum and filed upon land, but subsequently established his permanent home upon a railroad section in the Covich valley, where his death occurred after a lingering illness. This ranch consists of three hundred acres, all except sixty of which are under water and in a highly improved condition. For many years Mr. Lewis was engaged in raising horses, but abandoned this industry in late years. The home he left is a most substantial monument to his ability, energy and perseverance. Mr. Lewis was always an active member of the Republican party and for many years was a member of the county central committee. He served the county as one of its commissioners in its early days, and surely no better indication of his standing among his fellow neighbors can be found than the fact that for a quarter of a century he served them as school director. He was a zealous member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The last sad rites held over the departed veteran, pioneer and citizen took place in North Yakima, where all that was mortal was laid to its eternal rest.

Mr. Lewis was married, December 15, 1860, at Mount Sterling, Brown county, Illinois, to Miss Isabella L. Parker, a daughter of the Hoosier state. Her parents were Thomas C. and Nancy S. (Harvey) Parker. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were blessed with the following children: George W., deceased; A. Grant, S. Sherman, Mrs. Mary E. Grewell, (deceased); Mrs. Laura J. Fowler; Abraham L., deceased; Mrs. Alta A. Clancy; Mrs. Adelia D. Austin, Mrs. Lola LaForge, Mrs. L. Florence Talbert; and Lodosca A., deceased. S. Sherman was born during the trip across the Plains. For many years Mrs. Lewis taught school, not giving up the work until increased family cares compelled her to do so. She is a member of the Church of God; and is held in high personal esteem by all who know her.

THOMAS KELLY (deceased) was a prominent and extensive farmer and stock raiser, living twelve miles northwest of North Yakima. He was a Kentuckian by birth, born February 28, 1829,

and was the son of Samuel and Nancy (Kennedy) Kelly, both natives of Virginia, who settled in Kentucky when it was a primeval forest. Thomas Kelly spent his youth and early manhood in his native state. In those days the public school system had not as yet been inaugurated and he received his education in subscription schools. His time was divided between the school and the home farm until his sixteenth year. At this time he quit his studies and for one year worked on the farm of a brother-in-law. For two years longer he continued at farm work in the vicinity of his father's home and, in 1848, at the age of nineteen, started overland for Oregon, enduring all the hardships and facing all the dangers incident to the Plains trip in those days, trailing its desert wastes and, in his own language, "Fording all the creeks and rivers between Kentucky and Oregon." Arriving in Oregon, he took up a donation claim on the Willamette river and on a portion of this claim the city of Portland now stands. Here he engaged in milling lumber for five years. In 1854 he sold his sawmill and began farming, which he followed on his Oregon homestead until 1871, coming at that time to Yakima county, Washington, and taking up land where he lived at the time of his death, November 15, 1903. This valuable ranch, on which Mrs. Kelly still resides, consists of five hundred and fifteen acres; is well stocked with cattle and horses, and well equipped with implements, a large barn and a comfortable dwelling. It is a monument to the industry, integrity and capability of the honored pioneer who found it a wilderness waste and made of it an ideal home for his family.

Mr. Kelly was married in Oregon, March 10, 1853, to Miss Christiana E. Sunderland, a native of Illinois, born in 1837. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Schaeffer) Sunderland, her father a native of Indiana and her mother of Illinois; neither are living. Mrs. Kelly has brothers and sisters, all residents of Portland, Oregon, as follows: Albert Milton Sunderland, Mrs. Elizabeth Farrell, Mrs. Harriet Paddock, Mrs. Mary Mock, Mrs. Rosa Gupton, Mrs. Lydia Lott and Frances F. Flickenstein. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are: Mrs. Martha Osborn, Mrs. Sena Ritter, Henry, Mrs. Nanney Bolton, Mrs. Lura Parrish, Mrs. Minnie Stevens and Wilbur Kelly. Mrs. Bolton and the son Wilbur were born in Yakima county; all the others in Oregon. All the children live in Yakima county excepting Mrs. Stevens, who resides in Kittitas county. Mr. Kelly was a member of the Methodist church, to which Mrs. Kelly also belongs. He was a Republican in politics, though not an active politician. He served as justice of the peace in his precinct and was influential in all the public affairs of the township in which he resided. While a resident of Oregon he took an active part in quelling the Indian uprisings in the

fifties and at one time was a member of the Oregon mounted volunteers, organized to protect the settlers from Indian depredations, for which service a pension was granted him, after a lapse of almost fifty years, the notification reaching his family two days after his death. He was a man well known and greatly esteemed and is worthy of respectful remembrance as a pioneer of Yakima county.

H. F. THOMPSON, of the Thompson Music Company, North Yakima, is one of that city's energetic young business men. He was born in Jordan, Minnesota, July 6, 1871, the son of Enoch A. and Mary E. (Payne) Thompson, natives of Virginia and Indiana respectively. His father has led a life of varied experiences. Previous to 1861 he was manager of the John Robinson circus, but at the call to arms enlisted and served as a special scout under General McClellan during the war. In this capacity he made the special report of the battle of Antietam and was thrice captured, escaping each time from his captors. As a young man he was a pioneer of Minnesota, where he settled in 1865, at the age of twenty-four. The maternal side of the house was descended from Lord Paul of London, England, the date of Mrs. Thompson's birth being 1847. H. F. Thompson grew to manhood in the city of Minneapolis, where he was graduated by the high school and Carty Brothers' College. He was also graduated by the Northwestern Conservatory of Music. He inherited his talent for music from his father. Until 1901 he lived in Minneapolis, teaching music and playing in theater orchestras, but in that year came to North Yakima and accepted a position with Briggs & Dam, also continuing teaching. January 1, 1903, marks his entrance into the business life of North Yakima in a proprietary way, and the first year has proven an auspicious and highly successful one. In Minneapolis, June 17, 1896, he was united in marriage to Belle C., daughter of D. M. Rand, of that city. Her father is a prominent and wealthy citizen of Minneapolis, an ex-alderman and at one time owner of the Minneapolis Provision Company. During the Civil war, he was a sailor aboard the Niagara, and at present is one of the head officers of the Naval Veterans' Association. Mrs. Thompson is a skilled musician and instructor. She has a brother in North Yakima, H. J. Rand, who is proprietor of the Columbia meat market. Mr. Thompson has the following brothers and sisters: W. P., a miller in Minneapolis; Myrtle V., also of Minneapolis, of great renown as a musician and said to be one of the finest lady violinists in the country; Marion, whose husband, Professor Hauk, is dean of the Minneapolis Academy of Music. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have one child, Willard R., born in 1899. Mr. Thompson is affiliated with several

fraternal orders, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Maccabees, Fraternal Brotherhood and Patriotic Sons of America. In politics, he is an ardent admirer of President Roosevelt. He owns several pieces of city property, including two houses and three lots and is a thorough believer in the permanency and rise of Yakima real estate values. As might be expected, Mr. Thompson is prominent in musical affairs of North Yakima, being the director of the forty-piece mandolin club of that city. He held a similar position in Minneapolis. In both a business and a social way Mr. Thompson and his wife are winning the esteem and respect of all who come in contact with them.

MAHLON SYMMONDS, although among the more recent settlers in Yakima county, is nevertheless thoroughly identified with the reclamation of central Washington, of which Yakima county is a portion, having resided in the great Columbia basin for nearly a decade and a half. In that time he has watched the marvelous growth of the Big Bend region, and for that matter all of central Washington, from a sparsely inhabited grazing section into one of the finest farming and fruit raising portions of the Northwest. More than that, he himself has taken a part in the transformation. Mahlon Symmonds was born in Hancock county, Illinois, June 25, 1858, his parents being L. F. and Nancy (Tyner) Symmonds, natives of the Buckeye and Hoosier states respectively, the father having been one of Ohio's pioneers. Both are still living in the east. Like the majority of our successful men, Mr. Symmonds was reared upon the farm. After attending the common schools he went to Carthage college and there was a schoolmate of Judge Carroll B. Graves, of Ellensburg. After graduation he took up in earnest the profession of pedagogy, teaching in Illinois and Kansas until 1891. In that year he came to the Northwest, settling in Lincoln county, where he secured homestead and timber culture claims north of Wilbur and engaged in farming and stock raising, meeting with success from the first. The panic of '03 was very severely felt by residents of the Big Bend country and Mr. Symmonds, in common with others, suffered, though not so severely because he found work at his old profession of teaching school and for four years was thus able to greatly relieve his financial stress. He came to Washington with four hundred dollars as his cash capital; a short time ago he sold his property in Lincoln county for ten thousand dollars. Tiring of the cold winters, he came to the Yakima valley, noted as possessing the mildest climate in the Northwest, and there purchased his present holding of land near the city of North Yakima and also two thousand acres under the projected high

line ditch. Last fall he brought his herd of sixty-five cattle to Sunnyside, where they were wintered. The family expect to make their home in North Yakima, that the children may have the best of school advantages. Mr. Symmonds and Anna Reis, daughter of Russell B. and Eliza (Leonard) Reis, were united in marriage in Illinois, September 5, 1888, and to this union have been born seven children: Kenneth, Raymond, Loyal R., Esther, Minnie, Burchard and Ivan. Mr. Reis is a native of Ohio and Mrs. Reis a native of Illinois. Both are now residents of Washington. Mr. Symmonds is an enthusiastic member of three fraternal orders, the Maccabees, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Woodmen of the World, belonging to Wilbur Camp, 415 of the latter order. Neither of the old line political parties counts him as one of its members, he being a supporter of Socialism. As a man of ability, substantial ideas and integrity he has been welcomed to his new home and will undoubtedly become a man of influence in the community.

REV. JAMES WILBUR HELM, for thirteen years past in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church interests at Fort Simcoe, is one of the early pioneers of the Northwest and a man commanding the high respect which should be associated with his profession. His parents, George W. and Julia A. (Henderson) Helm, were pioneers of the middle west, the father having been born August 6, 1825, in Kentucky and settled in Missouri in his sixteenth year. In 1845 he joined the historical train of emigrants which sought the shores of the distant Pacific and great Columbia river in that year and assisted materially in saving to the United States the region now comprising the northwestern group of states. In this same wagon train was the Henderson family, who settled in Yamhill county, where subsequently George W. Helm married the daughter Julia. The subject of our sketch was born to this union in 1849, Marion county being his birthplace. In 1863 the Helms left Oregon and settled in the Klickitat valley, where for the succeeding thirty years George W. Helm was a prominent stockman. After a year's residence in Seattle, he went to California and there, in 1902, passed to his eternal rest. The mother died in Portland.

James Helm was educated in Salem, Oregon, finishing his schooling with a course in the Willamette University. Until he was of age, the young man remained at home, but, having attained his majority, he boldly set out into the world to hew his own way. The first year, that of 1872, he spent in the employ of Phelps & Wadley, extensive stock men; then he and his uncle formed a partnership and for several years handled stock. In 1880 Mr. Helm went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and from that

point assisted in driving one thousand six hundred head of cattle across the Plains to Wasco, Oregon. About this time Mr. Helm abandoned the stock business and commenced in earnest his real life work, that of preaching the Gospel. Between 1882 and 1885 he was a lay preacher in Klickitat county, but in the latter year he was admitted to the Columbia River Conference of the Methodist church and assigned to the Bickleton circuit, seventy miles in length. A year later he was placed on the Wasco circuit and after a like period of service in Oregon, returned to Bickleton, where he remained two years. Then he was assigned to the west Klickitat circuit, spent a year on the Harrington circuit and finally, in 1891, came into his present reservation charge. He has three brothers, Charles, at Priest Rapids, Thomas and Eugene in British Columbia, and one sister, Mrs. Josephine Welsh, who lives at Cheney.

Mr. Helm and Miss Carrie Vest, daughter of James E. and Catherine (Abbott) Vest, were united by Hymen's bonds near Tyler, Lincoln county, Washington, in 1897. Her parents are natives of Indiana and were married in Illinois in 1864. James E. Vest is a graduate of McKinley college, Illinois, and during his early life followed the profession of teaching. In 1885 he immigrated to Washington, locating in Sprague, where he lived a year and then engaged in farming fifteen miles northeast of that town, upon which place he and his wife still reside. He was elected assessor of Lincoln county in 1892, serving four years. Mr. Vest served through the Civil war in the Twenty-second Illinois infantry. Mrs. Vest was reared and educated in Illinois, where in Bond county, July 5, 1865, Mrs. Helm was born. She attended the public schools of Illinois; also the state normal at Cheney, Washington. For ten years she was engaged in teaching school and during her father's administration of the assessor's office, acted as his deputy. Mrs. Helm has four sisters, Mrs. Minnie Kelly, in Spokane, and Martha, Mary and Mable at home, besides whom she had one brother, Charles E., now dead. Two children brighten the Helm home, Jay V., born July 2, 1898, and Katherine M., January 2, 1902, the reservation being their birthplace. Mr. Helm is identified with the Republican party. Rev. and Mrs. Helm are highly esteemed for their many sterling qualities and are strong factors in the noble work of redeeming the red men from their primitive condition and leading them into civilized lives—continuing the grand work so well begun by Father Wilbur.

JOHN J. HADLEY, ranchman, living near Fort Simcoe on the Yakima Indian reservation, is a typical westerner belonging to that type of frontiersmen, soldiers and settlers whose fearless, ad-

venturous lives have given us such an interesting chapter in national life. The pioneer to whom we refer was born in France, September 24, 1828, and is the son of Frank and Elizabeth (Browne) Hadley, the father being of French descent, the mother of German. Frank Hadley was born in 1744, served as a high officer in Napoleon's armies and died in 1833 after a distinguished army life. The son John, after his father's death, was brought to New York by an uncle and there educated. When fourteen years old his uncle took him around the Horn to California and in 1847 he joined the first gold miners in that state. In eighteen months he took out twenty-six thousand dollars exclusive of expenses. A visit to New York and to his mother and stepfather in Pennsylvania followed; then a trip to St. Louis, after which he went to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and enlisted for five years in the regular army. Eighteen months after enlistment, he was advanced to the grade of a sergeant. Upon his discharge at Los Angeles, California, the soldier commenced carrying the express between that city and Fort Marhaver, in which he was employed fourteen months; then visited San Francisco, Seattle, The Dalles and Walla Walla, where he entered the employ of the government again, driving cattle. Following this he opened a livery stable at Bannock, Idaho, was burned out and returned to Walla Walla. There he conducted a livery for four years, then visited Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, where he helped to build the first log cabin erected in that town, also helped construct the Tacoma mill, and in July, 1870, came to Yakima county. In Yakima county his first work was for George Taylor as a cowboy; then he worked for Joseph Bowser a year. In the spring of 1874 he married the widow of Nathan Olney. Until the fall of 1880 Mr. and Mrs. Hadley lived on the Ahtanum, but in that year Mr. Hadley re-entered the government's employ, being stationed at Fort Simcoe under Agent Wilbur. He was thus employed six years. Mrs. Hadley then sold her interest in the Ahtanum ranch and they removed to the reservation, where Mr. Hadley has since been engaged in farming and stock raising.

As Nathan Olney was one of the best known of Yakima's pioneers, a brief review of his life may not be out of place here. He was born in 1825, a native of Illinois, and crossed the Plains in that pathfinding immigration train which wended its uncertain way to the distant Columbia river settlement in the year 1843. After a varied experience in operating a ferry boat across the Shoultz river and in the mines of California, he returned to The Dalles, where he married Jennette, a Wasco Indian, having in the meantime lost his first wife. At The Dalles he conducted a store for several years. At the time of the terrible Salt Lake massacre, Mr. Olney raised a company of volunteers and as its captain was engaged for eight months on that ex-

pedition. Subsequently he served as a government scout several years. After a year in the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Olney was appointed Indian agent of the Hot Springs reservation, resigned after six months' experience and served for a time as Indian agent at The Dalles. He served as sheriff of Wasco county and as mayor of The Dalles with credit. In 1864 he became the first permanent settler on the Ahtanum, where his death occurred in 1866. Besides his wife he left four children: Frank, Mrs. Melvina Lincoln, William and George, all born at The Dalles and all now living on the Yakima reservation. Mr. Olney was very favorably known throughout the Northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. Hadley have one child, Charles, born on the Ahtanum in 1879. Few men have had fuller experiences or more interesting ones than has Mr. Hadley, and a complete story of his life would occupy most of this volume.

JAY A. LYNCH, superintendent of the Fort Simcoe Indian school and special disbursing agent of the interior department on the Yakima reservation, is a man of high standing among his associates, a man of broad and successful experience in life and well qualified to administer the affairs connected with the maintenance of the reservation. With the exception of four years, Mr. Lynch has had charge of the Yakimas since the spring of 1891, and it is a testimonial to his ability and integrity—this long service under the critical scrutiny of the public's eyes during a period when the Indian is passing through a transitional stage and reservations are unpopular.

Mr. Lynch is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, born in 1850 to the marriage of James and Sarah (Platt) Lynch, of Irish and Scotch descent, respectively. James Lynch was born in Ireland, and came to Ohio with his parents when a young man. There he first tilled the soil for a living; then engaged in building railroads in the middle west. He went to Wisconsin in an early day and there secured the contract for building the first railroad constructed in that state. Subsequently he retired from this business and, removing to Minnesota in 1864, lived on his farm there until his death in 1873. Sarah Platt was born in Newark, New Jersey, going to Ohio with her parents when a girl and there marrying Mr. Lynch. The subject of this biography attended the district schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota, remaining on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age. His first independent work was in Cottonwood county, Minnesota, where he entered the master industry of his state—lumbering. For three years he was engaged in this occupation and in selling farm machinery. In 1876 he sought a newer field of labor in the far west, coming to Dayton, Washington Territory. Here his first work was that of a clerk



JAY A. LYNCH.



in a general store for two years. Then he purchased a sawmill in Garfield county, making his headquarters at Pomeroy. After ten years of profitable endeavor in this field, he sold the business and a year later moved to Dayton. In the spring of 1890 he was appointed special agent of recorded indebtedness in this state for the census bureau, serving until the following March, when President Harrison appointed him Indian agent of the Yakima reservation. Immediately he took up his new duties with energy and success, but was handicapped in maturing his plans by the change of administration at Washington, in 1893, President Cleveland relieving him and appointing in his stead Judge Erwin. Mr. Lynch returned to Dayton and during the ensuing four years dealt in real estate and grain. However, the installation of President McKinley recalled Mr. Lynch from private life and again placed him in charge of the government's wards in Yakima county. He continued to serve as agent until that office was abolished in July, 1902, when Mr. Lynch was appointed to his present position, which in reality still leaves him in full charge of the Yakima work.

At Dayton, in 1889, Mr. Lynch was united in marriage to Mrs. F. E. Spaulding. She is the daughter of Allen D. and Laura (Wood) Scott, born in Vermont and New York respectively. The father removed to Iowa when a young man and died there in 1857. He was of Holland Dutch descent. Their marriage took place at Malone, New York. Mrs. Lynch was born in 1848 in Clayton county, Iowa, but received her education in Minnesota, going there with her mother when ten years old. At the age of seventeen Miss Scott was married to J. Q. Spaulding, who, after a residence in St. Paul, in 1878, came to Pendleton, Oregon. In Oregon he traveled for a commercial house. While traveling on the stage between Pomeroy, his home, and Lewiston, in 1887, the stage was overturned, mortally injuring Mr. Spaulding, his death occurring the day following. Mr. Lynch is affiliated with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and Elks and is a member of the Episcopal church; Mrs. Lynch belongs to the Rebekah lodge at Dayton. She is universally credited with having the finest and largest collection of Indian curios and baskets in Washington and one of the best in the Northwest. The collection is well worth a special visit to Fort Simcoe. Mr. Lynch has always taken a deep and active interest in public affairs, and besides being honored with the positions of trust before mentioned, he served on the first council elected in Pomeroy. He has attended every Republican state convention held in Washington and is recognized as an influential party man. This volume would indeed be incomplete without an account of the life of Superintendent Lynch and his estimable wife, who have for so many years been prominently identified with the

political, business and social life of the Yakima country.

WILLIAM L. SHEARER, for the past eight years agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and postmaster, at Toppenish, Washington, is a native of Monroe county, Missouri, where he was born October 31, 1862. He is the son of James M. and Hester (Kennett) Shearer, the father a native of Missouri and the mother of Kentucky. James M. Shearer followed farming and railroading in Missouri; he was of pioneer Kentucky ancestry, his father coming from Kentucky to Missouri in early days and his grandfather being a merchant prince and land owner in the Blue Grass state. The Kennetts, the mother's family, were also among the earliest pioneers of Kentucky, whose conquest of its primeval forests and savage natives forms a most interesting chapter of United States history. William L. Shearer spent the years of his youth and early manhood in Missouri. As a boy he worked with his father on the farm and attended school, his education being completed in Savannah, Missouri. At the age of fourteen, in 1876, his father having met with financial reverses, he entered the offices of the Burlington railroad as messenger boy, soon learned telegraphy, and afterward became their agent, serving them for several years in this capacity at Savannah and King City, Missouri, and at Davis City, Iowa. After three years as agent at Davis City, in September, 1890, he resigned his position and came to Spokane, Washington, and, shortly after his arrival, accepted the position of agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Marshall Junction, remaining there for seven years. In 1896, at his own request, he was transferred to Toppenish, where he has since remained as agent for the company. On coming here he was also appointed postmaster. In addition to discharging his duties faithfully in his official capacities, he engages in farming lands leased from the Indians. He has also invested extensively in valley lands outside of the reservation, and now owns a half interest in two thousand five hundred acres above the canal in the Sunnyside district, which is yearly increasing in value. While having extensive private interests to look after, he has always found time to devote to the general advancement of the town and to any measures having in view the improvement of general conditions. Through his efforts Toppenish has one of the best public schools in the county and indeed, for a town with its population, one of the best in central Washington. In view of the fact that a great deal of preliminary work has to be done in order to secure the permit for its establishment, too much credit can not be given the prime movers in the undertaking. In his efforts to advance the edu-

catational facilities of the town he has been ably assisted by William McAuliff, E. Lawrence and N. H. Lillie. The school has been equipped with a library, maps and all the apparatus necessary in the advanced methods of instruction. Mr. Shearer has been a school director since its establishment.

January 1, 1890, Mr. Shearer was married in Missouri, to Miss Emma Hoffman, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Robert T. Hoffman, a pioneer of northern Missouri. Mrs. Shearer's mother was a descendant of the distinguished Burr family, Pennsylvania Quakers. To Mr. and Mrs. Shearer have been born three children: Paul H., eleven years old; Preston, eight years old, and Robert F., six years old. Mr. Shearer's fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen. In the past he has been a Democrat, having supported ex-President Cleveland in his campaigns, but is now a staunch friend of President Roosevelt. He is a man of exceptional business ability, of generous impulses, and is popular with all classes. Fair and honorable in all his dealings with others, of strictest integrity, progressive and public spirited, he has won and retains the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

PETER QUEEN, a leaser on the Yakima Indian reservation, resides one and one-half miles northwest of Toppenish. He is a native of Scotland, born in 1867. His father, James Queen, a native of Scotland, was born in 1809 and died in 1897. His mother, Ann (McMarkin) Queen, was born in Hamilton, Scotland, 1827, and died in 1891, at the age of sixty-four. The son, Peter Queen, spent his early life in his native country, working with his father on the farm and attending school. At the age of eighteen he left the paternal roof and engaged in various occupations for his own support. He had a number of friends in America with whom he was in correspondence and through whom he learned of the many opportunities afforded here to the industrious and persevering, to gain a competence and an enviable station in life. He at length determined to try his fortune in the land of promise and, in 1891, took passage from Scotland to the United States, arriving at Seattle, Washington, February 27th of the same year. For seven years he rented land in the Sound country, near Auburn, and followed farming with varying success. In 1898 he went to Alaska, spending eighteen months in the Dawson region, with two partners, and meeting with fairly good success from a financial standpoint. Returning to Washington in 1899, he located on his present farm near Toppenish, leasing the land from the Indians. He has engaged chiefly in growing potatoes, of which he has raised four crops. With Joseph McCloud as a partner, he cultivates one hundred and sixty acres of land,

having in 1903 planted one hundred and thirty-five acres to potatoes, a part yielding eleven tons per acre, and the whole tract averaging seven tons per acre. He also raises considerable grain, his crop of wheat and barley yielding in 1903 seventy-two and one-half bushels per acre. To the production of grain and potatoes he adds the breeding of Plymouth Rock chickens, with which he has been very successful. September 1, 1903, Mr. Queen was married to Miss Rose Devon, a native of Portland, Oregon, and the daughter of John and Ellen (Dealins) Devon. Mrs. Queen's parents died when she was an infant and she was raised by an older sister. Fraternally, Mr. Queen is connected with the Woodmen of the World and in politics he is a Republican. He has witnessed the growth of Toppenish from a village of one store, a hotel and a church to a populous town, and has seen the surrounding country developed with equal rapidity. He is a man of energy and enterprise, of sound principles and sterling manhood; is making a success of life in the true sense of the term, and commands the confidence and respect of all who know him.

FRANK A. HOLT, farmer and stockman residing at Toppenish, has been in the Northwest for more than half a century and in that time has witnessed nearly every phase of western life that can be imagined in his various occupations as prospector, miner, stage driver, stockman and farmer. Both his parents were pioneers, born and reared on the frontier, so it was only natural that the son inherited a love for the free, untrammelled life of the plains and mountains, and that mode of life he has followed since his arrival in this western country. Born in Knoxville, Tennessee, in the year 1845, he is the son of Thomas W. and Mary E. (Cardwell) Holt, themselves natives of the same state. His father immigrated to Kansas in the early part of the century and settled near Fort Scott, where he died in 1847, leaving two children, Samuel H. and Frank A. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Holt married John L. Kline and with him and her children started across the Plains to Oregon in 1853. Death intercepted her, however, for eighty miles south of Boise, Idaho, she was mortally stricken with disease and there buried on the sage-brush plains. Frank lived with his step-father until sixteen years old, meanwhile attending school, and then went to California, where for two years he followed packing into the mines. In 1862 he returned to Oregon for the winter, and the next spring commenced riding the range in Walla Walla county, Washington. A year later he took charge of a stage line running out of Idaho City; he then visited Lewiston and Warren's mining camp, where he mined one season, and finally returned to Lewiston, his home for the

using thirty years. For several years after his arrival in Lewiston, Mr. Holt operated in the mining camps of Pierce City, Elk City, Warren, Florence, Salmon river and the Clearwater river. He then entered the stock business, devoting his attention principally to horses, remaining in that business for a quarter of a century. In 1894 he was so strongly attracted by the Yakima country that he removed to Yakima county and settled at Toppenish, where he still lives, farming and raising stock. Mr. Holt's marriage took place in 1869 at Lewiston, his bride being Miss Emma Cox, daughter of William Cox. Her father was born in Kentucky, crossed the Plains in the early fifties, and died in Lewiston in 1899. He was one of the carpenters who erected the buildings at Fort Simcoe. Mrs. Holt was born in The Dalles, in 1855, July 4, was educated in Walla Walla, and married when only fourteen years old. She died at Toppenish in 1895, leaving the following children: Mrs. Laura Robbins, born April 4, 1870; Francis, May 29, 1873; Robert D., February 9, 1877, who is employed by the government in the Santa Fe Indian school, New Mexico; Thomas L., June 11, 1879; William H., August 30, 1881; Frederick C., December 27, 1883, and Mary B. Holt, April 2, 1888, Lewiston being the birthplace of all. March 22, 1899, Mr. Holt was married a second time, Annie J. Robbins becoming his wife. She is the daughter of Jesse and Angeline (Wright) Robbins, natives of Tennessee and Iowa, respectively, and both deceased. Mr. Holt is a member of the Methodist church. Politically, he is a Republican. His property interests consist of eighty acres of fine farming land at Toppenish, a band of forty horses and other stock. He is a prosperous ranchman and a citizen of substantial standing.

CHARLES H. NEWELL, stockman, owner of a large portion of the townsite of Goldendale and also of the Hotel Toppenish at Toppenish, is one of the leading citizens of central Washington and a man without whose biography this history would be incomplete. A native of the Buckeye state, where he was born in 1847, he is one of the children of Samuel and Mary (Flack) Newell, also natives of Ohio. The father was a blacksmith by trade. While a small boy, Charles lost his father, thus depriving him of the care and guidance that none can give so well. However, his mother married again and with her family removed to Kansas in 1859, where they lived four years. Then they immigrated to Colorado, where they spent a year in Denver and the mines, and in 1864 continued their western journey to Oregon, settling in the Willamette valley. There the son Charles finished his education. At sixteen years of age, he commenced farming on shares; two years later he rented a farm and resided

thereon until 1870, when he bought a band of cattle in Oregon and the following spring brought them to the Klickitat county range. He kept the band until the summer of 1872. Then he returned to Oregon and farmed until 1877, still owning an interest in stock in Klickitat county, to which place he removed his family at this time and filed on a homestead ten miles from Goldendale, where he lived until 1891. In 1879 he formed a partnership with W. D. Hoxter for the purpose of dealing in horses and land, a partnership which lasted for many years, four years of which time, from 1879 to 1883, they sold stock in Oregon. Among their largest shipments were those of 1884, when seven hundred horses were driven across the Plains to Nebraska, where they were shipped to Ohio; of 1885, when four hundred and seventeen head of horses were shipped from Prosser to the New York market; and of 1886, when shipments were made to New York and two carloads sent as far east as Rhode Island. They shipped east until 1888, when they began sending their horses to the Sound and California. In 1892 they shipped extensively to Minnesota. Mr. Newell has made himself very widely known on account of his connection with the horse industry and is still an extensive operator in this line, shipping horses all over the United States. In 1871 Mr. Newell's step-father filed on a portion of the townsite of Goldendale and there in 1897 his aged mother passed into the world beyond. Mr. Newell has one brother, Robert J., who lives in Klickitat county, and one sister, Mrs. Olive Hendricks, also a resident of Klickitat county. The year 1876 witnessed Mr. Newell's marriage in Oregon to Miss Mary Wren, daughter of Michael and Christena (Monroe) Wren, natives of Canada. Michael Wren was a pioneer of the Northwest, entering the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company when that corporation practically owned this section of the United States. The Monroes were also employees of this great company. Mrs. Newell was born in Washington county, Oregon, 1862, and there attended school until she was seventeen years old, when her marriage took place. Mr. and Mrs. Newell have only one child, Charles H., Junior, born at Goldendale, December 9, 1900. Mrs. Newell is a member of the Presbyterian communion and also a member of the Rebekahs, her husband being an Odd Fellow; he also belongs to the United Artisans. Mr. Newell has prospered unusually in a worldly way, owning the largest individual interest held in the townsite of Goldendale, several additions being in his name, besides which he has a quarter section adjoining Goldendale, one hundred cattle and a band of six hundred horses. He is also interested deeply in mining, possessing considerable stock. Few men in central Washington have more ably grasped the opportunities presented by that thriving section of the state than has Mr. Newell, and

as a pioneer, keen business man and a man of sterling character he is esteemed and respected.

WILLIAM McAULIFF, residing a mile southeast of Toppenish, is one of Yakima county's leading farmers and stockmen and is a man of stability and influence in his community. His whole life, from his birth at The Dalles in 1859 to the present writing, has been spent in the Northwest and in this section of the United States his experience has been a varied as well as a successful one. Of English and Irish extraction, he is the son of James and Isabella (Kincaid) McAuliff, the mother being of Irish birth. The paternal ancestry of Mr. McAuliff is quite interesting. James was born on the island of Malta, in European waters, in the year 1828, his father being a lieutenant in the British army at that time and stationed there. The son James immigrated to the United States in 1842 and three years later enlisted in Company D, Second United States infantry, at Buffalo, New York. He served all through the Mexican war, in which he was twice wounded, and at its close was transferred to the Fourth infantry. In this regiment he served two years, re-enlisted in 1850, and in 1852 went to California with his company. Subsequently he was mustered out at The Dalles, his rank then being first duty sergeant. In 1855, under a proclamation of the governor of Oregon, he raised a company of volunteers and as its captain participated in the famous Walla Walla campaign of that year, the Indian tribes of eastern Washington and Oregon being the objects of chastisement. Captain McAuliff's company was in the four days' fight just below the Whitman mission, and for gallantry both captain and company were commended officially by the colonel commanding and the governors. This brave old veteran, the father of William, is peacefully passing the remainder of his life in the city of Walla Walla. William was educated in Walla Walla and there learned telegraphy when a young man. When only seventeen years old the ambitious Irish lad was placed in full charge of an office and for the next nine years of his life continued to follow the occupation of a telegrapher. In 1881 he joined the Northern Pacific forces in Montana in the capacity of chief packer for surveying parties and as such spent sixteen months in that mountainous region. He then brought the pack-trains to the Yakima valley, where he wintered in 1881-2, remaining with the surveying parties until June, 1882, when for a short time he became wagon master for the same corporation. Subsequently he shipped the outfit to Seattle, went to Walla Walla on a visit and in 1883 returned to Yakima county and engaged in raising stock. For twelve years he assiduously

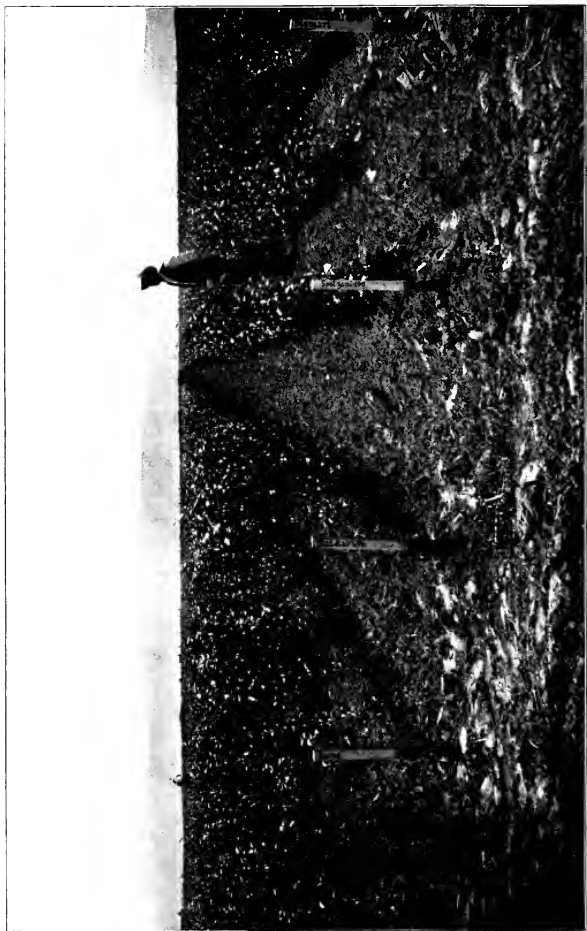
devoted himself to that industry, after which he gradually paid more and more attention to farming, and today owns one of the finest farms in the county.

In 1883 Mr. McAuliff was married to Mary Morencie, whose father was of French extraction and whose mother was a native of the Northwest. Mrs. McAuliff was born at The Dalles in 1866, was educated in Olympia and was married at the age of seventeen to Mr. McAuliff. To this union have been born the following children: Mrs. Meda Siverly, October 1, 1884; Francis, July 24, 1887; George, May 14, 1890; Thomas, February 26, 1892; Patrick V., July 24, 1896; and Mary L., June 27, 1901. Mr. McAuliff has one sister, Mrs. Annie Clowe, living in Walla Walla; and two brothers, Thomas, living in Portland, and Frank, living on the Yakima reservation. Both Mr. and Mrs. McAuliff are members of the Catholic church. Politically, he is a Democrat, though of liberal views. That Mr. McAuliff is a friend of educational interests and counted by his neighbors as an able friend, is shown by the fact that for six years he has held the position of school director in his district. His fine ranch of four hundred and eighty acres of improved land, sixty head of cattle and fifty horses constitute his property holdings.

BERT E. PARTON, one of the leading stockmen of Yakima county, has been closely identified with the stock interests of that section since 1872, when, as a mere lad of ten years, he came to the Yakima river with his uncle. As a youth, Mr. Parton witnessed the utilization of the vast central Washington range by tens of thousands of cattle and horses and, as a man, he has seen the exhaustion of most of this great pasture, the beginnings of its reclamation and the transformation of much of it into emerald fields of alfalfa and sightly orchards. In the land where thirty years of his life have been spent, he has made a happy home and acquired both affluence and influence, as the result of energy and ability, combined with other commendable qualities of character.

Mr. Parton was born January 6, 1862, at Albany, Oregon, his parents being Frank and Lucy (Morgan) Parton, natives of England and Iowa, respectively, the mother of Welsh descent. In early manhood, the father crossed the seas, coming to California in its "golden days," where he was married and lived for some time. Thence he removed to Oregon, where he successfully followed his profession, that of a millwright, many years, or until his death at Waitsburg, Washington, in 1895. Bert received his education in the common and high schools of Albany, short intermissions occurring between his school attendance. As before stated, in 1872 he first came to





A BLOCK OF TWO-MONTHS-OLD APPLE BUDS GROWN BY THE WASHINGTON NURSERY COMPANY, TOPPENISH, WASHINGTON.
Photographed June 15, 1904.

Washington, where he remained two years with his uncle. Then followed a short attendance at school, two years more on the Yakima, this time with J. B. Huntington, an influential stockman, another short period at school, another stay in Yakima, another winter in school, and, in 1880, permanent settlement in Washington, at which time he entered the service of Snipes & Allen. For five years he did faithful work for this great firm. Then he began business for himself and since 1885 has been raising stock and farming in and around Toppenish, his home now being at No. 12 North Third street, North Yakima.

Mr. Parton was married in North Yakima, March 17, 1885, the bride being Miss Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Mary Robbins, pioneers of Oregon and the Cowiche valley, Yakima county. The daughter, Sarah, was born in Cascade, Oregon, in 1862, educated in the common schools of her native state and was married at the age of twenty-two. She has three brothers: Thomas, living at Toppenish; Isaac, at Seattle; and Oscar, whose home is at Toppenish also. Mr. Parton was two sisters: Mrs. Carrie Staten, living in Portland, and Mrs. Germina Wing, living in Spokane; also one brother, William, who lives at Toppenish. Three children bless the Parton home: Bert, born December 27, 1888; Corbie, born January 22, 1892; and Ruth, November 9, 1894; all of whom may claim Yakima county as their birthplace. Mr. and Mrs. Parton are members of the Christian church, in which they are active workers. Politically, Mr. Parton is a steadfast Republican, as well as an energetic one. While the family home is in the city of North Yakima, Mr. Parton is compelled to be at Toppenish much of his time in order to give personal attention to his three hundred and forty-acre ranch at that point. More than two-thirds of this tract is under cultivation, from which it may be seen that it is no light task to manage this branch of his interests. His stock interests are large, more than one thousand horses and one hundred cattle belonging to him. As a pioneer, the usual number of obstacles and losses have fallen in his pathway, but those very obstructions have brought out the qualities which, not only in Mr. Parton's case, but in the lives of many other pioneers, have won for them the success they deserve.

ARCHIE W. McDONALD. The man whose name commences this biographical sketch is president of the Washington Nursery Company with headquarters at Toppenish, and one of Yakima county's most enterprising young business men. Like thousands of other successful men living in the United States, he was born and reared in Canada, but came to this country to make his permanent home. Ontario is his birthplace and the year of his

birth was 1866. Both parents, Duncan and Agnes (McIntire), were natives of Scotland, immigrating to Canada in 1858, and there making their home until death. The father's demise occurred in 1870. After receiving a good public school education in Canada, the subject of this sketch, at the age of eighteen, followed farming for a time; then traveled four years for a Canadian nursery company, gaining his first insight into that work. In 1894 he crossed the border and took up his abode in the Willamette valley, Oregon. In that region he lived eight years, traveling for the Oregon Nursery Company as field manager of that business. So successful was he in this line of work that he determined to enter the nursery business on his own account, and with this idea organized, in March, 1903, the company of which he is president and Leon Girod secretary and treasurer. The company leased three hundred and fifty acres near the town and opened an office in Toppenish. Fifty acres of the land are in nursery stock, seventy-five are ready for use in the spring of 1904, one hundred and twenty-five acres are in alfalfa, and the balance is in grain, hay or reserve tracts. All the rye-grass, hay and grain used on the tract are grown by the company. Most flattering prospects are before this young commercial enterprise, and it is receiving hearty support from all who examine into its methods.

Mr. McDonald was married in September, 1900, in Oregon, to Miss Bessie Settlementire, of Tangent. She is a native of that state. Mr. McDonald is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Foresters, and is identified with the Republican party. Both himself and wife are esteemed personally for their many genial, sterling qualities, and Mr. McDonald is respected as a capable, aggressive business man.

LEON GIROD, of the Washington Nursery Company, Toppenish, of which he is the secretary and treasurer, is a native son of Switzerland, born at St. Imier, March 13, 1867; but has lived the major portion of his life in America and is counted as a loyal citizen of his adopted country and a capable, progressive young business man. His father, Gustave A., was born in Switzerland, February 23, 1830, and in early life followed the profession of teaching; the mother, Sophia A. (Balmer) Girod, was born in Switzerland, February 10, 1834. In 1882 they came to the United States with their family, and settled first in Wayne county, Ohio. Four years later the family removed to Illinois, lived there five years, and removed thence to Brooks, Oregon, where Mr. Girod is at present farming. Of the sixteen children born to this union, Leon Girod is the ninth. He received an education in French and German in Europe, besides a public school education. Upon the family's arrival in the United States, he commenced farming

in Ohio. Subsequently he farmed in western Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, Colorado and Oregon, living near Brooks, Oregon, until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. At the call to arms he left his farm and immediately enlisted in Company K, Second Oregon volunteers, April 23, 1898, participating in the Philippine campaign. He was at Cavite, in the battle of Manila, August 13, 1898, the Filipino repulse before Manila in February, 1899, and in many other important battles and skirmishes, returning finally with his regiment in July, 1899. After being mustered out of the service, in which he fought for the honor and preservation of his country, he returned to the plow. A year later he accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Oregon Nursery Company, and in this position visited California, Mexico, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia. This was not his first experience in this business, as he had devoted considerable time to it while farming. In March, 1903, he became one of the organizers of the Washington Nursery Company, one of Yakima county's newest but most thrifty enterprises, which is growing with astonishing rapidity. The company has three hundred and fifty acres of land near Toppenish, most of which is in cultivation and one hundred and twenty-five of which are set out with young nursery stock.

Mr. Girod and Miss Sadie Wenger were united in the holy union of matrimony January 12, 1893, but upon July 24, 1897, the happiness of their home was rudely shattered by a visit of the grim reaper, who took the faithful, loving wife and mother from her earthly abode and carried her spirit into the home beyond. Mrs. Girod was a native of Monroe, Wisconsin, where she was born November 24, 1871. One daughter, Leona, born at Salem, June 21, 1895, was the fruit of this union. Mr. Girod is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and in political matters is actively identified with the Republican party. As a young man of true worth and ability, and appreciative of the grand opportunities with which he is surrounded, success along all lines lies in his path.

EDWARD G. FLEMING, one of the white leasers operating near Toppenish, is also holding a responsible position in the sales department of the Toppenish Trading Company, and is one of the energetic residents of the Toppenish section. He traces his ancestry back to residents of Scotland and northern Ireland, and dominant in his nature are those characteristics for which the Scotchman is especially noted. Mr. Fleming was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July, 1863, to the union of James T. and Adeline (Lawton) Fleming, natives of the same state. The father, a retired merchant and extensive land owner, is living in Linn county, Missouri, whence he came in 1866, at the

advanced age of sixty-nine years. The mother died in 1894 at the age of fifty-six. The son Edward came to Missouri with his parents at the age of three, and during his youth attended the public schools and at odd times worked in his father's store. When only fourteen years old he commenced working for himself, laboring for wages during the summer and continuing his school work in the winter. In 1884 he left Missouri, going to southern California, where he entered the real estate business at San Diego. During the next five years he was unusually successful, but reverses finally overtook him and induced him to seek his fortune in Seattle. There he entered the confectionery and stationery business, but a year later the building and stock were destroyed by fire. After a short period spent in conducting a restaurant, Mr. Fleming removed to Ellensburg in 1891, entering the store of R. B. Wilson in that city, with whom he remained eight years. While engaged in the mercantile business he also owned and operated a stock ranch. In 1899 he sold his Kittitas property and came to Toppenish. Here his first work was as bookkeeper for the Toppenish Trading Company, but two years of this kind of employment so injured his health that he leased a tract of land and commenced raising hay, grain and stock. At present he controls five hundred acres two miles north of Toppenish, and is counted as one of the most successful leasers on the reservation.

Mr. Fleming was married in 1887 to Miss Maggie Lindsey, of Missouri, in which state she was born in 1868 to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lindsey. Mrs. Lindsey's maiden name was Kelly. Mr. Lindsey, who is a veteran of the Civil war, is a hardware merchant of Pike county, Illinois. Two children brighten the Fleming home: Mae, born June 26, 1890, and Paul, born September 6, 1897. Mr. Fleming is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Odd Fellows; his wife is a member of the Women of Woodcraft. As an energetic Republican he attends all important caucuses and conventions and is ever loyal to party principles. He also takes an active interest in educational matters, and in all other matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the community.

JOSEPH McLEOD. One of the most extensive farmers on the Yakima reservation, as also one of the most successful and most highly esteemed, is the subject of this biography. He is one of the sturdy, substantial citizens whom Nova Scotia has produced, reared to manhood and then generously contributed to swell the citizenship of the great American republic. His birthday was July 12, 1851, and his parents were George and Nancy (Monroe) McLeod, both natives of the Scottish highlands, who came to Nova Scotia shortly after being united in marriage and when still in the spring-time of life. Both died in 1878,

their deaths occurring about the same time. Until twenty years old Joseph lived upon his father's farm, meanwhile attending school; but at that age he left the parental roof and engaged in logging in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. Then he worked on the boundary survey between the United States and British Columbia for one year, 1872, the company's headquarters being Fort Garry on the Red River of the North. Following this experience, he went to California, where he was engaged a year in lumbering in the redwood forests of Mendocino county. In 1874 he came north to Puget Sound, taking a ranch claim in Whatcom county. A six years' residence on the western slope was followed by his removal to the Kittitas valley in 1880. There he accumulated a holding of five hundred and sixty acres of land and for fourteen years was successfully occupied with general farming, and stock raising. Then he went into the newly opened Sunnyside district and farmed two years. A year of mining in British Columbia was succeeded by Mr. McLeod's decision to settle on the reservation near Toppenish. His lease was one of the first consummated and since its date hundreds of others have been granted by the Indians. At first he raised only grain, but experiments demonstrating the adaptability of the soil and climate to the production of alfalfa, fruit, etc., as in the Yakima valley, Mr. McLeod has gradually seeded his land to alfalfa, and many different varieties of products, principally hay, grain and potatoes. His farm contains five hundred and sixty acres and last season he raised one thousand five hundred and twenty-five tons of hay, two thousand five hundred and twenty six sacks of oats, barley, etc., and three hundred tons of potatoes. In the haying season he employed twenty-four men, eleven on the baler and fourteen on a steam thresher. His expenses in 1903 lacked only a few dollars of being ten thousand dollars, from which an excellent idea of the leasing interests may be obtained. Mr. McLeod is convinced that the opportunities presented by Yakima county are really unsurpassed in the United States and his own case is an excellent illustration of what may be accomplished by an energetic, able man. Mr. McLeod has four brothers and sisters: Mrs. Margaret Whittier, living in Whatcom county; Alexander, also in Whatcom county; William, living in Kittitas, and Miss Anna McLeod, living in Seattle. In politics, as in most public questions, Mr. McLeod is independent, though actively interested. He is now one of the leading agriculturists of Yakima county and is a man of integrity and substantial abilities and character.

ERVIN L. CHAMBERLAIN, residing four miles west of Toppenish, is a prosperous young ranchman most of whose life has been spent in the

Yakima and Klickitat regions. He was born in Washington county, Oregon, March 15, 1872, his parents being James L. and Christiana (Kincaid) Chamberlain, of English and German descent, respectively. James L. Chamberlain was born in 1827 and in 1852 crossed the Plains from Missouri to Oregon, taking a donation claim in the Willamette valley. There he lived until 1877, when he removed to Klickitat county; in 1883 he came to North Yakima, where he and his faithful pioneer wife, who bravely crossed the Plains with him, are still living. At the tender age of thirteen Ervin received his formal initiation into the master industry of the region—cattle raising—by entering the employ of Ben Snipes as a range rider. The next few years he rode for Snipes, Baxter and other stockmen all through northern Oregon and southern Washington. In 1885, he joined his father, grandfather and brothers at North Yakima in a stock raising enterprise, in which they were quite successful. Ervin bought land in the Naches valley and until 1900 continued to range stock and farm. In 1900 he removed to North Yakima from his home in the Naches and lived there until January 1, 1903, on which date he took possession of the hundred-acre tract of leased land on which he is at present residing.

November 15, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain was united in marriage to Miss Rosa M. Parker, a native of Kansas, where she was born in 1880 to Riley and Eliza J. Parker. Her parents reside in Yakima county now. Mr. Chamberlain has six brothers and sisters: Paul P. and Mrs. Jane Hamilton, living in Klickitat county; Joseph F., James B. and Mrs. Emma White, residents of Yakima county; and Mrs. Mary J. Grant, living in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have two children, Viola, born February, 1899, and Lloyd L., born September 25, 1902. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and Woodmen of the World, and is a Democrat in politics, attending all conventions and caucuses of his party in his community. At present Mr. Chamberlain is devoting his entire attention to farming, having disposed of his stock interests. He is an energetic, successful ranchman who has a host of friends.

WILLIAM E. LAWRENCE, a resident of Toppenish, is chief clerk in the large establishment of the Toppenish Trading Company at that point, and one of the town's most progressive citizens. Logan county, Illinois, is his birthplace and September 17, 1863, was the date of his birth. His parents, James and Ann K. (Griffith) Lawrence, were born in Ohio in February, 1825, and September 15, 1830, respectively. The father was a pioneer of central Illinois, and the paternal ancestors were pioneers of Virginia. The Lawrences served in the Revolutionary war and three broth-

ers of James were in the Civil war. He died in 1870. Mrs. Lawrence is living in Champaign, Illinois. Her ancestors, of German and Scotch extraction, were pioneer patriots of America, and three of her brothers served their country in 1861-5. William E. spent his early years upon the farm and attending school, beginning to care for himself at a very young age. He learned the trade of a miller and from the age of nineteen to twenty-two worked at that occupation, near Detroit, Michigan. Subsequently he returned to Illinois and there, by working during the day and studying at night, in four years secured enough education to pass a teacher's examination. Having obtained his certificate, he accepted a position and during the next four years, or until 1889, taught school in his native state. In that year he joined his brother, J. G. Lawrence, principal of the North Yakima schools, working for Hyman Harris three years and a half. Following this, he was elected secretary and superintendent of the Moxee Company, remaining with that corporation about six years. In 1898 Mr. Lawrence came to Toppenish, and leasing land near there, engaged in farming, utilizing one hundred and forty acres. His principal crops were grain and onions, in the raising of which he was quite successful. However, last year Mr. Lawrence accepted the present responsible position he holds with the Toppenish Trading Company, with whom he has since continued.

Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage in 1892 in Illinois to Miss Pauline W. Kreuger. She is the daughter of Charles and Mary (Schlorf) Kreuger, natives of Germany. Mr. Kreuger served throughout the Civil war and was a successful merchant until his death in 1900; the mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have one child, Lowell W., born July 14, 1893. Mr. Lawrence has the following brothers and sisters: Joseph G., John C., Rollin H., Harold, Warren H. and Lulu C. Lowry. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. In political matters he takes his stand with the Republican party. Together with W. L. Shearer, W. J. McAuliff and N. H. Leslie, Mr. Lawrence was prominently identified with the opening of a public school at Toppenish, despite the great obstacles encountered. He is an able business man, popular and esteemed by all who know him.

FRANK H. MILLICAN, manager of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company's business at Toppenish, is a native of Washington, born in Walla Walla, August 24, 1872. As a native of the state and a son of pioneer parents, he is doubly entitled to a place of honor in a work of this character, and we are pleased to enroll his name with those who have been active factors in the development of the great Northwest. He is the son of

John M. and Mary (Hayward) Millican, born Oregonians. John M. Millican was a stockman, born in LaFayette, Yamhill county, Oregon, into which state his father had immigrated from Ireland in the forties. He was a veteran of the early Oregon Indian wars. The mother of the subject of this biography was born in The Dalles, Oregon, and now lives in Walla Walla. She is the daughter of Benjamin Burnett Hayward, a pioneer of Wisconsin, who crossed the Plains with his wife in 1852, settling in The Dalles, where he operated a hotel and stage line. In 1862 he moved to Walla Walla, Washington, remaining in his old business, however. He was a conductor on the first railroad that was built in Washington. The road was built by Dr. Dorsey S. Baker and extended from Walla Walla to Wallula. The first rails used on this road were of wood, strapped on the top with iron. Mr. Hayward died in Walla Walla, October 18, 1902. Frank H. Millican spent his early life in and about Walla Walla, working on the farm and attending school, following his common school course with one term in Whitman college. At the age of sixteen he left the paternal roof and sought to gain a livelihood by his own efforts, securing employment at first as driver of a street car. He then went to Dayton, Washington, and afterwards spent four years in Oregon and California, a portion of the time as a stage driver, eventually, however, returning to Walla Walla, and, in the fall of 1897, coming to Toppenish. April 29, 1898, he enlisted in Company E, First Washington volunteers, for service in the Spanish-American war, going with the company first to Tacoma and afterwards to San Francisco, where five months were spent in camp. October 25, 1898, the company set sail for Manila, reaching its destination in November, but not landing until December. Mr. Millican was in the battle of Manila, February 4 and 5, 1899, and in the first and second battles of Pateros; he was on the firing line from the first to the last of the nine months spent on the island. He returned to San Francisco in October, 1899, and, after a visit with friends and relatives in Walla Walla, spent some time in North Yakima, one winter in Tacoma, and in 1902 came to Toppenish as bookkeeper for the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company. In the month of January, 1903, he was promoted to the position of manager, in which capacity he is still acting. In politics, Mr. Millican is a staunch supporter of President Roosevelt. He is a man of exceptional business qualifications and has proven an efficient manager of his company's affairs. He is energetic and progressive in his ideas, a man of correct principles and strictest integrity, of influence in local affairs and, as a man and a citizen, commands the esteem and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

ANDREW H. RANDLER, a leaser of lands on the Yakima Indian reservation, living one-fourth of a mile south of Toppenish, has been a resident of Yakima county for six years and has been exceptionally successful in the production of the cereals. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lancaster county, November, 1866. He is the son of Michael and Fannie (Heslet) Randler, the father a native of Germany and the mother of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Michael Randler came to the United States when a young man; was a soldier in the Civil war, during which he was captured and confined for seventeen months in the noted Andersonville prison; he died in Pennsylvania in 1901. His wife, the mother of Andrew Randler, still lives. The son Andrew spent the years of his youth in his native state, working on the farm with his father until nineteen, when he was married and began farming for himself. In addition to the production of cereal crops he dealt extensively in cattle, buying and feeding on the farm for the city markets, and finding it a very profitable business. After following this business successfully for over twelve years, he decided on a change of location, being possessed with a desire to test the advantages of the Northwest. Accordingly, in 1898, he sold out his Pennsylvania interests and came to Washington, stopping first in New Whatcom (now Bellingham). Not being able to locate there to good advantage, he remained but a few months, coming to Yakima county in the fall of the same year and taking charge of a dairy ranch, which he conducted successfully for about four years. In 1902 he located on the reservation and began farming. He purchased a relinquishment to a lease on a large ranch from which, in 1903, he harvested 30,000 bushels of oats, barley and wheat, some of the land sown to oats yielding 110 bushels per acre. He also operates a steam thresher and a hay press. Mr. Randler is one of a family of nine children. The names of his brothers and sisters follow: Alice, Elizabeth, Mary, Kate, Harry, William, Eli and Michael. March 21, 1885, Mr. Randler was married to Miss Alice Young, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Myers) Young, also natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Randler have five children, as follows: Fannie, Howard, Alice, Leona and Mable. Mr. Randler's fraternal connections are with the Woodmen of the World, and in political matters he votes with the Republican party. He believes the Yakima valley to be an ideal country in which men of energy can make desirable and permanent homes. He is himself a man of energy and good business ability, of sound principles and strict integrity; is meeting with success and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

WILLIAM HARRISON MARBLE. One of the successful fruit and hop growers of Yakima county, is William H. Marble, whose farm is located nine miles northwest of Toppenish, on rural free delivery route No. 1. Subject of sketch was born in Kennebec county, Maine, April 5, 1837. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native state. This was supplemented by a course in the Hampden Academy, from which he was graduated in 1859, a classmate of former Vice-President Hamlin's son. At the age of twenty-three he engaged in the lumber business and later tried farming for a time. He then moved to Illinois and for eighteen months followed the grocery business; selling out at the end of this time and going to Nebraska, where he farmed for twenty years, with the exception of two years during which the hardware and implement trade claimed his attention. In all these ventures he met with good success. Leaving Nebraska, he went to northwestern Kansas and invested heavily in land, this investment proving unfortunate, eventually costing him all the accumulations of former years of toil. In 1889 he came to Washington, remaining here for two years. Satisfying himself that the country had a prosperous future before it, he went back to Kansas, straightened out his affairs there and prepared to return to this state for permanent settlement. He again reached Washington in 1894, landing in Yakima county without a dollar of capital. He at once leased the farm on which he now resides, one of the first to be improved in Parker Bottom, and, from the proceeds of three years' crops, was enabled to purchase and pay for the farm which he now owns. Mr. Marble was in Illinois when the Civil war broke out and in 1862 organized a company of which he was commissioned captain. They went into service as Company I, Eighty-fifth Illinois volunteers. At the expiration of one year affairs at home compelled Captain Marble to resign his commission and leave the company, which was afterwards commanded by Captain Collins. During his service Captain Marble participated in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, and Stone River, Tennessee. During his residence in Nebraska, Mr. Marble served one term in the state legislature, elected by the Democratic party in 1885. At this session he succeeded in getting an important transportation bill advanced from the bottom to the top of the calendar and passed; this bill required railroads to receive freight in car load lots from other roads at junction points, and proved of great advantage to his constituents. William H. Marble is the son of Hiram and Rosanna (Smith) Marble, the father a native of New Hampshire and the mother of Maine. He was married in Illinois, August 26, 1860, to Miss Sarah J. Council, daughter of Alfred F. and Hannah C. (Michen) Council, Southern people who were wealthy planters and slaveholders in ante-bellum

days. Mr. Marble was second in a family of eight children, whose names follow: Andrew, a North Dakota druggist; Allen, farming in Parker Bottom; Sarah (Marble) Richardson, deceased; John, deceased; Charles E., a police officer in Tacoma; Wallace, deceased, and Thursa (Marble) Darr, whose husband is a carpenter in Tacoma. To Mr. and Mrs. Marble have been born three daughters and four sons, whose names and dates and places of birth follow: Bell D., Illinois, March 26, 1862, deceased; Hiram F., Illinois, February 13, 1864, a civil engineer living in North Yakima; Henry A., Illinois, May 24, 1866, civil engineer; Elsie M. (Marble) Wallace, Nebraska, October 2, 1868, living in Spokane; Jasper W., Nebraska, August 22, 1871, now in North Yakima; Harry E., Nebraska, March 9, 1874, editor and manager of the Melton Valley News, published at Twisk, Okanogan county, Washington, and Ruby R., Nebraska, November 15, 1878, and married March 14, 1904, to Herman A. D. Trauck, of the Hypotheke Bank, Spokane. Mr. and Mrs. Marble are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Marble was one of the organizers of the Parker Presbyterian church in 1897. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias; is prominent in local affairs and a man of influence wherever he is known. Mr. and Mrs. Marble are held in high esteem by all with whom they are associated, in public or in the home life.

JAMES S. WILLIAMS is a successful farmer and fruit grower, residing fifteen miles northwest of Toppenish, on rural free delivery route No. 1. He was born in Missouri on December 9, 1857, the son of John B. and Nancy J. (Jennings) Williams. His father, now dead, was born in Missouri in 1828, and followed school teaching for thirty-five years. His mother, also dead, was a native of Virginia, born in 1832. Mr. Williams spent his youth in Missouri and, until nineteen years old, attended the common schools of that section, receiving a good education. At this age he began to do for himself and eventually became a locomotive engineer, his first work being on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. He afterwards farmed for a short time, but, in 1890, left Missouri for the west and came direct to the state of Washington. For a time he ran an engine for a lumber company, remaining with them for one year, then going to Sedro, Washington, where for several months he was similarly employed. In 1895 he again made a change of location, this time coming to Yakima county, where he was first employed in running an engine in a saw mill on the Wenas. Afterwards he engaged for a few years in farm work and then leased twenty acres of orchard near Zillah, receiving one-half the crop for his care of the place. The

first year he sold three thousand two hundred dollars' worth of apples. The second year was a failure. The third year he sold six thousand dollars' worth of fruit. After the first year's crop he purchased twenty acres of land near Zillah, selling it a few months later for double the amount paid for it. In 1901 he bought his present place of one hundred and sixty acres, which he has greatly improved, making it a very valuable property, and on which there is a bearing orchard of ten acres. Mr. Williams has two brothers and one sister: George W., in Missouri; Frances (Williams) Smith, of Fort Scott, Kansas, and Vernon H., farming in Yakima county. Mr. Williams was married in Missouri in 1880, to Miss Alice Chambers, who was born in Addison county, Missouri, November 10, 1862, the daughter of Robert and Martha J. (Harris) Chambers. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born three sons and two daughters as follows: Harry, February 10, 1885; Guy, October 30, 1887; Earl, September 5, 1888, Nebraska being their birthplace; Mabel, in Washington, November 15, 1890, and Nellie in Oregon, September 25, 1893. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Williams is a prominent Mason and an active Democrat. He is a man of energy and excellent business foresight, fair and honorable in his dealings with his fellows, and is held in high esteem by all with whom he comes in contact.

VERNON H. WILLIAMS, a farmer and stock raiser, whose home is six miles northwest of Toppenish, on rural free delivery route No. 1, has been a citizen of Washington since 1883, and of Yakima county since 1885. During his twenty years' residence in the state he has participated in its wonderful development and has become one of its substantial citizens. Mr. Williams is a native of Missouri, where he was born October 25, 1865. He is the son of John B. and Nancy J. (Jennings) Williams, his father a native of Missouri and his mother of Virginia; both parents are dead. Mr. Williams spent his youth in Missouri, receiving his education in the common schools of that state. In 1883, at the age of eighteen, he left home and came to Walla Walla, Washington, where he worked for one year on a fruit farm. The next year he spent on the Sound, in Snohomish county, where he filed on a homestead. At the end of the year he made a relinquishment of his homestead right for a fair consideration, and came to Yakima county. This was in 1885, and until 1900 he was employed on hay ranches in various localities. In the year last named he purchased sixteen acres of land in Parker Bottom, where he now resides, and has since been occupied in cultivating and improving it, and has now a very desirable home

as the reward of industry and perseverance. In 1882, Mr. Williams was married, in Missouri, to Miss Rachel E. Harper, who was born in Ohio in 1863, the daughter of Peter J. and Hannah (Williams) Harper, natives of England; both parents are dead. Mrs. Williams is the youngest of a family of four girls and three boys. Their names follow: Mrs. Diana Hurt, living in Yakima county; Mrs. Sophia Eickelberger, living in Ohio; Fred, living in Yakima county; Thomas, deceased; Mrs. Addie Carns, living in Seattle, and Owen, living in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Two sons and three daughters have come into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Williams: Jessie, born in Missouri in 1886; John and Myrtle, twins, born in Walla Walla, Washington, in 1888; Richard, born in Snohomish county, Washington, 1892, and Bessie, born in Yakima county, 1893. Politically, Mr. Williams affiliates with the Republican party. Fraternally, he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a man of strict integrity, of progressive ideas, of influence in local matters, and holds the esteem and respect of his fellow men.

MILTON W. BREWER, an agriculturist, living eight miles northwest of Toppenish, is a native Washingtonian, and has spent his entire life in the state. As a pioneer of the state, and the son of a pioneer, we are pleased to accord him a place of honor in these records which are to be handed down to succeeding generations. Mr. Brewer is the son of Oliver and Margaret (Stevens) Brewer; his father a native of Arkansas, born in 1834; his mother a native of Georgia, born in 1836. The parents are still living, citizens of Chehalis county, Washington. Rev. Oliver Brewer is a minister of the Methodist church. In 1852 he and his wife crossed the Plains from Arkansas to Oregon, settling on a donation claim on Fern ridge. After remaining here for three years they moved to Thurston county, Washington, and here the son Milton was born August 5, 1861. The family subsequently moved to Chehalis county, where Milton spent his youth and early manhood, receiving his education in the common schools. In his eighteenth year he discontinued his studies, but remained with his parents until twenty-three, when he married and engaged in farming in Chehalis county. In 1899 he sold his interests there and came to Yakima county, purchasing the farm where he now resides. This farm consists of thirty-two acres, of which he has made a valuable property and a comfortable home. He keeps a number of dairy cows, diversifying the products of the farm, and finding the venture very profitable. Mr. Brewer was married in Oakville, Washington, January 12, 1884, to Miss Jennie Newton, whose native state is Illinois, where she was born September

14, 1862. Her father died when she was a child. Her mother, Mrs. Delia Newton, lives in Chehalis county, Washington. Mr. Brewer has two brothers and one sister, living in Washington. Their names follow: Mrs. Charity (Brewer) Baker, Alonzo and Loren. To Mr. and Mrs. Brewer have been born the following children: Orpha, born June 18, 1885; Pearl, born August 31, 1888; Della, born April 21, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer and daughter are members of the Methodist church. In political matters, Mr. Brewer affiliates with the Republican party and always takes a lively interest in the success of his party. He is known as a man of honor and uprightness, fair in all his dealings with his fellow men, and has the confidence and respect of neighbors and friends.

OWEN B. WHITSON, farmer and fruit grower, resides seven miles northwest of Toppenish. He has lived in Yakima county for sixteen years, having located here in 1887. For a number of years he was variously employed in different parts of the county, and has been closely identified with much of its wonderful development. He was employed on the North Yakima water supply ditch, afterwards by the Washington Irrigation Company on the Sunnyside ditch, and has spent a great deal of time in the improvement of raw land. He has developed the farm on which he resides from a sagebrush plain to a high state of cultivation, and has made of it a very productive tract and a comfortable home. He assisted in the building of the first church erected in Zillah, donating his labor. He was one of the organizers of School district No. 50, together with Rev. F. Walden and Mrs. James Beattie, one of the best in the county, having in the beginning twenty-seven pupils; was one of the first directors, and is now a member of the board. The first teacher employed here was Miss Harriet Sawyer. The district was organized in February, 1890. Mr. Whitson was born in Kansas, April 18, 1861, the son of Jesse and Lonisa (Bond) Whitson. His father, now dead, was born in Indiana in 1830; the mother is now living in Michigan. The son, Owen, received his education in Indiana. At the age of twenty he quit school and began to do for himself. Two years later he moved to Traverse, Michigan, remaining there four years, and at the end of that time coming to Yakima county, Washington. In 1899 he leased forty acres of school land, his present home, and is improving it with the intention of buying it when it is placed on the market. Three acres of orchard have been set out, and the balance is in hay, the hay land yielding one hundred and twenty-five tons per year. Mr. Whitson has the following brothers: George and Orange J., in Michigan; Ellis J. (an engineer), and Lawrence, in Nebraska; two brothers died when small children. In 1892 Mr. Whitson

was married to Miss Carrie Van Buskirk, at North Yakima. She is the oldest daughter of a family of ten children, all still living but two. Kansas is her native state, where she was born in 1870, the daughter of Reuben and Julia A. (Walrod) Van Buskirk, the father a native of Indiana, born in 1831, and the mother of Illinois, born in 1851; the parents are residents of North Yakima. Four children have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Whitson, their names as follows: Lutetia, born December 23, 1893; Marion, July 4, 1898; Hazel, June 17, 1900, and Julia, April 12, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Whitson attend the Christian church. In political principles Mr. Whitson is a Prohibitionist. He is progressive in his ideas and his opinions are valued in local affairs. A man of integrity, always honorable and fair in his dealings with his fellow men, he has earned and holds their confidence and respect.

JOSIAH D. LAUGHLIN, farmer and fruit grower, resides four miles northeast of Toppenish, on rural free delivery route No. 1. Although but comparatively a recent arrival in Yakima county, he has already become thoroughly identified with its interests, and during the last four years has assisted materially in the reclamation of its arid lands. Mr. Laughlin is a native of Ohio, born in Pike county, October 13, 1847. He is the son of William H. and Selina (Brill) Laughlin, both natives of Pennsylvania; the father, now dead, was born in 1818, and the mother, living in Ohio, born in 1822. Mr. Laughlin received his education in the schools of his native state, and, after the completion of his studies, engaged for a time in teaching. At the beginning of the Civil war he was too young for enlistment, but in 1864, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-first Ohio volunteers, and served with this regiment for eighteen months. One memory that thrills him even at this late date is that of Sheridan's famous ride to Winchester, of which he was an eye-witness. After the close of the war he followed teaching for two years, and then entered the employ of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes railroad, remaining in the car department for three years, at Danville, Illinois. At the end of this time he removed to Iowa, where he followed farming successfully for sixteen years. In 1900 he came to Washington and located on his present farm, purchasing forty acres at first and adding twenty more later. This tract he has developed from its wild state and has made of it a very productive farm and a comfortable home. A commodious and an attractive dwelling and other buildings have been erected, and eleven acres of orchard set out, which is just beginning to bear. Mr. Laughlin was married in Illinois, November 22, 1874, to Miss Martha J. Howser, who was born in Ohio, March 8, 1854, the daughter of Jonathan N. and Margaret (Dillman) Howser, natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Laugh-

lin have been born the following children: Mrs. Cleo M. Stephenson, living in Iowa; Byron B., in Sedro Woolley, Washington; Ossie M. and Effie G., engaged in teaching school in Yakima county, living with parents; and David R., also at home. In political matters Mr. Laughlin advocates Republican principles; he is a man of progressive ideas, of correct principles, and fair in his dealings with others; is recognized as a man of integrity, whose influence is always exerted in the right direction, and commands the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

ALEX TIEO. It is a pleasure to chronicle the life of the man whose name stands at the beginning of this biography, for he is one of the native Indians of the Northwest who has accepted the white man's ways and, by personal effort, raised himself to a leadership among his brothers of the red skin. His ability, honesty and energy have also won for him high opinions from those of the white race, and none among the Indians upon the reservation is held in greater respect than Alex Tieo. He was born in Vancouver, in 1855, his father being Cowlipe Tieo, a native of Honolulu, and his mother a native of Washcum, or Wasco, Oregon. When a child he was taken to Oregon City and in 1872 came to Cascade. When twenty-three years old Alex began railroading on the little six-mile line at the Cascades, and by perseverance arose to the position of conductor from that of brakeman. Then for a time he worked at the steamboat business, and subsequently for eight years operated a flatboat on the Columbia between The Dalles and the Cascades. Ten years ago he came to Yakima county as foreman of a hop picking crew, and the same year settled upon allotted land in the Yakima reservation. When he is not farming he engages in picking hops, having been for many years field foreman for Max Jackson and Dell Hitchcock. Mr. Tieo has taken and is taking a prominent part in ditch construction on the reservation, being at the present time Indian foreman of the new government canal, commenced October 7, 1903. He was also foreman of Indian forces on the ditch extending twelve miles southeast of Wapato and on all the laterals that have been built. He was married the first time to Mary Bonifar, a Cascade Indian, who is now dead. Two children resulted from this union: Wilson and Harry. His second marriage was to Mabel, a Tumwater Indian, and to this union no children have been born. On his one hundred and sixty acre, improved ranch, of which one hundred and twenty acres are in cultivation, he raises hay, potatoes, wheat and all kinds of vegetables, besides cattle and horses in large numbers. This ranch was the first one occupied on that prairie. Mr. Tieo has made much of his op-

portunities and as a progressive, honest, skilled man is a leader whom his race would do well to follow.

MICHELLE MARTINEAU, retired steamboat captain and sailing master and at present living upon his two hundred and forty acre ranch three and a half miles west of Toppenish, is the son of one of the noted pioneers of the Northwest, and himself is a man of striking character, well known in the later history of the Northwest. His father, Michelle Martineau, senior, was a native of Montreal, Quebec, of Canadian French stock. Early in life he came into the wilderness of western Canada, accompanying Doctor McLoughlin to his post at Vancouver. First the father served as a mail carrier in the Rocky Mountain region, working for the Hudson's Bay Company; then he entered other departments of the service, traveling all through the west. It is said that he and another white man named Bozmah were the first whites to find Doctor Whitman's body after the massacre. History refers to this intrepid French Canadian in dealing with the story of the west. He was at one time accused of killing John McCoy, another well-known pioneer. The senior Martineau died in 1902. The mother was a Wickham, a member of the Cascade tribe of Indians. Her father was Chief Tompha, hanged in 1856 at the Cascades by order of Colonel Wright. She died in 1871.

The younger Martineau was born at Vancouver in 1848, while Oregon was yet a territory, and the only settlements in the Northwest were along the Columbia and Willamette rivers and on Puget Sound. He was reared at Portland, the Cascades and The Dalles, thoroughly imbibing the free, restless, dashing spirit of the life around him. At the age of sixteen he entered the steamboat business in the kitchen department, rising thence very rapidly to engineer and then to a captain's berth. He was the first captain of the General Humphreys, plying between the upper Cascades and The Dalles in 1879. He has been captain of all the steamers owned by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and has served the government fleet on the Columbia and its tributaries, among the steamers under his captaincy being the R. Thompson, the Harvest Queen, Emma Howard and the Modoc. In 1898 he went into the Alaskan waters for an English syndicate. There he was captain of the Flora, the first boat built on the Yukon river, and since 1898 he has spent each season on the Yukon. In 1903 he had charge of the Frantz. Early in his steamboat experience he was recognized as one of the ablest masters on the Columbia river, and each year since has added to his reputation in that line. He has, however, decided to retire from his steamboat life, and with that

end in view will take charge of his ranch, now under lease, as soon as the lease expires this year. His property interests consist of this ranch, which is all under water, and mining property in the Yukon region.

In 1874 Mr. Martineau was united in marriage to Martha Tiew, a native of Oregon City, whose parents were Cowlike Tiew, a native of the Sandwich Islands, and Ticashara (Winner) Tiew, a member of The Dalles tribe of Columbia River Indians. Mrs. Martineau is a sister of Alex Tiew, Indian foreman of the new government ditch being built near Wapato. Captain Martineau is a member of the Sailors and Masters' Association of America. The captain is a man of ability and is an excellent representative of the old school of Northwestern pioneers whose courage, energy and perseverance have made it possible to reclaim the Pacific coast of America from its original wild condition and place the stamp of civilization upon it.

HORACE MARK GILBERT, of the firm of Richey & Gilbert, at Toppenish, and general manager of the extensive business carried on by that strong company, is one of Yakima county's leading business men and citizens—a man who has won the place he occupies through sheer merit alone. He is a native of Geneseo, Illinois, where he was born October 22, 1862, to the union of Nathaniel C. and Francelia (Amsden) Gilbert. The father was born in New York February 10, 1834, and is a descendant of a pioneer American family bearing that name. His mother was related to Nathaniel Greene, from whom is taken the name Nathaniel. Early in life Nathaniel C. Gilbert settled in Illinois, where he is still living, and where he has attained to prominence and affluence. The mother was born September 7, 1840, and traces her ancestry back to James Otis, a pioneer Bostonian.

Horace Gilbert has spent the major portion of his life in Illinois, not having come west until 1897. In his native state he secured a thorough public school education, after which he received, in 1885, an A. B. degree from Knox college, and subsequently was honored by an A. M. degree. He was reared on his father's farm and after finishing his education, continued to devote his attention to farming, managing his father's four hundred-acre place on shares. As this was the best farm in the county, the successful management of it is a tribute to Mr. Gilbert's skill in that line. He also operated extensively in cattle, sheep and hogs. However, in November, 1897, he sold his interests and immigrated to North Yakima. His first purchase of land in the Yakima valley was a twenty-acre tract a mile west of town. This he bought for eighty dollars an acre. He has improved the land and has made

there a delightful and comfortable home. In 1899 he began operations at Toppenish, organizing the Richey & Gilbert Company, composed of James Richey, F. A. Hall, Clyde Richey and himself. This firm has leased and cleared 2,000 acres adjoining the town of Toppenish and for a long time has furnished the Northern Pacific approximately sixty cars per month of hay, potatoes, grain, fruit, stock, etc., for shipment. It is one of the largest concerns of its kind in central Washington.

Marion H. Richey, a daughter of James and Anna (Hamilton) Richey, was united in marriage to Mr. Gilbert, February 15, 1893, in Illinois. She is a native of La Salle county, and after being graduated by Knox college in the same class of which her husband was a member, taught school several years in the Peoria public schools. Her father was born in Ohio, 1829, and was brought to Illinois by his parents the year following. He was a successful farmer of Illinois during most of his life, coming to North Yakima in 1890. There he died December 13, 1903. Her mother is still living. The Gilbert home has been blessed by six children, the oldest of whom is ten years of age: Curtiss Richey, Marion Lois, Elon James, Guida Margaret, Horace Nathaniel and Dorothy Irene. Both husband and wife are members of the Congregational church, Mr. Gilbert being a deacon. All his life Mr. Gilbert has been a public-spirited citizen and a man of influence among his fellow men. In Illinois he was elected president of the State Farmers' Alliance and received the nomination for representative in congress on an independent ticket. In the campaign which followed he made a strong canvass and, although defeated by a strong combination, ran two thousand five hundred votes ahead of the rest of his ticket. He is still an independent in political matters. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are popular in social circles, and, as previously stated, he is recognized as one of the county's strong men.

FRED AUGUSTUS HALL, of the firm of Richey & Gilbert, Toppenish, one of Yakima county's sterling young business men, was born in LaSalle county, Illinois, in 1867, his parents being Stillman A. and Harriet (Beardsley) Hall. Stillman A. Hall, who with his wife now resides on their ranch, Valley View, on Nob Hill, North Yakima, is a native of Maine, the date of his birth in the Pine Tree state being 1838. His father was a pioneer of that state. When Lincoln issued his first call for troops, the son Stillman immediately responded by enlisting with the boys in blue, but soon after being mustered in was taken sick with fever and such were the ravages of the disease that he was honorably discharged from the service and never again en-

listed. At present he is engaged in farming. The mother was born in Illinois in 1842, her parents settling in that state in 1836. Fred A. Hall spent his boyhood on the farm and in the schoolhouse. Later he entered the Illinois State University, by which he was graduated in 1893. After leaving college he engaged in the drug business at Tonica, Illinois, in which he remained seven years. In 1899 he sold this business and sought a richer field for his talents in the prosperous Northwest, arriving in North Yakima December 20th of that year. Immediately he entered the firm of which he is still a member. His company leases large tracts of Indian land, upon which they raise grain, hay, melons, potatoes, etc., besides which the company does an extensive commission business. Richey & Gilbert have erected a fine, commodious, stone warehouse at Toppenish and have materially assisted in the development of the country surrounding that point.

In 1894 Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Luella Richey, a native of Illinois. She is the daughter of James and Anna (Hamilton) Richey, pioneers of Illinois, to which the father came in 1830. He was a prosperous farmer of that state until his removal to the Yakima valley in 1899. In Washington he became the senior member of the firm of Richey & Gilbert. His death occurred at the North Yakima home, December 13, 1903. Mrs. Richey survives her husband. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall: Thorland Richey, July 30, 1896; Isabelle, May 29, 1900; and Burton Augustus, May 31, 1902, all of whom are living. Mr. Hall is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen, and politically, is a member of the Republican party. Both himself and wife are highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and in business circles Mr. Hall is rapidly attaining prominence as a man of ability and integrity.

JOHN BAXTER, residing one mile northwest of the thriving town of Toppenish, is one of the reservation's successful and esteemed white farmers leasing Indian land. Born in Canada June 1, 1857, he is the son of Patrick and Jane Baxter, natives of Ireland and Canada respectively. Patrick Baxter came to Canada when a baby, and after reaching mature years engaged in agricultural pursuits which he still follows in the land of his adoption. The mother was of French descent; she died in 1878. The son John grew to manhood's estate upon his father's farm and at the age of twenty-one came to the United States, taking up his abode first in Cowlitz county, Washington, where he followed the lumber business for twenty years. His experience in this industry was mostly in the logging department. As a boy he did not have the advantages of even a common school education, a training whose worth he

keenly appreciated when he became a man. So, with commendable ambition, he placed himself under the guidance of President Marsh of Forest Grove college, Oregon, and by patient, attentive study, when he was not at work earning a living, acquired much of the knowledge that his youth was denied. From the Cowlitz region he went, in 1808, to Puyallup and there farmed two years. Then he came to Yakima county and leased his present one hundred acre ranch near Toppenish. His marriage took place February 25, 1804, in Portland, Oregon, his bride being Miss Bertie Schumacher, of Oregon birth and German descent. Her parents are Dr. Charles and Margaret (Strauss) Schumacher. Doctor Schumacher emigrated from Germany to the United States when quite young and settled in Oregon, where he married Miss Strauss. She was born in Oregon to German parents. Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher reside in Portland. To Mr. and Mrs. Baxter have been born five children, Carl, May, Lucy, Walter and one yet unnamed, all of whom are living. Both parents are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Baxter is an active Republican, attending all caucuses and conventions in his district. Upon his ranch he is successfully raising grain, potatoes and onions, besides breeding fine stock. He is making a specialty of Poland-China and Chester White hogs, of which he has a fine bunch. Mr. Baxter is a member of the true type of progressive citizenship of which America is so proud.

RICHARD FRANK LYONS. One of the men who have taken advantage of the excellent opportunities presented to energetic, capable white farmers by the fertile Indian lands surrounding Toppenish is the subject of this biography. He leases nearly half a section of land lying a mile and a half northwest of that trading point, and is known as one of the county's most successful ranchmen. Mr. Lyons was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1847, to the marriage of Wesley and Lucretia (Crawford) Lyons, also natives of the Keystone state. The father was a farmer and lumberman. Both parents are dead. Until he was nineteen years old, Richard F. remained in Pennsylvania, working with his father and attending the public schools, but at that age he was seized with an intense longing to assist in subduing the far western wilds, and in 1863 courageously set forth upon his long journey to Oregon. Arriving at Oregon City, he decided to settle in the eastern part of the state and accordingly wended his way across the Cascades to Umatilla county. There he was engaged in various occupations, including riding the range, until 1872, when he entered the business of sheep raising. For twelve years and longer he ranged his growing

bands in what are now Umatilla and Morrow counties, passing through the exciting dangers with which the residents of that section were confronted during the Bannock Indian war of 1878. In the later eighties he removed to the Horse Heaven country in Washington and there met his first serious reverse, during the hard winter of 1889-90, losing fully eight thousand head of sheep. At that period Mr. Lyons owned seventeen thousand head and was probably the most heavily interested sheep man in Washington; at least the largest sheep owner in Yakima county. Following this disaster came the panic of 1893, in which Mr. Lyons, with thousands of other western stockmen, was caught and financially embarrassed. However, he continued his business until 1898, when he sold his lands and stock and took charge of the one thousand one hundred acre ranch, known as the Snipes place, in Parker Bottom. Three years later, or in 1901, he came to Toppenish and leased three hundred acres of fine Indian land, upon which he now lives. This immense ranch is producing hay and grain. Mr. Lyons also devotes considerable attention to stock raising, owning two hundred head of high grade Poland-China hogs and about six hundred head of sheep. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, with membership in the Prosser lodge, and is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Lyons has many loyal friends and is highly respected as an active, also progressive stockman, farmer and citizen.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM STEVENS, one of the leading farmers of the Toppenish country, is a native of Suffolk county, New York, where, in the year 1836, he was born to the union of Halsey and Elizabeth (Halleck) Stevens. The father was also a native of that state, and died there in 1888. His ancestors for several generations were citizens of Connecticut. The mother, who died in 1898, was a niece of General Halleck, and had two other uncles who served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. The son, William, was occupied with attending school, farming and sailing on the Atlantic coast until eighteen years old, when he settled in Winona county, Minnesota, filing on government land. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Minnesota infantry, the date of his enlistment being August, 1862. This regiment went to Fort Snelling before going south, and while stationed at that post was called upon to quell the Indians around Fort Ridgely and in Dakota. The Indians were captured, and thirty-nine of them executed at Mankato. During the Civil war Mr. Stevens was in many battles, the last being that at Spanish Fort, Mobile, Alabama. He was mustered out at Minnehaha Falls, August, 1865, and immediately engaged in farming and stock raising in Bates county, Missouri, remaining in that section

for twenty years. Upon his return from the war he was elected captain of a militia company, and this fact, together with the fact that when a young man he was captain of a boat, has conferred the title of captain upon him in private life. In 1888 he came to Yakima county, purchasing a farm near North Yakima, and living a portion of the time in the city. The next twelve years we find him engaged in raising alfalfa, melons, etc., and breeding thoroughbred Plymouth Rock chickens. However, in 1900, he left the Yakima valley and leased a quarter section of land two miles and a quarter northwest of Toppenish, and on this place is now living, engaged in general farming and breeding Plymouth Rock chickens.

Mr. Stevens was married in Missouri, 1867, to Sophia Requa, daughter of Rev. William Requa, a Presbyterian missionary in Missouri and Arkansas. He was of French descent; the mother of Scotch. The father died in 1873. Mrs. Requa died five years previously. Mrs. Stevens was born in Missouri, and died in 1895 in the city of North Yakima, leaving, besides her husband, one son, Norman, to mourn their loss. The captain is an enthusiastic Republican, and is, of course, justly proud of his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. He is respected as a pioneer, a veteran of the Civil and Indian wars, and a substantial citizen, and is favorably known in his community.

ALLEN R. GRAHAM, clerk of Hotel Toppenish and manager of the livery operated in connection at Toppenish, Washington, is a native pioneer of the Northwest, having been born in Washington county, Oregon, twelve miles from Portland, in 1854. He is the son of John and Caroline M. (White) Graham, the father a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, and the mother a native of Canada, of English parentage. The parents are now living in The Dalles. John Graham, born in 1827, came to Oregon via Cape Horn when a young man, and settled on a claim of three hundred and twenty acres in Washington county, where he resided until 1870, moving then to Klickitat county, Washington, later to Sherman county, Oregon, and eventually to The Dalles. The mother of Allen Graham was a daughter of Richard Delorus White, who crossed the Plains in 1844, settled in Portland when it was a small town, and built the St. Charles hotel, at a cost of eighty thousand dollars. The subject of this article spent his youth in Washington county, Oregon, attending school and farming. At the age of sixteen years he came with his parents to Klickitat county, Washington, and for ten years was on the range almost continuously with stock. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the stock business on his own account. For thirty-one years he was a resident of Klickitat county, the greater portion of the time in the stock

business and in farming. For one year he owned a livery barn in Centerville. In 1900 he sold his Klickitat property, came to Yakima county, and purchased twenty acres of land near North Yakima, selling afterwards at a great advance over the purchasing price. He then bought a small tract near the fair grounds for a home, and, with his oldest son, leased a ranch on the Cowiche and conducted a dairy for one season, coming then to Toppenish and taking charge of the hotel and livery. In 1875 Mr. Graham was married in Klickitat county to Miss Eveline C. Saxon, a native of Illinois and the daughter of John and Mary J. (Free) Saxon. To Mr. and Mrs. Graham have been born the following children: Mrs. Marietta M. Grimes, living in Sherman county, Oregon; Edward A., North Yakima; Luther E., deceased; Frank A., Centerville, Klickitat county; Roy and Harry, Yakima county; Ora May, Bertha A. and Velma Lora, at home. Mr. Graham's fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is an active and an influential Republican. For years he was a member of the county central committee, serving a part of the time as chairman. He was a recognized leader in all the campaigns during his residence there. With the early history of the country Mr. Graham is very familiar; was in the Klickitat country at the time of the General Howard campaign against the Indians, remaining on his farm when the settlers stampeded for The Dalles on the strength of a rumor that the Indians were crossing the Columbia at Celilo. He is widely known by the pioneer settlers of the valley, enjoys the confidence and respect of all, and we are pleased to accord him a place of honor in this volume.

WILBUR SPENCER. That the American Indian can be successfully guided from his aboriginal ways and customs into the civilization of the white man and his shrewd, restless, stoical characteristics transformed into trained thought of a higher order, into energy and perseverance, is not a fallacious statement, as is evidenced by the life of the young Indian of whom we write. Better still, his adoption of progressive ways has served to only strengthen his influence among his red brothers and the example he sets before them has no little effect. Wilbur Spencer's father is the famous old Chief Spencer, who is still living at the age of one hundred and five years on the Yakima reservation. Spencer is by birth a Klickitat and Chinook Indian, and both before and after the treaty of 1855 served the Klickitats as a chief. Tah-pa-Sha (Chief Spencer) has always been a steadfast friend of the whites and in the fifties, despite the fact that while serving as a scout under Colonel Wright, Spencer's father, wife, son and baby were killed by over zealous white volunteers, he remained loyal in the treaty negotiations and

pleaded for the new order of things. The massacred family were on their way to Gen. Sheridan's camp at the time they were murdered, the deed being accomplished by strangulation with ropes. In another portion of this work further reference will be made to this Indian patriarch. Wilbur's mother, Tona-ma-ahr, a Wasco Indian, died in 1893. The younger Spencer was born at the Tum-water fishery above The Dalles in June, 1865, and as a youth spent his time either at the home near Fort Simcoe, traveling with his father in the surrounding country as far as the Sound, or on the Columbia, at the fishery. In September, 1871, he commenced attending the Indian school at the agency, receiving most of his education under Father Wilbur, from whom he takes his given name. At the school he learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet maker and during vacations was employed at fifty cents a day building Indian houses on the reservation. Three years he was employed in clerical work at the agency. The year 1878 marked the end of his school life, a public whipping by his teacher, H. L. Powell, for alleged conversation with the girls of the schools, causing him to run away. Arriving on the Columbia he secured a position in the cannery business and upon his departure from the employ of the Eureka Packing Company in 1882, was presented with a suit of clothes as a token of the company's esteem. Agent Milroy appointed him as sawyer at the Yakima agency; subsequently he was employed in other departments; and in 1889 was entrusted by Agent Priestly with the responsible job of building a government sawmill. This work he successfully accomplished. Afterwards this mill, like its predecessor, was destroyed by fire. Under Agent Lynch, Mr. Spencer served as government engineer until that position was abolished by the department. Then he came upon his allotment, near Toppenish, where he is farming a portion of his land and leasing the balance. He owns a quarter section, one hundred and twenty acres are owned by some of the children and three others are entitled to allotments. His home was built in 1890 at a cost of one thousand dollars, and he owns another house a mile west of town, where he is temporarily residing. The ranches show evidences of thrift and are valuable properties.

Mr. Spencer was married April 2, 1899, to Josephine Peters, a member of the Grande Ronde tribe living near Portland. She was educated in the Chamowa Indian training school near Salem. To this marriage have been born four children: William H., January 22, 1900; George W., February 22, 1901; Casey S., March 10, 1902; Jerry, January 17, 1904. Mr. Spencer has only one brother, Lancaster, though he has several half-brothers. An article from Mr. Spencer's pen relating to the Yakima Indians appears elsewhere in this volume.

FRANK O. PAULGER, in charge of the Northern Pacific telegraph office at Toppenish, Washington, is an Englishman by descent and birth, having been born in England, June 24, 1869, to English parents. His father, John Paulger, came to America in 1879 and during most of his life was successfully engaged in the mercantile business. His death occurred in February, 1896. Ann (Hobson) Paulger was born in 1825, came to America with her husband in 1879 and is still living in Iowa, in the quiet contentment of a ripe old age. The subject of this sketch was reared, from the age of ten, at New Hartford, Iowa, where he received a high school education and learned telegraphy with his brother, the station agent at that point. When nineteen years old the young telegrapher was stationed at Linden, Iowa. From there he went as bill clerk to Fort Dodge; thence to Blair, Nebraska, as station agent. Afterwards he was transferred to Emerson, Nebraska, as station agent, where the next ten years of his life were spent. During this period he dealt to some extent in real estate, accumulating a considerable holding of property, and rose to a high position among his fellow citizens by reason of his ability and congenial qualities. For nine years he served as a member of the Emerson school board, and still takes a deep interest in educational matters. A trip to and a few months' stay in the City of Mexico followed his departure from Emerson, and in June, 1901, he accepted the position he now occupies at Toppenish, there being only a store and a warehouse at the station then. Mr. Paulger has one sister, Mrs. Anna Canfield, and two brothers, John and Fred W., living in Iowa. John is a grocer at Cedar Falls; Fred is engaged in business at New Hartford, where, also, the sister lives. Mr. Paulger is a Mason of high standing, being a member of the Shriners, and is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Highlanders. In politics, he has always taken an active interest and as the candidate of the Democratic party was elected treasurer of the township in which he resided in Nebraska. In every community where he has lived he has been regarded as a public spirited, progressive citizen and has been a factor in their development. His mother owns half a section of fine land near Emerson. Mr. Paulger is satisfied that the Yakima country is an unusually fine field for enterprising young men and intends to make it his permanent home. He is a young man of stability and talent, combined with integrity.

ALEXANDER FOSTER. Few residents of the Northwest have had a more exciting career than has the subject of this biography—adventurer, packer, miner, soldier and frontiersman. His birthplace is Vancouver, the old Hudson's Bay Company's

post, and 1846 was the year of his birth. His father was George Foster, a Scotchman who came to Canada in early days, and in 1833 engaged as a gunsmith with the famous English fur company above mentioned. He died in the early fifties. His mother was Peggy, a member of The Dalles tribe of Indians. She died at The Dalles in 1861. Alexander Foster, of this review, was reared on the Columbia river, and upon the death of his mother commenced packing to British Columbia. Then he was engaged by Brostein & Binnard as a packer into the mining camps of Oro Fino, Elk City, Florence and Warren. He followed this occupation for private individuals, for corporations or for the government until about fifteen years ago. During that period he traveled all over the Northwest, worked under General Crook, was with the troops at the time Custer was massacred, served in the Nez Perce and Sheepwater campaigns in central Idaho, engaged in several other minor Indian campaigns, and was stationed in the government's employ at Colville for many years. He is a brother of William Foster, the noted Idaho scout, who met a tragic death on Camas prairie during the Nez Perce war in 1877, and he is familiar with all the details of that campaign in Idaho county. He was also one of the volunteers who sought to visit the field of the Custer massacre, and who were driven back by the Sioux. As a participant in the Nez Perce war he gained considerable distinction through his excellent services as chief packer and scout. A party in his charge buried the troopers of Captain Perry's command who were killed in White Bird canyon; he himself found his brother William, after the death of the latter at the hands of the Indians, and, digging a grave with a bowie knife, buried him. Over this grave the citizens of Idaho county in later years erected a monument in memory of the faithful scout, who gave his life in defense of the whites. Mr. Foster was an important witness in the court-martial trial of Lieutenant Catlin, he having been one of the party that rescued the Rains family during the Sheepwater outbreak. In 1879 he went to Lewiston, thence to Walla Walla, and finally took charge of a one hundred and twelve mile route terminating at Colville. Following his service there, he left the occupation of packing, and for many years resided on the Umatilla and Warm Springs Indian reservations in Oregon, serving for a time as government farmer in the industrial schools. In 1893 he came to the Yakima reservation and secured an allotment, upon which he moved in 1900, and there he has since lived. He owns a quarter section, and his children have title to four hundred acres. Mr. Foster is at present in the employ of Dell Williams at the old government ranch, six miles southwest of Toppenish.

In the early nineties he was married at Pendleton to Sarah Edwards, whose father was William Edwards, an Englishman, and whose mother was a Wasco Indian. The maternal grandmother was of

Klickitat and Wasco blood; the grandfather of pure Wasco blood. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have five children of their own: Hazel, who is attending the Fort Simcoe school; George, William, Allie and Nora; besides whom there are three adopted children, Charlotte, Augustine and Harrison. Their father was Richard Edwards, one of the sons of William Edwards and a brother of Mrs. Foster. Upon the death of Richard Edwards, the children were adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Foster. All three own allotments, and are being educated at the government school at Fort Simcoe. Charlotte is a bright girl of fifteen summers, who is making the most of the opportunities offered her. The Foster family is probably one of the best known among the Indians and pioneer whites of Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

JACOB KALER, living three miles due south of Wapato, is one of Yakima county's substantial and influential farmer citizens. He first saw the light of day September 15, 1852, in Bartholomew county, Indiana, to which his father came in an early day. His father, Adam Kaler, was born in Germany in 1800, and after learning the blacksmith's trade, came to the United States. It is said that he built the first iron roller mill in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, now the home of the great iron and steel industry of America. He could manufacture nearly anything made of iron or steel, and was a man of learning and influence. He died in Indiana in 1871. The mother, Louise (Wentle) Kaler, was also a native of Germany. She was married to Mr. Kaler in Pennsylvania. Jacob attended school in Indiana, and at the age of eighteen commenced learning the butcher's trade with his brother at Columbus. After three years' apprenticeship, he entered the business on his own account, removing to Kansas in 1878, where he established his home in Greenwood county. For sixteen years he was engaged in handling cattle in that section, and for many years was highly successful, a sudden drop in prices crippling his finances. From Kansas he went to Stillwater, Oklahoma, and there followed the cattle business five years; then went to Chickasaw, Indian Territory, and for a year was likewise engaged. He finally disposed of his meat market at Chickasaw, and came to Yakima county, going on his present place November 10, 1901.

His marriage to Miss Eva Hayes took place October 20, 1878. She was born in Indiana, September 25, 1858, and is the daughter of Mahton and Susie (Fisher) Hayes, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Hayes was a farmer by occupation; he died in 1891. The mother lived twelve years longer, passing to her eternal rest in December, 1903, in Greenwood county, Kansas. Three children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kaler: Mrs. Fannie Jones, living on the reser-





ALEXANDER E. McCREDY.

vation; Harry and Frank, residing at home. Mr. Kaler is identified with the Masonic fraternity, and in politics, has cast his lines with the Democratic party, as did his father before him. Mrs. Kaler is a member of the Christian church. In educational matters Mr. Kaler has long taken a substantial interest, and is at present serving the Wapato district as clerk of the board. Upon his ranch he is breeding thoroughbred Jersey cattle, and raising alfalfa, corn and hogs—a combination of products that has given the West a leading position in the world's husbandry. Mr. Kaler is counted as a force in the community and a factor in the county's progress.

W. H. REDMAN, canal and railroad construct-
or, and at present foreman of the work on the new twelve-mile irrigation canal under construction for the exclusive use of the Yakima Indians, is a representative of the type of successful westerner whose birthplace is the eastern section of the United States. Of eastern birth, parentage and early training, this type of our western citizenship has fearlessly crossed the continent and by its energy, ability and enthusiasm on the new stage of action has been a tremendous power in molding the West into the condition in which it now appears. Mr. Redman was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 1, 1862, to the union of James M. and Mary (Stuart) Redman, the father being of Irish descent, the mother of Scotch. James M. Redman was born in Dublin, Ireland, 1816, came to the United States in 1831 and died in 1899. He was a physician. The mother is a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, and is now in her seventy-second year. The subject of our sketch was educated in Lynn and at the Brockman Academy, and remained at home until eighteen years old. At that age he bade farewell to his eastern home and friends and came direct to the thriving town of Spokane Falls. Subsequently he joined the rush to the Coeur d'Alenes and as a pioneer of that region is familiar with the establishment of Mullan, Murray, Wardner, Wallace and other towns, and the discovery of the great silver-lead bonanzas in that district. In 1891 he left the Coeur d'Alenes, joining the Northern Pacific forces in Yakima and Kittitas counties. Six years later his fondness for this branch of engineering led him to accept a position with the forces constructing the White Pass Railroad in Alaska. For four years he remained in Alaska, engaged in constructing railroads, and in mining, meeting with fair success in both lines. He returned to the states in 1902, coming immediately to Yakima county, which he considers the best section of country in the world. Here he was selected by the government inspector to take charge of the government canal being built on the reservation and for the past month has been in active charge. Another W. H.

Redman, belonging to a different family, is superintendent and chief engineer of this canal, and Alexander Tiew, a native Yakima Indian, acts as Indian foreman and interpreter. When completed this canal will be twelve miles long and will bring several thousand acres of the finest land on the reservation under water. Mr. Redman is a man of recognized ability in construction work of this character and also in mining, and his wide and successful experience adds to his worth in these lines. He has traveled over the greater part of the west and has witnessed nearly every phase of western life. His home is in Ellensburg, where he is highly esteemed as a business man and a citizen.

ALEXANDER E. MCCREDY, founder of Wapato and engaged in the mercantile, commission and warehouse business at that station besides operating several large ranches near there, is one of Yakima county's substantial young business men and also a pioneer of that region. Born May 3, 1868, in Yamhill county, Oregon, to the union of William A. and Elizabeth (Beaman) McCredy, he is the son of two early pioneers of the Northwest and of the Middle West, thus coming naturally by his tendencies to seek out the frontier and there engage in the grand work of civilizing. William A. McCredy was born in Ohio, of Scotch parentage, in 1832, and later moved to Missouri, and in 1853, with his young wife, courageously set his face toward the Pacific, six months being required to make the long, dreary journey across the Plains and mountain ranges between the Middle West and the famed valley of the Willamette. Having arrived in the promised land, the young pioneer settled upon a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres and there lived until 1879. Among his first purchases in Oregon was a sack of flour, costing five dollars, from the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1879 he removed to the luxuriant ranges of Klickitat county, where he raised stock until advancing age forced him into quiet retirement. Mr. McCredy is now living in Cleaveland, Klickitat county. The mother was a native of Missouri, born in 1842; she died in 1896. The Beamans were descended from the old North Carolina family bearing that name and Mrs. McCredy's parents were pioneers of Bates county, Missouri. The son Alexander spent his early years in the stock business, securing an excellent education, however, at McMinnville College and the Portland Business College, besides a common school training. After leaving school he continued to raise stock until 1901. As a boy he witnessed the establishment of most of the towns in the Yakima country, as also the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad through that section of the territory. For seven years he resided in North Yakima, he and his brothers ranging stock in Yakima, Kittitas and

Klickitat counties. In 1901 he disposed of his stock interests to accept an appointment as post trader at Simcoe Side station. Because of his integrity, of his ability and his experience with and knowledge of the Yakima tribes, he was given this concession by the government and August 11, 1902, commenced the construction of the necessary buildings on the sage-brush plain adjoining the railroad tracks. Among his first acts was the securing of a postoffice at that point. In order to obtain this the government accepted Mr. McCredy's suggestion of the name Wapato, it being necessary to change the station's name because of a postoffice at Fort Simcoe. He has been and is a hard worker for the betterment of the Indians and the development of their lands and, because of this genuine interest, has won the friendship of the red men on the reservation. He secured the building of roads into Wapato and has taken the lead in developing the school at Wapato from a one-room institution into a school house containing four rooms, taught by three teachers and containing a high school department. Mr. McCredy emerged from bachelorhood June 14, 1900, at Webster City, Iowa, his bride being Miss Allie Barge, a daughter of Professor B. F. and Mrs. Carrie W. (Showers) Barge, of North Yakima. The father was born in the historic city of Concord, Massachusetts, February 2, 1834, and comes of Scotch stock, tracing the history of his family back to the landing of the Mayflower. Mrs. Barge is a native of Cambridge, Illinois, where she was born June 2, 1841, to pioneers of that state. A full biography of Mr. and Mrs. Barge will be found elsewhere in this volume, Mr. Barge being one of the most prominent citizens of central Washington and the first superintendent of the Ellensburg State Normal. Mrs. McCredy was born in Geneseo, Illinois. Mr. McCredy has four brothers and sisters: Mrs. Pauline Varner, living at McMinnville, Oregon, and George W., John T. and Leland, living at Bickleton. Mrs. McCredy has three sisters, Hattie Eberle and Cora Helen, residing at Williams, Iowa, and Mrs. Jennie Leckey, living at Eagle Grove, Iowa. Mrs. McCredy is a graduate of the Ellensburg Normal. As a wedding tour, Mr. and Mrs. McCredy traveled extensively in Europe, attending the Paris Exposition in 1900. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Elks. On political questions he takes his stand with the Republican party, of which he is an energetic member. Mrs. McCredy is connected with the Baptist church, in which organization she has for many years been an earnest worker. She is also postmistress at Wapato. Mr. McCredy's business interests are confined to his holdings in and around his home. In a social way Mr. and Mrs. McCredy are popular with all who meet them and find much satisfaction in a host of warm friendships. By his indomitable energy and

perseverance Mr. McCredy has won for himself an enviable position in the commercial life of the county and is looked upon as a successful young citizen of ability and sterling qualities.

HARVEY JELLISON, engaged in conducting a dairy upon leased land near Wapato, was born at Cambridge, Henry county, Illinois, July 30, 1858. Four years later he came across the Plains with his parents, Thomas J. and Rebecca (Craig) Jellison, to Yamhill county, Oregon, where his childhood and boyhood were passed. The father, of Holland Dutch descent, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1828, and by trade is a wagon-maker. For many years he was postmaster at Amity, Oregon, where he still resides on his farm. He is one of the heirs to a fortune of many millions left by a distant Holland relative. The mother was born in Ohio in 1835 and died in December, 1877. At the age of twenty the son Harvey began to do for himself. For four years he was engaged in farming near Bozeman, Montana, returning to Oregon in 1884. The following year he settled in Ellensburg, where he farmed, teamed, hauled milk and worked in mercantile establishments nearly twelve years. In September, 1896, he removed to North Yakima, and for three years was a resident of that city. Then he came to Wapato and leased land from the Indians, where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and operating a dairy. Two years ago he opened a restaurant at Wapato, but after a year's experience sold the property. At present he owns forty head of cattle, twenty-two of which are milch cows; also eight head of fine horses. Mr. Jellison considers that the country surrounding Wapato is an ideal alfalfa country and thinks that it presents fine opportunities for a man of limited means. January 2, 1879, Mr. Jellison was married to Miss Adelaide Hager, daughter of Elijah and Susan (McCarty) Hager. Mrs. Jellison was born at Bethel, Oregon, in 1860, and was there married. Elijah Hager was born in Kentucky, in 1828, crossed the Plains in 1852 to California, was married in Oregon in 1859 and is now a resident of Wapato, Washington. The mother was born in Platte county, Missouri, her father owning the land upon which Platte City was established. Her parents crossed the Plains to Polk county, Oregon, in 1844, and there settled upon a donation claim. Mr. and Mrs. Jellison have four children, all of whom are living at home: Musetta, Avey, Iva and Bird. Mr. Jellison belongs to the Modern Woodmen, Woodmen of the World and the Royal Tribe of Joseph. Mrs. Jellison is a member of the Christian church. In political matters, Mr. Jellison is a staunch Democrat. He is a prosperous dairyman and a respected citizen of the county.

EDWARD STERLING SMITH, business manager of F. Grosheu's lands and shipping interests at Wapato, belongs to a family of Kentucky and Missouri pioneers and himself is a pioneer of Klickitat county, having come to Goldendale more than a quarter of a century ago. He is a native of Missouri, born in Scotland county, May 27, 1862, to William D. and Mary (Owens) Smith, natives of Kentucky. The father removed to Missouri in an early day and lived there until he crossed the Plains to the Idaho mines in 1865. Subsequently he returned; then in 1875 went to California, and in January, 1878, settled at the little frontier town, Goldendale, his family arriving the next year. Twice he was elected assessor and twice sheriff of Scotland county, Missouri, and in 1880 was chosen a member of the Washington territorial legislature. In 1882 he was the unsuccessful candidate of his party, the Democratic, for the office of probate judge of Klickitat county. He died at Goldendale in August, 1899. The mother is still living in Goldendale at the age of seventy-six. The subject of this sketch went to California with his parents in 1875 at the age of fourteen, later went to Oregon and then to Goldendale, receiving most of his schooling at the latter place. When twenty-two years old he bade farewell to his father's farm and shouldered the responsibilities of life alone. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, living near Centerville until 1897, when he removed to Zillah. There he farmed four years, leaving that place to assume his present position across the river at Wapato. A tract of eight hundred acres is under his management. Mr. Smith was married May 11, 1884, at Goldendale to Miss Martha J. Wheelis, a native daughter of California, where she was born, December 8, 1864. Her parents are Isom and Nancy (Bragg) Wheelis, of Tennessee and Missouri birth, respectively. For many years the father was minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In pioneer days he crossed the Plains to California and there lived until 1880, when he moved to Goldendale, Washington, where he resided for six years, then to Cle-Elum, thence to Everson, and at last returned to California, where he died in May, 1900. Mrs. Wheelis is living at present in Spokane. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children: Rufus Orville, Vivian I. and Claude A., all of whom are at home. Fraternaly, Mr. Smith is connected with the Modern Woodmen; politically, he is an active and influential Democrat, having been for some time a committeeman in Klickitat county. Mrs. Smith is a devoted member of the Christian church. Mr. Smith's brothers and sisters are as follows: Mrs. Sallie Teel, Spokane; Thomas J., California; Mrs. Mary A. Hamilton, Goldendale; John H., county auditor of Klickitat county; Mrs. Emma Hamilton, Oregon City; Fred, California; and Lee, Lud B., Snighton D. and

David C., Centerville. Mr. Smith is considered a man of sound integrity and a good, substantial citizen.

ARCHIE L. NORTON, manager of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company's branch yards at Wapato, is an able, popular young man with exceedingly bright prospects, a young American who has accomplished much thus far in his short life and, best of all, laid a substantial foundation for future growth. He was born in St. Charles, Minnesota, December 18, 1882, his parents being Thomas and Christina (Gilmour) Norton, also natives of St. Charles. The paternal ancestry is Irish, the maternal ancestry Scotch, a blood union that has produced many of our most successful men and women. The father lived in Minnesota the first thirty years of his life, immigrating with his family to North Yakima when that city was established in 1885. Here for many years he followed agricultural pursuits, as he had done in Minnesota, finally, however, engaging in the transfer business in North Yakima with which he is still occupied. Mrs. Norton was born in 1856. Archie has spent nearly his whole life in Yakima county. His education was received in the schools of North Yakima and included a high school course; also a supplementary course in bookkeeping and other business requirements. At the age of nineteen he entered the employ of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company at Lind, Washington, and previous to his promotion to the management of the Wapato branch was stationed at Kennewick and Mabton. He arrived at Wapato August 15, 1903, and at once opened a yard and began the construction of a warehouse which, when completed, will be the best one the company owns along the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific. Its dimensions are 40x150 feet, with an eight-foot porch surrounding the building. Besides a general lumber business, the Wapato branch will store and ship hops, potatoes, etc. All grades and sizes of finished and unfinished lumber, fruit boxes, ornamental work, etc., are carried by this corporation. Mr. Norton has one brother, William E., a harness-maker, and one sister, Alceda, both living in North Yakima. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen. Wapato, he considers, is one of the coming important commercial centers of the county and as one of its business men is an indefatigable worker for its advancement. As an honest, industrious young citizen of ability and stability, a representative young American, Mr. Norton is respected and esteemed by all, who wish him only continued success and happiness.

ABNER J. SMITH, ranchman, lives three miles northwest of Wapato. It would be difficult

to find a more typical representative of the old school of western pioneers than is the subject of this sketch. Few have had a more varied or exciting experience than has this frontiersman, Indian fighter, miner, freighter, farmer, stock raiser and traveler. As a pioneer of the Northwest, he is one of the earliest, having come to Oregon in 1843. Mr. Smith was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, May 10, 1838, to the union of Anderson and Ann (Enyart) Smith, natives of Kentucky, the birthplace of so many western pioneers. Anderson Smith crossed the Plains by ox teams to Oregon in 1843, settling upon a donation claim near Portland's site, where he lived until his death in 1873. The mother crossed the Plains with her husband and until her death lived in the Willamette valley also. Abner J. remained on the farm with his parents until seventeen years old, in February, 1856, enlisting as a volunteer to fight the rebellious Indians of the Northwest. He was in the famous campaign extending from Walla Walla west to the Yakima valley and thence south through Klickitat county to the Columbia, participating in several engagements, one on the Satus river. Upon being mustered out at Portland he joined Company K, Washington volunteers, serving under Captain Francis M. Goffs in eastern Oregon. An extended account of these wars will be found elsewhere in this volume. After these Indian campaigns, Mr. Smith made a trip to Fort Simcoe as government herder, and later lived at Vancouver, where he became well acquainted with Dr. McLoughlin of Hudson's Bay Company fame. In 1858 Mr. Smith drove a band of cattle to Jackson county, Oregon, and there engaged in mining a short time; then he went to Siskiyou county, California; thence to the Fraser river mines via The Dalles and Okanogan river, returning to Portland in the spring of 1861. Late that fall the wonderful Florence basin was discovered in Idaho and to it went our roving frontiersman, joining the mad stampede. A year later he visited the Canyon City mines in eastern Oregon, then went to Boise basin and Idaho City and finally closed his mining experience by spending two summers in the Warren diggings, although in subsequent years he visited Silver City (1871), Eureka, Nevada (1872), and Fraser river again (1873), besides engaging in a small way in washing the sands of the Columbia, near Umatilla. In 1873 he settled near Olympia and there for twenty-two years was successfully engaged in the oyster business, holding the responsible position of state oyster commissioner under Governor Rogers. Four years ago Mr. Smith purchased a ranch in Yakima county three miles below Zillah. In the fall of 1900 he came to his present home near Wapato, retaining the Zillah place until quite recently. Mr. Smith was married in the summer of 1896 to Mrs. Sophia

(Thomas) Howard, in whose veins flows the blood of the Yakima Indian race. One child, Frances Arilla, has resulted from this union, besides whom there are two daughters, Ida M. and Ara C., by a former marriage of Mr. Smith's. In political matters Mr. Smith is an unswerving Democrat. As the result of his service in Indian wars the government has placed him on the list of pensioners, his application having been allowed seven months ago. The grizzled old veteran and pioneer—one of the type rapidly becoming extinct—has done a full share in exploiting the natural advantages of the far West and in subduing the forces opposed to civilization and now, in the winter of life, is finding it most pleasant to spend his remaining years in the sunny, blooming Yakima country where he rode and fought half a century ago.

JOHN E. COMBS, a leaser of Indian land residing two and a half miles west of Wapato, is a prosperous, energetic young farmer of Yakima county. He was born in Noble county, Ohio, September 10, 1866, the son of Isaac M. and Agnes (Squires) Combs, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. The Combs family came to Ohio in the early part of the nineteenth century, John Combs' grandfather settling in Noble county when he was twelve years old. Isaac Combs was born and still lives on this old homestead. He assisted in the chase of Morgan, the Confederate raider, through Ohio in Civil war times. As an influential Republican Mr. Combs served his county two terms and part of another as commissioner and is still a force in his community. The mother was a member of the third generation of the Squires of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch passed his youth and early manhood in Ohio, receiving a substantial education in the common schools, supplemented by a business training in a Kansas City commercial school. At the conclusion of this two years' business course he accepted a position as collector in Kansas City, remaining there until March, 1891, when he came west to Spokane. In Washington he first settled at Oakesdale, where he farmed leased school land. The financial stringency of 1893 sent him into bankruptcy, but subsequently he recovered. The leased school land he still controls, having it rented. For a number of years Mr. Combs was receiving and shipping agent of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company's branch at Oakesdale and for a short time was employed in the mercantile business. In October, 1902, he came to Yakima county and the following March leased his present place of eighty acres. Mr. Combs has seven brothers and sisters: Frank D., owner of a planing mill and contractor at Caldwell, Ohio; Albert G., Charles M., Ode S., Cora M., Fred, and

Estella F., all living in Ohio, the last named brother being a merchant in Bell Valley. Mr. Combs is united with the Modern Woodmen of America, is a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics is a Republican of most liberal views. He is satisfied that the Yakima country is one of the most favored spots in the Northwest and has shown a substantial token of his belief by becoming a citizen thereof. Although a new comer into the community, he has already won a position of influence among his fellow men.

ELIAS W. BAINTER, residing two miles southwest of Wapato, is a German-American farmer of unusually varied experience in the industry to which he has devoted a lifetime. Born in Hocking valley, Ohio, near the town of Logan, February 19, 1850, he is the son of Elias and Elizabeth (Easter) Bainter, the father being of German parentage but of American birth, while the mother was born in Germany. She came across the seas with her parents when a child. The father was born in 1810, and was one of the earliest pioneers of Hocking valley. He devoted his life to two noble pursuits, farming and preaching the Gospel, being a Methodist minister. The mother died in 1850; the father, nine years later. Elias, Junior, remained on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, meanwhile attending school. He then went to Illinois, the first step in his journey across the continent, and there for four years tilled the soil of Shelby county. In the fall of 1871 he pushed farther westward, settling in Harlan county, Nebraska, on government land. Ten years later he removed his home to Fillmore county, where for another ten years he farmed and raised stock with fair success. At the end of that decade, 1891, he took another step westward, living three years in Garfield county, Colorado; then moved to eastern Utah, and was there engaged in his favorite occupation until the fall of 1897, when he went northward into Box Elder county. Two years later, or in 1899, he continued his progress toward the Pacific, arriving in Yakima county in August of that year, and settling upon his present place near Wapato the following spring. Mr. Bainter believes that he has finally reached the peer of any farming country in the West, and in Yakima county he intends spending the remainder of his days. He was married September 13, 1877, in Fillmore county, Nebraska, to Miss Catherine L. Walker, the daughter of Thomas and Levina (Saylor) Walker. Thomas Walker was born in Maryland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and died in January, 1885, in Nebraska. By occupation he was a successful farmer. The mother was of German descent. She died in June, 1901. Mrs. Bainter was born in Pennsylvania, in August, 1857, and came to Nebraska with her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Bainter have been born the following children: Elmer C., at

home; Mrs. Della Haye, living in North Yakima; Fred O., at home; Mrs. Mertie S. Washburn, a resident of Bellingham, Washington; Maisie L. and Ora B., both living at home. In political matters Mr. Bainter is tied to no particular party, but votes for the measures and men most satisfactory to him. While paying particular attention to the raising of potatoes and grain, in which he has been eminently successful, Mr. Bainter is also devoting considerable time and money to the breeding of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, attaining very good results. He is respected and esteemed as a substantial citizen of his community.

MARCUS D. MOODY, although his residence in Yakima county is one of less than three years' duration, has by his ability, strength of character and public spirit in that short period of time risen to a position of influence in his community. Living in a section of the county as yet considered a strip of frontier—the Yakima Indian reservation—Mr. Moody has taken an active part in the development of its natural resources, and the products of his ranch, situated four and a half miles southwest of Wapato, bear testimony to the fertility of the soil, the favorableness of the climate and his skill as a farmer. He was born in Caldwell county, North Carolina, January 22, 1863, to Robert H. and Bathsheba (Chambers) Moody, also natives of North Carolina, the father born May 10, 1822, and the mother November 28, 1830. Both parents were members of pioneer families in that state. The father's profession is that of a Baptist minister, and in this noble calling he has spent all the years of his manhood. The mother died in 1896, but Rev. R. H. Moody is still living, residing at Junction City, Kansas.

The subject of this biography received his early training in the duties of life on his father's farm and the farms of others in North Carolina, at the same time attending the common schools. When sixteen years old he went to Kansas with his parents, and there, five years later, he was married and commenced working for himself. Until 1887 he was engaged in farming and buying and selling land in Kansas, living in Rice county much of the time. In the western part of the state he pre-empted land, on which he lived until he went to California in 1887. He settled near Oakland, that state, where he lived for two and a half years, removing thence to Seattle. Here his home was until 1893, when central Washington attracted him so strongly as to induce him to file a homestead claim to a quarter section of fine land in Robinson canyon, Kittitas county. For seven years he made his home among the prosperous people of the Kittitas valley, where he drew to himself a host of friends; but in 1901 he discerned a better field for his endeavors in the great, virgin tract of Indian land along the Yakima river, below

North Yakima, so thither he came and there he has since lived, leasing a quarter section of the finest land.

Mr. Moody was married October 4, 1882, at Chase, Rice county, Kansas, to Miss Martha J. Kenton, a native of Kentucky, born in April, 1859, to the union of George W. and Elmira (Collins) Kenton. Her family—the Kentons—are members of the famous old Kentucky stock bearing that name, the Kentons with whom Daniel Boone fought in the conquest of Kentucky. George W. Kenton is still living at an advanced age at Raymond, Kansas, as is also his wife. To Mr. and Mrs. Moody have been born eight children: Maude L., George R., Mary E., William T., Elmira B., Elvira E., Martha K. B., and David K., all of whom are living at home. As a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Mr. Moody holds the office of worthy adviser in the lodge to which he belongs; in political affairs he takes a deep interest and he is known as a stalwart Republican. In educational matters he is also deeply interested. He has been for many years a school director, at the present time being a member of the board in district No. 54 at Wapato. His service for the cause of education in both Kittitas and Yakima counties has been highly creditable to himself, and has brought out in strong light his abilities, perseverance and integrity as a citizen. His ranch produces hay, potatoes, grain and other products peculiarly adapted to the Yakima region.

PETER N. CAMPBELL, one of the prosperous and popular ranchmen engaged in farming on the reservation near Wapato, is of Scotch descent and endowed with those traits of character which have placed the Scotch people in the front ranks of our American citizenship, although as yet the subject of this biography is loyal to the British flag. He was born in Kent county, Ontario, in 1869, his parents being Peter and Isabella (McCarty) Campbell, born in Scotland in the years 1819 and 1825 respectively. The father came to New York in 1830 and subsequently settled in Canada with his parents. There he has successfully pursued farming and milling and with his wife still lives in the contentment of a ripe age. The mother came to Canada in 1838 and was there married to Mr. Campbell. Peter N. Campbell was educated in the public schools of Canada and also attended business college. For a time he acted as assistant bookkeeper in his father's mill. In 1882 the family went to Manitoba, where father and sons engaged in the elevator business at Portage la Prairie, also operating a grist-mill at that place. When Peter reached an age of judgment in business affairs he was placed in charge of the elevator, buying and shipping large quantities of grain. In connection with this business he and his brothers conducted a thousand-acre grain farm

and bought and sold grain throughout the province. Mr. Campbell was thus successfully engaged until the middle nineties, when the financial stringency and other business troubles caused him to retire. In 1895 he sold his interests and came to North Yakima. For six years he leased and farmed two hundred and fifteen acres of land, known as the Dr. Morrison place, in the Yakima valley, raising hops, hay and fruit. Then, in 1901, he removed to his present home on the reservation, three and a half miles southwest of Wapato. On this eighty-acre farm he is prospering and gradually building up his interests.

He was married June 18, 1889, in Ontario, to Miss Mary Patterson, the daughter of John and Catherine (Smith) Patterson. The father was born in Scotland in 1819, came to Canada in his tenth year, where he lived, respected by all, until his death, September 7, 1903. The mother is of German descent, but of Canadian birth, and is still living. Mrs. Campbell was born in Ontario in 1865 and received her education at Ridgetown. Into Mr. and Mrs. Campbell's home have come five children, Roy, Vera, Pearl, Lorna and Ralph, the oldest of whom is thirteen and the youngest four. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are faithful members of the Christian church. He is affiliated with the Wapato camp of Modern Woodmen. Both he and his wife are highly esteemed as loyal, helpful friends and neighbors and he is recognized as a substantial, progressive citizen of integrity and true worth.

CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, who lives five miles southwest of Wapato on the reservation, where he leases a quarter section of fine land, is a native of Washington, Ohio, 1856 being the year of his birth. His father and mother were Henderson and Margaret (Fleming) Lawrence, he being born in Ohio in 1825, the son of two of the earliest pioneers of that region. His death occurred in 1862. The mother was a native of Scotland, who came to the United States when a young woman and died in Ohio in 1864 at the age of forty-two. She had a brother who accompanied the famous Fremont expedition to the Pacific. The son Charles when only seven years old was left an orphan. Fortunately, however, his aunt, Mrs. Lydia Lawrence-Hart, matron of the Marietta Orphans' Home for fifteen years beginning with 1869, took the young lad in charge and under her care he received a meager education and was instructed in farming. At the age of twenty he went to Corning, Iowa; a year later he engaged in farming for himself, living in Iowa nine years. Then he removed to Columbus, Nebraska. During his residence in Iowa, in 1878, a cyclone struck his home, destroying most of his property, grinding the house into kindling wood and carrying the

family some distance, thought not seriously injuring them. In Nebraska he engaged in farming and stock raising extensively, living there nine years, during which period he prospered exceedingly. Then he sold out and spent two years in the Ozark mountains, Missouri, after which he lived successively in western Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Dakota, where he lived from 1895 to 1900, Idaho, and finally in June, 1902, settled upon his present place, where he intends remaining, as he considers the Yakima valley one of the best favored localities in the West.

Mr. Lawrence was married October 21, 1877, in Iowa, to Miss Mary J. Lock, born in Ohio, 1856, to the union of Jacob and Phoebe (Filman) Lock. Both father and mother were born in Prussia—in 1830 and 1829, respectively. Mr. Lock came to America when he was nineteen years old. In 1864 he settled in Iowa and later went to Nebraska, where he and his wife are still living. By trade he is a tailor. One of his brothers served in the Civil war and was present at the capture of Jefferson Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence's children are as follows: Phoebe, Henry J., Simon, Lydia, Estella R., Charles D. and Rufus F. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Because of their congeniality, hospitality and true kindness Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have won the friendship of all with whom they came in contact, and the husband and father is considered a good citizen. His ranch is principally devoted to corn, alfalfa and potatoes.

REV. FREEMAN WALDEN, now engaged in fruit growing and hay farming, resides three miles northwest of Zillah. He was born in Indiana March 18, 1839, the son of Joseph and Rhoda (Sparks) Walden. His father was a native of Connecticut, born in 1792; was a physician and school teacher, a veteran of the War of 1812, and died in 1854. His mother was a native of Tennessee, born in 1812 and died in 1864. The son Freeman received a high school and college education in Iowa and taught school both before and after graduation. In 1862 he ceased his labors as a teacher and entered the ministry, in which calling he has ever since remained, although he has not preached for compensation since 1896. He came to Washington in 1888, locating at Waitsburg, where he had charge of a congregation for four years. Afterwards he had charge of the Christian church at North Yakima for several months, eventually resigning and going east. After one year in Clinton, Missouri, and one year in Boise, Idaho, he returned to Washington and was located first in Pomeroy and later in Ellensburg. Although he still preaches every Sunday, he closed his work in the ministry as a calling when he gave up the El-

lensburg charge. In 1888 he was elected president of the first state convention of ministers and for one year served the association as a state evangelist. In 1898 he organized the first church in Zillah, at the present time an active and a growing congregation. Rev. Mr. Walden has always been a student of horticulture and many years ago published a book in Iowa entitled "The Small Fruit Guide." In 1891 he purchased eighty acres of land where he now lives and afterwards sent his sons here to start a nursery. This was successfully accomplished and one hundred thousand fruit trees were sold in the valley, besides those grown for the setting of a large orchard on the place. Other acres were afterwards added to the farm, which now consists of two hundred and six acres, sixty of which are in bearing orchard and forty more in young trees. Mr. Walden is known as the apple king of central Washington, and probably produces more and finer apples than any one else in the state. He personally superintended the packing of fifty boxes of apples which he sent to the Buffalo Exposition and which captured a gold medal. He is an acknowledged authority on horticulture; is editor of the horticultural department of *The Ranch*, a farm paper published at Seattle; is a regularly engaged lecturer before the farmers' institutes throughout the state, and has been invited to lecture on the subject in British Columbia and at other places.

Mr. Walden was married in Iowa in 1862, to Miss Mary O. Berry, who was born in the same state in 1840, the daughter of Samuel H. and Ellen (Barnes) Berry. The wife died in North Yakima in 1891; she was the mother of nine children. Mr. Walden was again married in 1892 to Mrs. Anna E. (Beeson) Van Voorhees, born in Ohio, July, 1843, the daughter of Samuel and Martha (Smith) Beeson. Mr. Walden has one brother living, Joseph, born in Iowa and now living in Minnesota. The following are the names of the children: A. Judson, James C., Lettie M., Leila, William B., Hattie and Mattie (twins), deceased; Smiley F., born in Iowa, April 22, 1867, married in North Yakima, October 25, 1893, to Miss Edna Van Buskirk; their children are: Francis L., Zella M., and Gladys B.; Francis M., born in Iowa, October 18, 1877, married, June 30, 1903, to Miss Myrtle Gale, living on the home farm. Mr. Walden's fraternal connections are with the Masons. In political matters he advocates the principles of the Republican party. The greater portion of his time is devoted to the superintendency of the fruit farm, which has yielded in some years a net income of one hundred dollars per acre. He always takes a special interest in educational matters and is identified with the organization of school district No. 50. He is widely known over central Washington for his work as a minister and as a horti-

culturist; is a man of influence in local and general affairs; has lived a very busy and a very useful life, and wherever known is highly esteemed and respected by his fellow men.

JOHN P. FOX, postmaster at Zillah, Washington, is a native of Ohio, where he was born July 17, 1847, the son of John and Mary (Fisher) Fox. His father was a farmer, born in Virginia, 1811, one of the first settlers in Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he died; he was of German and Irish descent. His mother, of German descent, was born in Pennsylvania in 1814 and died in Wisconsin. The son John attended school in Wisconsin until sixteen years old, when he began to earn his own living. At the age of twenty he opened a blacksmith shop, hiring a smith from whom he learned the trade, following this, with intervals spent in other occupations, until 1898. In 1870 he went to Minnesota and engaged in raising wheat; but the venture not proving successful, he returned to Wisconsin, farmed for four years and again opened a blacksmith shop. In 1887 he went to Champion, Nebraska, opened a shop and continued there until 1893, when he came to Washington, locating in Zillah. Here he bought a shop that had already been built, the first erected in the town, which he operated until he received the appointment as postmaster in 1898. In 1900 he purchased forty acres of land adjoining the town and has made of it one of the best farms in the vicinity. Two sisters, Mrs. Amanda Marsh and Mrs. Melissa Marsh, live in Nebraska; two brothers, Elias and LaFayette, live in Wisconsin. One sister and three brothers are dead; two of the brothers, members of Company I, Sixth Wisconsin volunteers, died while soldiers of the Civil war. Mr. Fox was married in Wisconsin, in 1868, to Miss Clarissa Allen, who was born in Wisconsin June 22, 1848, the daughter of John W. and Larina (Boyer) Allen, natives of New York. Miss Allen was fifth in a family of nine girls and four boys. Six of her brothers and sisters are living, as follows: Mrs. Harriet Bingham, Mrs. Amanda Lind, Mrs. Juliette Board, Mrs. Augusta Proctor, Thomas and Ethan Allen, all living in Wisconsin. John W. Allen, the father of Mrs. Fox, was a pioneer of the early forties in Wisconsin, a period when there were no railroads and when it was necessary to haul wheat by wagon to Milwaukee, a distance of ninety miles. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fox: Delmer, born in Wisconsin, May 27, 1869, now a real estate dealer in Zillah, married, and has one daughter, Gratia, born in Ashland, Wisconsin, 1895; George, born in Minnesota January 28, 1871, also married, and living in Zillah; and Walter, born in Wisconsin, April 9, 1880, living with his parents. Besides the farm, on which there are six

acres of orchard, Mr. and Mrs. Fox have a comfortable home in Zillah. Mr. Fox is a Republican, and has fraternal connections with the Masons and with the Odd Fellows. He is an efficient postmaster, a man of energy and correct principles, well known for his sterling traits of character and highly respected by his fellow men.

WILLIS S. DOUGLASS, water superintendent of the big Sunnyside canal, who resides at Zillah, has been a citizen of Yakima county for fourteen years. He was born in the state of New York, March 25, 1874, the son of Joshua P. and Eliza (Robinson) Douglass. The elder Douglass was a native of New York, born in 1831, was a teacher by profession, and for a number of years was principal of the Utica, New York, schools. In the later years of his life he followed farming and died in Yakima county, November 20, 1902. His wife, the mother of Willis Douglass, also a native of New York, born in 1835, died in Yakima county, July 20, 1903. When the son Willis was but two years old his parents moved from New York to Nebraska and here he received his education in the common schools. When seventeen years old, in 1891, he came to Yakima county, Washington, and engaged at once in carpenter work for the Northern Pacific, Yakima and Kittitas Irrigation Company, the promoter of the Sunnyside canal. During the winter months he attended school and, in 1884, attended one term in the Woodcock academy. He continued with the irrigation company, was from time to time promoted, and when the canal changed owners, in 1889, he was made water superintendent, a position of many responsibilities, which he still holds. He has four sisters and two brothers: Mrs. Alice Walker and Mrs. Nannie Mudd, residing in Zillah; Joshua P., a printer, living in Chicago, Illinois; Grace, living on the home farm; Arthur, a law student in California, and Lena, a school teacher, living on the home farm. There is also a half-brother, Ernest M. Douglass, principal of the public schools at Sunnyside. Arthur Douglass has spent six years in the Philippines, three years as a soldier in a volunteer regiment. October 9, 1897, witnessed the marriage in North Yakima of Willis Douglass and Miss Ethel D. Eader, who was born in Danville, Illinois, March 18, 1880, the daughter of David and Mollie (Pridmore) Eader, natives of Illinois and now living in Indiana. Her father is a dealer in musical instruments and has several stores in eastern cities. Mrs. Douglass has three sisters: Mrs. Edith Stevens, in California; Mrs. Mable Henderson, in Seattle; and Gratia Eader, with her parents. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Douglass: Lucile, born August 1, 1898, and Clarence E., born October 10, 1901. The family attend the

Christian church. Mr. Douglass' fraternal connections are with the Modern Woodmen and the Woodmen of the World. In political matters, he is an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt. His property interests consist of a valuable forty-acre farm, three and one-half miles east of Zillah, a comfortable home in the town and some real estate in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Dougiass is known as a man of strict integrity, of exceptional business and executive ability, energetic and progressive, and he is held in high esteem by all with whom he comes in contact in a business or social way.

GEORGE W. MASON, for fourteen years a resident of Yakima county, is now farming five miles east of Zillah. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born December 25, 1837, the son of Jacob and Amanda (Harroun) Mason, the father a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer of Minnesota, and the mother a native of Vermont, born in 1806. Mr. Mason received his education in the common schools of Wisconsin; quit school at the age of nineteen and, until twenty-six years of age, assisted his parents on the farm. At this age he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Minnesota volunteer infantry, for service in the Civil war. He served from August 14, 1862, to May 22, 1865, the date of his honorable discharge, and during this time took part in some of the most important and decisive battles of the war. Prior to 1862 he saw service in Minnesota and Dakota against the Sioux Indians, participated in the hazardous engagements of the campaigns and escaped unharmed. For ten years after the war he engaged in farming in Minnesota. In 1875 he moved to Linn county, Oregon, and for three years farmed near Harrisburg, meeting with good success, but failing in health. In 1879 he removed to Goldendale, Washington, where for ten years he followed carpenter work and farming. In 1890 he again changed his location, this time going to North Yakima, where he opened a hotel and also worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1892 he purchased forty acres of land, where he now resides, and which he has transformed from a wild sage-brush tract to a very productive farm and a most comfortable home. On the farm is an orchard of four acres, a good dwelling and other buildings, and twenty head of stock, the result of energy and perseverance. While a resident of Minnesota, Mr. Mason served on the board of supervisors in his home county and also as township treasurer. He is now a district road supervisor of Yakima county. He put up the first building in the town of Prosser, hauling the lumber fifty miles. He has three sisters and two brothers living: Mrs. Camelia Sanborn, in Portland; Mrs. Lucinda Mills, in California; Mrs. Harriet Baker, in Minnesota; David,

in Oregon, and Edgar E., in Klickitat county. In 1860 Mr. Mason was married in Minnesota to Miss Melinda Twitchell, who was born in Maine, August 18, 1844, the daughter of Hiram and Maria (Dodge) Twitchell, natives of Maine, and both long since dead. Mrs. Mason was the oldest of a family of six children. The names of her brother and sisters follow: William Twitchell; Mrs. Mary Mason, Klickitat county; Mrs. Anna Williams, Goldendale; Mrs. Helen Merton, Zillah, and Mrs. Effie Hackley, Cleveland, Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Mason have been born seven children, four in Minnesota and three in Washington: Mrs. Lettie Faulkner, born March 5, 1870, now in Cleveland, Washington; Mrs. Clara B. Sprague, September 17, 1871, living in Zillah; Artemas, May 2, 1873, farming near Zillah; Ralph, October 7, 1874, farming near Zillah; Albert, July 8, 1880; Jesse, January 17, 1883, and Ethel, May 10, 1886; the three younger children reside with the parents. Mr. Mason has resided nearly all of his years on the frontier and is familiar with the dangers and hardships of pioneer life. He has led a busy and a useful life; is a man of correct principles, fair and honorable in his dealings with others, and is held in high esteem by his fellow men wherever he is known.

ROBERT D. HEROD, for ten years a resident of Yakima county, resides in Zillah and operates one of the best farms in the section, situated a short distance from town. He is one of the most successful farmers in the valley. Mr. Herod is a native of Ontario, Canada, born June 6, 1862. He is the son of John and Eliza (Robinson) Herod, the father a farmer by occupation, born in England in 1823 and still living, in good health, in Canada; the mother (deceased) born in Canada in 1830. The son, Robert D., spent his youth and early manhood in the country of his birth and was there educated. He remained in school until twenty years old, engaging at this early age in contracting and building and remaining so occupied for five years. In 1889 he moved to Tacoma, Washington, and for a time followed brick laying, being very successful in this occupation. Shortly afterwards, because of his proficiency, he was made foreman by the contractor, A. E. Barrett, and eventually formed a partnership with him in the contracting and building business. The firm built some of the finest brick business blocks in Tacoma; they also built the science hall and the boys' dormitory at the State Agricultural College at Pullman, Washington. In 1894 Mr. Herod came to Yakima county and purchased thirty acres of land two miles from Zillah, which he transformed from a sage-brush wilderness into a beautiful fruit farm and an ideal home. In 1899 he went to British Columbia on a prospecting and mining trip but did

not meet with very great success. Returning to the farm, he sold it in 1902 for seven thousand five hundred dollars. He then purchased eighty acres near Zillah, on which he is putting out forty-two acres of orchard and fifteen acres of hops; the remainder is seeded to alfalfa. Those who have assisted materially in the development of the Yakima valley, now one of the most famous agricultural regions of the Northwest, are entitled to special credit, and none has been more successful in this great work than Robert Herod. His industry has met its just reward and he is now the possessor of the valuable farm described above, besides a beautiful home in Zillah on which he has erected a fine eight-room dwelling. He also carries a paid-up, twenty-year endowment life policy for three thousand dollars and owns two thousand five hundred shares in the Kootenai-Tacoma mine in British Columbia. Mr. Herod is seventh in a family of ten children. One brother, John, lives in Detroit, Michigan; the other members of the family, whose names follow, live in Canada: Mrs. Rebecca Clark, William, Thomas, Mrs. Mary A. Ford, James, Charles, Edmund and Matilda. November 25, 1891, Mr. Herod was married in Tacoma to Miss Emma Thorndyke, a native of Canada and the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Thorndyke, the father a native of England and the mother of Canada; both the parents are dead. Mrs. Herod's brothers and sisters are as follows: John Thorndyke, deceased, William, Mrs. Ellen J. Gibson, Mrs. Elizabeth Derbyshire, Mrs. Anna Salter, Edward, Joseph, Adela, Mrs. Hortense Oliver, and Mrs. Maria Oliver. Mrs. Gibson lives in Yakima county, Mrs. Derbyshire and Mrs. Salter in Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. Hortense Oliver in England, and the others in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Herod have one child, Alice Mignon, born in North Yakima, August 15, 1902. Husband and wife are members of the Episcopal communion. Mr. Herod is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and, as a politician, supports the principles of the Republican party. He is industrious, and progressive in his ideas; is a man of exceptional business ability and of the strictest integrity. He has good business foresight and an abiding faith in the future of the Yakima valley. He is a man of influence in local and county affairs, is making a success of life and, wherever known, is respected and highly esteemed by his fellow men.

ISAAC M. McCART, who came to Yakima county in 1893, is engaged in farming and fruit growing one-half mile east of Zillah. His birthplace was New Orleans, Louisiana, and the date of his birth September 15, 1853. He is the son of James R. and Matilda (Wheat) McCart, natives of Kentucky, both deceased. His father was a tobacco merchant, born April 17, 1827, and his mother

was born February 9, 1833. Until fourteen years of age, the son of Isaac attended the common schools of Kentucky and Indiana, receiving a good education. During the next six years he learned the trade of a practical machinist and also became a mechanical engineer. Completing his apprenticeship at the age of twenty he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and entered the employ of the Leavenworth Mining Company, continuing with them for five years as chief engineer in the boiler room and pump house; thence he went to Richmond, Missouri, and for four years acted as the chief engineer of mine No. 7. His next move was to Portland, Oregon, where for a time he was variously employed; then moving to Gray's Harbor, Washington, and remaining for eighteen months as first assistant engineer for the Cosmopolitan Commercial Company; thence to Ocosta, Washington, where for fourteen months he was chief engineer for A. P. Watton & Company. In 1893 he came to North Yakima and shortly afterwards to Zillah, where he purchased a homestead relinquishment to one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he is still residing. Although having many obstacles to overcome, he has persevered in the work of improvement and now has one of the most productive and valuable farms in that part of the country. Not until the third year did he produce enough to meet expenses; then raising forty-six tons of potatoes on five acres, and selling for eleven dollars per ton, he was given a start and has since netted each year a good income from the place, thirty acres being directly under the big ditch and under a high state of cultivation. From one and one-fourth acres he sells each year four hundred dollars worth of strawberries, and from his orchard receives a handsome income. He is also a breeder of fine stock; has some registered Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, also a Hambletonian horse, a gelding, registered number, 79027. He has also a thoroughbred gelding, seven years old, that is considered a phenomenon; it is fifteen hands high and weighs one thousand three hundred and fifty pounds. In addition, he raises standard bred hogs and poultry. Mr. McCart has one sister and two brothers, Mrs. Florence E. Brown, Benjamin F. and James H. McCart, junior, living in Richmond, Missouri, and one sister, Mrs. Carrie B. Jones, in Centerville, Iowa. He was married in Washington, Indiana, in 1897, to Miss Katherine Herbert, who was born in Champaign, Illinois, October 25, 1858, the daughter of Dorsey and Mary (Moore) Herbert; the father (deceased), a native of Kentucky; the mother now living in Indiana. Mrs. McCart has three sisters and one brother, residents of Indiana: Mrs. Margaret B. Carter, Mrs. Mary E. Janott, Joseph Herbert and Mrs. Callie Hutchinson. Mr. and Mrs. McCart attend the Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. McCart is a Silver Republican and takes

a lively interest in campaigns, taking the stump for his party in both state and national contests. He is a forceful and effective speaker. He is a man of integrity and influence, is making a success of life, is one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the county and commands the confidence and respect of all who know him.

GEORGE P. EATON, living five and five-eighths miles southeast of Zillah, is a native of New York state, born in Oxford, February 25, 1855, the son of Warren and Eliza (Penston) Eaton, the father (deceased) a farmer, born in Vermont in 1814, the mother, still living in Oxford, born in Utica, New York, September 12, 1818. The son, George, received his education in the Oxford academy and in Cornell university, being graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1878. After graduation he at once entered the employment of Dr. Jackson, of the Dansville (New York) Sanitarium, as his private secretary, continuing so employed until March, 1880, when he started for the Pacific coast, locating for a short time at Waitsburg, Washington, as reporter on the Waitsburg Times. During the same summer Mr. Eaton entered the surveying department of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, quitting in the fall of the year, and employing himself one term as a school teacher. From December, 1880, to October, 1881, he was engaged in the United States land office at Walla Walla, first as stenographer and later as clerk; thence going to Tacoma and entering the land department of the Northern Pacific railroad. He went to Portland, Oregon, when the company's office was removed there in September, 1882, and was promoted from clerk to assistant chief clerk, then to chief clerk, and eventually to assistant general land agent. He afterwards served for one year as secretary of the Washington State Immigration Association, and was subsequently for several years chief tax clerk for the Northern Pacific railroad at Tacoma. He is now secretary of the Sunnyside Railway Company, organized for the purpose of building a railroad from Toppenish to Prosser via Sunnyside, and is also president and general manager of the Sunnyside Farm Company. In 1891 he filed on three hundred and twenty acres of desert land five miles from Zillah, and began improvements in the spring of 1892, being among the first to begin improvements under the big ditch. This land he eventually sold to the Sunnyside Farm Company, of which he is president.

Mr. Eaton has three sisters: Mrs. Amanda C. Fletcher and Lizzie B. Eaton, of Oxford, New York, and Mrs. Emma M. Brown, of Waverly, New York. One brother, Charles B., is a member of the firm of Bowman, Bolster & Eaton, court stenographers, of Seattle. Another brother, James W., served in the Civil war in Company H, New York

heavy artillery, was taken prisoner in the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, and died in Salisbury prison in January, 1865.

Mr. Eaton was married to Miss Emma Kinnear, youngest daughter of William C. Kinnear and Elizabeth Kinnear, of Crawfordville, Iowa. Her parents died when she was a child. Mrs. Eaton came west with her brothers, Alvin L. Kinnear, deceased; Emera Kinnear, now a merchant of Spokane, Washington, and W. L. Kinnear, a merchant at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, and her sister, Mary J. Williams, of Oakesdale, Washington. She received her education in St. Paul's school, Walla Walla, being one of the first graduates and afterwards a teacher in that institution. To Mr. and Mrs. Eaton have been born the following children: Emma K. Eaton, born in Portland, Oregon; Warren, born January 15, 1888; Edith, born February 22, 1890, and Clara, born June 25, 1895, the three younger children being born in Tacoma, Washington. Mrs. Eaton belongs to the Episcopal church. In political campaigns, Mr. Eaton supports the principles of the Republican party. He is a man of exceptional business and executive ability, of strict integrity, fair and honorable in his dealings with others, and is esteemed and respected by all with whom he comes in contact in a business or social way.

CORNELIUS H. FURMAN, proprietor of the Hotel Zillah and dealer in real estate in Zillah, Washington, is a native of Illinois, where he was born August 6, 1855, the son of William and Maria (Morton) Furman. His father was a miller by trade, born in Rochester, New York, in 1826. His mother, born in Ohio, of Vermont parentage, in 1835, still lives, a resident of Zillah. The son, Cornelius, received his education in the schools of Wisconsin and Iowa, and, at the age of fifteen, quit his studies to assist his father on the farm. In the meantime, between the ages of eleven and fifteen, he had learned the miller's trade, and, at the age of seventeen, took charge of a flour-mill in southern Minnesota, continuing its operation for five years. From 1879 to 1889 he served the government most satisfactorily in the capacity of railway postal clerk. At the end of this time he engaged in the real estate and improvement business in the employ of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company. During this period the disastrous Hinkley, Minnesota, fire occurred, which, spreading to adjacent territory, destroyed all the buildings on a farm belonging to Mr. Furman. He assisted in the rescue of the Hinkley sufferers, and at once rebuilt the farm buildings, which a short time afterwards were carried away by a cyclone. May 30, 1899, he left Minneapolis for Yakima county, Washington. Arriving here, he invested in some land near North Yakima, selling the same six months later at a fifty per cent advance over the purchase price. He then came to Zillah, and purchased

the hotel and stage line, with which he has since been identified, and also engaged in the real estate business. He has since become interested in valley lands; owns forty acres in the vicinity of Zillah, and a number of lots in the town. He also has a fine bunch of horses and cattle. He is the oldest in a family of four children. The names of his three brothers follow: Benjamin C., deceased; Adilbert D., who served with the Fifteenth Minnesota boys in the Spanish-American war, now an electrician, living in Minnesota; and Charles B., a grain inspector, living in West Superior. Mr. Furman was married in Windom, Minnesota, December 20, 1878, to Miss Ella V. Hopkins, born in Pennsylvania, January 20, 1858, the daughter of Oliver and Rachel (Randolph) Hopkins, native of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively, and both dead. Mrs. Furman has one brother, Stephen Hopkins, a Minnesota farmer. She had two brothers who died in the Confederate prison at Andersonville. Mr. and Mrs. Furman have three daughters and one son, all born in Minnesota, as follows: Mrs. Mildred B. Haynor, of Faro, British Columbia; Mrs. Rachel M. McCormick, and Mrs. Clara M. Renahan, living in Yakima county; and Benjamin C., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Furman attend the Methodist church. In political matters, Mr. Furman is an influential Republican, and is now justice of the peace at Zillah. His fraternal connections are with the Modern Woodmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, and Mrs. Furman is a member of the Royal Neighbors. He is a leading citizen and a man of influence in local affairs, of exceptional business ability and of strict integrity, and commands the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

JULIUS F. CRITTENDEN, for ten years a resident of Yakima county, is engaged in agricultural pursuits three miles southeast of Zillah. His native town is Saline, Michigan, where he was born September 20, 1851. His father, Byron B. Crittenden, was a farmer and a photographer, born in the state of New York in 1827. His mother, Eliza (Morgan) Crittenden, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1820. Both parents are dead. The son Julius spent his early life in his native state, where he received his education. At the age of twenty he quit his studies and for several years assisted his father on the farm, remaining so employed until 1880. At this time he entered the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad as a brakeman, remaining with them for seven years and eventually becoming a conductor. In this capacity he was afterwards employed by the Burlington railroad and later by the Chicago Great Western road. Concluding to abandon railroading as a life business, he resigned his position in 1894 and came directly to Washington, stopping for a short time in Ta-

coma. In May of this year he came to Zillah and purchased ten acres of arid sage-brush land and immediately commenced its improvement. He met with many reverses and was forced to endure many hardships, but being unable to get away, because of lack of means and for other reasons, he persevered, continuing his improvements, and by the year 1899 began to realize something from the farm. Since that year each season has witnessed an improvement in conditions. He eventually purchased fifteen acres adjoining the original investment and the whole tract has, by skill and industry, been transformed from its wild, arid state to a beautiful farm and home, on which is a splendid orchard containing six acres. One brother, Clarence Crittenden, is a printer, living in Seattle. The marriage of Julius Crittenden and Miss Carrie Lewis was celebrated in Michigan in 1872. Miss Lewis was born in Michigan November 24, 1856, the daughter of Jacob and Mary (Agard) Lewis, natives of Ohio, the father (deceased), born in 1804, and the mother, born in 1820, now living near Lansing, Michigan. Mrs. Crittenden has two brothers living, Daniel and Alfred Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden have two daughters and one son, all born in Michigan. Their names follow: Mrs. Blanche Smith, living in Connell, Washington; Mrs. Bessie Rowland, in Yakima county, and Earl J. Crittenden, at home. Byron B. Crittenden, father of the subject of this article, was a man well known in this section of the county and greatly revered and esteemed because of his genial nature and his devoutly Christian life. He was public spirited and charitable to a fault; assisted by donations of money and labor in the building of the Christian church at Zillah, of which he was a member and, following his death, near Zillah, January 13, 1901, his remains were followed to their last resting place by one of the largest processions of friends that has ever been witnessed in this part of the county. Mrs. Crittenden is a member of the Christian church. In political affairs, Mr. Crittenden is a Democrat; his fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias. He is industrious and energetic and hence is meeting with success; is a man of integrity and correct principles, and with his wife, shares the confidence and respect of all who know them.

JEREMIAH L. LEASE, agriculturist and fruit grower, resides three and one-half miles east of Zillah. He is a native of West Virginia, where he was born January 18, 1838. His father, John B. Lease (deceased), was a Maryland farmer, born 1806, and his mother, Susanna (Flick) Lease (deceased), was a Virginian, born 1810. Jeremiah Lease, although a resident of the state of Washington for seven years only, is a typical

pioneer and frontiersman, the blazer of many a "spotted trail" over which the forerunners of civilization penetrated the wilds of the Middle West and the Northwest. He belongs to that class known as "self-made" men whose knowledge of the world has been gained by experience and observation rather than by years of application to study. His life has been spent on the frontier, where school privileges were not enjoyed and where opportunities for acquiring "knowledge from books" were not afforded. But he has been a man of resources, of industry and perseverance, and has faced the dangers and hardships of life with true courage, forcing success where many others have failed. In 1846, when he was eight years old, his parents moved from Virginia to an unsettled portion of Ohio; thence in a short time to the Wisconsin frontier; in 1870 to South Dakota; then to North Dakota, where settlement was made on the Cannon Ball river. He was there during the Indian troubles that unsettled the affairs of that region and was among the Indians at the time Chief Sitting Bull was slain. In 1897 he came to Washington, locating in Asotin county, and in 1901, came to Yakima county and purchased the land on which he now resides. Here he has a valuable farm and a comfortable home, ten acres of orchard and thirty acres of timothy and clover, twenty-five head of cattle and horses, and all the accumulations of the successful farmer. In 1860 Mr. Lease was married in Wisconsin to Miss Mary A. Shambaugh, who died a few years later in South Dakota. He was again married in Missouri in 1881 to Miss Emma Parsons. Mr. and Mrs. Lease have ten children, all living at home. Their names follow: Jeremiah, Jr., Thomas, Emanuel, Mary, Alonzo, Maude, Alice, James R., Katie and Frederick W. Mr. and Mrs. Lease worship with the Seventh Day Adventists. In politics, Mr. Lease votes with the Democratic party. Coming to the country comparatively a poor man, he has made a success of farming. He is known as a man of sound principles, fair and honorable in all ways, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

ARCHIE J. ELLIOTT, the well-known blacksmith of Zillah, Washington, is a native of Canada, born in the family home on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in 1846. He is the son of Hiram and Margaret (Borden) Elliott, also natives of Canada. The father's ancestors were immigrants to Canada from the state of New York. In 1863 Hiram Elliott moved to Illinois and later to Iowa, where he died. His wife, the mother of Archie Elliott, died in Nebraska, in 1902. The son Archie received his education in Canada and in 1863 went with his parents to Illinois. At the age of eighteen he began learning the black-

smith's trade and spent the first few years in this trade in Illinois and Iowa. He was then for several years located in various cities, going first to Omaha, Nebraska; thence to Des Moines and Cedar Falls, Iowa; thence to Oregon, Illinois, where he formed a partnership with a cousin; thence to Hampton, Iowa, where he remained two years. Leaving Iowa again, he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and entered the employ of the government as a horseshoer and, eighteen months later, was sent to Fort Robinson, where, for thirteen years, he continued in the service of the United States. In the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was sent to Chickamauga, Georgia, where troops were being massed, and expected to be sent on to Cuba. He was held at Chickamauga during the summer, however, and in the fall of the year 1898 severed his connection with the government and went to Crawford, Nebraska, where he engaged for a time in farming. In 1900 he again changed locations, this time coming to Washington, overland with teams, arriving at Zillah July 14, and at once putting up a shop. Later, however, he rented a shop already built and in operation, and in turn rented his new building to a physician for an office, but has since built another shop. He has built up a good trade and is now recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the town. He has invested considerable capital in town property and now owns two residences, besides a number of business and residence lots. Mr. Elliott was married, in 1873, to Miss Nellie Quick, who died a few years later, leaving two children, George P. and Charles A. In 1807 he was again married, to Mrs. Rosa Hand. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is making a success of his business in Zillah; is energetic and progressive, a man of generous impulses, esteemed by friends and acquaintances and respected by all with whom he comes in contact in a business or social way.

COLONEL A. C. WALKER, for fourteen years a citizen of Yakima county, Washington, is now engaged in farming and raising fruit two miles east of Zillah. Mr. Walker is a native of the old Bay state, having been born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1834. He is the son of Walter and Salinda (Hill) Walker, natives of Massachusetts, father and son being born in the same county. The elder Walker was of English and French descent and his people settled in Massachusetts in a very early day. The son, A. C. Walker, was educated in his native state; attended the common and high schools and afterwards took the preparatory course required for matriculation in the colleges of Massachusetts. After the completion of his studies he was placed

in a wholesale boot and shoe house, where he became thoroughly conversant with all departments of the business, and, until his coming to the Pacific Northwest, was always connected with some of the great manufacturing establishments of that great manufacturing state. After many years' close attention to his commercial interests he became possessed with the desire to see the Pacific coast country and, with this end in view, left Massachusetts in 1890 for Portland, Seattle and other points, thinking to spend six months in pleasurable rambles up and down the coast. After a visit to the cities named he came to Yakima county to spend a short time with a relative, Colonel Howlett, and, being delighted with the climate and with the wonderful possibilities of the country, he decided to remain, making it his permanent home. The first year was spent in the real estate business with Colonel Howlett in North Yakima. In the meanwhile he had taken up a timber claim, a desert claim and a homestead, the latter where he now resides, and eventually proved up on all the tracts. At that time the surveys for the great Sunnyside canal had not been made. When the canal was completed he gave the company eighty of his one hundred and sixty acres, for the water right on the other half, which he has improved and developed into one of the best producing farms in this section of the county, and has made of it also an ideal home. He has since added one hundred acres to his holdings in the valley, and at the present time engages principally in the raising of alfalfa. He was about the first homesteader to settle here, there being at the time absolutely no one permanently settled between this point and Prosser. Mr. Walker was married in Massachusetts in early life, but the wife died before his departure for the west. He has one son, Arthur, in the wholesale boot and shoe business in Boston. In 1901 he was again married to Miss Alice Douglas, a native of New York. Mr. Walker's fraternal connections are with the North Yakima lodge of Elks. In political matters he supports the principles of the Republican party and was a few years ago the party candidate for assessor, meeting defeat with the balance of the ticket. He is recognized as one of the most influential party leaders, both in local and state campaigns. He is a man of exceptional business and executive ability and is one of the more successful agriculturists of the valley. Fourteen years' residence in the county has not diminished his faith in its future, which he believes to be fraught with still greater possibilities in the further development of its natural resources. As a man of strictest integrity and honor, of progressive ideas and devotion to the advancement of the people among whom he has established a permanent home, he has won and retains the confidence and respect of all.

ALVIN DALTON, farmer and horticulturist, lives three miles southeast of Zillah. He was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, July 26, 1847, the son of William and Clara (Bradley) Dalton, natives of Maine. William Dalton served under General Scott in the War of 1812, with Great Britain, and his father was a soldier in the Revolution. The parents are dead. They were pioneers in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Montana, going from Wisconsin to Minnesota in 1861, and shortly afterwards to Montana with the Captain Fisk immigrant train. At the time the last long, dreary and hazardous journey was made, Alvin Dalton was fourteen years old, his early youth having been spent in the common schools and on the farm in his native state. In 1865 he went to Colorado, and from there returned to Minnesota, where he remained four years. June 12, 1871, he was married in Sioux City, Iowa, to Miss Isabella Fogg, daughter of George and Nancy (Brown) Fogg, the father a veteran of the Civil war, who was sent to the middle Northwest to assist in quelling the Sioux Indians. He was of English descent. The parents of Mrs. Dalton are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, with her parents, went to Colorado in 1874 and engaged in farming, prospecting and raising stock; thence, in 1877, to the Black Hills, where Mr. Dalton followed mining for three years, assisting while there in putting in the first timbers in the famous Homestake mine. In 1882 he went to the Wood river, Idaho, mining region; thence to the Coeur d'Alene mines; thence to Thompson Falls, Montana, engaging during this period in mining and hunting. From Thompson Falls he went to Kootenai county, Idaho, and took up a ranch on the Pend d'Oreille lake, raising stock here for five years. During the floods of 1894 most of his stock perished and he decided upon another change in location. Selling out the same year, he came to Yakima county and took up the farm where he has since resided. He has made two trips to Alaska, the first, in 1897, with his son, Frank P., and the second in 1899. The two sons, Frank P. and Wallace Alvin, are now in that "land of the midnight sun." While there Mr. Dalton had many interesting experiences, at one time making a continuous journey of fourteen days with a pony and sleigh down the Yukon river on the ice from Skagway to Dawson, and again making a trip of seven hundred miles with his son, Frank, to the mines on Myrtle creek. In August of the same year he traveled down the Koukuk river from its head to the Yukon, then down the Yukon to St. Michaels and thence home.

Mr. and Mrs. Dalton have one daughter, Florence L., living at home. Mrs. Dalton is a member of the Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. Dalton is a Republican, but he believes there are some sound principles in the platform of the



Photographed by F. J. Tickner.

ARTHUR GURLEY.

Socialists. He has a valuable farm of twenty acres, on which is a fine orchard of eight acres. Two years ago he realized \$1,125 from the sale of apples. Mr. Dalton is a man of generous impulses, energetic and progressive, a typical pioneer, and commands the respect of his fellow men.

ARTHUR GURLEY, for seven years a resident of Yakima county, is engaged in diversified farming three miles east and two south of Zillah. He is native of Park county, Indiana, where he was born April 3, 1857. His father, Joseph A. Gurley, of English descent, in his earlier days a teacher, and later in life a millwright and civil engineer, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1830. He was a pioneer of Indiana, a veteran of the Civil war, serving in Company A, Eighty-fifth Indiana volunteers, and as a civil engineer, belonging to the bridge building corps that accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea. He was at one time taken prisoner and for nine months confined in the famous Libby prison. He died in Mobile, Alabama, in 1902. The mother of the subject of this biography is Sarah B. (Carty) Gurley, of Scotch-Irish descent. She is a native of Ohio, and in early life was a teacher. She is still living. Arthur Gurley spent his youth and early manhood in Indiana, where he received his education, finishing his studies in the Bloomingdale Academy. As a young man he worked in his father's pump factory, learning the trade and remaining with him until twenty-three years of age, when he entered the service of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., scale and windmill manufacturers, as a builder. At the end of three years he severed his connection with this company and moved to Coffey county, Kansas, and for a time farmed, both in Coffey and in Montgomery counties. In 1889 he again changed his location, this time coming to the coast, where for seven years he was variously employed. He built the Port Gamble mill; spent some time in the dairy business, and superintended the construction of sixteen bridges on the Belt Line Railroad. In 1897 he came to the Sunnyside district and eventually purchased his present farm of 100 acres, which he has developed into one of the most productive in the valley, and of which he has made an ideal home. He engages extensively in hop raising. His last two crops sold for \$8,000, the crop of 1903 netting him \$625 per acre. With farming he combines the breeding of draft horses, for which he is widely known, having brought the first heavy draft horses to the county and having for two years taken the first prize on his stock at the state fair. Mrs. Gurley is interested in mining property in the Swauk district. In 1883 Mr. Gurley was married to Miss Mary A. Pickard, who died in

1890. In 1892 he was again married to Miss Vesta Thomas, born in Douglas county, Oregon, in 1865, the daughter of Lawson and Isabella (Dysart) Thomas, pioneers of 1849 in the Oregon country. Mrs. Gurley grew to womanhood and was educated in her native state of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Gurley have no children of their own, but have adopted and reared six, two of whom are now with them, attending the home school; they are Kittie M. and Claud. Another, May Thomas, is attending school in North Yakima. Mrs. Gurley is a member of the Christian church. In political matters Mr. Gurley supports the principles of the Republican party, but has always declined political preferment, although frequently importuned to become a party candidate. He is one of the leading and most popular citizens of his section of the country; is a man of strict integrity and excellent business ability, of pronounced influence in local and county affairs, progressive and public spirited, and is held in high esteem by all who are honored with his friendship.

EDD E. MUDD, whose home is in Zillah, Washington, is by trade a bridge carpenter, and has been a resident of Yakima county for about fourteen years. Illinois is his native state, and the date of his birth June 10, 1864. He is the son of LaFayette and Rosamund (Herbert) Mudd. His father was born in Kentucky, in 1844; was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in a Kentucky regiment, and was finally killed in a railroad accident in Illinois in 1868. His mother is a native of New York, born in 1838, and is now living with her son in Zillah. After the war of the Rebellion the family removed from Illinois to Kansas, and at Osage Mission, in that state, the son Edd received his education. He left school when twenty-one years of age, and for a number of years was engaged in various lines of business in Nebraska, Colorado and Washington. In 1891 he settled permanently in Zillah, and has since followed bridge work and masonry. He assisted in the construction of the Sunnyside and the Kennewick canals. Besides a comfortable home in Zillah, he owns twenty acres of land six and one-half miles east of Zillah, which is yearly increasing in value. Mr. Mudd was married in Nebraska, in 1880, to Miss Nannie L. Douglas, a native of New York, where she was born in 1871. She is the daughter of Joshua P. and Eliza J. (Robinson) Douglas, both natives of New York, and both now dead. Her mother was a schoolmate at Saratoga, New York, of "Samantha Allen" (in private life, Amanda M. Douglas), and was related to the New England Ingersolls and Whitneys. Charles Mudd, of Sunnyside; Mrs. Amy L. Adams, wife of a North Yakima civil engineer, and Mrs. Ada M. Zediker, living near

Zillah, are brother and sisters of the subject of this article. To Mr. and Mrs. Mudd have been born the following children: Hazel M., born in Nebraska, 1891; Irma G., Yakima county, 1894; Herbert D., Zillah, 1898, and Edgar R., Zillah, 1902. Mr. Mudd's fraternal connections are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen. He is a Democrat in politics and takes an active interest in political campaigns. He believes in a prosperous future for Yakima county, and has made a success of his trade and of his investments. He is energetic and industrious, and as a man of honor and integrity commands the respect of his neighbors and of all with whom he comes in contact.

GEORGE VETTER, ex-mayor and at the present time postmaster of Sunnyside, is one of that region's popular citizens, whose influence has long been felt in the public affairs of that section of the Yakima country. Coming into the Sunnyside region in 1894, in a period of slow development and many discouragements, he perseveringly toiled on his farm, steadily improving it, assisted his neighbors by kind words and deeds, remained loyal to the Sunnyside valley, encouraged others to do the same, and is now reaping a just reward and witnessing the ample fulfillment of early prophecies made concerning the valley's destiny. A native of Chicago, Illinois, this German-American was born August 25, 1849, in that erstwhile thriving town upon the southern shore of Lake Michigan, to the marriage of George and Ursula (Knecht) Vetter. The elder Vetter was born in Germany, 1827, and came to the United States in the year 1848; he died many years ago. The mother was also a native of Germany, born in 1826; she is living at Aberdeen, South Dakota. George Vetter received his school education in the city of Chicago and at the Northwestern college, Plainfield, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1865. After leaving college, he engaged in the mercantile business at Deerfield, Illinois, remaining there five years. Then he returned to Chicago, and during the next six years devoted his attention to the commission trade. He sold this business in 1881, and was for a time employed as bookkeeper for a hardware firm in Peoria, but in 1883 he left Illinois to seek his fortune in South Dakota. Near Aberdeen he settled and there made his home for twelve years, occupied successfully in the master industry of the great northern plains—wheat raising. He was not entirely satisfied with Dakota, however, and learning of the recently opened irrigated district in a section of Washington noted for its genial climate, fertility and advantageous situation, Mr. Vetter disposed of his South Dakota ranch, and in 1894 came to the Sunnyside valley, where he has since lived. He purchased land from the Washington Irrigation Company, and until 1898 was engaged in agricultural work, but in that year sold the farm and removed to

the town of Sunnyside that he might take charge of the postoffice there. He was serving as postmaster January 1 last, when the office was advanced to the presidential class, and he was appointed by President Roosevelt to continue in charge of Sunnyside's mails at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars a year.

Mr. Vetter and Miss Florence H. Tupper were united by the bonds of matrimony at Deerfield, Illinois, in 1883. The bride's parents were Simeon and Alvira (Gifford) Tupper, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively; both are dead. Mrs. Vetter was born in Chicago in the year 1850 and was reared and educated in Illinois. Mr. Vetter has one brother, John S., register of the United States land office at Aberdeen, South Dakota; and one sister, Mrs. Julia W. Miller, also a resident of Aberdeen. Mr. and Mrs. Vetter have five children: George L., born in Illinois, 1884, living in Spokane as a Northern Pacific railroad engineer; Elmer J., also born in Illinois, and a Northern Pacific engineer, living in Spokane; Frank S., living at Sunnyside (biography elsewhere in this volume); Charles E., born in South Dakota, living with parents; and Mary L., also a native of South Dakota, and at home with her parents. Sunnyside's postmaster is one of the Civil war's youngest veterans, having enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois volunteers when a lad of but sixteen years and serving three months, or until the close of hostilities. He is affiliated with one fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1902, as the candidate of the Citizens' party, which stood for temperance or an anti-saloon policy, Mr. Vetter was elected as the second mayor of Sunnyside, there being practically no opposition. His administration, which terminated with his resignation late in 1903 on account of the pressure of postoffice work, was a progressive and a creditable one to all concerned. As a Republican, Mr. Vetter held several minor elective offices in South Dakota. He owns considerable Sunnyside property, including the postoffice building and a substantial, cozy, six-room residence. Mr. and Mrs. Vetter are highly esteemed as neighbors and friends, and his position as one of the county's progressive, upright and solid citizens is universally recognized.

JAMES HENDERSON, druggist, Sunnyside, Washington, has been a resident of Yakima county for about ten years, during which time he has become extensively interested in valley and timber lands, besides having built up an excellent drug business. Mr. Henderson was born in Wisconsin, January 10, 1868, the son of John and Isabella (Sanderson) Henderson, natives of Scotland; the mother, born in 1820, is still living in Minnesota. John Henderson was born in 1827 and was a pioneer of Wisconsin, having immigrated to that state with his wife an early day and participated

in the development of its frontier. In 1870, when the son James was two years old, the family moved to Minnesota, where they again passed through a long period of pioneer life; the father died there in 1895. In the common and high schools of Wilmar, Minnesota, James received his education, and both during his course of study and after its completion he followed teaching, being very successful as an instructor. At the age of twenty he went to North Dakota, where he continued in school work, varying this with other occupations, receiving good wages and saving them, until 1891, when he returned to Paynesville, Minnesota, and purchased a drug store, beginning at once the study of pharmacy. After four years of successful business life he sold his stock of drugs at a good profit and came direct to Yakima county, Washington. Here he opened one of the first farms put under cultivation near Sunnyside and, although badly crippled financially by the panic of the early nineties, persevered in his efforts and eventually succeeded in putting the place on a paying basis, having at the time one of the best orchards of its size in central Washington. In 1895 he established his present business, which soon grew to such proportions that he was obliged to sell the farm in order that he might attend properly to the store. His is the only business now conducted in Sunnyside by its original owner.

The subject of this article is one of a family of seven children. His brothers and sisters are as follows: Mrs. Maggie Smithson, in Minnesota; Mrs. Dr. W. R. Henderson, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Jessie Hadley, Chicago; Peter, a salesman, Minnesota; John, Minnesota, and Hugh, a dentist living in Chicago.

Mr. Henderson was married in Minnesota, August 27, 1892, to Miss Isabella E. Brown, born in Paynesville, that state, April 5, 1870, the daughter of John J. and Ellen E. (Bennett) Brown, natives of Vermont, now living in Sunnyside. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have five children, the eldest born in Minnesota, the others in Yakima county, Marion, born February 16, 1894; Blanch, November 29, 1896; Bernice, January 29, 1898; Amy, September 4, 1900; Ruby, November 17, 1901. Fraternally, Mr. Henderson is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen. In politics, he is a Democrat. September 2, 1902, he was elected, on the Citizens' ticket, the first mayor of Sunnyside. He served several years as a member of the school board and has also served as justice of the peace. Besides his business property and residence, he has become the possessor of a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, forty acres of land under the canal and one hundred and sixty acres of timber in the Cascades; also other real estate interests and a number of mining claims in Montana and Wyoming. Excel-

lent business qualifications, correct principles and perseverance have enabled him to win success where many others have failed. He is one of the substantial and reliable citizens of Sunnyside and of Yakima county, a man of influence in local and county affairs and one who enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow men. He is proud of the fact that his oldest acquaintances are his staunchest friends and patrons.

WILLIAM B. CLOUD, a merchant of Sunnyside, has been a resident of Yakima county for ten years. He is a native of Monmouth county, New Jersey, born January 15, 1870, the son of William B. Cloud, Sr., and Anna (Walter) Cloud, natives of Delaware, now residents of Oklahoma. The mother was born in 1845. The father, born in 1836, is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in a Pennsylvania regiment. He was in the battle of Gettysburg and other decisive engagements of the war and was for some time a prisoner in the famous Libby prison. The subject of this biography is one of a family of six children and has five sisters living: Mrs. Anna Miller, Mrs. Lillie Stevens (a twin sister), Mrs. Clara Siegler, Mrs. Helen Satterlee, living in Oklahoma; Mrs. Jane Sisty, living in Sunnyside. In 1873, when the son William was three years old, the family moved to Iowa and here he spent the years of his youth and received his education in the common schools. Leaving school at the age of fifteen, he engaged in farming for one year for a neighbor and the second year leased a farm and conducted it himself with satisfactory results. At the end of this time his parents removed to Nebraska, he going with them and farming for his father for one year. The second year in Nebraska he entered a general merchandise store in the capacity of a clerk and since that time has been almost continuously in mercantile pursuits. Leaving Nebraska, he went to Tacoma, Washington, in 1890, where he was for three years engaged in the grocery business; going thence to Oklahoma and for a short time clerking in a bakery; returning in 1894 to Washington and settling in Sunnyside as a clerk in a general store, remaining so employed for eighteen months. He then spent four years in Northport, a portion of the time in the lumber business and a portion in the grocery business, returning to Sunnyside in 1900 and purchasing land which he farmed for one year. Leaving the farm, he entered the employ of the Hub Mercantile Company, remaining with them for two years as manager. In December, 1902, he purchased a stock of goods and has since been conducting a clothing and furnishing establishment, and has built up a splendid business.

November 25, 1897, Mr. Cloud and Miss Cora E. Harper were united in marriage at Spokane,

Washington. Mrs. Cloud is a native of Iowa, born in 1874, the daughter of George W. and Rebecca (Harvey) Harper, living in Iowa. Two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cloud died in infancy. Mr. Cloud is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in political matters supports the Republican party. He was elected a member of the Sunnyside city council in 1902. Besides an eight thousand-dollar stock of merchandise, he owns a valuable farm of forty acres near the town and a good business lot in the city. He is a man of energy, of recognized integrity, of progressive ideas and good business qualifications and, as one of the substantial business men of the city, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

HENRY H. WENDE, mayor of Sunnyside, Washington, and a prominent lawyer of Yakima county, is a native of Wende, Erie county, New York, born July 28, 1870. He is the son of Herman A. and Mary (Ries) Wende, natives of Germany. The father was born near Gorlitz, Saxony, October 29, 1825, and died in the state of New York, March 15, 1892. The mother, still living in New York, was born in Lautenhausen, province of Hesse, Germany, February 15, 1833, and came to America alone at the age of fourteen; she and her husband met and were married in New York state. Henry H. Wende spent his youth and early manhood in his native county in New York, attending the district schools until his eighteenth year. He then entered Parker's Union school, a higher institution of learning, situated five miles from his home, attending for six months and walking to and from the school each day. At the close of this term he accepted a position as clerk in the master mechanic's office of the Sinnamahoning Valley Railroad at Austin, Pennsylvania, remaining there for five months and returning home on account of his father's illness. Following his return he was variously employed until September, 1894, when he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating therefrom June 24, 1896, with degree of Bachelor of Laws. After graduation he went to Buffalo, New York, where, until March 1, 1898, he was a clerk in the law office of J. W. Fisher. On the date named he was appointed clerk of the supreme court for Erie county, remaining in this position until January 1, 1901. April 10, 1902, he left New York and came to Yakima county, Washington, and one month later, May 4, opened a law office in Sunnyside; he rapidly built up and is now enjoying a lucrative practice.

Mr. Wende is the youngest of a family of seven children; he has brothers and sisters as follows: Gottfried, a lawyer of Buffalo, New York; Charles H., agent for the New York Central Railroad at

Crittenden, New York; William H., postmaster at Millgrove, New York; Mrs. Anna W. Johnson, of Buffalo, New York; Mrs. Mary W. Cutler, of Buffalo, and Otto H., agent for the New York Central Railroad at Wende, New York. Fraternally, Mr. Wende is connected with the Masons, Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an influential Democrat and takes an active interest in the success of his party. December 8, 1903, he was elected the third mayor of Sunnyside. He is rapidly attaining prominence in the professional circles of Yakima county, is highly esteemed by a large circle of professional and social friends, and has before him a most promising future.

WILLIAM H. CLINE, a resident of Sunnyside and one of the commissioners of Yakima county, Washington, has followed farming under the Sunnyside canal successfully for ten years. He is a native of Indiana, born February 5, 1855, the son of John and Caroline (Ortt) Cline. The mother (deceased) was of German descent, born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1834. The father, now living in Des Moines, Iowa, was born in Indiana, April 8, 1833, and was a pioneer of Iowa, going there overland from Indiana in May, 1855. He was for thirty-one years in the mercantile business in Guthrie county, Iowa, and the business was continued by one of his sons until 1902. The son, William, spent his youth and early manhood in Panora, Guthrie county, Iowa, and was there educated in the public schools. Leaving school at the age of nineteen, he entered his father's store as a clerk, remaining with him until thirty-one years old, and having in the meantime a capital interest in the business. In addition to their general merchandise business, they had built up an immense grain trade and operated seven elevators along the line of the Des Moines and Northwestern Railroad. In 1885, having traded a farm for a stock of merchandise in De Witt, Nebraska, the subject of this biography found it necessary to go there and sell out the stock. This occupied eight months in 1885 and, in the spring of the year 1886, he went to Broken Bow, Nebraska, erected a brick block and opened a general store. The business grew rapidly and he soon found it necessary to secure more commodious quarters. He built what is now known as the Opera House block, where he continued his business until January, 1891, when he was forced to make an assignment owing to his inability to collect accounts from farmers who had been financially crippled by drought and insects. In August, 1892, he moved to Tacoma, Washington, and engaged for a few months in the grocery business. Selling out in 1893, he chartered a vessel, loaded it with merchandise and went to Alaska, enduring many hardships, but disposing of his stock at a fair profit

and returning in September of the same year. In December, 1893, he came to Sunnyside, put up the first business building in the town and opened a store, which he conducted for seven years in connection with farming. He had much to endure and met with many reverses; many of the settlers left the country in 1895-96 and there was a great scarcity of money and work, but Mr. Cline had his business and forty acres of fruit trees to attend to. He left his family in Tacoma, where school privileges could be enjoyed, and himself remained with his farm and business until the return of prosperity brought to him the reward of endurance and perseverance. Besides attending to his private affairs, he guarded the stock from the shade trees in the streets of Sunnyside, cared for them as best he could, and to his watchfulness is due much of the beauty that is now added to the streets by the presence of these trees. He served as postmaster from 1893 to 1897. Mr. Cline is second in a family of eight children, he having brothers and sisters as follows: Joseph M., Mrs. Viola La Pettit, Mrs. Lizzie Roberts, Mrs. Emma Baughman, James and John, living in Iowa, and Mrs. Etta Gilbert, living in Pendleton, Oregon.

Mr. Cline was married in Iowa, in 1878, to Miss Margaret J. Maddick, a native of England, born in 1856, the daughter of Thomas and Anna (Turner) Maddick, also natives of England. The mother is dead; the father is living in Iowa. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Cline are: Mrs. Emma Jones, wife of the Sunnyside physician; Mrs. Anna Snyder, in Kansas; Mrs. Nellie Jones, in Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Susan Plaine, Mrs. Gertrude Emers, Thomas and Ford, living in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Cline have one daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Young, born in Panora, Iowa, November 20, 1879, now living in Sunnyside. Mrs. Cline is a member of the Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Cline is connected with the Masons. Politically, he is an active and influential Republican. January 1 he was appointed county commissioner to fill a vacancy, the term of service being until the next general elections. He has the largest farm under the big canal and a beautiful home in Sunnyside. He is a representative citizen, highly respected by all who know him.

HARRY W. TURNER, city clerk of Sunnyside, Washington, is also engaged in small fruit farming within the city limits. Mr. Turner is a native of England, born November 4, 1856. He is the son of John and Charlotte (Busby) Turner, natives of England, the father now dead and the mother living in Iowa. The son Harry received his education in his native country, where his youth and early manhood were spent. At the age of fourteen he left school and accepted a clerical position with a business house, continuing

so employed by different firms until he was twenty-two years old. At this age he concluded to try his fortune on the western continent and in 1878 embarked for the United States, locating first at Sheffield, Iowa, near which town he engaged in farming for one year. He then removed to Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, where he remained, following farming, for about fifteen years, meeting with fair success. In 1894 he again changed his location, this time going to Utah, but, at the end of one year, he returned to the north, locating in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and making this his headquarters for three years, while he traveled, two years as salesman for a tea and coffee house and one year for a wholesale fruit establishment. At the end of this period he was called home on account of the death of his father and, after a short time spent with his mother, he came to Washington, purchasing ten acres of land within the city limits of Sunnyside, where he has since resided, occupying himself with the culture of small fruits and berries and with the raising of thoroughbred White Plymouth Rock chickens. In these pursuits he has been exceptionally successful and he now has a valuable property of which he has made a comfortable and most desirable home. In his father's family were six children, all of whom are living; the names of his brothers and sisters follow: Mrs. Fannie De Bar, living in Pennsylvania; Mrs. Polly Hubbard, in Iowa; William, in Iowa; Mrs. Alice Clark, wife of the sheriff of Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, and Mrs. Kate Van Lone, also in Iowa.

Mr. Turner was married in Iowa in 1894 to Miss Jennie Olson, who was born in Racine, Wisconsin, December 31, 1871, the daughter of Iver and Christine (Knutson) Olson, natives of Norway, the father long since dead, the mother still living, in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Turner is connected with the fraternal orders Modern Woodmen and Knights of Pythias, and is also local secretary of the Modern Brotherhood of America. In political matters he supports the Republican party and always takes an active interest in the campaigns. He is a man of influence in the community, fair and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all with whom he is associated in a business or social way.

DR. FRANK C. JONES, a practitioner of the school of osteopathy, although comparatively a recent arrival in Sunnyside, Washington, has built up an excellent practice in and around the little city and has come to be recognized as one of its worthy and substantial citizens. He was first scoffed at; now he has converted the scoffers into friends. Dr. Jones is a native of

Illinois, born April 13, 1856. He is the son of William and Sarah (Winterbottom) Jones, the father (deceased) a native of Wales, and the mother, still living in Illinois, a native of England. The doctor has one sister living, Mrs. Emma Starr, of San Francisco, California. The son Frank received his early education in the public schools of Illinois. At the age of thirteen he left school and served an apprenticeship in a machine shop, remaining so employed for six years or until his nineteenth year. At this age he entered the Chicago Medical College and, after one year of study in this institution, matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating therefrom in 1880 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He is also a graduate of the Chicago Ophthalmic College, and took a post-graduate course in New York Post-Graduate School. After graduation he practiced for a few months in Chicago, then went to Iowa, where he continued in his profession for twenty-two years. In the meanwhile he took up the study of osteopathy at Still College, became satisfied that it constituted a most scientific method of healing disease, and, in 1898, abandoned drugs and devoted his time exclusively to its practice. In 1893 he made a visit to the Puget Sound country and, meeting there his brother-in-law, W. H. Cline, was induced to come to Sunnyside country. There was no town where he purchased a tract of sage-brush land, and where he now makes his home and follows his profession. The land has been transformed into a most valuable farm and an ideal home.

Dr. Jones was married in Iowa in 1882 to Miss Emma Maddick, a native of England and the daughter of Thomas and Anna (Turner) Maddick, English people, the mother now dead and the father still living, in Iowa. Mrs. Jones is one of a family of eight children, all living. The names of her brothers and sisters follow: Mrs. Margaret Cline, wife of W. H. Cline, of Sunnyside; Mrs. Anna Snyder, living in Kansas; Mrs. Nellie Jones, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Susan Plaine, Mrs. Gertrude Emers, Thomas and Ford Maddick, all residents of Iowa. Dr. and Mrs. Jones have one son, W. Raymond, born in Iowa October 4, 1894, now a student in the University of Puget Sound, at Tacoma, Washington. Dr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Methodist church. Dr. Jones is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Odd Fellows, and in political matters supports Republican principles. The family home is one of the prettiest and most desirable in Sunnyside, and Dr. and Mrs. Jones are among the most popular and highly esteemed citizens of the thriving little city.

Dr. Jones takes special pride in his work and has demonstrated to the people in this valley that osteopathy is the successful method of healing

the sick. He has healed hundreds and hundreds of cases, and the wonderful success that he has is all-convincing. He now has patients coming from all parts of the state. Osteopathy is destined to revolutionize the healing art. Dr. Jones is one of the pioneer osteopaths of the state and is teaching the public that there is better health in keeping the body right than by taking poisonous drugs.

LEONARD C. McDONALD, now serving Sunnyside as councilman, was born in Pierce county, Wisconsin, February 20, 1869, the son of William and Catherine (Miller) McDonald. William McDonald, who followed farming during his life, was born in New York state in 1837; Mrs. McDonald was a native of Ontario, Canada. The subject of this sketch attended school in Wisconsin until he was seventeen years of age, securing a good education. After leaving school, he went on the farm and worked with his father, at the same time learning the carpenter's trade and undertaking independent employment along that line. Wisconsin ceased to be his home in 1894, the family emigrating to Washington and locating in the sparsely inhabited Sunnyside valley. There they purchased land near the town of Sunnyside, but owing to a defective title, lost it. For the first two or three years Leonard C. was engaged in farming; then accepted the position of manager of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company's yard at Toppenish, remaining with the company three years. Since then he has spent considerable time mining in northern Washington and pursuing his trade in the Sunnyside region, always making his home at Sunnyside. Success has smiled upon him, as it does in Washington upon most young men of energy, perseverance and correct principles. Mr. McDonald has four brothers and sisters: Mrs. Vina Bolin, living in Wisconsin; George E., Mrs. Esther Webber and Lucy C., all residents of Sunnyside. He is a member of one fraternal organization, the Modern Woodmen. As a Prohibitionist, he is a strong and aggressive member of that party and never hesitates to champion its platform. As a member of the Methodist church he is also active. Mr. McDonald was placed on the Citizens' ticket at the last city election as one of its candidates for councilman, and was chosen by the people to serve them in that important capacity. As an officer he is making a creditable record. With his brother George, he owns forty acres of raw land a mile and a half from Sunnyside. Mr. McDonald can truthfully be said to be a popular, capable and rising citizen of Yakima county.

CHARLES S. WENNER, the manager of Coffin Brothers' large department store at Sunnyside, is a well-known and popular business man of

that section of Yakima county, who has demonstrated his business ability by increasing the size of his establishment, within less than two years, from a two-room affair, employing two men inclusive of himself, to the present store, employing ten people in all. It is a fine record, one of which any man might feel proud; and still the business is gradually increasing. Mr. Wenner was born at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1852, the son of Samuel and Caroline (Dible) Wenner. The father was a machinist by trade. He enlisted in the Union army in 1861 and served throughout the Civil war. Mrs. Wenner is still living, residing in North Yakima. Charles S. grew to young manhood in the town of Tiffin, attending the public schools and taking a course in bookkeeping and business methods. Further equipping himself by the healthful occupations of farming and working with his father in a sawmill and tile and brick yard, he early entered upon the activities of life on his own responsibility. However, his health failed, and in 1883 the young man crossed the continent to Arlington, Oregon, and there entered the general mercantile business. For eight years Arlington was his home, and he became prominently identified with the affairs of that town. He then went to North Yakima and took charge of the Hotel Yakima, placing it upon a paying basis. Two years of hotel life satisfied him. He sold his interest and removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the manufacture of bicycle cements, building up a lucrative business, for which he refused ten thousand dollars. Financial disaster overtook him in Chicago, leading him to once again seek the Yakima country, coming to Sunnyside in 1902 and opening the establishment of which he is manager. Besides a general mercantile business, this store handles hay, grain, stock, etc.

Mr. Wenner and Miss Ina Weatherford were united by the bonds of matrimony in Seattle, May 21, 1889. Mr. Weatherford, who died in 1893, was born in the Willamette valley to pioneers of that state, who crossed the Plains in 1852. He was a physician and druggist, and for many years lived in Portland. Mrs. Ellen (Robinson) Weatherford was a native of Ohio. She came to Oregon when a child one year old, and also died in 1893. Three children survive: Frederick, Mrs. F. A. Snow, both living in Portland, and Mrs. Wenner. She was born in Portland, and received a thorough education in her native state. For two years she was a deputy county clerk in Gilliam county, and also spent a year in the clerk's office of King county, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Wenner have one child, Charles Stanley, a bright, handsome lad of six years. Mr. Wenner has one sister, Anna, the wife of Stanley Coffin, of Coffin Brothers, North Yakima, and a brother, William L., living in Ohio. As a fraternity man, Mr. Wenner is very active and prominent, being affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Elks. In political affairs,

he is also energetic, and is identified with the Republican party. He is a public-spirited man in every sense of the word and takes part in all commendable public movements. At Arlington he was for some time a member of the city council. Socially, Mr. and Mrs. Wenner are well known in the community, and surely no one is more faithfully doing his share in the upbuilding of the Sunnyside region than this successful, respected, progressive citizen and merchant. Mrs. Wenner is doing her share also in making the business a success, having charge of the books.

J. D. CAMPBELL, M. D. Although he cannot properly be called an early pioneer of Yakima county, Doctor Campbell, of Sunnyside, is yet among the men who are engaged in developing the resources of that young community, besides assuming the responsibilities and duties which are his by virtue of the noble profession he practices. He came from his old home in Tennessee to Sunnyside in the spring of 1903, but already he has taken a prominent place among the citizenry of the region as a man of enviable skill in his profession, a good neighbor and a man of strength in public affairs.

Born in Washington county, Tennessee, in the year 1861, he is the scion of two prominent old pioneer families of that state, the Campbells and the Carsons. His father, James, followed the occupation of a farmer until his death in 1865 and was an influential man. The paternal grandfather, Hugh Campbell, was one of the earliest settlers in Washington county. Another son, Brookens, brother of James, was an officer in the Mexican war and was afterward elected to congress. His death occurred in Washington, District of Columbia, while attending to his duties. Susan (Carson) Campbell was born in Tennessee in 1823, the daughter of one of the oldest families in Washington county; she died in February, 1902. The subject of this biography spent his boyhood on the old homestead and attending the district school. In 1886 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Washington College, Tennessee, the oldest chartered institution of learning in the Mississippi valley. He then studied medicine under a preceptor for fifteen months, following which he attended the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University and the University of Louisville, finally securing his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and completing a most thorough course of general and technical training. After graduation in 1890, he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in his native state and was so engaged until 1903, when he came to the Yakima country, deeming it a field of greater opportunities for himself and children.

Miss Louise Truan, a native of Knox county,

Tennessee, became the bride of Doctor Campbell in September, 1893. She is of Swiss descent, being the daughter of A. J. and Eliza (Buffat) Truan, who crossed the Atlantic from their Swiss home in 1848, both families making the journey on the same ship. In America the two children became husband and wife and to this union Louise was born. Four children bless the home of Doctor and Mrs. Campbell: James, Frank, Roe and Lynn, all born in Tennessee. Mr. Campbell has one brother, M. B. Campbell, living upon his farm in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are consistent members of the Presbyterian church at Sunnyside and are active participants in the social life of the community. Fraternally, he is a member of one order, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. On national political issues he is in sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party. As showing his faith in the country in a substantial way, it may be stated that Doctor Campbell has purchased a fine ranch lying near Sunnyside, on which he raises hay. He is a man of stability and reliability whose settlement in any community would be hailed with pleasure by its citizens.

OLIVER HIBARGER, contractor and builder of Sunnyside, is a native of Ogle county, Illinois, born February 1, 1863, to Frank and Catharine (Waltermyer) Hibarger. His paternal ancestry is of Dutch, English and French extraction; his maternal ancestry of Dutch, who immigrated to Pennsylvania generations ago. The father was born in Maryland in 1831 and as a man followed the occupation of a brick mason. In 1845 he went to Illinois, becoming an early settler of that state. The mother's birth occurred in 1837, also in Maryland. Oliver Hibarger spent his youth in Ogle county, securing a good education in the common and high schools. Until he was twenty years old he lived on a farm, but at that age he commenced learning the carpenter's trade with an uncle. His first independent work was done in Iowa; then he went to Marshall and Gage counties, Nebraska. Smith county, Kansas, was his next field of work. He then entered the employ of a Kansas City contracting company, and while in its service visited Colorado Springs and Pueblo, assisting in the erection of many large buildings in those cities in 1888 and 1889. Leaving their service, he filed upon a homestead claim in Oklahoma territory, and engaged in work at Kingfisher and Okarche during the succeeding five years. From there he went to Arkansas; then he participated in the opening of the Cherokee Strip and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe countries to settlement. In 1896 he left that section of the United States and settled in Brown county and later in Morrill, Kansas, which was his home until August, 1902, in which month he came to Sunnyside. There he opened a shop and

during his residence has constructed many of the best residences in the town, employing from six to nine men most of the time. The new Free Methodist church at Sunnyside was built by Mr. Hibarger. He is acknowledged to be a master workman of unusual ability and one of the leading contractors in the county.

Mr. Hibarger was united in marriage to Miss Anna Pulvermaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pulvermaker, at Smith's Center, Kansas, August 14, 1888. Her parents were born in Germany and came to Iowa, where she was born. Mr. Hibarger has three brothers, Oscar, Willis and David, and two sisters, Cora and Pearl, besides one sister, Anna, deceased. There are two children in the Hibarger household, Carl and Wanda. Mr. Hibarger is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen fraternities, and, politically, is affiliated with the Democratic party. He is a man highly respected by all who know him, a public spirited citizen who is a factor in his country's progress and a successful business man.

EMORY THOMPSON. One of the most favorably known and best horticulturists of the famed Sunnyside valley in central Yakima county is the citizen whose biography is here-with given. Learning his business under the instruction of an Ohio expert in the art of pruning, grafting and caring for fruit trees, hedges, etc., Mr. Thompson has successfully applied his knowledge in Washington, besides engaging in general farming. He was born August 1, 1865, at Northfield, Ohio, his father and mother being Emory and Sarah A. (Cross) Thompson, also Ohioans by birth, the former born in 1831, the latter in 1833. Both are living on their farm near Kinsman, of that state. Emory junior received his early education in the public schools and in 1886 entered the Grove City College, Pennsylvania, where he studied two years, paying his way by orchard work. At the end of that time he was forced to abandon his college work. Then he followed general farming in Cherry valley, Ohio, for four years, meeting with encouraging results. In the spring of 1894 he came to the Northwest, decided to locate in Yakima county, and purchased ten acres under the Sunnyside canal. He has devoted his untiring energies and skilled attention to improving his farm, which has grown to one of a hundred acres, and upon it he has seven hundred and seventy-five first-class, select fruit trees, besides berries and alfalfa.

He was married to Miss Carrie D. Morse at Williamsfield, Ohio, on Thanksgiving day, November 29, 1888. His bride is a direct descendant of the noted inventor, Samuel F. B. Morse, and is a native daughter of Williamsfield, where she was born September 16, 1865. Her parents,

Luke A. and Mary P. Morse, still living in Ohio, where the father is engaged in farming, were born in Connecticut and New York, respectively. Mrs. Thompson has one brother, Grant A., and three sisters, Mrs. Flora Rose, Mrs. Elsie Smith and Ida, all living in Ohio; Mr. Thompson is the fifth of a large family of children, the others being Elbridge, living in Hartford, Ohio; Mrs. Nora E. Ferrell and Mrs. Cora B. Payne, twins, living in Erie and Titusville, Pennsylvania, respectively; Mrs. Alice E. Logan, in Vernon, Ohio; John D., now living in Ohio; Mrs. Blanche M. True, a resident of Belle Valley, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Pearl M. McCormick, also in Pennsylvania; Norman and Ralph, both residing in Ohio. Emory Thompson senior is a self-made man who has, besides rearing a large family, accumulated a comfortable competence. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson (junior) are consistent members of the Congregational communion and well known in the community's social circles. They have three children, Celia M., Howard S. and Elmer E., born in Ohio. Mr. Thompson is affiliated with the Republican party. The one hundred-acre improved farm upon which has been built a comfortable home and two timber claims situated in Kittitas county constitute Mr. Thompson's property interests. Mr. Thompson is one of the solid citizens of the county, of unquestioned integrity and commendable industry.

GEORGE G. MULLER, who is at present the owner and manager of the Hotel Sunnyside at Sunnyside, Washington, is a German-American who has been induced to take up his abode in Yakima county because of the congenial climate and unexcelled opportunities presented home-seekers by that region. Mr. Muller came to Washington in 1883 as a young man of twenty-one years, who had left his birthplace, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where he was born April 19, 1862, to seek his fortunes in the far Northwest. The railroad had not long preceded him, and the region, now dotted with cities and towns and farming communities and networked with railroads, was yet in the infancy of its development. His parents, Jost and Marguerite (Swartz) Muller, were of German birth, born in 1821 and 1826, respectively, who crossed the ocean and became pioneers of Wisconsin. The mother is deceased, but the father still lives. The young northwestern pioneer attended the public schools of his native state until the age of eighteen; then for three years was engaged in carpenter work and various other occupations, but ever the purpose to secure a better education ruled his ambitions. A short time after his arrival in Spokane, 1884, he entered the Spokane College, attending to his studies in the winter

and teaching school and doing other work summers, besides college janitor work, to enable him to remain in school. While in this school he also taught German to help meet expenses. After finishing his sophomore year, the young student matriculated at the Willamette University in Oregon, and was able by hard work to remain in the university until he had finished his junior year in 1890. Thus equipped he taught school in Spokane county during 1890-91, but in the fall of the latter year entered the Methodist ministry, his first charge being the church at Wilbur. In the order named he had charge of congregations at Davenport, Coeur d'Alene City and Palouse City. However, severe throat trouble finally laid hold on him and in February, 1899, forced him to abandon, at least temporarily, the profession for which he had so well trained himself through many hardships. The insurance business, a short experience at school teaching, and real estate business successively engaged his attention until January, 1903, when he purchased the Sunnyside hotel property, in the management of which he has been very successful.

In August, 1890, Mr. Muller was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Powell, of Medical Lake, a native of Illinois, born January 7, 1867. Miss Powell's parents are Doctor John H. and Martha (Jolly) Powell, also Illinoisans, who are now living at Nez Perce, Idaho. Mrs. Muller has one brother, Wesley, in Eureka, California, and one sister, Mrs. Ella Marknell, a resident of Los Angeles. Mr. Muller's brothers and sisters are: Jacob E., in Illinois; Henry F., in Wisconsin; Mrs. Elizabeth Kresse, in North Dakota; Mrs. Anna Kresse, in Wisconsin; John, in Wisconsin; Mrs. Lena Krohn, in Wisconsin; and Mrs. Mary Miller, also a resident of that state. There are three children in the Muller home, Chester, Walden F. and Harold, the first and last named born in Spokane and Walden F. in Davenport. Mr. Muller is connected with three fraternities, the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. Politically, he is a Republican. In addition to his hotel property, he owns ten acres of land near Sunnyside and farming property in Stevens county. Mr. Muller holds the esteem of all who come in contact with him, and his family's advent into the life of Sunnyside has been most cordially welcomed.

LAFAYETTE PACE (deceased). With the death of this prominent pioneer farmer at his home in Sunnyside, Wednesday night, November 18, 1903, there passed away one of the most generally esteemed and successful men of Sunnyside valley. The cause of his death was diabetes, from which he had been a long-time sufferer. His funeral took place at the Federated church under the direction of Sunnyside lodge, No. 49, Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a zealous member. He also held a membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Lafayette Pace was born near Fort Wayne, Indiana, October 16, 1852, being the youngest son of Michael and Penelope Pace. His father died about the year 1855, but his mother still survives at the age of seventy-two, at present a resident of Calhoun county, Iowa. At the age of fourteen the deceased removed from his native home to Whiteside county, Illinois, with his mother and stepfather, Silas M. Jones. He remained a resident of Whiteside county for the following fifteen years, but in January, 1881, removed his family to Calhoun county, Iowa, where he remained until the fall of 1887. Thence they went to Leola, McPherson county, South Dakota, and there resided until the latter part of 1890. Mr. Pace then concluded to abandon farming and with his family came to Tacoma, there embarking in the contracting business, which he followed with fair success four years. At the end of that time he reconsidered his decision to farm no more and resolved to resume his old occupation, coming to Sunnyside valley for that purpose in May, 1894. In that section he secured land and met with great success from the beginning of his experience. It had been Mr. Pace's intention to go east with his wife in the fall of 1903 and participate in a grand family reunion at the old home which he had not visited in sixteen years; the journey was to have been commenced on the day of his death. Mr. Pace was a staunch Republican, and for three successive terms had served his district as road supervisor with credit. In the fall of 1902 he was honored by the electors of Yakima county by being chosen county commissioner for a term of four years, and up to his death fearlessly and capably discharged the duties of his office with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

Mr. Pace and Miss Helen A. Thompson, of Erie, Illinois, were united in marriage, November 30, 1871, in Whiteside county, Illinois. She is the daughter of a well-known family of pioneers, popular in the community where she was reared to womanhood, and highly esteemed in Yakima county by all who know her. She and five children, as follows, survive the devoted husband and father: Roy L. and Clyde W., born in Illinois, January 17, 1874, and December 16, 1877, respectively; Pearl H., born in Calhoun county, Iowa, December 15, 1883, and Jennie M. and Earl J., twins, also born in Iowa, August 24, 1885. One daughter, Mabel B., was born in South Dakota, August 20, 1880, and died four months later. Mr. Pace is also survived by two brothers, Jacob and John; one sister, Mrs. Melinda Woods, residing in the east, and two half-brothers and three half-

sisters. In life, Mr. Pace was a kind, loving husband and father, an energetic and capable man of affairs, a generous neighbor and a loyal friend, and a citizen who did not shirk his duties but ever fearlessly assumed his responsibilities and worked for the upbuilding of his community and country. In death, his loss is keenly felt by those around him.

JAMES F. McCONNON. Few men in the Sunnyside district have had a more varied experience in the west than has the subject of this sketch, who was born in Leith, Scotland, May 3, 1864, to Irish parents, James and Mary (Finley) McConnon. The father, now dead, was born in Ireland in 1840; the mother, living in Utica, New York, was born on the same island a year earlier than her husband. When a child of six years, James F. came with his parents to America, the family locating in Utica, New York, where he received his education in the public schools. He remained in school until seventeen years old, then spent a year teaming, following which he joined the great army seeking their fortunes in the west. During the next few years the young man traveled throughout the west, visiting the middle western states, including Nebraska, Minnesota, Montana, the Dakotas, Colorado, Texas, Oregon, Washington and many other states, busying himself at various occupations. Immediately after the great Spokane fire he arrived on the scene and assisted in the work of rebuilding the metropolis of the Inland Empire. In June, 1893, he came to Yakima county, where for two years he was engaged in farming. Then, during a dull season, he settled upon a homestead above the Sunnyside canal, three miles north of the town of Sunnyside. About the same time he gave some attention to mining in the Coeur d'Alene district, working for a short period for the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Company. He was fortunate in his experience and with the money thus accumulated he returned to Yakima county in February, 1898, and leased thirty acres of Sunnyside land. The venture proved successful and the following January he purchased thirty acres from the canal company, making one payment. To make the next payment he was compelled to borrow money. The third payment was made with the proceeds of a corn crop and the money that Mr. McConnon had been able to save from his wages. Then he purchased an adjoining ten acres, the final payment for which he made in the fall of 1903. From twenty-five acres of hay harvested that fall the doughty farmer realized one thousand three hundred and two dollars, selling the hay at six dollars a ton. The forty-acre farm, all under cultivation, well equipped with machinery, a comfortable residence and barn, out-buildings, etc., is now all paid for—a very credit-

able testimony to the energy and ability of its owner. Mr. McConnon has four brothers: Peter, an upholsterer in New York City; Frank, a molder, of Utica, New York; Thomas, also a resident of Utica, and Robert, a butcher, living in Utica; and one sister, Mary, who is the wife of a Texan. Mr. McConnon is a member of the Odd Fellows, is a Republican in political matters and was reared in a Catholic household. During the winter of 1903-4 he visited his old Utica home, which he had not seen for many years.

WILLIAM HITCHCOCK, editor and proprietor of the Sunnyside Sun, is a native of Clayton county, Iowa, born May 31, 1866. He is the son of Morris S. and Catherine H. (Humphry) Hitchcock. Morris S. Hitchcock (deceased) was born in Waterville, Oneida county, New York, in 1828; was a farmer and school teacher, and, for ten years of his life, editor of various publications. The mother of the subject of this biography, now living in Tacoma, Washington, is a native of England, born in Falmouth in 1835. William Hitchcock received his early education in the public schools of Iowa, leaving school at the age of fourteen and entering the office of the National Advocate, published by his father at Independence, Iowa, for the purpose of becoming a practical printer. For six years he labored in this office, becoming proficient in the mechanical department of newspaper work. At the end of this time he went with his parents to Fairbank, Iowa, and there associated himself with his father in the establishment of a paper known as the Fairbank View, which they conducted together successfully until May, 1891, when the father died. The son continued its publication alone until 1894, when he sold out and moved to Le Mars, Iowa. There he established another paper, but published it for a short time only, when he disposed of the plant and again moved, this time to Colfax, Iowa, establishing there the Colfax Tribune, a publication that is still being issued. This business he sold in October, 1900, and shortly afterwards came to Sunnyside, Washington. Purchasing a newspaper plant, he began the publication of the Sunnyside Sun, the first issue appearing May 24, 1901. In this venture he has been exceptionally successful, the list of subscribers now numbering over eight hundred. The office is equipped with a Monona leverless press, gasoline engine, and with other conveniences indispensable to the progressive editor of a successful paper. By tireless devotion to public interests and enterprises, both local and general, Editor Hitchcock has won the confidence of the community, which is giving the Sun the hearty support it deserves as the medium through which knowledge of the city and of the wonderful country by which it is surrounded is conveyed to the general public. Mr. Hitchcock is one of a family of six children.

The names of his brothers and sisters follow: Walter A., Solomon C., Elizabeth, Mary Lillian and Annette, all residents of Tacoma, Washington.

In 1897 William Hitchcock and Miss Lily M. Lacey were united in marriage in Colfax, Iowa. Mrs. Hitchcock was born in Jasper county, Iowa, March 22, 1875, the daughter of William Lacey, who still lives in Iowa. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth McCracken. Mrs. Hitchcock has one sister, Myrtle Lacey, living in Sunnyside. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock have one daughter and one son: Dorothy D., born in Colfax, Iowa, in February, 1899, and Morris W., born in Sunnyside, July 5, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Hitchcock's fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Besides his business property, he owns two acres of land where his residence stands, and five acres elsewhere within the city limits. He has a most comfortable and desirable home. Both by nature and education he is eminently fitted for the profession he has chosen, and the Sunnyside Sun has come to be recognized as one of the best edited and most progressive papers in Yakima county. He is a man of strict integrity and correct principles, and is held in high esteem by all with whom he comes in contact, either in a business or social way.

CLINTON R. WEBBER is one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of the Sunnyside district, residing four and one-half miles southeast of Sunnyside, on rural free delivery route No. 1. He is a native of Maine, born July 11, 1873, the son of Wilbur W. and Emily (Record) Webber, the father (deceased) a farmer, born in Limerick, Maine, in 1845, and the mother, now living near Sunnyside, born in Hartford, the same state and in the same year in which her husband was born. When the son Clinton was four years old the parents moved from Maine to South Dakota, and here he received his early education in the public schools of Watertown. In 1890, at the age of seventeen, he left home and came west, locating in Seattle, Washington, and for two years following the occupation of a plasterer; thence going to Salt Lake City, where he remained for one year in the capacity of a street car conductor. In 1893 he came to Yakima county, and, in connection with his father, began the improvement of what is now known as the Webber stock farm, engaging at first in diversified farming and meeting with good success until the death of the father in 1896, which, coupled with the financial distress of the early nineties, rendered farming temporarily unprofitable. In 1898 he associated his brother with him, and together they operated the ranch for four years as a dairy farm, finding the business very profitable. In 1902 he purchased his brother's interests, and February 18,

1903, took into the business as partners F. S. and G. E. Sylvester. The company is now engaged exclusively in the stock business, making a speciality of Poland-China hogs, of which they are raising more than any other company in the county; among their droves now having twenty-five registered hogs of this breed. This is one of the best known stock farms in the county, and is under the management of our subject. Mr. Webber has one brother and one sister, living in Yakima county, Harold and Gladys, the latter now attending high school in North Yakima.

March 13, 1901, Clinton R. Webber and Miss Esther McDonald were united in the bonds of wedlock at North Yakima. Mrs. Webber was born in Wisconsin, December 7, 1875, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hill) McDonald; the father is dead, the mother living in Sunnyside. Mrs. Webber has one sister, Mrs. Lavina Boland, living in Wisconsin, and two brothers and one sister, Leonard, George and Catherine, living in Sunnyside. Mr. and Mrs. Webber have one child, Leone A., born January 11, 1902, in their present home in Yakima county. Mr. Webber's fraternal connections are with the Modern Woodmen and the Yeomen. Politically, he is an independent Republican, supporting the best man for the office in political campaigns, rather than the party. He owns the one-sixth interest in the Webber stock farm, which consists of three hundred and ninety acres, valued at fifty thousand dollars, and on which there are one thousand head of hogs and eighteen dairy cows. He also owns a good residence property in Sunnyside. By perseverance and strict attention to business he has won success where many others have failed. He is known as a man of honor and integrity, fair in all his dealings with others, a man of energy and progressive ideas, and by all who know him he is highly esteemed.

ELMER E. FERSON, for ten years a resident of the Sunnyside district, is now engaged in dairy farming and butter making four miles southeast of Sunnyside, on rural free delivery route No. 1. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Oshkosh October 17, 1860, the son of James S. and Augusta (Willard) Ferson, the father (deceased) a native of Nash, New Hampshire, and the mother, now living with her son, a native of Vermont, of Welsh and American descent. When the son Elmer was nine years old his parents moved to Pine City, Minnesota, and in its public schools he received his early education, later taking a business course in St. Paul, Minnesota. Leaving school at the age of seventeen, he engaged for six years in logging during the winter months and in contract work on brick structures in the summer. In 1888 he came to the far west, locating in Seattle and following his former occupations until 1894, when he came

to Yakima county. Purchasing a tract of seventy-three acres, where he now resides, he at once began its improvement. Owing to the financial troubles of 1893, he had lost nearly all his accumulations in the Sound country, and was able to make but a small payment on his farm, but, by perseverance, energy and self-denial, he managed to weather the period of financial distress and by the year 1898 began to realize substantial returns from his investment. He combined contracting and building with farming, built the first school house in the Sunnyside district, discovered good brick clay near Sunnyside, manufactured brick and, with T. W. Marble, erected the first brick building in Sunnyside. Mr. Ferson informs us that before prosperity returned to this section money was so scarce that it was next to impossible to discharge even small obligations; the first crop he succeeded in raising was onions, which for a year or two were his only medium of exchange in settling accounts with his neighbors. In 1901 he established a creamery on his farm, which he has named the Mountain View because of the beautiful view that may be had from his place both of Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. The creamery has a capacity of five hundred pounds of butter per day; for the year 1903 Mr. Ferson gathered one hundred thirty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-four pounds of cream, made thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-seven pounds of butter, which sold for an average of twenty-three cents per pound, and paid to his patrons eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

In 1881 Mr. Ferson was married in Pine City, Minnesota, to Miss Nellie R. Record, who was born in Buckfield, Maine, February 3, 1863, the daughter of Stephen E. and Sarah (Irish) Record, the father born in Maine in 1820, now living in South Dakota, the mother born in Maine, died when her daughter was eight years old. Mr. Ferson has one sister, Mrs. Ida Marble, in South Dakota. Mrs. Ferson has three sisters living in Yakima county: Mrs. Alice Adams, Mrs. Emily Webber and Mrs. Bertha Rhoads. She also has a brother, Carrol Record, a retired farmer of Watertown, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Ferson have one son and three daughters: Chester, born in Seattle April 7, 1890; Margery, born in Seattle June 2, 1892; Blanch, born in Sunnyside May 4, 1896, and Lois, born in Sunnyside February 19, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Ferson are Christian Scientists. Fraternally, Mr. Ferson is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Modern Woodmen; politically, he is an active Republican. On his farm he has one hundred and three head of cattle, forty of which are milk cows. He has a fourteen-room dwelling, modern in all its appointments and to be lighted later by electricity. He is a man of energy and enterprise, progressive in his ideas, honorable in all his

dealings with others, a man of influence in local affairs and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

JOSEPH LANNIN, justice of the peace at Sunnyside, Washington, and for three years judge of the horticultural department of the Washington state fair association, is a native of Toronto, Canada, born March 28, 1824. He is the son of George and Ann (German) Lannin, of English descent; the father died when Joseph was a child; the mother died in Canada in her eighty-second year. The son Joseph was educated in Toronto, leaving there when twelve years old and going first to London, Canada, and later to Elma, Perth county. In 1848 he came to the United States, settling in Van Buren county, Michigan, where he followed fruit growing for forty-five years. He was an expert authority on peaches, grapes and pears, and was in charge of the Michigan fruit exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. He was for a number of years vice-president of the Michigan State Horticultural Society and was afterwards president for years of the West Michigan Fruit-growers' Association, of which he was one of the organizers. The Washington exhibit of fruit at the World's Fair attracted his attention in 1893, and soon afterwards he sold out his Michigan interests and moved to Yakima county, locating on a twenty-acre farm near Sunnyside in 1894. This land he transformed from its primitive condition to a most productive tract, setting out ten acres to orchard, erecting a neat cottage (the first plastered and papered house in the community), and making of the farm an ideal home. This farm he sold, retiring from the more active labors of life in March, 1902.

Mr. Lannin was first married in Canada, the wife living, however, but a short time. Again, in 1894, he was married in Iowa to Mrs. Genevieve (Hutchins) Stevens, formerly the wife of Dr. J. F. Stevens, of Portland, Me., to whom she was married in 1862, and who was a prominent Republican state legislator of Maine. Mrs. Lannin was born in Vermont, February 20, 1845, the daughter of Levi and Caroline (Fitzgerald) Hutchins, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. Mrs. Lannin was educated at Fort Edward college, New York, on the Hudson river, being graduated therefrom in her sixteenth year. She is one of a family of six children. The following are her brothers and sisters: Horace W. Hutchins, living in Boston; Major John F., a veteran of the Civil war, of Seattle; Professor Oscar B., for the past thirty years a teacher in the Bryant & Stratton college, in Boston; Doctor Eugene, a prominent physician and surgeon of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. Endora Russell, of Iowa, two of whose sons are prominent citizens of Chicago, Illinois, one of them being on the Board of Trade. By her former

marriage Mrs. Lannin has six children, as follows: Gerald F. Stevens, of the firm of Stevens Brothers, Chicago, Illinois, merchants; Grant E., a member of the same firm; Mrs. Edith M. Clancey, of St. Louis, Missouri; John B., of Sunnyside; Mrs. Stella E. Bates, of Three Rivers, Michigan. One sister, Louisa C., died when three years old. John B. Stevens served in Battery B, Utah volunteers, during the Spanish-American war. Mr. and Mrs. Lannin are among the most public-spirited citizens of Sunnyside, and are always found in the lead when the public welfare is under consideration. The Public Library Association was organized in 1901 by Mrs. Lannin's efforts, and she has by her individual endeavors secured cash and lots in subscriptions, that place the library on a solid financial basis. She organized the first observance of Memorial day in the community, started the movement for the purchase of an organ for the public schools and carried it to a successful issue, and was the leading promoter of the local Sunnyside fair which is held each year after the close of the state fair. The first literary society was organized in October, 1894, with Joseph Lannin as president. In this way Mr. and Mrs. Lannin have always exerted their united efforts and their whole influence for the advancement of the best interests of the general public. Unselfish and untiring in their labors, of most generous impulses, and desiring only the good and the advancement of others, they have gained the esteem of their fellow citizens and are held in high respect by a host of sincere friends. Mr. Lannin is prominent in Masonic and Odd Fellow circles, and has been a lifelong Republican, voting with the party since its organization. He has been a member of the Methodist church for seventy years. Respected and loved by all who know them and possessing so many of those sterling traits of personal character that make life a success in the truest sense of the term, none is more deserving of an honored place in the history of their home county than Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lannin.

DAVID B. EBY. One of the progressive and successful farmers of Yakima county is David B. Eby, who resides two miles east of Sunnyside, on rural free delivery route No. 1. Mr. Eby is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Huntingdon county May 10, 1851, the son of Enoch and Hetty (Howe) Eby, natives of Pennsylvania, the father still living, in Stephenson county, Illinois. His mother was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1823. His father was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1828, was a farmer and a minister, but has now retired from the more active duties of life. He became a minister of the Brethren church at the age of nineteen, and was sent in early life as a missionary to Denmark,

where he organized the first Brethren church established in that country. He was a pioneer of Illinois and is now one of the oldest ministers in his church, but is still a hale and hearty man. He was the first minister of the Brethren congregation at Sunnyside and vicinity. In the family are three sons and one daughter: John G., a farmer of Marshall county, Kansas; Mrs. Annetta C. Yarger, wife of an Illinois farmer; David, the subject of this article, and Levi H., a missionary living in Fort Wayne, Indiana. When the son David was four years old his parents moved to Illinois, where he received his early education in the public schools, following this course with one year in college in Bourbon, Indiana. He then engaged in farming and was so occupied in Illinois until 1898, when he came to Washington, locating on the farm near Sunnyside which is now his home. This was then a tract of wild land overgrown with sage-brush, but he at once began its improvement and has made of it not only a comfortable home but a most valuable and productive farm on which he has erected good buildings, and where are found the necessary stock and equipage of the modern, progressive farmer. Besides the usual number of horses and dairy cows found on a good farm, he has eighty head of stock cattle, the raising of which he finds very profitable.

December 31, 1874, Mr. Eby was married in Stephenson county, Illinois, to Miss Hannah Studebaker, who was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1849, the daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Wertz) Studebaker, natives of Pennsylvania, the father born May 19, 1813, and the mother in 1817; both parents are dead, the date of the father's death being June 30, 1896. To Mr. and Mrs. Eby have been born eight children, three of whom are dead. Their names follow: Cora (deceased); Jacob A., born December 3, 1877, living in Sunnyside; Harrison R. (deceased), born January 24, 1880; Mary M., born May 5, 1883, at home; David L. (deceased), born April 19, 1886; Orpha E., born March 23, 1889, at home; Enoch L., born January 2, 1891, at home; Verna R., born April 6, 1895; Illinois was the birthplace of all. Mr. and Mrs. Eby belong to the Brethren church. In political matters Mr. Eby is a Republican. Besides his one hundred and twenty-acre farm he has a number of lots in Sunnyside. He is a man of honor and integrity, progressive in his ideas, interested in all movements for the public welfare, of pronounced influence in local affairs, and is respected and highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN B. SHELLER, one of the successful farmers and fruit growers of Yakima county, resides two and one-half miles northeast of Sunnyside, on rural free delivery route No. 1.

He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Franklin county, August 6, 1847, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Butterbaugh) Sheller, also natives of Pennsylvania, both now dead. The subject of this biography is one of a family of seven sons and daughters. The names of his brothers and sisters follow: Mrs. Louisa Zuck, living in Iowa; David B., of Tacoma; Mrs. Mary Blough, in Illinois; George W., in Maine; Mrs. Emma Kimmel, in Iowa, and Benjamin F., in Illinois. When the son John was two years old his parents moved to Illinois and there, in the public schools of Carroll county, he received his early education, leaving school at the age of nineteen and assisting his father on the farm until his twenty-third year. At this age he went to La-mark, Illinois, and entered a printing office, eventually becoming a practical printer and newspaper manager, afterwards taking charge of the Mt. Carroll Gazette and continuing its editor and publisher for four years. He then removed to Iowa and became a hardware merchant, following the business for five years, when he sold out and entered the employ of L. Harbach as traveling salesman for his wholesale furniture house, so occupying himself for fifteen years. At this time, the health of his parents failing, he returned home and cared for them until their deaths, in the meanwhile engaging in the hardware business. In October, 1897, he left Illinois and went to California, but shortly afterwards came to Washington and in 1898 purchased the farm on which he is now residing. He has here sixty acres of land on which he has a comfortable home; twenty acres are planted in fruit trees and the remainder is hay land; it is also well stocked with cattle and horses. In 1902 he raised over seven thousand boxes of apples.

In April, 1877, Mr. Sheller was married in Gowrie, Iowa, to Miss Leafy L. Ustick, who was born in Whiteside county, Illinois, January, 1857, the daughter of Abner and Mariam (Abbott) Ustick, both of whom are living with the daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Sheller have one son, Roscoe A., born in Illinois, April 3, 1889; two daughters, Eva and Merle, born in Iowa, are dead. Mrs. Sheller is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Sheller's fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen. Politically, he is a Republican, and, although an active worker in the ranks and a man of influence in the councils of the party, he has refused to accept office, preferring to labor for the success of friends. He is highly esteemed as a man of honor and integrity, of progressive ideas and correct principles and is well worthy a place in a work of this character.

JAMES R. HARVEY, M. D., the pioneer physician and surgeon of Sunnyside, Washington,

is a native of Indiana, born in Pleasantville, Sullivan county, May 20, 1860, the son of Francis A. and Lydia (Gilkerson) Harvey, natives of the same county and state, the father born in 1825 and the mother in 1827, the mother deceased, the father still living in Pleasantville. They were the parents of four children, including the subject of this biography, whose brothers and one sister are located, as follows: L. Asbury Harvey, a farmer near Pleasantville, Indiana; John F. Harvey, a member of the Indiana Methodist conference, and Mrs. Ella J. Fellows, wife of a real estate dealer of Los Angeles, California.

The son James received his early education in the public schools of his native county in Indiana. At the age of twenty-one he entered the DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, remaining a student of this institution for two years. Following this he taught in the common schools of his state for two years. In 1886 he matriculated in the Rush Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1889. During his course of medical study, in order to assist in defraying its expenses, he worked during vacations as a clerk in the offices of a lumber company at Menominee, Michigan. April 1, 1889, he opened an office in Stillman Valley, Illinois, where he practiced his profession until the fall of 1900, with the exception of one and one-half years spent in post-graduate study in Chicago, Illinois. January 13, 1901, he came west, locating in Sunnyside, where he has built up a very large and lucrative practice. The doctor keeps abreast of the times in his profession and his office is one of the most thoroughly equipped in the county, having among other mechanical devices for the treatment of disease, a dynamo for the manufacture of the X-ray and for the electric treatment of various ailments.

March 21, 1889, Doctor Harvey was married in Sullivan, Indiana, to Miss Jessie W. Taylor, who was born in Curden, Iowa, May 24, 1850, the daughter of Judge William E. and Sarah C. (Freeland) Taylor. The daughter Jessie was an only child and her parents died when she was six years old. Dr. and Mrs. Harvey have one son, Francis A., born in Stillman Valley, Illinois, now living in Sunnyside. They are members of the Congregational church, and active church workers. Politically, the doctor is a Prohibitionist, and has always taken a lively interest in the success of his party; he was one of the organizers of the state party in Indiana in 1884. He believes in the future of the Sunnyside country and has invested in a two hundred and forty acre farm near town, also owning a block in the town where he makes his home. He has always shown a commendable public spirit and takes an interest in the general advancement of the community; he was one of a committee of four appointed to draft the constitution and by-laws of the Federated church of

Sunnyside and has since been a member of the advisory board. He has gained the confidence and respect of the community in which he resides, is known as one of the most successful practitioners in the county and as one of its most reliable and substantial citizens.

SIDNEY E. JONES, the genial host of the Globe hotel, Sunnyside, is a well known and respected citizen of the famous Sunnyside country and an important man in the community, for upon him devolves the duty and pleasure of entertaining each year a very large number of visitors to and prospective settlers of that region. Successful in his work, he is the means in part of favorably impressing travelers and thus materially aiding in the progress of his home. Mr. Jones is a Pennsylvanian, born in Lawrence county, near the town of Newcastle, in 1860. His father, Erymus Jones, was born in the same state twenty-eight years previously, of Welsh parentage. He served his country faithfully in the Civil war, and in times of peace tilled the soil for a livelihood until his death in 1867. The mother, Mary (Hill) Jones, also of Welsh descent, was born in the Keystone state, and died there. Her father was a soldier of the War of 1812. When only twelve years old, the subject of this chronicle left the Pennsylvania home to join an uncle in Kansas. A year later he plunged boldly into an independent existence, working at various occupations until 1880, when he came west to Umatilla county and two years later settled upon a homestead and timber culture near Heppner. He continued to reside upon this place until 1892, when he sold his property and took up his abode in Yakima county, living at Zillah a year, then opening a blacksmith shop at Yakima City. In 1900 the opportunity presented by the Sunnyside region appealed to him so strongly that he bought the Globe hotel at Sunnyside and removed to that thriving town.

Mr. Jones bade adieu to his bachelor days while a resident of Oregon, his marriage to Miss Dora Morgan taking place in 1882. She is a Missourian by birth, born in 1863. Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Noble) Morgan, now dead, were her parents. They emigrated from Kansas to Oregon in 1880, locating in Umatilla county. Mrs. Jones has one sister, Mrs. Kate Foster, in Washington, two brothers and a sister in Kansas and a brother and a sister in Oregon. Four children—Clarence, Roy, Ralph and Erymus, all at home—have come to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jones. He is a member of the Sunnyside camp of Modern Woodmen; politically, he is bound to no party, but votes an independent ticket. Mr. Jones has accumulated a valuable holding of property in Yakima county, owning, besides his Sunnyside business and land, property in Yakima City. Mr. Jones has watched

at close range a very rapid settlement of the Sunnyside region during the past four years, has taken an active part in that progress, and now as a public spirited citizen of strength among his fellow men is seeking to further advance the interests of his community and county by promoting settlement and introducing improvements along all lines. In Sunnyside, as elsewhere in the Yakima country, "Forward" is the watchword.

EMMETT R. TAYLOR. Prominent among the young men of Yakima county whose talents and energy have been used for the mutual benefit of themselves and the communities in which they live is the man whose name begins this sketch. He came into the Sunnyside country when its plains were just commencing to bear marks of cultivation and money was a rarity among the few settlers; today he is a prosperous ranchman and stockman of the district, ranks as a pioneer of that region, and is well started on the highway of life. Van Buren county, Iowa, is Mr. Taylor's birthplace; July 19, 1879, was his birthday. His parents, C. W. and Mattie P. (Pickins) Taylor, were born in Ohio, the father being of Dutch descent, the mother of Irish. C. W. Taylor served as a member of the Ohio state guard during the Civil war, and subsequently settled in Iowa. In that state Mrs. Taylor died in 1887. After her death the family came to the Pacific coast. Mr. Taylor taking a position as bookkeeper for Franks & Company in Seattle, and later as foreman in the Skookum box factory of that city. In 1893 Mr. Taylor and his sons Emmett and Clarence came to the Sunnyside country in the capacity of contractors and builders. They built W. W. Webber's house at Sunnyside, the first substantial house in the town; also a large number of homes and buildings in the surrounding country, J. B. George's store buildings, and homes for themselves. In order to get to Sunnyside the Taylors borrowed fifty dollars, and for three years after their arrival the family did not see that much in cash, the settlers exchanging farm produce and other articles in place of money. Many became discouraged and left. The pioneers of Sunnyside felt the hard times of the middle nineties if any people in the west did. In the fall of 1894 Mr. Taylor's daughters, Rena and Grace, joined father and brothers at Sunnyside, and the home was re-established. Emmett Taylor established the first harness shop at Sunnyside in 1895, conducted it three years, and sold it to John Cody. He also dealt, and is still dealing quite extensively, in horses, being one of the best judges of horseflesh in the county, those who know him say. After selling the harness shop, he bought ten acres in town, improved the tract, sold it and with the proceeds he and his father erected two houses. Subsequently he traded this property for the fine one hundred and twenty acre

ranch, of which he owns forty acres and his father eighty, three miles west of Sunnyside. In March, 1903, he removed to this place, and now makes his home there. He recently bought the interest of his partner in the firm of Taylor & Gochmour, owning one hundred and fifty head of horses, ranging and being fed in the northern part of Yakima county. Among these animals are several blooded stallions of great value. He was married December 30, 1903, in Sunnyside, to Miss Lena M. Peck, daughter of S. D. and Ann Peck, natives of New York, living at Sunnyside. Mrs. Taylor was born in Michigan, February 17, 1881.

Mr. Taylor is a member of the Christian church, and is active in all public matters. He is one of Sunnyside's wide-awake, progressive citizens, respected and capable, and both himself and wife enjoy the esteem of a host of friends and acquaintances, young and old.

LOUIS C. RORABACK, plumber and tinner, is a product of the New England states, who has followed the well-worn western trail leading from the crowded Atlantic coast to the sparsely settled but highly progressive Pacific coast. He is a representative of that army of young men, born, educated and trained in the older eastern states, which each year invades the west and pours its knowledge, energies and enthusiasm into the struggle constantly going on in the development of the west's latent resources. Winstead, Litchfield county, Connecticut, is the birthplace of Louis C., son of James P. and M. Carrie (Dexter) Roraback, the year of his birth being 1878. James P. Roraback, of German descent, was auditor general of the Central New England railroad for many years preceding his death in 1888. Mrs. Roraback is a native of Salisbury, Connecticut, and is now living with her son in Sunnyside. Louis C. attended school until fifteen years old, when he entered railroad work. Subsequently he left this business and learned the trade of a stonemason and worked at electrical engineering, gradually acquiring a substantial knowledge of mechanics. He was in charge of a crew of men for three years before coming west to Sunnyside in 1900. Arriving in Washington, direct from Hartford, Connecticut, Mr. Roraback at once entered the employ of the Hub Mercantile Company as a plumber. He soon discerned a profitable field for that class of work, and opened a shop for himself, and is doing a prosperous business. He commands the respect and business of the community, as a result of which his business is rapidly growing and keeping steady pace with the development of the country. Mr. Roraback is an only child, and with himself and wife lives his widowed mother. He was married at Sunnyside, February 17, 1904, to Miss Rachael M. Whitney, of Sunnyside, daughter

of Vinal E. and Deborah (Ricketson) Whitney, both natives of New York, where Mrs. Roraback was also born. He is a member of the Congregational church, and is affiliated with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. As a believer in the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Roraback is an ardent member of that party, and a strong admirer of President Roosevelt. In truth, it may be said that he is one of Sunnyside's most popular and substantial young citizens.

JOHN D. COUEY conducts a blacksmith shop at Sunnyside and is one of the substantial business men of that thrifty little town. He is a native of the Northwest, born in Lane county, Oregon, November 6, 1869, to the union of James M. and Elizabeth (Ritchie) Couey. These brave pioneers crossed the Plains with their parents in the same train during the early fifties. The father was born in Illinois in Jufe, 1847; the mother, in Iowa, in 1851. The family were in Oregon at the time of the Indian troubles in the later seventies, and for four years were absent from their home in Lane county, subsequently returning. They removed to Goldendale when the subject of our sketch was fourteen years old, taking land near that center. John D. worked with his father on the farm until seventeen years old, when he entered into a three and a half years' apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade. From Goldendale he went to Cleveland, in the eastern part of the county, and there opened a shop, meeting with good success. However, misfortune overtook him in 1896, when the shop was destroyed by fire. Mr. Couey thereupon commenced farming, working in Oregon three years. In 1899, he came to Yakima county and became employed seven miles from North Yakima, working upon that place until March, 1902; at that time he located in the Sunnyside region, working at his old trade. Recently Mr. Couey opened his own shop, where he is receiving excellent support from the community—a testimony to the ability of the smith.

In 1895 he was married, Miss Estella Alexander being his bride. The ceremony took place in Klickitat county. Mrs. Couey is the daughter of John and Viola (Newman) Alexander and was born at Vancouver in 1879. John Alexander crossed the Plains from his native state, Illinois, in an early day and is still living, a prosperous farmer of Yakima county. Mrs. Couey is the oldest of a family of five girls and three boys; Mr. Couey is the oldest of a family of four children. To Mr. and Mrs. Couey have been born three children: James, Kenneth and Hazel, all of whom are living. Mr. Couey is a Prohibitionist. By those who know him he is regarded as one of Sunnyside's reliable, industrious and honest business men and a good citizen.

WILLIAM T. STOBIE, Jr., who has been a resident of Yakima county for eleven years, is a successful Sunnyside contractor and property owner. Born in Ottawa, Kansas, August 22, 1872, he is the son of William and Jennie Stobie, the former of whom resides in the Sunnyside valley. The elder Stobie was born in Scotland in 1847 and came to Canada at the age of eight years. He crossed the line to the United States when a young man and served throughout the Civil war in the First New York light artillery. Mrs. Stobie is living in Texas at the present time. William T., junior, received his first schooling in Denver, Colorado, the family moving to that city when he was about four years old. Ten years later they returned to Kansas and there the youth completed his education, attending school until he was seventeen. After leaving school he engaged in various pursuits in Kansas, finally immigrating to Yakima county in 1893. One of his first investments in the county was to purchase twenty acres of raw land, which he partly developed and then sold at a good profit. During the year ending July 1, 1898, he carried the mails between Mabton and Sunnyside, after which he engaged in his present business of contracting.

The first marriage in the town of Sunnyside was that of Mr. Stobie to Miss Carrie Morris, the ceremony taking place December 2, 1894. Carrie Morris was born April 22, 1878, in the state of Missouri, her parents being Nathan and Jane (Lipssett) Morris. Mr. Morris is a wheelwright by trade and is one of Sunnyside's well known citizens. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Stobie has been blessed with three children, all of whom are living: Mary, born in The Dalles, Oregon, May 21, 1896; Lena, born February 14, 1898, and William, born November 30, 1899, at Sunnyside. Mr. Stobie has two sisters, Mrs. Cora Mathieson, living near Sunnyside, and Mrs. Alice Hay, residing at Denison, Texas. Mr. Stobie holds a membership in two fraternities, the Modern Woodmen and the Order of Washington, and is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party. Mrs. Stobie is a zealous member of the Christian church. In 1902, Mr. Stobie superintended the grading and seeding of six hundred acres of Sunnyside land belonging to S. J. Harrison. Forty acres of raw farming land, several business and residence lots and a comfortable five-room cottage in Sunnyside constitute Mr. Stobie's property interests. He is an energetic, capable young business man whose reliability and genial qualities have won for him the best wishes of all, and business success.

JOSEPH A. RUSH, the farmer-citizen of whom we now write, is a man of substantial attainments, who has won the position of affluence

and influence he now occupies by his own, unaided efforts supported by an indomitable will and urged forward by laudable ambition. His valuable estate, upon which he resides, lies a mile and a half east of Sunnyside. A Hoosier by birth, Mr. Rush was born in St. Joseph county, Indiana, January 13, 1862. His parents, both of whom long ago passed over the dark river of death, were Benjamin and Catherine (Livengood) Rush, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. When Joseph was ten years of age his parents removed to Iowa, and in that state and Indiana he received his education. When seventeen he left school and worked with his father on the farm during the ensuing four years or until he was of legal age. He then commenced to do for himself, following agricultural pursuits. Iowa was his home until April, 1902, but in that year he bade adieu to the rolling prairies and rounded hills upon which he had lived so many years, and took up his abode in the Sunnyside valley, purchasing the Harrison place, which consists of one hundred acres of highly improved land. Mr. Rush further improved the place and added materially to its comfort and appearance by doing some building. He now has a modern eight-room residence, barns, feed mill and other outbuildings, making it one of the best improved farms in the valley.

Mr. Rush and Miss Etta E. Cuffell were united in marriage in 1881, Iowa being the scene of the ceremony. She is a native of that state, having been born there March 28, 1861, to the union of Albert and Rebecca (Newton) Cuffell, who still reside in Iowa. The father was born in Ohio, the mother in Indiana. Mr. Cuffell is a prosperous farmer. The household of Mr. and Mrs. Rush contains four children, the first three of whom were born in Iowa, the last in Yakima county: Faye, April 24, 1884; Albert, March 16, 1886; Edna, January 30, 1890, and Beulah, October 12, 1902. Mr. Rush has three sisters, Mrs. Lydia Throckmorton, Mrs. Cinderella Bowen and Mrs. Alice Icher, living in Iowa, and two brothers, Lewis, in Yakima county, and Allen in Iowa. Mrs. Rush's brothers and sisters are: Mrs. Martha Cagley, Mrs. Caroline Price, R. Winfield and Mrs. Mary A. Slaght, living in Iowa; Henry, in Hillyard, Washington, and William S. and Albert J., residents of Minnesota. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rush are members of the Progressive Brethren church. Mr. Rush is a Republican. Besides his Sunnyside farm, he owns three acres of orchard within the city limits of Sunnyside, on which he has a one thousand three hundred dollar residence; a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in Yakima county, and a half section of timber land in Kittitas county. He also owns about thirty head of fine milch cows, and for the past two seasons has sold each fall between one hundred and fifty and two hundred head of hogs. Mr. Rush considers that the Sunnyside country is

one of the garden spots of the west, and there intends to make his permanent home. He is a successful farmer and business man, energetic, persevering and capable, and a man of unquestioned integrity, who is a bulwark in the community.

HONORABLE HENRY DOUGLASS JORY.

James and Sarah (Budd) Jory, the parents of the prominent Yakima county citizen whose name appears at the beginning of this biography, were members of that heroic band of pioneers who toiled across the continent in 1847, enduring all the hardships of exposure, starvation and traveling through a wilderness inhabited by murderous Indians, for a home in the famed Willamette valley. The brave young pioneer was born in England in 1821, and previous to his immigration to Oregon, was an Illinois farmer; his equally brave wife was born in Michigan territory in 1828. In the Willamette valley James Jory settled upon a donation claim—a whole section of land—and upon this old homestead he and his aged wife are still living. The old homestead, situated near Salem, is the birthplace and boyhood home of Henry Douglass, who was born April 18, 1850, while yet the Northwest was barely awakening to its new life. The young Oregonian attended the schools of his neighborhood until sixteen years old; then for five years assisted his father in improving the farm. Upon arriving at his majority he settled upon a homestead in Sherman county and was there engaged in general farming with fair success until 1888. That year he sold his place and moved into Crook county, living in that frontier region, farming, mining, teaching and merchandizing, five years. One year he was engaged in organizing Farmers' Alliance granges and Industrial unions. In August, 1894, he came to Yakima county with his family, arriving with a crippled team and two dollars and fifty cents in money. The first year he was employed in farming for others, but in 1895 he purchased land near Sunnyside and cultivated it until December, 1902, when he removed to his present home above the Sunnyside canal. He did this for the purpose of experimenting with the unirrigated soil of the valley as grain soil. Should he be successful in demonstrating this, hundreds would doubtless follow his lead in wheat farming above the ditch.

At Wasco, Oregon, May 6, 1883, Mr. Jory and Miss Almira Laughter were joined for life. She is a native of Illinois, born January 1, 1867, to William and Sarah (Beals) Laughter. Her mother is also a native of Illinois, and now lives in Yakima county; the father was born in South Carolina, and is now dead. Seven children have resulted from the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jory, all of whom but one are living at home: Mrs. Althea Herim, living in Yakima county; Melvin, Edith, Harmon, Ernest, Clyde and Elfie, the last three

having been born in Yakima county, the others in Oregon. Mr. Jory is one of a numerous family, his brothers and sisters being: Phebe, Thomas, John, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, Mrs. Elizabeth Swayne, Mrs. Mattie Myers, Arthur (deceased), May and Percy (deceased). Those living reside in the states of Oregon and Washington. Mr. Jory belongs to three fraternities, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen and the Order of Washington. As a Socialist, he has been and is prominent in political circles. In 1896 he was elected state representative from the nineteenth district on the Fusion ticket, defeating his opponent by a majority of two hundred and forty-eight votes. His record in the legislature is that of a faithful, honest law-maker, consistent with his reputation as a scrupulously honorable and conscientious man and good citizen. Both himself and wife are active members of the Methodist church. Mr. Jory owns two hundred acres of farming land, well equipped with machinery, buildings and stock, and is fortunate in possessing the confidence and sincere esteem of his fellow men.

JOSEPH A. WALLACE, whose home is seven miles northwest of Sunnyside, on rural free delivery route No. 2, is one of Yakima county's well known hop raisers. His first experience in this industry was gained in the Puyallup valley, where he settled in March, 1882, and in that pioneer hop raising section of Washington he lived for seventeen years, success crowning his energies. In the year 1893 Mr. Wallace, with keen foresight, purchased arid land in the Sunnyside region and gradually developed this property until it was in suitable condition to become his home in 1899. He was born on the peninsula of Nova Scotia, June 12, 1848, his parents being Andrew and Ann (McPhee) Wallace, also natives of that faraway settlement. The father was born in 1820, and died near Puyallup; the mother was born January 15, 1827, and is at present living near Sunnyside. The young Nova Scotian received his education in the schools of his native province, leaving school when fifteen years old and engaging in mining and lumbering. In 1873 he crossed the boundary and settled in Wyoming, where he remained two years. Returning to Canada, he followed farming five years, but met with so little success that he again crossed the border and this time became a permanent resident of the United States. First he settled near Walla Walla, engaging in the lumber business. Two years later he removed to the Sound, and in that region lived until he came to Yakima county.

In 1870 he was married to Miss Amelia Burris, born in Nova Scotia October 14, 1848, and there reared, educated and married. Her parents, William and Mary (Fisher) Burris, were also natives of Nova Scotia. Mr. Burris, now dead, was born

in 1818; Mrs. Burris was born in 1829 and is still living in Nova Scotia. Mrs. Wallace has one brother, Clark, living in Massachusetts, and two sisters, Mrs. Esther Logan and Mrs. Belle Peterson, also residents of that state. Mr. Wallace has only one brother, Norman, who lives with the subject of our sketch, and one sister, Mrs. Mary Spooner, residing near Puyallup. There are two children—Charlotte A., born in Nova Scotia, July 31, 1871, and Andy B., born in Puyallup, June 23, 1888. Both are at home, the latter being an unfortunate sufferer from a pleura abscess. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are active members of the Federated church, recently organized at Sunnyside. Upon political questions, he is in sympathy with the Republican party and is a zealous supporter of President Roosevelt and his policies. His sixty-acre Sunnyside ranch is well improved, ten acres being in hops, seven acres in orchard and about forty acres in alfalfa. He is also heavily interested in stock, owning fully one hundred head of cattle and a small bunch of horses. Mr. Wallace also retains possession of his twenty-acre farm in Pierce county, the tract being highly improved and having a fine residence, and of the property in Puyallup known as the fair-ground place. From the foregoing it will be seen that he has accumulated a goodly holding of property in the Northwest, all of which is yearly increasing in value. Mr. Wallace naturally takes a position among the leading influential citizens of the Yakima country and is regarded by all who know him as a man of honor, ability and progressive ideas along all lines.

WILLIAM H. NORMAN. The prosperous farmer and mechanic whose biography is herewith presented is one of Michigan's native sons, the descendant of two doughty pioneers of the Peninsula state. He was born in Allegan county, November 19, 1857, and there reared to manhood. His father, Robert Norman, was born in England in 1818 and came to Michigan in 1852 at a time when its scattered settlements were almost lost amid the gigantic pine forests which stretched from shore to shore of the Great Lakes. Settling in Allegan county, with only an English shilling in his pockets, but with plenty of energy and pluck, the young Englishman entered upon the work of home building. For years he threshed all the grain of his neighbors, using a flail, and finally, despite many setbacks in the way of sickness and accidents, succeeded in improving his land. He early met with an accident which rendered him a cripple for life, one of his legs being crushed by a rolling log, necessitating the use of crutches. His wife was also born in England, the date of her birth being 1824, and her maiden name being Mary A. Hazelden. She is still living in Michigan. They reared a family of ten children and accumulated

a sufficient competence to keep them in comfort during their old age. Robert Norman was a very religious man, beloved by his neighbors for his sterling qualities. For fifteen years he belonged to the Baptist church; then withdrew and joined the Methodist denomination, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

William attended the public schools of Allegan county until he reached the age of fifteen, leaving his studies at that time to assist his father. During the last five years he was in school the persevering lad was able to recite only about two days in each week, but kept up with his classes by studying at night after work. At seventeen he left the old home to make his own way in the world, engaging in carpenter work and other odd jobs until 1883, when he secured a farm and settled down to agricultural pursuits. Until he was twenty-one years old he divided his earnings with the folks at home. Eight years he remained on his farm, prospering and gradually accumulating a little property. However, in December, 1891, he left Michigan for the undeveloped northwestern states, located in Yakima county and purchased his present farm, that tract then being the farthest removed from settlements of any land sold by the canal company. Mr. Norman applied his careful training in agriculture to the improvement of his Yakima home, and today has one of the most valuable estates in the valley.

His marriage to Miss Myrtil M. Gatchell, also a native of Michigan, was celebrated in Calhoun county, 1883. She was born in that county October 10, 1861, the daughter of William and Anna (Born) Gatchell, her father dying when she was a child. Mrs. Gatchell is still living. The Norman home sustained an irreparable loss November 3, 1902, when she who had made a home possible and brought happiness and cheer to a loving husband and devoted children passed out of this life to the eternal world beyond. Of the children, Louis R. was born in Michigan and is an electrician in Seattle; Lloyd J. and his sister, Lyla M., were born in Yakima county and live with their father. Mr. Norman has three sisters, Mrs. Mary A. Anway, Mrs. Lois James and Mrs. Jane Brown, and two brothers, James and Alfred H., all living in Michigan. Mr. Norman is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen, and thoroughly believes in the principles advocated by the Republican party. His ranch consists of one hundred and five acres, sixty-four of which were added to the original place, all under cultivation and having good farm buildings. Seventeen acres are set out to orchard. Mr. Norman also has a small interest in the Odd Fellows' hall at Sunnyside. He is a man of integrity and keen abilities, who occupies a high position in the esteem of his neighbors and has many loyal friends.

GEORGE F. BARNES. One of the most progressive and popular citizens of Sunnyside is the subject of this biography, who has the confidence of his fellow men to such an extent as to be chosen in 1902 as one of their councilmen, and in that capacity is still serving. He came to Sunnyside three years ago from Warren, Minnesota, finding the meat business of Sunnyside in a very primitive condition. He purchased the building devoted to that business, and a corner lot, and immediately commenced to supply the public with the best meats obtainable and to build up a reputation for strict integrity. So successful has he been that he has now let the contract for a two-story brick building thirty by fifty feet, the lower floor of which he expects to occupy with one of the best shops in the county, the upper floor to be devoted to offices. Mr. Barnes was born in Horicon, Wisconsin, February 25, 1855, to the union of Jonathan H. and Sarah (Sutton) Barnes. Jonathan H. was a native of England, born in 1823; Sarah Barnes was born in Quebec, Canada, in the year 1820. Both parents long ago crossed over life's great divide. As a child two years old, Mr. Barnes was taken to Steele county, Minnesota, by his parents, there attending the public schools until he was nineteen years of age. Three years longer he helped his father on the farm; then went to Marshall county, Minnesota, in 1879, and settled upon a homestead, which he cultivated with fair success until 1885. Following this experience he went to Minneapolis and engaged in the meat business with a partner, A. Campbell; afterwards buying him out and conducting the business alone. Two years and a half later he sold the business and returned to Marshall county, opening a shop at Warren. He was a citizen of Warren until February, 1901, when he came to Sunnyside, bringing his family out the following April. The business has prospered exceedingly and is rapidly growing.

The marriage of Mr. Barnes was celebrated in Waterloo, Iowa, in 1886, his bride being Miss Lucy E. Dix, the daughter of William A. and Sarah (Richardson) Dix. Mr. Dix, now dead, was a native of Vermont; Mrs. Dix, born in 1831 in Massachusetts, is still living. Mrs. Barnes is a native daughter of Illinois, born in Will county, 1859. She has two sisters, Mrs. Hattie Dix, living in Iowa, and Mrs. Emma Wells, of the Sunnyside valley, and one brother, William C., a resident of Iowa. Mr. Barnes has three sisters and one brother—Mrs. Alice A. Martin; Minnie W., in Minnesota; Mrs. Ellen C. Searl, in Sunnyside valley; and Charles E., in Minnesota. Six children, all born in Minnesota, constitute the junior portion of the Barnes home—L. Bernice, born in 1887; Maude R., in 1890; A. Judson, in 1892; J. Howard, in 1894; Myrtle, in 1896; and Alice E., in 1898. Mr. Barnes is affiliated with two fraternities, the Modern Woodmen of America and the

Modern Brotherhood of America. He is active in political affairs as a member of the Prohibition party. For fifteen years he has been identified with the membership of the Methodist Episcopal church and is an active religious worker. Besides his establishment in Sunnyside, Mr. Barnes owns the property on which it stands, seven and a half acres inside the city limits, on which he has a very commodious and comfortable home, a business building and lot which he rents, a half interest in another two-acre tract of city property and real estate in Warren. He has recently begun to raise thoroughbred, registered Jersey cattle and already has several head of registered stock. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are prominently identified with the social life of the community, and are highly esteemed for their many commendable and congenial traits of character. Mr. Barnes is a citizen of recognized strength in the county and community.

EDWARD J. YOUNG. A representative American is he whose biography is gladly accorded a place in this volume among those of the men who have taken a part in the conquest of central Washington and the development of its magnificent natural resources. Of American descent and birth, he has been trained by American institutions, imbibed the vigorous, aggressive, enthusiastic spirit of the nation, helped to advance its civilization into pioneer regions, and finally has given his life into the keeping of Old Glory to battle on foreign soil for his country's honor. He was born in Oakland county, Michigan, August 16, 1868, to the union of James W. and Harriet (Goodnow) Young, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New York. James W. Young is still living, at the age of seventy-four, as is also his wife, upon their farm near North Yakima. The mother was born in 1840. On the great peninsula of Michigan Edward J. Young spent his childhood and early boyhood, leaving that state when he was thirteen years old and accompanying his parents to Missouri. There he finished his education in the public schools and, after spending three years on the farm with his father, at the age of twenty came to the Northwest, stopping first in Yakima county. The country proved so attractive to him, however, that he went no farther, but determined to try his fortunes in that region. For a time he worked at agricultural pursuits; then took a course of study in a Seattle business college. Upon his return he followed various occupations, principally farming. In October, 1891, with commendable zeal and keen foresight he filed upon a quarter section of sage-brush land, which has since become one of the most valuable tracts in the Sunnyside region, adjoining, as it does, the growing town of Sunnyside. Mr. Young did not make any extensive improvements upon his place

until quite recently, for in 1898, as a member of Company E, First Washington volunteers, he responded to President McKinley's call to arms and went away to the Spanish-American war. His previous training in the state national guard served the young soldier in good stead, for during his eighteen months of service he received four promotions and, whereas he had enlisted as a corporal, he was mustered out in October 1899, as first lieutenant of his company, and received the special commendation of his captain for bravery and faithful service. As a soldier, he participated in the Philippine campaign and was in the battles of Santa Ana, San Pedro Macati, Manila and other noted engagements in which the First Washington took part. Upon his return to America he began improving his Sunnyside land, and now has one hundred acres under cultivation.

Lieutenant Young was united by the sacred ties of matrimony to Miss Gertrude C. Cline at Sunnyside, June 17, 1903. Miss Cline was born in Iowa, November, 1878, and came to Yakima county with her parents, W. H. and Margaret (Maddock) Cline, pioneers of the Sunnyside valley. Their biographies will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Cline is one of the most prominent citizens in the county and is a man of high standing. Mr. Young has four sisters—Carrie S., Mrs. Mary Dow, Ethel and Janie, the married sister living in Oberlin, Ohio, and the rest being teachers in Yakima county; also a brother, Harvey L., living in North Yakima. Mr. Young is a member of the Presbyterian church, his wife a member of the Episcopal. As a Democrat he is active in political matters, and recently received the nomination for councilman of Sunnyside. Lieutenant Young and his bride are social favorites in the community, and he is looked upon as a capable, industrious citizen with the quality of character that augurs well for his future.

JOHN O. NATTERLUND, living until recently four miles west of Sunnyside on rural free delivery route No. 2, was a prosperous and highly respected Yakima county farmer, whose native land is Sweden. Probably but few residents of the county have traveled as extensively as has the subject of this sketch. Mr. Natterlund was born November 16, 1863, his parents being Olof and Katherine M. (Johnson) Natterlund, born in 1825 and 1828, respectively. They lived and died across the water, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. The son John attended the schools of Sweden until he was fifteen years old; then assisted his father upon the farm until 1886. In that year he bade farewell to his home and made the long, dangerous trip to Australia, where he worked in the mines during the ensuing three years. Following this experience he entered

the sheep business, in which he remained a year. A trip to the old home followed and a visit of two years in Sweden. However, in 1892 he again left Sweden, coming to the Pacific coast of the United States. After a few months' residence in Skagit county, Washington, he came to Yakima county, the date of his arrival at the latter place being November, 1893. Here he bought land under the Sunnyside canal and engaged in farming. In 1897 he filed a homestead claim to an adjoining quarter section, seventy acres of which he now has under cultivation, and upon this ranch he is now living.

Upon his return to Sweden from Australia he became engaged to Miss Brita Haggblad, to whom he was united by marriage in 1892. Mrs. Natterlund is a daughter of Erik and Katherine (Johnson) Haggblad, born August 15, 1861. Her parents are dead. Mr. Haggblad was born in 1825 and his wife in 1823. Mrs. Natterlund's brothers and sisters are: Hans, John, Erik, Christina and Mrs. Katherine Forslund, all living in Sweden. Hans is a merchant, John is a clerk and Erik is a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Natterlund have been blessed with the following children: Anna V., born in La Connor, Washington, September 30, 1863; Nellie M., Yakima county, November 15, 1895; Esther K., Yakima county, December 12, 1897; Ebba C., Yakima county, September 17, 1901; and Lillie M., Yakima county, August 16, 1903. Both Mr. and Mrs. Natterlund are devout members of the Swedish Lutheran church. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and politically takes his stand with the Republican party. His property interests consist of his valuable homestead, all of which he soon expects to have in cultivation. Mr. Natterlund is recognized as a man of integrity and industry and one of the progressive farmers of the Sunnyside country.

ORIN S. PRATT. That misfortune cannot crush a man into dire poverty if he is possessed of ambition, energy, fortitude and ability is well illustrated in the case of the man whose name commences this sketch. He has triumphed over many vicissitudes—some of them great ones—and is at present one of the Sunnyside valley's prosperous and progressive farmers, living five miles west of the commercial center bearing that name. He is a native of Iowa, born October 29, 1857, his father and mother being George and Harriet (Sisson) Pratt. The father was born in New York and immigrated to Iowa in its early life as a state. He enlisted in the army when the Rebellion broke out, and while in the service of his country died at Helena, Arkansas, in 1863. The mother is a native of Indiana and is still living at the ripe age of eighty-two, in Kansas. Orin S. was edu-

cated in the public schools of Iowa, leaving school when sixteen to aid his mother in the cultivation of the farm. He remained with her until he was twenty-two years old, at that age leaving his Kansas home to farm his own land. He resided in Kansas until 1888, when he removed to Hood River, Oregon, and during the succeeding eight years was engaged in logging. Then he took up his abode in Clarke county, Washington, setting out a large prune orchard, which proved a complete failure. With no money to speak of and very limited resources he left The Dalles in October, 1898, and walked to Yakima county. On the Yakima reservation he leased land and sowed it to wheat. The entire crop was lost besides the expenses connected with the work. Next Mr. Pratt leased an alfalfa ranch in the Sunnyside region, but this experiment did not result successfully. However, nothing daunted, in 1899 the indomitable farmer bought twenty acres of land under the Sunnyside canal, and followed this purchase by another one involving an adjoining twenty-acre tract. This time his efforts were crowned with success, and he has recently added by purchase eighty acres more to his holdings. The original forty-acre farm, all under cultivation, is his present home. He moved his family to this home in April, 1900. However, misfortune has visited him once since he has lived on this farm—the last time, he hopes—for September 10, 1903, his house and contents were destroyed by fire, entailing a severe loss upon the plucky pioneer. With characteristic energy he has grappled with the situation, and is apparently as uncompromising with fate as ever. He has rebuilt, erecting a modern dwelling.

Mr. Pratt's marriage took place at The Dalles, in 1900, his bride being Mrs. Emma Coate Shearer, a native of Ohio, born June 14, 1862, to Moses and Elizabeth (Brown) Coate, also natives of the Buckeye state. Mr. Coate was born in 1815 and died in 1900; Mrs. Coate was born in 1822 and is at present residing in Ohio. The paternal grandparents were English; the great-grandfather on this side of the house, Marmaduke Coate, having been exiled from England on account of his Quaker beliefs. His estate is now in litigation. Mrs. Pratt's brothers and sisters are: Ezra, a minister of the Church of Christ, living in Cincinnati; Pethana, living with Mrs. Pratt; Elwood, in Ohio; Samuel, in Missouri; Mrs. Susanna Brandt, in Ohio; and Mrs. Martha Benson, also residing in Ohio. Mr. Pratt has seven brothers and sisters—Mrs. Sarah Sednecks, Mrs. Letitia Hunter, Mrs. Julia Creider, Daniel, James and Wilson, all residents of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have four children—Walter L. Shearer, Blaine Shearer, Raphael Shearer and Earl Shearer, all born in Ohio. One child, Lillie B. Shearer, is dead. Both husband and wife are members of the Brethren

church. In political matters, Mr. Pratt is a strong Republican. Besides his farm in the Sunnyside, he owns' one hundred and twenty acres of slightly improved, timbered land in Skamania county.

THOMAS S. COOPER. The man whose life story we shall briefly narrate in these pages is a native of the Pacific coast, the son of two early American pioneers of California, and himself a native child of that section of the United States, born before the admission of California as a state and about the time that vast region was ceded to the United States by vanquished Mexico. His birthplace is Sonoma county; his birth occurred January 8, 1848. The father, James Cooper, a Scotchman born across the Atlantic in 1796, came as a ship's carpenter to California in 1845. For many years he was engaged in the hotel business, but for a time previous to his death in 1856 he was engaged in farming. Sarah (Bigelow) Cooper was born in Wisconsin in 1812 and died in California at the age of sixty-four. The son Thomas was educated in the public schools of California, and engaged in farming, which he followed successfully in his native state until 1893. From time to time he visited relatives in Yakima county, and such an impression was made upon him by this section that he determined to remove hither. So in 1893 he filed a desert claim to four hundred and eighty acres and a timber culture claim to a quarter section, all in the Sunnyside region. However, on account of the great difficulty he met with in getting water on the land and making other improvements, he allowed others to take the land and purchased twenty acres from the Yakima Investment Company, adding to it from time to time until he now has one hundred and seventy-five acres, of which eighty are in cultivation.

Mr. Cooper has several brothers and sisters—John R., a farmer of Sonoma county; Mrs. Barbara Campbell, also living in Sonoma county; Mrs. Emma McDonald, of Grayson, California, whose husband served as state treasurer about 1893; Purdy J. Flint, a half-brother, one of Yakima's most prominent citizens; and Granville Harris, also a half-brother, engaged in the livery business in Sonoma county. Mr. Cooper also has two children—Raymond, born December 10, 1890, and Edna, born May 11, 1892, both living in California. Naturally a man interested in public affairs, he is active in politics, being a Republican. Besides the fine Sunnyside ranch he possesses, Mr. Cooper owns city property in Yakima City, five hundred thousand shares of stock in the Clarabell Consolidated Mining Company, operating in Ferry county, near Republic, and a quarter interest in the Grand View mine of the same district. Mr. Cooper has had a long and interesting experience

in far western life, and were it possible to accord the space several pages could be filled with accounts of his various adventures and travels. His life nearly spans the growth of the Pacific West under the dominion of white settlers. As one of those pioneers and a man of strength and high standing in the community in which he lives, his biography is well deserving of a place in these records.

DAVID E. WOODWELL, at present engaged in agricultural pursuits upon his farm four miles northwest of Sunnyside, has had a career of varied and interesting experiences extending from Maine to California and from Washington to the island of Cuba, following at different times the occupations of sailor, merchant, printer, editor and farmer. Born March 31, 1849, at Newburyport, Massachusetts, the son of David T. and Mary N. (Haskell) Woodwell, he is a member of a distinguished New England family. Of his father, who died March 27, 1884, in his native state, at the age of sixty-four, a local newspaper said: "Honorable David T. Woodwell, of the Woodwells of ward one, shipbuilders for generations, and himself brought up to the trade, carried on that business; later was in shipchandlery and hardware, also in other commercial enterprises, and accumulated a competency. We knew him, as all knew him, to respect him for his industry, persistency in what he undertook and his solid integrity. Nobody questioned his word or the purity of his motives. His life was throughout a decided success. He filled many positions of trust and honor; was in all branches of the city government—school committee, common council and board of aldermen—was a representative and senator in the legislature (five years service); a director in the Ocean bank; and active in politics, religion and public improvements." The mother of subject was born in Massachusetts in 1824, and is still living in Newburyport. After attending school until he was sixteen years old, David E. entered the employ of a wholesale and retail grocery firm, but two years later went as cabin boy on one of his ships to Cuba. In 1869, he went west to Omaha, arriving about the time the railroad reached that frontier town. From there he went to Des Moines, clerking and surveying. A trip home followed, during which he entered his uncle's newspaper office at Worcester and learned the business. Upon the latter's death, he left Worcester and entered a printing office in Newburyport, where he remained until 1873. He then crossed the continent to California, operated an apary there for a time, and returned to Massachusetts, where he was married. In 1881, he removed to Illinois and in that state followed farming and newspaper work eight years or until

1889, when he again crossed the continent, locating in North Yakima. In that city he entered the service of the Yakima Republic as a printer and remained in its employ most of the time until 1896. Four years previously, Mr. Woodwell purchased twenty acres of land under the Sunnyside canal, his purchase being the first in the Sunnyside district. From year to year he has made improvements on this tract, until now it is all under cultivation and one of the finest farms in the country. On account of poor school facilities, he did not remove his family to the place until August, 1902, though he himself was there much earlier.

His marriage took place in Salem, Massachusetts, in February, 1881, his bride being Miss Julia H. Smith, one of Newburyport's native daughters, born September 22, 1850. Enoch W. and Elizabeth (Donnell) Smith, the parents, were born in Newburyport, 1825, and Brunswick, Maine, 1827, respectively. Mr. Smith is dead; Mrs. Smith is living in Salem, Massachusetts. Mr. Woodwell has five brothers, William H., living in Hampton, Connecticut; Louis E., Elbridge G., Frank A. and Herbert N., living in Newburyport, and one sister, Mary, also living at the old home. Mrs. Woodwell has one sister, Mrs. Ida Edwards, residing in Salem. There are three children: Arthur H., born in Illinois, December 1, 1881, an electrician in Spokane; Mabel F., born in Illinois, April 20, 1886, and Lena T., born in North Yakima, May 9, 1891, both daughters at home. Mr. and Mrs. Woodwell are attending the Congregational church. He is a Republican and takes an interest in politics as in all other public affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Woodwell are highly esteemed by all who know them and possess many warm and loyal friends, attracted by the true worth, hospitality and congenial natures of this New England family.

WALLACE GOODSSELL. No man in the whole Sunnyside country is more public-spirited or energetic than he whose name initiates this article. He has won, by his good works, a warm place in the hearts of his neighbors and fellow citizens and his loyal friends are numbered by the score. Mr. Goodsell is a native of Macoupin county, Illinois, born September 14, 1850, into the home of Charles and Cloe J. (Howard) Goodsell. His father came from Connecticut, where he was born in 1827; the maternal ancestry were inhabitants of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Goodsell was born near Boston in 1832. Both parents long ago joined the great silent majority. When Wallace was ten years old, his parents moved to Minnesota, where the father pursued his trade of ornamental carving and wagon making. In the public schools of Hennepin and Wright counties the young man received his education, which was

later supplemented by private instruction in commercial studies. At the age of eighteen he entered a general store and for seven years devoted himself assiduously to mastering the business, following this service by opening a store of his own in 1876. He successfully conducted this until 1888, when he sold the property and removed to Spokane. He was engaged as a traveling salesman for three years thereafter or until 1891, when he bought one hundred and ten acres under the Sunnyside canal. Subsequently he sold this tract and in April, 1901, purchased sixty acres three and a half miles west of Sunnyside, upon which he now lives. It is all under water and in cultivation, making it a most valuable farm.

At Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1875, Mr. Goodsell was united in marriage to Miss Leah M. Barnett, who is now living in Spokane. One child was born to this union, Charles H., at Howard Lake, Minnesota, in November, 1877. He graduated from the Washington Agricultural College at Pullman in 1901, and is now following the profession of a mining engineer. Mr. Goodsell had one brother, George, and a sister, Mrs. Mary Miller, both of whom are dead. Fraternally, Mr. Goodsell is connected with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; politically, he is a man of pronounced Republican views and an active worker in the party's behalf. As previously stated, Mr. Goodsell is an unusually strong man in public affairs. He it was who, in the face of an almost united and general opposition, fought successfully for the establishment of a free rural delivery route between Zillah and Sunnyside, which resulted in the abandonment of two post-offices, Outlook and Riverside, in whose establishment he was the leading factor. The free delivery scheme had been tried by individuals before the government stepped in, and had been far from satisfactory. It was Mr. Goodsell, also, who led successfully the movement which induced the Northern Pacific to establish a siding at Alfalfa and secured the establishment of a ferry at that point on the Yakima river, thus saving the Outlook settlement at least seven miles of railroad travel. When it was found that the current of the Yakima river was so swift as to make the operation of the ferry impracticable, Mr. Goodsell took the lead in securing the construction of one of the best bridges on the Yakima to take the place of the ferry. Always unselfish, practicable, capable and honest, he has indeed contributed his share toward the development of his county and home and has won a most enviable position among his fellow citizens.

GEORGE A. IDE, who was, until the establishment of rural free delivery route No. 2, the postmaster of Outlook postoffice, is one of the well known, respected and successful ranch-

men of the Sunnyside region. His farm lies five miles northwest of the town of Sunnyside, and is one of the prettiest, best improved little places in the county, consisting of seventeen and a half acres, three of which are set out in orchard, and the remainder in alfalfa and other farm products. A comfortable ten-room residence, good outbuildings and gardens give the place a most inviting appearance. The son of Harvey A. and Elizabeth (Drew) Ide, he was born October 2, 1849, within sight of Vermont's famed Green mountains. In that state his father came into being in the year 1827, and there, also, the mother was born, four years later, and is still living. However, Vermont did not remain the family home long after George's birth, for in 1852 they traveled by ox conveyance to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and in that wilderness founded a new home, amidst the pineries. The father, whose trade was that of a shoemaker, engaged in farming. When seventeen years old George entered a cooper shop, and for fifteen years was engaged in that occupation, being foreman after his first year's work. During this time he and his father purchased land in Swift county, upon which George A. moved in 1881, remaining there until 1894. In 1885 his father died. The farm was sold in July, 1894, and after carefully looking over Washington, Mr. Ide concluded to cast his lot with the people of Yakima county. So he purchased his present place and removed thereto. July 24, 1897, he was appointed postmaster at Outlook, and held that position until relieved by the government accepting his resignation recently.

Mr. Ide was married in Fillmore county, Minnesota, February 23, 1873, to Miss Ella J. Cade, the daughter of John and Susan (Brey) Cade, natives of England. They immigrated to America about the middle of the last century, settling in Wisconsin, where Mrs. Ide was born in 1855. Both parents are dead. Mr. Ide has one sister, living in Walla Walla, Washington. Mrs. Mary McGrew, the wife of a prominent farmer and banker, who has served in the Washington legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Ide have six children: George C., born September 23, 1877; Ethel E., March 7, 1881; Mary A., March 14, 1884; John, October 15, 1886; Roy, October 17, 1890, and Nellie, June 28, 1897; all born in Minnesota, except Nellie. Mr. Ide is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and on national political issues is a supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party. Besides cultivating his farm, Mr. Ide is well known in commission circles, buying, it is said, more hay in Yakima county last season than any other man. He is one of the solid men of the county, a man of correct principles, capable and always interested in anything tending to advance the morale or business interests of the region in which he lives.

ANDREW CRESTENSON, who lives on rural free delivery route No. 2, four miles west of Sunnyside, is one of the pioneers of that region, having settled there in 1892. He is of Norwegian descent, and was born in Norway, April 28, 1846. His parents, Christen Anderson and Engrid (Oleson) Anderson, born in 1822 and 1812, respectively, came to America in 1858, settling in Yellow Medicine county, Minnesota. They lived seventy-five miles from a railroad, and were among the earliest pioneers of the county. The mother died there in 1884; Mr. Anderson is still living. When twenty-four years old, Andrew began farming on his own account, and continued to be a resident of Minnesota until 1880. At that time he removed to a homestead in North Dakota, forty miles from the railroad, and cultivated this place during the succeeding ten years. Coming west to Washington in 1890, he first spent two years on the Sound, then, in 1892, came to Yakima county and purchased the place on which he is now residing.

Mr. Chrestenson was married while a resident of Minnesota in 1870 to Miss Anna Oleson, the daughter of Ole Schelrud and Emma (Johnson) Schelrud, natives of Norway. Mr. Schelrud is still farming in Minnesota, at the ripe old age of eighty-four; Mrs. Schelrud died in 1869, at the age of forty-eight. Mrs. Chrestenson was born June 24, 1842, in Norway. She has several brothers and sisters: Emma, John, Ole, Gunhilo, Carrie, Lewis and Helga, living in Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota. Mr. Chrestenson has two brothers, Ole, living in Minnesota, and Christen, also a resident of that state, both being farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Chrestenson have five children, all born in Minnesota: Christian A., born August 15, 1872; Ole and Mrs. Emma Anderson, twins, born October 21, 1874; Albert, born January 17, 1877, and Julius, born July 30, 1885. Mr. Chrestenson is well posted on the political questions of the day, and has taken his stand with the Socialist party. He was reared as a Swedish Lutheran. The ten-acre garden spot he owns and lives upon is one of the best improved little places in the valley, and is producing as much income to its owner as many eastern farms of many times that size.

CALEB W. TAYLOR, one of Sunnyside's pioneer contractors and now one of its thrifty farmers, living three miles west of Sunnyside City, was born in Warren county, Ohio, November 28, 1848. Samuel and Patience (Frybargar) Taylor, the parents, were born in Indiana, May 22, 1817, and Germany, December 12, 1816, respectively. Both are now dead. The subject of this biography attended school in Ohio until he was twelve years old and completed his education in the common schools of Iowa, his parents

removing to that state in 1860. Upon leaving school he assisted his father on the farm, remaining with him until his death, September 26, 1875, after which the young man took charge of the place and managed it until the division of the estate in 1880. Then he engaged in farming in Davis county, remaining there four years. However, in 1885, he temporarily abandoned agriculture and entered the hardware business at Eldon, Iowa, but was in this business only eighteen months, selling the property and immigrating to Seattle, Washington. While a young man at home he had learned the carpenter's trade, and in the new Washington home he took up this occupation. In the spring of 1894, Mr. Taylor came to Yakima county and located at Sunnyside, where he was engaged in building and contracting until the spring of 1903. At that time he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land under the canal, forty acres of which he deeded his son. He is now busy improving and cultivating the remaining eighty.

The marriage of Mr. Taylor to Miss Martha Pickens, the daughter of Smith and Julia (Lee) Pickens, was celebrated in Iowa, October 10, 1879. The bride was a native of Iowa; her father, a Virginian, is still living, a resident of Ohio. The Taylor home was inexpressibly saddened in April, 1891, when the loving wife and mother passed away, after a lingering illness of more than three years' duration. Four children were left to mourn their loss, all of whom are living at home: Emmett R., born in Iowa; Nora Arena, born in Iowa, February 12, 1882; James C., born in Iowa, September 26, 1883; Grace, born in Iowa, June 21, 1885. Mr. Taylor has one sister, Mrs. Mary E. Mangum, living in Council Bluffs, Iowa; and three brothers, Jacob F., an Oklahoma farmer; William V., a resident of Eldon, and Samuel A., residing in Seattle. His fraternal affiliations are limited to membership in one order, the Odd Fellows; politically, he is a Republican. The family are united with the Christian church. Twenty-six acres of the farm are now under cultivation, excellent buildings have been erected, and the remaining acreage is to be improved as rapidly as possible. Mr. Taylor commands the respect and best wishes of his neighbors, of all who know him, and is a man of strength in the community.

FRANK WINSOR. The subject of this biographical sketch is a native of Missouri, which has, perhaps, furnished a larger percentage of Western pioneers than any other state in the union. Born July 3, 1858, he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Winsor, the father having been a lawyer and farmer and a native of Pennsylvania. The mother gave up her life that her son, Frank, might live. He was educated in St. Louis,

Missouri, leaving school at an early age to work on the farm. In 1880, he purchased a farm in South Dakota and successfully cultivated it during the succeeding thirteen years. Then, however, he sold his property and came to Yakima county, buying a tract of land under the Sunnyside canal. This he has improved and it now constitutes one of the best farms under the canal.

He was married in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1879, to Miss Leah Brown, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah E. Brown, both natives of England; the parents are now dead. Mrs. Winsor was born in Illinois, in 1858, and died in her forty-fourth year, leaving to mourn her loss, besides a devoted husband, four children: Mary E., born in Missouri, April 10, 1881; Clark, born in South Dakota, June 1, 1883; Sylvester, November 15, 1887, and Frank, also born in South Dakota, February 14, 1891. All are living at home with their father. He has one brother, Sidney A., living in California. Mr. Winsor is a staunch believer in the principles promulgated by the Democratic party and takes an active interest in all elections. He is a zealous member of the German Baptist Brethren church, better known as the Dunkard society. Mr. Winsor's property interests consist of his fine forty-acre improved farm, all under water and in cultivation, eight acres being devoted to a select orchard, and a band of sixteen cattle. The farm has excellent buildings upon it. As a progressive, reliable citizen he is known to the community and as a man of generous impulses and loyalty he is known to his friends.

FRED MANSFIELD, living five and a half miles northwest of Sunnyside, bears the enviable reputation of being one of the most popular farmers in the Sunnyside valley—a reputation due largely to his generosity in both private and public affairs and the high degree in which he possesses the virtues of industry and perseverance. Coming to Yakima county in 1891 with just one dollar and seventy-five cents, by faithful, patient toil he has accumulated a property worth at least five thousand dollars and taken a position among the successful men of the county.

Mr. Mansfield came from that good old state, Missouri, whose sons are scattered far and wide over the west and are everywhere among the west's leading citizens. Kirksville is the place of his birth, and December 17, 1865, the date. His parents, William and Jane (Smith) Mansfield, are natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, and are still residing in Missouri, where Mr. Mansfield is engaged in the hotel business. Fred Mansfield was educated in the public schools of his native state, completing his education at the age of sixteen. The next five years he spent on his father's farm, after which he

went to St. Joseph and worked at various pursuits until 1888. Then he traveled in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and other states, finally arriving in Washington during the year 1890. That year he was employed on the Sound, crossing the Cascades to Yakima county in 1891. In 1895 he purchased land under the Sunnyside canal and in the years subsequent to that date Mr. Mansfield has devoted himself to improving this property. Thirty acres of the place are in clover, of which he has been cutting an average crop of five and a half tons per acre per annum—abundant testimony to the soil's fertility. Seven acres are set out to orchard. Recently he completed a fine residence on his farm. He has one sister, Mrs. Grace Arbethnot, and one brother, Walter, both living in Kansas City, Missouri. In political affairs, Mr. Mansfield takes an active interest, voting the Republican ticket. It is said of him that he has never refused to use his hands, his name or his purse when asked to assist in promoting public improvements or enterprises essential to the best interests of the community. Mr. Mansfield is one of the substantial, progressive citizens of the county.

ALBERT L. YAKEY, another Ohioan who has won success and position among his fellow men in the Yakima country, resides in Sunnyside, and follows agricultural pursuits upon a splendid little farm situated near-by. Like many another citizen of that region, he came to the county with practically nothing except his talents, ambitions and energies, and what he has accumulated since has been won through developing the latent resources of the country around him. Born at Senecaville, Guernsey county, August 3, 1854, he came into the home of Peter H. and Isabella (McBerney) Yakey, of German and Irish descent. His father was born March 4, 1820, in that same village, and is at present a retired farmer, living in Indiana. For many years he served as county judge. Mrs. Yakey, also a native of Ohio, died when Albert was four years old. He accompanied his father to Trenton, Missouri, in 1860, and in that community was reared, graduating from the public schools in 1879. Subsequently he was granted a teacher's certificate, and during the next eleven years he followed the profession of pedagogy. In 1890 he removed to Washington, locating near Seattle, where he was engaged in carpenter work and logging for four years. The year 1894 witnessed his arrival in Yakima county. At first the family picked hops; then Mr. Yakey leased a farm, and was doing fairly well until the hard times crushed him. With commendable courage, however, he struggled along, gradually getting into better financial condition. In 1899 he bought forty acres of land in the Sunnyside region, and this he quickly placed in cultivation, and

has farmed since that year, meeting with excellent success. Recently he has added to his holdings in the Sunnyside region another twenty acres, now in crop.

September 9, 1880, in Missouri, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth L. Wallingford, a daughter of George W. Wallingford, who was unfortunately scalded to death at Raton, New Mexico, in a railway wreck. Mrs. Yakey was born in Iowa, September 15, 1865, and is the descendant of Iowa native pioneers, her father having been born there in 1834, and her mother about the same year. The latter is now deceased. Mr. Yakey has one sister, Mrs. Cassie M. Saddler, a widow, living in Newark, Indiana; Mrs. Yakey also has a sister, Mrs. Nettie M. Stombaugh, of Lincoln, Nebraska. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Yakey: Ethel, a stenographer, born in Missouri, August 8, 1881; Berl, born in Missouri, January 31, 1883; Myrtle, born in Kansas, in May, 1885; Frank H., born in Missouri, in May, 1889, died March 6, 1898, and Jennie, born in Washington, in May, 1893. Mr. Yakey is quite prominent in fraternal circles, being connected with the Odd Fellows, as secretary of Sunnyside lodge, No. 149; with the Modern Woodmen, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, as recorder of the Sunnyside lodge. He has been an Odd Fellow since October, 1879. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party. He is a man of high principles, excellent abilities and such qualities as command the esteem of his fellow citizens.

FRANK S. VETTER. One of Sunnyside's youngest, and at the same time most successful and popular business men, is the citizen whose name appears at the beginning of this sketch. He is an excellent representative of the type of young Americans which is boldly and energetically pushing its way into our national life and making the nation ring with its strong, vigorous blows for progress and expansion along every line of human endeavor. George and Florence (Tupper) Vetter, prominent pioneer residents of the Sunnyside region, whose biographies will be found in this work, are the parents of Frank S. The father is an ex-mayor of Sunnyside, and was recently appointed postmaster of that city. Both father and mother are natives of Chicago, Illinois. While residing in Peoria, Illinois, Frank S. was born, the date of his birth being July 2, 1882. From Illinois the family soon removed to Aberdeen, South Dakota, where the father was engaged in wheat raising for twelve years, and in this state Frank began his education. When a lad of twelve, his parents immigrated to Washington, and settled upon land in the Sunnyside country. The family lived on this farm until 1898, when Mr. Vetter was appointed postmaster at Sunnyside. The young man's school education

terminated in that town when he was eighteen years old. Three years of clerkship in a general mercantile store followed, his resignation taking effect September 16, 1903. With keen foresight the young business man saw an opportunity to do better in another line, and so purchased the property and business of John Cady, on Sixth street. Shortly after this purchase, Vetter's restaurant, confectionery and bakery were opened to the general public; the enterprise met with encouraging success. Later Mr. Vetter bought the old Cady hotel and residence, which have been transformed into a well-equipped hostelry. His places of business are being patronized by an increasing trade, and further improvement, perhaps expansion, may be expected in the near future. Ordinarily men of Mr. Vetter's age are regarded as too young to safely conduct a large business alone, but he has demonstrated a capacity for management extremely rare for one of his years, and appears to be suited by nature for his present occupation. He is connected with the Modern Woodmen and its auxiliary fraternity, and is an active Republican. Mr. Vetter commands the respect and esteem of the community in which he lives, and possesses many loyal friends, both young and old.

WILLIAM THOMPSON STOBIE, Sr. But few, if any, citizens of the Yakima country have had more varied or exciting lives than has the man of whom we now write, who is at present residing in Sunnyside. Of Scottish descent, he was born in Perthshire, Scotland, November 20, 1844, to the union of James and Elizabeth (Thompson) Stobie. At the age of two he crossed the ocean with his parents to Canada, where the family settled upon a farm. The father had followed farming only a few years in Canada, before his death occurred; Mrs. Stobie lived until 1888. While in his eleventh year, the subject of this biography left home and school, because of excessive punishment at the hands of his teacher, and apprenticed himself to a blacksmith in Ottawa, under whom he spent four years learning his trade. He then crossed the border into New York state, and there became employed as assistant in a glass factory for a time. Returning to his trade, he worked at that occupation until February, 1863, when he enlisted in Battery K, First New York light artillery, and in this battery served his adopted country until mustered out at Elmira, New York, in July, 1865. Because of his ability as a horse-shoer, demonstrated by shoeing Captain Stoking's horse, he was assigned to the division blacksmith shop as foreman and appointed an artificer, a rank equaling that of sergeant. He participated in many famous battles and skirmishes. After the war he conducted a blacksmith shop

three years at Rotterdam, New York, but in 1869 sold it and moved to Missouri, where he first followed his trade and later entered the horse business, buying and selling. Drifting into handling racing stock, he followed the circuits two years. While thus engaged, he rode the famous old English horse, Blackjack, who was never beaten, and often met the noted James and Younger boys, whom he characterizes as honorable and gentlemanly in their treatment of him. In 1871 he removed to Kansas and followed his trade two years, but upon the Black Hills mining excitement reaching Kansas, he again laid aside the hammer and anvil and started for the mines. At Cheyenne, Wyoming, his party was driven back by the Indians. Then Mr. Stobie visited Denver, conducted a blacksmith shop two years at Idaho Springs, but was again whirled away in a mining excitement—that of the Leadville district in 1878. He established the first freighting company between Leadville and Weston, operating until the railroad reached Leadville. Next he went to Pitkin, Colorado, with the pioneer six-mule team that reached that camp, occupying seven weeks on the trip. His next experience was in railroad contracting on the Rio Grande in Colorado and New Mexico. After four years of this kind of work he visited Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, farming some in the latter state, but finally being driven away by the grass-hopper hordes. Railroad work in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Oregon and Washington followed this experiment. In 1891, he came to Yakima county and entered the service of the company constructing the Sunnyside canal, remaining with this company until the great waterway and many of its laterals were completed. He bought sixty acres of land under the canal in 1894 and immediately moved upon it and began improving it. His residence was the best one in the district at the time it was built and he claims the honor of raising the first crop of alfalfa produced in the Sunnyside region. Also Mr. Stobie was given the first mail contract for carrying the mails between Mabton and Sunnyside, and erected the first livery barn in the latter place. Thus it will be seen that he was among the leading-pioneers of his community.

Mr. Stobie was married in New York, November, 1866, to Miss Mary J. Martin, a native of New York state, born in the year 1848. Her parents, Hugh and Margaret Martin, both dead, were natives of Ireland. Mr. Stobie has three brothers living, Peter, James and Joseph, and two sisters, Elizabeth and Mrs. Amelia Anderson. To this union were born three children: Mrs. Cora Mathieson, of Sunnyside; Mrs. Alice Hay, who lives in Texas, and William T., junior, a prosperous citizen of Sunnyside. Mr. Stobie was married a second time in Denver, on April 27, 1877, to Miss Dorothy Thurmann, daughter of Adol-

phus W. and Mary E. Thurmann, natives of Germany. Mrs. Stobie was born in Germany, and came to the United States in 1868. Mr. Stobie is interested in political matters and is to be found in the ranks of the Republicans on all national issues. He now owns one hundred and forty acres of fine land, all in cultivation, and about thirty head of select horse stock, some of which are registered. It is his intention to engage in breeding blooded animals, for which industry he is surely well qualified. In 1879, while with a small party of homeseekers in Colorado, which had started out from Georgetown, Mr. Stobie met with a most exciting adventure. When about one hundred and fifty miles out, near the boundaries of Utah and Colorado, the party encountered a band of five hundred Indians, who ordered their return to the settlements. The chief and several of his sub-chiefs were invited to supper, and during the night all but two of the whites escaped in the darkness; the two who refused to leave were killed. Mr. Stobie himself drove one hundred and twenty-five miles without stopping and for sixty miles was closely pursued by the redskins. Friendly whites finally interfered and drove back the Indians. The doughty pioneer has at last found his haven of rest in the beautiful, thrifty Yakima region and is now numbered among Sunnyside's esteemed and successful citizens.

OLIVER R. FERRELL. The popular and successful Yakima county stockman who forms the subject of this biography came to the Yakima country a quarter of a century ago, and has personally participated in the rise and decline of that region's once master industry—stock raising. Between the years 1878 and 1880, he rode the ranges of Klickitat county; in 1880, he came with his parents into Yakima county and two years later entered the service of Washington's cattle king, Benjamin Snipes, for whom he worked most of the time during the next ten years. Then he engaged in cattle raising for himself and, with the exception of the first winter, has been unusually successful since that time. He still has one of the largest bands in the region, but is reducing its numbers steadily because of the lack of range. Few know the Yakima country as well as he, for he rode over most of it when the population was only a few hundred scattered inhabitants and the larger cities were either non-existent or mere hamlets. Mr. Ferrell was born in California, November 5, 1864, the son of John and Julia (Sheldon) Ferrell, natives of Ohio, born in 1833. Mrs. Ferrell is dead, but her husband is living at the ripe age of seventy-two, residing with his son George. The biography of this honored old pioneer will be found elsewhere in this history.

Oliver R. attended school in California until he reached the age of thirteen, when he accompanied his parents to The Dalles, Oregon. In 1880, he came with them to the Yakima valley, the father settling where Mr. Ferrell's ranch lies, seven miles southwest of Sunnyside.

Oliver R. Ferrell was united in marriage to Miss Adelia Switzler, November 3, 1867, on Switzler island, in the Columbia river. She is the daughter of John B. and Mary (Smoot) Switzler, natives of Missouri, who are at present living in Walla Walla county, where Mr. Switzler is a well known stockman. Mr. Switzler was born in 1842; his wife in 1850. Mrs. Switzler is a cousin of Senator Reed Smoot, Utah's noted Mormon. Montana is the birthplace of Mrs. Ferrell, the date of her birth being April 16, 1867. She has one brother, William, an Oregon stockman, and two sisters, Mrs. Minnie Sharpstein, the wife of a Walla Walla lawyer, and Eva, who lives with her parents. Mr. Ferrell has six brothers and sisters: Mrs. Louise Adams, in Yakima City; George, a ranchman living near Mr. Ferrell; Francis, a resident of North Yakima; Mrs. Kate Gibbons, at The Dalles; Mrs. Elsie St. John, in Everett, Washington, wife of the principal of the public schools there, and herself secretary of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs; John, also a Yakima stock raiser, living near his brothers. Mr. Ferrell is a Republican in his political sympathies, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen. They have one child, Mary Thelma, born February 25, 1904. Mrs. Ferrell is a prominent member of the Episcopal church, in the work of which she has been active for years. Among Mr. Ferrell's vivid recollections is that of his experience during the hard winter of 1889-90, one of the severest on record in Northwestern history. There was considerable snow, the cold was intense and stockmen found themselves short of feed in February. Then it started to thaw, leading the worried stockmen to turn out their cattle. Snipes & Allen released about two thousand five hundred head below Prosser, and hardly were they on the range before winter resumed its icy blasts. The first of March Mr. Ferrell and other employees went down to see how the cattle were getting along and found five lonely steers. The rest had perished. More than seven hundred and fifty dead cattle were found in one canyon, as high as fifteen being in a bunch. The blow this was to stockmen can better be imagined than told. Mr. Ferrell owns three hundred acres of fine valley land, of which one hundred and fifty acres are in hay, three hundred head of cattle, a considerable number of horses, and small stock and a comfortable, modern home. The first frame house built below Union Gap stands on his place. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrell possess a host of warm friends and well

wishers and as a man of strict integrity, energy and progressive ideas, Mr. Ferrell is one of the respected citizens of the county.

ANDREW GREEN, one of the Sunnyside valley's prosperous agriculturists, residing five miles southwest of its commercial center, is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Rensselaer county, August 2, 1833. His parents, both of whom are now dead, were William D. and Anna (Belden) Green, the former born in Rhode Island, the latter a native of Massachusetts. William D. Green was a farmer by occupation, and upon the old New York homestead Andrew spent the early years of his life. His schooling was ended when he arrived at the age of seventeen. After assisting his father a year in the farm work, the young man spent three years in the saw and shingle mills of New York, then entered the pineries of southern Michigan, locating at Big Rapids. For twenty-four years he was engaged in cutting the timber around him and sawing it into lumber, shingles, etc., meeting with fair success in the once master industry of the beautiful peninsula. In 1881, however, he removed to North Dakota and commenced raising wheat. Five North Dakota winters convinced him that the climate of that region was uncongential, and in 1886 he became a resident of the Kittitas valley, Washington, settling at Thorp. There he worked at the lumber business until 1893, in which year he filed a homestead claim to the quarter section now his farm.

Mr. Green was married to Miss Donna M. Harrison, the daughter of James and Rebecca (Brown) Harrison, at Clarkston, Oakland county, Michigan, September 30, 1863. She is also a native of New York, having been born in Jamestown, May 12, 1834. James Harrison, born in 1801, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, was a distant relative of President W. H. Harrison; Mrs. Harrison was born, February, 1809, in New Hampshire. Mrs. Green has the following brothers and sisters: William H., living in Jamestown, New York; Andrew J., a California jeweler; Mrs. Rebecca Dexter, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. Ellen N. Rawson, Jamestown, New York; Mrs. Eliza Green, Edwardsville, Kansas; and Mrs. Mary C. Mason, Seattle; Mr. Green has two brothers, George W., in Spokane; Lewis H., Edwardsville, Kansas; and one sister, Mrs. Amanda A. Mason, Big Rapids, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Green are the parents of three children, who are Mrs. Lottie H. Spratley, born in Michigan, April 11, 1866, living in Virginia City, Minnesota; Mrs. Anna R. Sandel, born in Michigan, April 22, 1869, living at Bucoda, Washington; and Mrs. Florence G. Morrison, born in Michigan, April 21, 1872, living in Yakima county. Both husband and wife

are devout members of the Episcopal denomination, and are highly esteemed for their many virtuous qualities. Mr. Green has forty acres of his farm under cultivation and is rapidly improving the remainder. In the pleasant, cozy home they have established in fertile and sunny Yakima county, surrounded by friends and well wishers, these hardy pioneers are contentedly passing the winter of their lives.

AUBREY C. WEBBER, electrical engineer, superintendent of the Sunnyside Co-operative Telephone Company, and farmer, lives two and a half mile east of Sunnyside. He is a native of Maine, born May 4, 1872, in that extreme northeastern section of the United States. His father, John C. Webber, was also born in the Pine Tree state, the date of his birth being 1848; he died in 1876. Mrs. Alice A. (Record) Webber is likewise a native of Maine, born in 1852; she is living with her son Aubrey. When a child of six years, his mother removed with him to Minnesota and subsequently into South Dakota. In these states he received his general education. When he was eighteen, he came to the Northwest, going first to Seattle, where he secured work with a grocery company. In 1892 he left Washington and engaged in electrical work for the Salt Lake Rapid Transit Company. His first work was that of a lineman, but after six months of service, the apt young workman was promoted to a foremanship and in that capacity remained in the employ of the company until 1897. Then he returned to Seattle, entered the service of the Union Electric Company, first as lineman and then as inspector, and subsequently was offered and accepted the position of general foreman of construction work for the Denny-Blaine Land Company, afterwards the Seattle Electric Company. However, in March, 1899, Mr. Webber again won promotion, this time going back to Salt Lake City as assistant superintendent of the Salt Lake Rapid Transit Street Railway Company. A year later he again went up the ladder of his profession, going to Everett, Washington, in May, 1900, as superintendent of construction for the Everett Railway & Electric Company, remaining in this position until June 9, 1901. At that time he took possession of a twenty-acre tract of land that he had purchased in the Sunnyside valley in 1898, and during the next year improved his farm. He soon found a chance, however, to use his electrical training without leaving home, for in the fall of 1902 he was induced to assume the superintendency of the local telephone company and since that time has been the practical head of this enterprise, besides cultivating his farm. It is a well equipped line which is rapidly spreading its web over the county.

Miss Minnie Hennsey, a resident of Salt Lake City, became Mr. Webber's bride December 15, 1893, the nuptial knot being tied in that metropolis. She was born in Newburgh, New York, April 30, 1872, and when a child was left an orphan by the death of both father and mother. Mrs. Webber has two brothers, Frank, living in New York, and William, an orange grower of Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Webber's home is brightened by the presence of one son, Carroll A., whose birth occurred in Salt Lake City, July 3, 1897. Mrs. Webber is a member of the Congregational communion and highly esteemed by all who know her. Mr. Webber is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters and politically, is a staunch Republican. Besides his well improved farm, he owns a small band of horses and twenty-six registered Durock Jersey hogs, devoting especial attention to breeding the latter stock. As a man of sound principles, talent and progressive activities, he is a respected and successful citizen of the valley.

ANDREW E. FISK, of the firm of Brown & Fisk, proprietors of one of the best-equipped tonorial establishments in central Washington, came to Sunnyside in December, 1902, and in the period which has elapsed since then has founded and built up a lucrative business and gathered around him a host of warm friends. Mr. Fisk, the son of Hiram F. and Martha (Parks) Fisk, was born in Washington county, Kansas, Decoration Day, 1879. His father, a farmer, was born in Lawrence county, New York, in 1837, and is a pioneer of Kansas, living at present in Meriden. Mrs. Fisk was born in Ohio, 1846, and is also living. Andrew attended the public schools of Kansas, and also the Friends' Academy at Washington, Kansas, leaving school when nineteen years old. During the latter years of his school life he gradually acquired a knowledge of barbering, often working Saturdays, and so in time became skilled in this branch of work. After leaving school he worked one season on his father's farm, and then went to Creston, Iowa, where he commenced working for his uncle, S. B. Parks, a dairyman. He remained in Iowa until November, 1900, returning home at that time and remaining until the following March. He then came to the Northwest, locating in Yakima county. In May, 1901, he arrived in the Sunnyside valley, spent a season farming, and the next February purchased the barber's equipment being used by Archie Fleming, and opened a shop. The business prospered from the beginning. In November, 1902, Fred Brown, another experienced barber, became a partner, and the next month the young men leased the building now occupied and equipped a first-class barber shop and public bath, which are well patronized.

Mr. Fisk is the fifth child in a family of six boys and three girls, all living: William F., a farmer, near Washington, Kansas; Charles R., an engineer in the Carnegie steel works, in Pennsylvania; Lewis S., an oil driller, residing in Sistersville, West Virginia; Mrs. Margaret Root, wife of a Meriden editor; Alexander J., a farmer, near Washington, Kansas, and Estella, Guy H. and Inez, living with their parents. Mr. Fisk is affiliated with the Sunnyside lodge of Odd Fellows, and is a Republican. He is one of the popular young men of the community, and has won the respect of all by his honorable methods of dealing and his industry.

JOHN FERRELL. The esteemed pioneer of the Pacific coast, and of Yakima county in particular, who forms the subject of this biography, is yet hale and hearty at the mature age of seventy-two, and is an unusually active man. He started on life's journey from his birthplace in Holmes county, Ohio, where he came into the world July 29, 1832, to gladden the home of Hanson and Sarah (Rubel) Ferrell. The father was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in the year 1803, and early in life immigrated to Ohio, where he followed milling and farming until his death in 1861. The mother was born in Maryland, 1804, and died in Ohio at the age of eighty. After working upon the farm and attending school until he was seventeen years old, the son John was apprenticed to the mercantile business and served two and a half years in a country store. But, fired with the pioneer instinct implanted in his nature, the young Ohioan in 1853 set out for the most distant part of the country, California, walking most of that long, dreary route. In the Pacific eldorado he was engaged in mining for a time, then clerked in a store, farmed and raised stock; and finally, in 1858, established a general store at Suisun City, which he conducted seven years. During this time he served as postmaster under President Lincoln, and one term as treasurer of Solano county. After retiring from the mercantile business he was engaged in farming and reclaiming the arid lands of California, until 1878. In that year he visited Yakima county, with the view of taking desert land claims, and two years later settled in the Yakima valley about six miles from the site of Sunnyside, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He purchased a steam pump for use in irrigating with Yakima river water, but the experiment failed to be a success. Engaging in the hop business, he first made money and then, owing to the depression of the market for several years, lost heavily. However, his stock interests thrived, and he was fairly successful in farming, but in recent years has turned the active management of his property over to his children, and now spends what time he cares to work in prospecting and developing his claims.

Mr. Ferrell and Miss Julia A. Sheldon were united in marriage at Suisun, California, in 1854. She was the daughter of Jasper S. and Emily (Bull) Sheldon, natives of New York and Vermont respectively, and was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1833. Mrs. Ferrell laid down the burdens of life in 1887, her death occurring in Yakima City. Besides her husband, seven children survive: George H., born in 1855, a Yakima county farmer; Mrs. Louise E. Adams, born in 1857, living in Yakima City; Lela F., born in 1860, a resident of North Yakima; Mrs. Kate Gibbons, born in 1862, now at The Dalles, Oregon; Oliver R., 1864, a prosperous Yakima stock raiser; Mrs. Elsie St. John, 1867, now in Everett, Washington, and John S., 1870, also a Yakima county farmer; all were born in California. The father is living with his son George, a well-to-do ranchman of the valley. Mr. Ferrell is a Mason, and politically, is a firm believer in the principles of the Socialist party. The old pioneer, who has witnessed many of the ups and downs of life on the western frontier, and experienced the vicissitudes common to all home builders in a new region, has done his share in the development of the Yakima country's resources, and, respected and honored by those who know him, he still keeps step with the tread of Yakima's younger pioneers.

MORRIS SISK, a farmer and stock raiser, residing on rural free delivery route No. 2, seven miles southeast of Zillah, was born in Massachusetts, April 10, 1858, his parents being Morris and Abbie (Lynch) Sisk, natives of the Emerald Isle. The elder Sisk was born in 1812 and came to America about 1840. He was engaged in farming until his death. The mother's birth occurred in 1822. Morris Sisk, Jr., was taken to Illinois when a boy, and in that state and Iowa received the little schooling he was able to obtain. Upon arriving at nineteen years of age he left the old home and commenced working on a farm in Nebraska. A year later his father's death called him home, and there he remained until the death of his widowed mother in the spring of 1889. After the loss of his parents he returned to Nebraska and engaged in railroad contracting, which he followed until 1891, in that year coming to Yakima county. At that time the great Sunnyside canal was just being constructed, and Mr. Sisk obtained the contract for building the first mile of this important work. He remained at work upon the enterprise until the canal was finished. In payment for his labor he was obliged to take considerable land, which led him to undertake farming and stock raising, and the success that he has attained is ample proof of his good judgment and ability.

He was married at Cheyenne, Wyoming, in 1888 to Miss Mary A. Driscoll, the daughter of

Timothy and Bridget (Melvin) Driscoll. Her father is a native of Ireland and her mother a Canadian. They are at present living in Yakima county. Mrs. Sisk was born in Iowa in 1865. Mr. Sisk has the following brothers and sisters: Edward, in Indian Territory; John, in Michigan; Mrs. Mary Hurley, in St. Louis; Thomas, in Colorado; Mrs. Maggie Norton, Nebraska; Mrs. Ellen Shay, St. Louis; Mrs. Abbie Shultze, in Denver; William, in Maryland; and Mrs. Lizzie Seabrock, in Indian Territory. Mr. and Mrs. Sisk have two children—Morris W., born in North Yakima, March 1, 1893; and Carrie V., born on the farm, October 18, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Sisk are members of the Catholic faith and are united with the church. He is an ardent Republican in politics. The farm consists of forty-five acres, all under cultivation, upon which a comfortable residence, barns and outbuildings have been erected, making the place one of the best in the valley. Mr. Sisk is breeding draft horses, and now owns about thirty head of fine animals. He is respected as a citizen and counted as one of the successful farmers of the Sunnyside country.

GEORGE G. MAYENSCHIEIN is one of the pioneers of the Sunnyside valley, having arrived in that region in 1894, when the few settlers living there were widely scattered and experiencing the hardships of home building during a period of financial depression. With characteristic foresight and ability, however, Mr. Mayenschein planted a considerable crop of sorghum. It thrived wonderfully, and the crop was large. With this as a medium of exchange he traded with his neighbors and at the stores, even using it to pay ferrage across the Yakima river (for there was no bridge at that time), and was able to live comfortably and steadily improve his farm while others were not so fortunate. Of German and American parentage, Mr. Mayenschein was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 4, 1858, to the union of Adam and Mary (Koon) Mayenschein. Adam Mayenschein was born across the ocean in 1834; Mary Koon was born in Pennsylvania in 1838. The father was a farmer by occupation, and at the time of his death, in August, 1902, lived at Hillsborough, Wisconsin, where the mother still resides. The subject of our sketch received his education in the schools of Ohio. After leaving school in his nineteenth year he worked with his father two years. Then he commenced farming for himself, spending the first two years in Ohio, and from 1880 to 1894 in Vernon county, Wisconsin. In the latter year he was attracted by the Sunnyside country and purchased land under the ditch. He has improved and added to this original property until he now has one of the best and most comfortable farms in the county.

At Millville, Ohio, August 21, 1888, he was married to Miss Mary A. Nance, the daughter of John and Rachel (Moulders) Nance. Mrs. Nance, who died in 1897, was born in Ohio in 1827; the father was also an Ohioan by birth. He died in 1896 at the age of seventy-one. Mr. Mayenschein has several brothers and sisters, whose names are: Mrs. Anna Mootz, Hartman, Alexander, Frederick, Mrs. Phoebe Taylor, Adam, Lewis, William, Mrs. Elizabeth Cookenhiefer and Henry, the first three living in Ohio, the others in Wisconsin. Mrs. Mayenschein has three sisters and three brothers—Mrs. Sarah Corn, Mrs. Lavina Nance, Mrs. Emily Powell, James, George and Charles, living in Wisconsin, Ohio, and one, Mrs. Powell, in Idaho. They have three children—Otto L., born in Wisconsin, January 27, 1883; Frederick V., also born in Wisconsin, February 13, 1885; and Mamie, born in Yakima county, October 27, 1899. Mr. Mayenschein is identified with three fraternities, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America. He takes an active interest in politics, and is an adherent to the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Mayenschein are identified with the Methodist denomination, and are interested workers in the church. Of the twenty-acre farm, lying a mile and a half southwest of Sunnyside, seven acres are set out in bearing orchard, the balance of the land producing hay. Mr. Mayenschein is a man of sterling integrity and untiring energies, favorably known throughout the valley, and is deserving of the success that is his.

JOHN J. BROWN. Among the hardy pioneers of the Sunnyside valley, who have suffered and endured and bravely faced a hundred discouragements in their efforts to rear a home in that erstwhile wilderness of sage-brush, is the subject of this biography, whose residence dates from 1894. Born in Lamoille county, among the Green mountains of Vermont, July 13, 1844, he is the son of Luther and Nancy (Ferrin) Brown, also natives of the New England states, the father having been born in New Hampshire, and the mother in Vermont. Luther Brown was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his whole life. At the ripe old age of eighty-eight, Mrs. Brown is still living, residing in North Dakota. John J. Brown received his school training in Vermont, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He was seventeen years old when the South arose in arms against the North, and upon the call for volunteers being issued, the young man enlisted in Company A, First Minnesota mounted rangers, in February, 1862. With this unique organization he served one year; then re-enlisted in Company A, First Minnesota infantry, and with that regiment

remained until the close of the war. He was mustered out of the army in July, 1865. Upon his return to Minnesota, Mr. Brown engaged in farming pursuits, which he followed in that state until his immigration to Sunnyside in 1894. He purchased twenty acres of raw land from the Yakima Investment Company and immediately commenced to improve it, planting potatoes, corn, et cetera, and setting out an orchard besides seeding a small portion of alfalfa. His place was the first tract of land improved in section thirty-five. Success did not come to these pioneer farmers at first, nor did the climate seem to favor the home-builders, for about November 19, 1896, the region suffered from an unusually severe frost, seriously, though not mortally, injuring orchards and other perennials. In 1896, Mr. Brown became so discouraged that he offered his entire holdings for fifteen cents on the dollar. In the light of their value now, this offer seems preposterous, but, nevertheless, it was made in good faith.

Mr. Brown's marriage to Miss Ellen E. Bennett, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abner H. Bennett, took place while he was a resident of Minnesota, the date being 1870. Her parents were natives of New England, and she herself was born in historic Boston, in October, 1847. There is only one other member of her immediate family still living, a sister, Mrs. Frances Harris, residing in Minnesota. Mr. Brown is the fourth of a family of eight children, his brothers and sisters being: Stephen F., a veteran of the Civil war, Second Minnesota cavalry, who now lives at Washington (state) Soldiers' Home; Mrs. Mary J. Garvin, a widow, whose home is at Battle Creek, Michigan; Mrs. Alcina Blakely, living in the province of Alberta; Azro D. deceased; Mrs. Ellen B. Town, living in North Dakota, and Mrs. Viola Reily, also a resident of North Dakota, Orvilla being her home. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of eight children: Mrs. Isabella Henderson, living in Sunnyside; Mrs. Ida Day, in North Yakima; John F., dead; Edna, dead; George, dead; Edith, at home; Olive, now attending the North Yakima Business College, and Bertha, also living at home. As a veteran of the Civil war, Mr. Brown enjoys the privilege of a membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Eugene M. Wilson Post, No. 188, Minnesota; he is also a Mason. Politically, he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Butler. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown are connected with the Methodist church, he being a member of that denomination for the past thirty-four years. His property consists of forty acres, well improved, of which ten and a half acres are devoted to orchard. He is a man of recognized influence in the community, progressive, energetic and a man of integrity, who has battled well on the frontier and now enjoys the fruits of faithful labor.

IRA S. MILLER. Among the most important factors in the development of a community are its real estate men, whose whole capabilities and energies are daily turned toward the advertising of a region's resources and opportunities and the interesting of homeseekers and capitalists in its lands and enterprises. This is as true of the Sunnyside valley as in other favored regions of the Northwest, and one of its wide-awake, able young citizens who is devoting his time and talent to this work is the subject of this biography. A native son of Iowa, he was born April 20, 1876, in Waterloo, and there has lived most of his life. His father, Samuel H. Miller, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, 1836, and came as a pioneer into Iowa. He followed farming in that state until 1808, when he sold his property and with the proceeds bought eighty acres of raw land near Sunnyside, coming to Yakima county at the same time. He has transformed the sage-brush wilderness into a garden spot and in the home thus erected he and his family are enjoying all the comforts and conveniences to be found in a thrifty, progressive farming community. Mrs. Susan (Saylor) Miller, the mother, was also born in the east—Pennsylvania being her native state. In Waterloo Ira S. Miller was reared and educated, attending the excellent public schools of that city until he reached manhood's estate. He then entered the service of Kyd & Company, of Filley, Nebraska, grain merchants, as a buyer, and for the ensuing two years was thus successfully engaged. However, in July, 1899, he joined his father in Sunnyside and for the first year of his residence in the valley worked on the farm. The following year he formed a partnership with J. Peterson and together they established a livery business at Sunnyside. This business they sold in May, 1902, and the succeeding September Mr. Miller and F. H. McCoy, as partners, formed the real estate firm in which he is now interested. They have made a very auspicious beginning, and, no doubt, will continue to increase the scope of their transactions and win greater success. Mr. Miller has two brothers younger than himself, Howard and Quinter, an elder sister, Mrs. Grace Blough, living in Iowa, and another sister, Mrs. Catherine Amundsen, who is residing in Sunnyside. Politically, Mr. Miller is identified with the Republican party.

ASA B. FLINT, living five miles west of Sunnyside, upon his ranch, is a pioneer of Yakima county, and one of its successful and well known ranchmen. He is a son of a prominent pioneer family who have had much to do with the development of the Yakima country, and many of whom are still among its inhabitants. Rev. Isaac and Emline (Phinney) Flint, natives of New York state, who crossed the Plains to Oregon in

the sixties and subsequently settled in the Yakima valley, were his parents; both are now dead. In Douglas county, Oregon, February 11, 1869, Asa B. was born. When his parents settled on Parker Bottom, below Union Gap, he accompanied them and there spent his boyhood on the farm, attending school and riding the range. Winters he attended the district school in the neighborhood; summers he was engaged, as were most boys of that period, in manual labor either on the farm or on the range. When he was nineteen years old he left Parker Bottom, going to Ellensburg, where he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Company as car accountant. After two years of office work in this line, he returned to Yakima county and settled upon the quarter section which is now his home, taking the tract as a homestead.

The ceremony which united him to Miss Rosa Eglin for life was performed November 14, 1890, in Victoria, British Columbia. She is the daughter of James M. and Frances (Kearns) Eglin, and was born April 6, 1875, at Corvallis, Oregon. Mr. Eglin, now a resident of Yakima county, was born in Indiana; Mrs. Eglin is at present living near Spokane. Mr. Flint has one brother, A. L. Flint, in the furniture business in North Yakima; two sisters, Mrs. Minnie M. Look, living at Bay View, Washington, and Mrs. Hattie M. Ferris, a resident of Yakima City. The household of Mr. and Mrs. Flint is brightened by the presence of one child, Gwen M., born on the Sunnyside farm January 19, 1895. Mr. Flint is a member of North Yakima lodge, No. 27, A. O. U. W. He is active and influential in political affairs, having been elected auditor of Yakima county in 1896 as the candidate of the Fusionists. His majority in that contest was one hundred and fifty-three votes, an excellent showing considering that his Republican opponent was F. C. Hall, a very popular citizen. Upon the disintegration of the Populist party, to which he belonged, Mr. Flint joined the Socialists and is still one of their number. As auditor he made an enviable record. Mr. and Mrs. Flint are united with the Christian church, of which denomination his father was the first pastor in the county. Mr. Flint owns a quarter section of farming land, where he lives, fifty acres being in cultivation; also two lots and a modern five-room cottage in the city of North Yakima. He is one of the county's popular, able and successful farmer-citizens.

FRANK A. MARTIN, formerly proprietor of the Hotel Mabton at Mabton, Yakima county, is one of the leading business men and property owners of that town, in whose growth he has been a prominent factor. Mr. Martin was born in Rock Island county, Illinois, April 8, 1866, the son of

Medad W. and Rebecca (Marshall) Martin, natives of New York and Illinois respectively. His father moved to Illinois with his parents when a boy, and in the Fifth Illinois cavalry went forth in 1861 to fight for the preservation of his country. He is still living, a resident of Ritzville, Washington. The subject of this article was educated in Kansas, where his father lived many years, and remained at home on the farm, learning the dairy business, until he was seventeen. He then took a position with the Rock Creek Dairy Company, driving one of their wagons six years. In 1880 he came west to Tacoma and there was successively employed by the Rainier meat market, Tacoma Dairy Company, Washington meat market, the J. X. L. Dairy Company, and the Neil-and-Spofford Company. He continued to live in and around Tacoma until 1893, when he was attracted by the prospects of the newly established town of Mabton and turned his footsteps in that direction. His first employment in Mabton was the handling of sheep and cattle for Carstens Brothers; then, in the fall of 1894, he opened a small livery stable and built the Mabton Hotel, which he conducted until 1902. In 1899 he bought thirty acres in the Sunnyside district, thus adding to his holdings in the Yakima country. The following year he entered the saloon business in Mabton, the next year he opened a blacksmith shop and last year (1903) he erected the building occupied by the Mabton Drug Company. At present he is occupied in looking after his different business and farming interests. Mr. Martin was married in 1892 to Miss Belle M. Angus, daughter of Alexander and Jennie (Bruce) Angus, natives of Scotland who immigrated to the United States in 1890 from Canada, whence they had come in an early day. Mr. Angus is a farmer by occupation and with his family resides at Prosser. Mrs. Angus was eighteen years of age when married. Mrs. Martin was born in Canada in the year 1859, where she was educated and grew to womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have two children: Hazel, born November 16, 1893, in Yakima county, and Reba, also born in Yakima county, November 17, 1899. In politics Mr. Martin is an active Republican, and a staunch admirer of President Roosevelt. He is a horse fancier and owns three excellent animals, well bred and from racing stock; Lady Myrtle, a running horse; and two stallions, Barnato and Medad, the latter being a two-year-old. He also owns fifteen head of dairy cows and a small band of stock horses. In Mabton he owns seven lots, a saloon, store building and other town property. Mr. Martin is recognized as one of the county's hustling young business men of ability and standing.

JOHN G. MCCREADIE. Among the sons of Scotland who have sought new homes in the beau-

tiful, fertile and progressive Yakima country and given of their strength and talent for the development of America, may be mentioned the young farmer whose name commences this biography. His home, consisting of seventy acres of unexcelled irrigated land, of which sixty are producing the staple crop, alfalfa, and one is set in orchard, lies two and a half miles northeast of Mabton. He is also devoting some attention to stock, having a small number of select horses and cows.

Mr. McCreadie came into the world in the year 1874, his parents being James and Margaret (Gracie) McCreadie, also natives of Scotland. They came to America in 1893, bringing with them the subject of this sketch, and settled in the Yakima valley. There the faithful wife and mother laid down life's burden in 1896. After her death the father went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Grey, also a resident of Yakima county, with whom he is still living. Equipped with a fair education and endowed with a hardy constitution, John G., upon arriving in Washington, immediately commenced laying the foundation of his present prosperous condition. For several years he worked for others, farming principally; then purchased a ranch in the Ahtanum valley. There he was engaged in farming and raising stock until 1900, when he disposed of his property and with the proceeds bought his present home near Mabton. Mr. McCreadie has four sisters—Mrs. Annie Harvey, living in Wide Hollow basin; Mrs. Jennett Kennedy, in North Yakima; Mrs. Maggie Voliva, in the Selah valley, and Mrs. Eliza Grey, also a resident of the county. He is a faithful member of the Baptist church, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias. Mr. McCreadie is a young man of sterling qualities, whose honest efforts are winning success and loyal friends.

JAMES F. LOWRY, wheat raiser and stockman, living in Kiona, is a Kentuckian by birth, that event in his life occurring in the year 1858, and in that state he spent his youth. Isaiah Lowry, his father, was a native of Ohio and became a prominent citizen of Covington, Kentucky, and there lived until his death. Mrs. Isaiah (Runyon) Lowry, the mother, was also an Ohioan; she died when James was only six years old. At the age of thirteen, the subject of this article left Kentucky and commenced working on a farm in Ohio, completing his education by attending school winters. He remained in Ohio until 1878; then visited Illinois, and a little later went to Iowa. From Iowa he went further west into Colorado and was employed in the mines of that state three years, also spending a year at farming. Thence he came to the Northwest, settling first in Oregon, where he was engaged two years in railroad work. In 1882

he arrived in Washington Territory, locating in Klickitat county. A year in farming and the nursery industry followed, then a year riding the range for McGee Brothers, four years' service with the Northern Pacific, and finally thirteen years in the stock industry in Yakima county. Of these thirteen years, Mr. Lowry spent five in the employ of the Eclipse Live Stock & Cattle Company, two years as foreman. In 1901 he commenced raising wheat upon four sections of leased land in the wheat belt and was quite successful. Last season he cultivated sixteen hundred acres and the previous season but nine hundred acres, showing the growth of the enterprise. Mr. Lowry also has a homestead in the wheat region. His stock interests are still large and require a great deal of his attention. He has four hundred head of horses at present and is making a special effort to breed high grade driving animals. Mrs. Alice Johnson, living in California, is his sister, and he has two other sisters living in Colorado and Missouri, respectively. Mr. Lowry is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Methodist church, and in politics takes his stand with the Republican party. He is a successful ranchman, one of the builders of Yakima county and one of its esteemed citizens.

WILLIAM A. KELSO, of the well known firm of Kelso Brothers, engaged in the general store business in Kiona, and probably the most extensive wheat growers in the Yakima wheat belt, besides being operators along other lines, is among central Washington's most substantial and influential citizens. He and his brothers have long been leaders in their community; established Kiona, bore their full share of responsibility in developing the county, and are recognized from one end of it to the other as men of progressive ideas, energetic action and public spirit. To such men the Yakima country owes its present high reputation and its progress. The subject of this biography is a native of Ohio, born in 1858 to John A. and Martha (Miller) Kelso, of Irish extraction. The elder Kelso was also born in Ohio, 1832 being the year of his birth, and he has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He came to Washington in 1884, and the year following took up his abode in the Walla Walla valley. At present he is engaged in market gardening at his place, two miles from the city of Walla Walla, where he and his wife are passing their declining years in comfort and peace. Martha (Miller) Kelso was also born in Ohio, and both educated and married in that state.

William A. Kelso obtained a common school education in his native state, working upon the farm summers and attending school winters. In the spring of 1878 he left Ohio, and during the next four years worked for different farmers in

Minnesota. Returning to Ohio, he spent a short time at home, and then set out to investigate the Northwest, particularly the Willamette valley. He was disappointed in his hopes of settling in Oregon, and came to Walla Walla. While in that city an old Minnesota friend induced him to visit Yakima county, with the result that in the spring of 1882 he filed a pre-emption claim to a tract in the Horse Heaven region, laying the foundation for his present fortune. Two years later his father and the remainder of the family came to Washington. It was then that the firm of Kelso Brothers was formed, the partners being William A., Edward E. and Clinton C., and operations were begun on a large scale. The first year they cultivated between one thousand and fifteen hundred acres and later increased their farm to six thousand acres, its present size. In the summer of 1894 they opened a general mercantile store at a point between Prosser and Kennewick, now known as Kiona, beginning in a small way. William A. was placed in charge, and so well was the enterprise received that a rapid growth resulted. The firm leased its immense wheat farm in 1900, but continued to operate along other lines and increased the mercantile stock to one of twenty thousand dollar value.

Mr. Kelso and Miss Mary E. Ketcham were united in marriage New Year's day, 1895. Her parents, August C. and Lydia F. Ketcham, of German and English descent, respectively, were born in New York state and married in Wisconsin. Mr. Ketcham went to Wisconsin with his parents when a little boy and was there reared. He enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin infantry in 1861, and served his country throughout the Civil war, attaining to the rank of captain. Upon his return from war he was married and commenced farming. Subsequently he removed to Missouri, and in 1884 immigrated to Washington; he died in Kiona in 1902. Mrs. Ketcham, whose maiden name was Lydia F. Thurston, is still living, being in her sixtieth year. Mrs. Kelso was born in Wisconsin, educated in the common schools of Missouri and later in the Brookfield Academy, and at the age of sixteen years began teaching school in Yakima county. She was thus engaged ten years, or until her marriage in 1894, at the age of twenty-six. She has two brothers—Henry T., working in the Kiona store, and Milton, at home; also two sisters—Mrs. Ellen C. Rolph, living near Kiona, and Katherine, attending Whitman college. Mr. and Mrs. Kelso have four children, all born in Kiona—Harland D., November 20, 1896; Amy O., November 18, 1898; Merle A., December 10, 1900, and Wallis W., February 2, 1903. Fraternally, Mr. Kelso is connected with the Modern Woodmen; politically, he is a staunch Republican, who has served his county two years, 1893-4, as county commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. Kelso are members



JOHN G. MCCREDDIE.



JAMES F. LOWRY.



NOAH J. BECKNER.



WILLIAM A. KELSO.

of the Methodist church. Besides a third interest in the Kiona store and the six thousand-acre wheat farm, Mr. Kelso owns a section of raw land in the Wenas valley, forty acres of raw land near Kennewick, forty acres of meadow land in the valley, and one hundred and fifty head of horses. Both Mr. Kelso and his wife are held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Kelso is in every respect one of Yakima's solid citizens, a man of sterling character and worth.

NOAH J. BECKNER is one of Yakima county's esteemed young citizens and a merchant in the thriving town of Mabton, which he has made his home for several years. Of German and English extraction, he is the son of Tobias and Susan (Small) Beckner, and was born in the state of Indiana, June 27, 1869. His father, with whom he was associated the major portion of his life, was a native of Rush county, Indiana, born in 1847. Tobias Beckner was educated and married in his native state, emigrating from there to Kansas in 1877. There he lived two years at Cottonwood Falls, and then came to The Dalles, Oregon, via the water route from San Francisco. All of his household effects were lost by the sinking of the Great Republic off the Columbia bar. Nothing daunted by this misfortune, however, the father settled upon a homestead in the Glade, Yakima county, and there farmed and raised stock successfully until 1893. He then removed to Mabton and opened a general store, taking his son Noah into partnership at a later date. The elder Beckner managed the business until his death in October, 1902. In his removal from earthly life, the family lost a most devoted, loving husband and father, and those who knew him intimately, a loyal friend. Mrs. Beckner is also a native of Indiana, having been born in Rush county in 1848, her father being a pioneer of that state, and born in North Carolina. Susan Small was married to Mr. Beckner when nineteen years of age, and survives him. Noah J. received his education in Indiana, Kansas and Washington, and, as before stated, was in business with his father until the latter's death, when the junior partner took full charge. He joined his father at Mabton in 1897. Mr. Beckner has only one brother, Barney, who was born in Indiana, January 22, 1871. He accompanied his parents to Washington, and is at present married and living on the old homestead in the Glade. The subject of this biography is a Democrat, taking an active part in all county campaigns. Mr. Beckner has prospered exceedingly; his property being a five hundred and twenty acre tract in the southwestern part of the county, grain land, and a quarter section of alfalfa adjoining the town of Sunnyside, besides which he owns a small band of horses, and

is heavily interested in Mabton. He is a young man, possessing those qualities which are certain to win for him greater success in business and which have drawn to his side a host of friends and well-wishers.

CYRUS OSCAR WOMMACK, engaged in the livery business at Mabton, was born in Illinois November 15, 1866, and is the son of William L. and Matilda (Renner) Wommack, both of German descent, but born in Illinois and Missouri respectively. His father immigrated to the Kansas plains in 1876, went to Gunnison, Colorado, in 1881, where he followed freighting two years, and in 1883 settled upon land near Bickleton, Klickitat county. There he was engaged in farming and raising stock until 1902, since which date he has been living with his son Cyrus at Mabton. William L. is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted August 27, 1861, in Company F. First Missouri cavalry, and served until May, 1865. The mother was born in St. Louis. She was first married to John Ziff, six children resulting from this union, of whom three are living. The subject of this article was educated in Missouri, Illinois and Kansas. He remained on his father's farm until he became of age; then entered the horse raising business in Klickitat and Yakima counties, both buying and selling. In 1894 he filed a homestead claim to a quarter-section in Klickitat county and lived there seven years, continuing his stock business. In 1898 he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land, but four years later sold his entire holdings and removed to Mabton. There he engaged in the livery business, in which he has been successful. In 1890, he was married in Bickleton to Miss Phoebe Bickle, the popular young daughter of Charles N. and Fannie (Bacon) Bickle. The father is a native of Iowa, who crossed the Plains in the early fifties, and located his home in Goldendale. Subsequently he founded the town which bears his name, he establishing the first store at that point. Mrs. Bickle was born in Kansas, and is the mother of sixteen children. They are still living, residing near Prosser. Mrs. Wommack was born in Kansas, and crossed the Plains when a child. She was seventeen years old when married. To this marriage have been born the following children: William V., November 3, 1892; Mona M., November 27, 1894; Harry O., February 6, 1897; Richard P., born September 1, 1899, died March 6, 1902, and Carroll, October 6, 1901. Fraternally, Mr. Wommack is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Yeomen; politically, he is a Republican. He owns forty acres of farming land near Mabton, sixty head of cattle and fifty head of horses, besides his livery at Mabton. He is an energetic, progressive business man of excellent qualities, and is favorably known throughout that section.

JOSEPH ANDREW HUMPHREY, owner of one-half the site of Mabton, and Northern Pacific station agent at that point, was born at Brockville, Ontario, July 7, 1869, to John and Annie (Greer) Humphrey, also natives of Ontario. The father was born in Kingston and was a pioneer of the country north of that place, going into that sparsely settled region in 1825. He is still living in Ontario in his eighty-first year. The mother was born at Gananoque in 1828 and was married when seventeen years old. Her family were among the first settlers in Iowa, and claim the distinction of being the first to recognize the adaptability of that section for raising corn. The family is of Welsh extraction. Mrs. Humphrey is also living. Joseph was educated in the public schools of his home and later, when eighteen, was graduated from the Toronto high school. From the schoolroom he went into the Grand Trunk Railroad telegraph offices in Toronto and when nineteen years old his efficiency earned for him promotion to the position of operator at Orilla, Ontario. Two years later he left Canada, taking a position with the Northern Pacific in Montana. Here his first office was Big Timber; then he went to Miles City for two years. Following came a year in charge at Hope, Idaho, then two years at Ritzville, Washington, a year at Lind, and in 1899 his transfer to Mabton, where he is still stationed. In 1901 Mr. Humphrey became thoroughly convinced that there was a fine business opportunity in the possession of the townsite and, forming a partnership with Mrs. S. P. Flower, he purchased it from the Northern Pacific Company. The tract contains four hundred and forty acres, and, judging from the past and present of the town, is destined to increase rapidly in value. Mr. Humphrey was united in marriage to Miss Elska Schnell at Ritzville, April 29, 1896. Her parents are Klaas and Annie (Spanjer) Schnell, born in Germany. Mr. Schnell immigrated to America in 1858, settling first in Illinois, where he was married. In 1893 he came to Whatcom, Washington, where he remained a year, then moving to Ritzville, where he now resides. Mrs. Schnell came to America in 1856 and was married when thirty-three. Mrs. Humphrey was born in Minonk, Illinois, in 1879, and was there educated. She was eighteen years old when married. To Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey have been born two children, Elska V., at Hope, August 13, 1898, and Kathryn L., at Mabton, January 27, 1900. Fraternally, Mr. Humphrey is affiliated with the Masons. He is a member of the Episcopal church. In politics, he is a liberal Republican. Besides a half interest in the townsite of Mabton, of which fifty acres have been laid off into five hundred and eighty lots, he owns a half interest in three hundred and twenty acres adjoining the site. Realizing the importance of having the purest water, the

proprietors of the townsite are now engaged in sinking an artesian well. The drill is down six hundred feet at the present writing, and is expected to tap the supply at any time. A new ditch is also heading toward Mabton, seven miles being already constructed. Mr. Humphrey has unbounded faith in Mabton's future, and none has done more to forward the town's interests than he. A keen, capable business man, a faithful employee, a public-spirited citizen of integrity and a man devoted to his home. Mr. Humphrey is admired and esteemed by all who know him.

JOSEPH B. EARLY, proprietor of Early's Restaurant, is one of Mabton's substantial citizens and a progressive business man of that section. He came to Mabton in 1902 in the interests of the Christian Co-operative Colony of Sunnyside, and appreciating the business opportunities presented, he entered the hotel and livery business, of which he made a signal success. Mr. Early was born in Lima, Ohio, 1867, to the union of David and Sarah (Miller) Early. His father was a native of Virginia, born in 1832, and the mother a native of Ohio, born two years later. In 1844 David Early settled in Ohio. He lived there until 1878, when he immigrated to Oregon, taking up his abode in the Willamette valley, where he died in 1893. The Millers were pioneers of Ohio. Mrs. Sarah Early was married when eighteen years of age and is the mother of twelve children. She is living in Sunnyside. The subject of this biography attended the Willamette University of Oregon at first, finishing his education with a course at the Mount Morris College, in Mount Morris, Illinois. After coming out of school he taught in the public schools a year, then for three years was head instructor in the Oregon School for the Deaf, and the succeeding year was elected superintendent, serving in that capacity two years. Meanwhile he conducted a stock farm east of Salem, raising thoroughbred stock. After leaving the school for the deaf, he was engaged in stock raising until he came to Mabton. In 1891 he was married to Miss Polly Yoder, daughter of Levi J. and Mary (Mishler) Yoder, natives of Ohio. Her father is of Pennsylvania Dutch descent; the mother's people were Virginians. Mr. and Mrs. Yoder are residents of the Willamette valley, whither they came in 1877. Mrs. Early was born in Ohio in 1867 and attended school in Oregon. There she was a teacher for one year and matron in the state school for mutes, her marriage taking place when she was twenty-three. Their children are two in number: Vera E., born in Salem, December 22, 1891, and Joseph Quinter, also born in Salem, July 27, 1897. Mr. Early is an ordained minister of the Brethren church. Politically, he is affiliated with the Republican party. He has one sister liv-

ing in Mabton, Mrs. Lizzie Litherland, whose husband is engaged in the livery, carpenter and cabinet business, and owns a fine livery barn. Mrs. Litherland is a skilled artist, executing oil paintings of considerable merit. In connection with the restaurant business Mr. Early is engaged in raising some fine stock. Nine miles southeast of town he has a homestead, and a school section leased, which is considered as being of considerable value as wheat land. Mr. Early is regarded as a progressive man of strength in his community.

ALBERT BEILSTEIN, engaged in the liquor business in Mabton, was born in Ontario, September 5, 1863, his parents being Adam and Elizabeth (Dietz) Beilstein, of German birth and descent, the father born in Germany in 1823 and the mother in 1833. Mr. Beilstein, senior, came to Canada in 1842 and lived there until his death in 1890. The mother was married in Canada and survived her husband but three days. Until fourteen years old Albert Beilstein attended school in Canada; then left the parental roof to seek his fortune in the wide world. When nineteen years of age he commenced learning the tanner's trade, at which he worked in all six years. The year 1888 marks the date of his arrival in Washington, Tacoma being his first home in the far West. After two years spent at various occupations in Tacoma, he went to Puyallup and secured employment for a year. He was then engaged in the liquor business in that town for a year, on his own account, following which he went to North Yakima. That city was his home for the succeeding seven years, during which he worked for A. Johnson. In November, 1903, he opened the present branch business in Mabton for Mr. Johnson. Mr. Beilstein and Miss Kate Fuller, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Holtzman) Fuller, were married in Tacoma in 1900. Her parents are natives of Germany. Mr. Fuller was engaged in farming on the Sound until his death in 1893, his residence in Washington dating from the early eighties. Mrs. Beilstein was born in Canada in 1873, received her education in the Canadian schools and was married when twenty-seven years old. Mr. Beilstein is a member of the Red Men and Canadian Order of Foresters, and in political matters is a steadfast Republican. He owns a comfortable home in North Yakima, besides being interested in business at Mabton. He considers the Yakima country as presenting one of the best fields for business in the Northwest.

JOCK MORGAN. The subject of this biography is one of the earliest pioneers of the Northwest, and his father was a pioneer of Kentucky

and Missouri. For nearly a century these two generations alone have helped to redeem the wilderness of America and there plant American civilization and before them were many other Morgans engaged in the same noble work. Jock Morgan was born in Burlington, Iowa, 1844, to Richard and Martha (Morgan) Morgan. His father was a native of Kentucky, who immigrated to Iowa in the early forties and there lived until 1850, when he set out with his family to build a new home in the far Northwest. The mother was a daughter of Jonathan Morgan, of Iowa, a widely known cattle and land dealer in his day. During the tedious journey across the Plains and mountain ranges Richard Morgan died. The mother bravely persevered and struggled onward with her family, finally arriving, after a seven months' journey, at Albany, Oregon, where she settled upon a donation claim, and lived until her death. This border country was the scene where Jock passed his boyhood and grew to rugged manhood. When only fifteen years old, after having attended school for a time at Eugene, he became an employee of the old California Stage Company and for many years handled the reins between Portland and San Francisco. He drove the last stage into Salem, just preceding the locomotive. As a driver he was known as the best in the Northwest, holding medals conferring that honor. After the decline of the staging business, he engaged in buying and selling stock, and in 1871 drove a band of cattle into the Yakima country, which date marks his advent into Yakima county. His first home was on the reservation, where he lived nine years, braving the dangers and surmounting the difficulties incident to border life. However, in 1881, he left the reservation, settling on purchased land just across the river from the present town of Mabton. On this ranch he is now living, farming and raising stock with success. Mr. Morgan was married in June, 1896, in Roseburg, Oregon, to Miss Temperance Hervey, daughter of Thomas Hervey. Her father crossed the Plains in 1863 and settled near Roseburg. Both parents spent the latter years of their lives in Oregon. Mrs. Morgan was born in Tennessee in 1848, and was educated in the district schools of Tennessee and Missouri. She was married at the age of twenty. Five brothers, William, John, James, Thomas and Abe Hervey, are living in Oregon; also a sister, Mrs. Mary Mell. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have two children: Charles, born in Albany, Oregon, May 11, 1890, and Harry, also born in Oregon, June 14, 1870; both of whom are living at home. In political matters, Mr. Morgan is a member of the Socialist party, and claims the distinction of having cast the first Socialist vote in Yakima county. His property interests consist of four hundred and forty-four acres of fine hay land lying along the

Yakima river within a mile and a quarter of Mabton, one hundred and fifty head of stock cattle and one hundred head of horses. As a pioneer, Mr. Morgan strove earnestly and bravely to obtain a foothold in the virgin West, undergoing experiences both exciting and dangerous. As a citizen of one of the best counties in one of the most progressive states in the West, he is influential, respected and widely known.

JAMES S. DONOHO, living eight miles northeast of Bickleton, in what is known as the Glade settlement, is one of Yakima county's prosperous and popular farmers. Like so many of the pioneers of the far West, he was born in Missouri, the date of his birth being September 16, 1847. His parents were Robert, born in Kentucky, 1825, of Irish extraction, and Margaret (Shibley) Donoho, a native of Ohio, and of German descent. She died in 1871, leaving ten children to mourn her loss. The father served more than three years in the Civil war, under General Sherman, returning to Missouri after being mustered out, where he is still living. James remained at home, working on the farm and attending school until he was twenty-two years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade. August 4, 1864, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Missouri infantry, company K, and was ordered south, where he served in the Sixteenth Army corps, under A. J. Smith and General Thomas, for eight months, when he was mustered out. In 1875, he went to California, worked at his trade a year at different places, then went to Dunnigan, where he was married, and subsequently moved to Vacaville, where he lived until 1887. That year marks the date of immigration to Washington. Here he filed a homestead claim to land on the Glade, and purchased two sections of railroad land. Upon this immense grain and stock ranch he has since lived. In 1881, Mr. Donoho was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony W. and Cindica (Cooper) Dunnigan. Mr. Dunnigan was born in Illinois, crossed the Plains to California in 1851, where he settled in Yolo county, and platted the town which bears his name. Mrs. Donoho was born in California in 1859, and was there married at the age of twenty-two. To this union have been born three children: Mrs. Winona Muller, born in 1882, living in the Glade; Anthony, born in 1884, at home; Robert V., born in 1886, living at home. Mr. Donoho is a prominent Odd Fellow, in which lodge he is a past grand. Politically, he is a Republican of strong views. Upon his ranch of one thousand three hundred and sixteen acres, of which three hundred acres are in cultivation as grain land, he has a band of twenty cattle, and another band of twenty horses. Mr. Donoho is a thoroughly successful man, who has won that success by energy,

thrift and integrity, and these qualities are what give him his position in the community.

DEAN STAIR. That the strenuous character of our national life at this period is calling upon men to assume important responsibilities at an earlier age than formerly is a self-evident truth; particularly is this true of the later settled portions of the union—the western divisions. And in the Northwest, nowhere are the young men more responsive to this demand or more successful in assuming these increased responsibilities than in the thrifty Yakima country, where progress is the slogan of all. The traveler in that section will at once note that the words Yakima and progress are inseparable, so intimately are they connected. Mabton is one of Yakima county's commercial hubs, and the young man of whom we write is one of its busiest, most popular and successful occupants, being the manager of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company's yards at that point. He is, moreover, a product of Yakima county, having been born in Yakima City in the year 1881, to the union of David W. and Ella (Parker) Stair, pioneers of the valley. The father was a native of Ohio. He was by profession a lawyer, graduating from the Lebanon, Ohio, and the University of Michigan law schools. In 1877, he immigrated to Washington Territory, locating in Yakima City, where he practiced his profession two years. However, in 1882, he sought the more healthful pursuit of farming, living for five years one mile west of Yakima City. Then he settled on the railroad land in the Ahtanum valley, where he continued to follow farming and stock raising with success, until his death in 1895. During these years he was honored by being appointed to serve a term as probate judge of the county, and by an appointment as county treasurer to fill a vacancy caused by death. The mother is a native of Nebraska, the daughter of pioneers of that state, where she was married at the age of twenty. For twenty-five years Mrs. Stair has been a teacher in the Yakima schools and is at present holding the position of principal of the North Yakima High school. In the schools of that city and the Portland Business College Dean Stair received his education, being graduated by the latter in 1900. His schooling was not interrupted, however, for the outbreak of the Spanish-American war so fired his patriotism that in 1898, when only seventeen years old, he enlisted in Company E. First Washington volunteers, and went to the front with his young comrades. As a member of the Philippine army he participated in a year's vigorous campaign around Manila, returning with the Washington troops in the fall of 1899 with the rank of a corporal. After graduation from the business college, Mr. Stair spent a year riding the range for John Switzer be-

fore accepting a position with the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company. His first work for that corporation was in North Yakima, thence he went as bookkeeper into the Ritzville office for ten months, thence to Toppenish as manager, and January 15, 1903, was placed in full charge of the Mabton branch.

Mr. Stair assumed the further responsibilities of matrimony in February, 1903, his bride being Miss Edith Morrison, also a native of Yakima county and the daughter of Abraham W. and Alma (Lybyer) Morrison, whose biographies will be found elsewhere in this volume. Miss Edith was born at the family homestead near Prosser in 1881, and was educated in Yakima county and at the Catholic seminary in Spokane. She is a member of the Christian church. To this union has been born one child, Dorothy D., whose birthday was December 21, 1903, and birthplace is Mabton. Mr. Stair is a Knight of Pythias and a Modern Woodman, and both himself and wife are well known and highly esteemed among the young as well as the elder residents of the community.

THOMAS L. STEPHENS, residing three and a half miles northeast of Mabton, was born in Erie county, New York, in 1839, the son of Thomas and Esther (Stetson) Stephens. Thomas Stephens was born in Massachusetts in 1798, came to Erie county in 1825 and died there in 1870; the mother was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1802, and passed into the life beyond at the age of fifty-five. Thomas L. attended the public schools and academy of his native county and worked upon the farm until he reached his majority. Then he went into the new state of Wisconsin and there taught school during the winters and farmed during the summers until 1863, when he returned to New York and enlisted in the Tenth cavalry, Company L, in which he served through the remainder of the Civil war. Upon his discharge on account of disability in 1865, Mr. Stephens returned to Wisconsin, resuming his work as a teacher. In 1867 he went to Nebraska as one of that commonwealth's pioneers, teaching and farming for ten years there. Then for eleven years he farmed in Kansas. The year 1887 saw his return to Nebraska, where he remained until 1893. At that time he immigrated to the Northwest, locating first in Klickitat county. A year later he removed to the Sunnyside region in Yakima county, where for three years he was engaged with Dr. P. B. Wing of Tacoma. Subsequently he purchased ten acres of land near Mabton and afterward purchased twenty additional acres, selling these holdings in 1903 and reaping a neat profit on the transactions. In 1903 he purchased the forty-acre tract constituting his home, and another forty, giving him in all eighty acres

of fine land. Of the home place only eleven acres are in cultivation, but the forty acres lying three miles northwest of his home are all in cultivation and under water. Both farms are very valuable ones and indicate what water, energy, perseverance and ability can do in a sage-brush country.

The marriage of Mr. Stephens to Ellen Butchart was celebrated in Nebraska in 1871. Previous to her marriage to Mr. Stephens, she was the wife of John Murdie and to this union was born one child, Agnes, now Mrs. W. H. Wright, living in the Sunnyside valley. Mrs. Stephens' parents were Andrew and Jessie (Adams) Butchart, both natives of Scotland, who came to Canada in early life. Mrs. Butchart was the mother of fifteen children. Mrs. Stephens was born on the banks of the Dundee in 1849, was educated in Canada, came to Topeka when she was seventeen and at the age of twenty-two was married in Nebraska. To Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have been born the following children: Lewis, deceased, 1873; Vernon, deceased, 1874; Ernest, 1879; Ira, February 13, 1881; and Ora, May 15, 1885, the first two being born in Nebraska, the remaining three in Kansas. For twelve years past Mrs. Stephens has been sorely afflicted with rheumatism. Mr. Stephens is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, is a member of the United Brethren church and is affiliated with the Republican party. He is a prosperous agriculturist and a respected citizen of the county in which he lives.

CLARK MILLER. One of the prosperous farmers living in the district irrigated by the Sunnyside canal is the subject of this sketch, who is also a pioneer of the Yakima country. Indiana is his birthplace and 1861 was the year of his birth, his parents being Alcana and Eliza (Kooontz) Miller, natives of Indiana and New York respectively. The elder Miller lived in his native state until 1870, when he moved to Greenwood county, Kansas. There he lived until 1878, in that year crossing the Plains to Klickitat county, Washington Territory. In the new home the first year was spent in Goldendale, after which the family settled near Bickleton, where the father and mother are still living. Eliza Kooontz was born in 1820 and came to Indiana with her parents. Clark Miller attended school in Eureka, Kansas, obtaining most of his education there. He was sixteen years of age when he entered Klickitat county and for the succeeding five years lived at home on the farm, assisting his father in making a home. Then he crossed the Cascades and entered the logging camps of the coast region. After three years of this experience he returned to Klickitat and for the next three years remained at home. In 1893, however, he filed a homestead

claim to land near Mabton and after a five years' residence thereon, obtained a title from the government. Two years more at Bickleton followed; then he purchased his present ten-acre place, three miles northeast of Mabton, under the Sunnyside canal. Recently he bought an additional five acres. Ten of these fifteen acres are in cultivation, a portion being in orchard, and on the place Mr. Miller has built a comfortable home. Besides this valuable tract he still owns forty acres on the south side of the river.

Miss Josephine Marrs, daughter of Andrew B. and Charlotta (Shaw) Marrs, was united in marriage to Mr. Miller in Cowlitz county, Washington, 1888. Her father was a native of Indiana; her mother a native of Illinois, where she was married in 1857. In 1849 Mr. Marrs crossed the Plains to California and in that state mined and followed his trade, that of a gunsmith, until his demise in 1876. Mrs. Marrs is still living. Josephine Marrs was born in the Golden state in the year 1869, but received most of her schooling in Washington. She was married when seventeen years old, and to this union have been born four children, all living: Clarence, March 23, 1889; Lydia, August 13, 1890; Noah J., January 6, 1893; Ina L., February 27, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are connected with the Baptist church. Mr. Miller is a Socialist in politics and is regarded as a public-spirited citizen.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, who lives on a well improved farm two and a half miles northeast of Mabton, has been a resident of the valley of Yakima for more than twelve years, and in that period has witnessed the truly marvelous development of that section and himself has taken a share in it. Born in Pennsylvania, 1856, he is the son of William and Ellen (Hawley) Wright, natives of England and Ireland respectively. The father immigrated to America in 1861 and was married to Miss Hawley, and lived in Pennsylvania until 1882, when he removed to Nebraska. There he resided until 1891; then came to Tacoma, where his death occurred. The mother was twelve years old when she came to the United States with her brother, and was married when sixteen. Her death also occurred in Tacoma. To this union were born six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is one. He was educated in private schools and in the public schools of Albany, New York. When seventeen years old he commenced working on a stock ranch in Nebraska. Five years later he abandoned this life and went to Tacoma. On the Sound he was engaged for two years in the great logging camps of that region, but in 1891 crossed the range to the Yakima country and settled upon a homestead near Mabton. In 1895 he took charge of the Riverside hotel at Prosser and managed it successfully for four

years. Then for a year he conducted a restaurant in Tacoma. Returning to Mabton after this venture, he opened a saloon and was thus engaged until June 1, 1902, when he sold the business and removed to his present home.

Mr. Wright was married at Prosser, March 11, 1897, to Miss Agnes Murdie, the daughter of John and Ellen (Butchart) Murdie, natives of Scotland. Mrs. Wright was born in Topeka, Kansas, in 1870, and attended school in Kansas and Nebraska. She came to Washington when twenty-three years old and was married at the age of twenty-seven. Her mother is now Mrs. Thomas L. Stephens, and lives near Mabton. One child has come into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, William D., born in Tacoma, September 21, 1900. Mr. Wright is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen and is a member of the Republican party. Mrs. Wright is a member of the Presbyterian church, and also connected with the Rebekahs and Royal Neighbors. The thirty-acre farm is all under water and all in cultivation, twenty being in alfalfa and half an acre in a select orchard. Besides this property, Mr. Wright owns a quarter section of land near Mabton. He is a successful business man and farmer.

O. FRANK BERNEY, living three miles northeast of Mabton, is a highly respected citizen and successful farmer and stock raiser of that region. The little republic of Switzerland is his native land, and in one of its nesting valleys he was born August 11, 1866, in the home of Francois and Zele (Rochat) Berney, also of Swiss birth and descent. The father was born in 1829, and at a ripe old age is still living in his Swiss home. By trade, he is a watchmaker. His wife was born in 1835 and lived to be sixty-six years old. The subject of this biography attended the common schools of Switzerland, and from the age of ten to that of eighteen worked with his father at the watchmaker's trade. In 1883, however, the young man crossed the Atlantic to seek his fortune on American soil. He came direct to Klickitat county and there settled upon a quarter section of railroad land and commenced raising stock. Until 1890 he made his home upon this place, but in that year he took a trip to Walla Walla county and in the fall returned to Yakima county and filed a homestead claim to land near Mabton, where he made his home the ensuing five years. In 1898 he entered the Euclid settlement and resided there for two years on rented land. Then he purchased twenty acres three miles north of Mabton, sold it and purchased another twenty, on which he now makes his home.

He was married to Mrs. Bertha Erikson at Prosser in 1895. Her parents, Erik and Bertha (Anderson) Nelson, were natives of Norway and

there lived until their deaths. She was born in Norway in 1859 and at an early age was married to Jonas Erikson, immediately immigrating to St. Paul, Minnesota. In St. Paul they lived twelve years, or until Mr. Erikson's death in 1893. Six children were the result of this union: Edward, born March 14, 1883; Clara, March 21, 1885; Erik, March 17, 1887; and three who are not living. Mr. and Mrs. Berney are the parents of two children, both living: Auguste, born at Mabton, April 25, 1898, and Francis, at Mabton, May 1, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Berney are consistent members of the Lutheran church, and are considered good neighbors and loyal friends. He is a believer in the principles advocated by the Republican party. For three years past Mr. Berney has served his community as a school director, and is known as a man who takes a deep interest in all public matters. He still retains forty acres of the homestead near Mabton, and his home place of twenty acres, of the latter one-half acre being in a fine orchard, nineteen acres being in alfalfa and the balance in other crops or used for building sites. He also owns eighty head of cattle and sixteen head of horses. Mr. Berney is one of the valley's substantial citizens and a man of progressive ideas.

WALLACE WELLS, residing three and a half miles northeast of Mabton, upon one of the finest little ranches in the valley, was born in Allegany, New York, in 1844, to the union of Peter and Patience (Strait) Wells, both of whom claimed that same state as their birthplace. When the son Wallace was three years old he lost his mother and six years later his father died, leaving him an orphan. An older brother took the unfortunate lad in charge, giving him a home and educating him. In 1865, the brothers went to Wisconsin and there, when he reached the age of twenty, Wallace bought a farm and commenced work for himself. He lived in Wisconsin, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1895, at that time coming west to Mabton. With three other men he erected a water wheel and irrigated a tract of land, which he made his home for four years. In December, 1898, he purchased his present place and since that date has resided upon it.

Mr. Wells and Adella Smith were joined in matrimony in 1877, the marriage taking place in Wisconsin. Miss Smith was born in Milwaukee in 1857, her parents being Abel A. and Miranda (Bump) Smith, both natives of the Empire state. The father crossed the Plains to California in 1849, when nineteen years old, taking his young wife with him to the gold fields. Within a short time he made a fortune in the mines, returned to New York, but again crossed the Plains in the fifties to the same state. Again he returned to his native state and resided until

1860, when he immigrated to Wisconsin. The mother died in 1864, but the hardy old frontiersman lived until 1894. Mrs. Smith was the mother of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have had three children: Mrs. Clara G. Meek, born April 16, 1878, now living in Yakima county; Emerson W., born in Wisconsin, April 8, 1880, died October 26, 1887, and Charles W., born in Wisconsin, August 31, 1882, living at home. Mr. Wells and his wife are devout members of the Presbyterian church, he being a deacon in that body. He takes a deep interest in national affairs, and on national issues aligns himself with the Republicans. For three years Mr. Wells has been a director of the board of the Mabton school district, filling the office with credit. All of his sixty-acre ranch is under irrigation, thirty acres being devoted to alfalfa and three acres to timothy and clover. Mr. Wells is also raising fine stock, owning seventy-five head of horses, twenty-five head of hogs and several cattle. He is a highly respected citizen and neighbor, who is doing his share in reclaiming the desert lands of the Yakima and reaping a goodly success.

CHARLES H. MEEK. One of the popular and enterprising farmers of the Yakima valley is the subject of this chronicle, who resides four and a half miles northeast of Mabton. Mr. Meek is a native son of the Badger state, his birth occurring in July, 1870. His father was George Meek, born in Michigan and an early pioneer of Wisconsin, where he died in 1897; his mother's maiden name was Sarah Harmer, the daughter of pioneers of Wisconsin, her birth occurring in that state. Mrs. Meek is still living, her home being in Wisconsin. Charles H. is one of five children, all of whom were educated and reared in the old Wisconsin home. When he reached his majority, however, he began to do for himself, working at various occupations during the first six years. In 1897, he came to the Northwest, locating in the Mabton district. Six years he rented land, thus accumulating sufficient means wherewith to purchase, this year, his own comfortable, well improved farm.

In 1898, July 1st, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara G. Wells, at Mabton. She is also a native of Wisconsin, born April 16, 1878, and is the oldest daughter of Wallace and Adella (Smith) Wells, residents of the Mabton region, whose biographies will be found on another page of this volume. Mrs. Meek was married when twenty years old. Two children have been born to this union, Della A. and Dora E. Mrs. Meek is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Meek does not belong to either of the old line political parties, but is an ardent advocate of Socialism, with which party he is actively identified. His twenty-acre farm is well supplied with water

and bears the marks of a skillful, energetic hand upon its soil and improvements. None in the valley is a firmer believer in the richness and bright future of the Yakima country than Mr. Meek.

TILTON S. PHILLIPS, of Mabton, is one of the leading business men and stockmen of Yakima county. He has made the most of his opportunities since coming to central Washington with the result that unusual success has crowned his efforts. Mr. Phillips was born in 1861, in the border state, Missouri, his parents being Joseph and Deborah (Hardy) Phillips, the father having been born in New Hampshire in 1823, and the mother in that state two years later. In the early forties Joseph Phillips immigrated to Missouri and there lived until he enlisted in the Union army. He was killed in action in 1863, ranking as a captain at the time of his death. The mother gave up the unequal struggle for life in 1883, leaving three children to mourn her loss. Tilton remained at home with his mother until fourteen years of age, meanwhile attending school; then for three years he and a brother engaged in stock raising. At the age of seventeen, with commendable spirit, he commenced a three years' course in college, after the completion of which he returned to stock raising. A year later he and his brother opened a general mercantile house in Tuscumbia, Missouri, which they conducted two years. In 1885, he came to Washington, stopping at Walla Walla the first summer. In December he removed to Prosser and filed pre-emption and timber culture claims in the Horse Heaven region. These he abandoned, however, and after a season on Eureka Flat and a winter in Prosser, entered the logging industry at Cle-Elum, where he remained most of the time until the spring of 1890, when he came to Mabton and there settled upon a homestead. Eight years of stock raising followed, but in November, 1898, Mr. Phillips was appointed postmaster of Mabton and at the same time opened a general store in that growing village. After conducting the store fifteen months he sold the property to the Hub Mercantile Company, but in May, 1902, again entered the mercantile business, in which he still remains. April 1, 1903, he added a meat market to his establishment. During his business life he has always continued his stock raising with the result that he has fine bands of horses and cattle. The year 1897 marks the date of his marriage to Miss Agnes E. Begg, daughter of James A. and Annie U. (Sidey) Begg, natives of Scotland, who came to Canada nearly half a century ago. Her father immigrated to the United States in 1858, settling in Ellensburg. He is now living in Rochester, Thurston county. Mrs. Phillips was born in Canada in the year 1868, where she

received her education, and was married in Thurston county, Washington, at the age of twenty-nine. To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have been born one child, Ruth I., at Mabton, December 29, 1901. In a fraternal way, Mr. Phillips is connected with the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and Yeomen; politically, he is an energetic Republican of influence. His country property consists of four hundred and thirty-six acres of land, of which two hundred and seventy-six acres are meadow; six hundred head of cattle, including two hundred head being fed for the beef market, and two hundred head of horses, in which he is making a specialty of the Percheron stock. Ability, energy and perseverance are responsible for the accumulation of his fine property. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips enjoy the blessings conferred by a host of warm friends, and as a business man and citizen Mr. Phillips possesses the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

SAMUEL P. FLOWER, merchant and owner of a lumber yard at Mabton, has been prominently identified with the business interests of Klickitat and Yakima counties since 1878, and is at present recognized as one of the leading business men of that section of the state. The Flower family comes of pioneer American stock, both the grandfather and father of the subject of this biography having been influential pioneers of Illinois, where Samuel was born in White county in the year 1851. His parents are Camillus and Edith (Pritchard) Flower, both natives of Illinois, also, and both of English descent. The grandfather, George Flower, settled in Illinois in 1818 and was prominent in the early history of that state. Camillus Flower came to Washington in 1893 and settled at Bickleton, where he and his wife are still living. Mrs. Flower was born, educated and married in Edwards county, Illinois. Samuel P. Flower attended school in his native state, remaining at home on the farm until nineteen. Then, equipped with a rugged constitution and a fair education, he sought the bustling metropolis of the Lake Michigan shore, and there in the wholesale dry goods establishment of a great company received his first business training. However, his Chicago experience was short, for after three months' work, in 1871, the great fire destroyed the establishment in which he was employed, and he returned home. The succeeding three years he alternately farmed and taught school. In 1877 he sought the shores of the Pacific, settling at Georgetown, California, where he spent a summer. In the fall he went northward into Oregon, and in July, 1878, arrived in Goldendale, Klickitat county. Subsequently he settled on a farm near Bickleton, where he lived until October, 1880. At that time he opened a general store on the site of Bickleton, then com-





TILTON S. PHILLIPS



SAMUEL P. FLOWER.



JOSEPH F. KUNZ



EDWARD J. EIDEMILLER.



HORATIO E. CROSNO.



WILLIAM P. CROSNO.

prised of only a handful of buildings, the firm name being Bickle & Flower. This partnership lasted nine years, or until 1889, when he bought Mr. Bickle's interest in the business and as sole proprietor conducted the store until 1894, when he sold to his brother, Edward. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Flower had become convinced that Mabton was a fine business location and in 1892 had opened a store and warehouse at that station. The increase of his business interests there was so great that in 1895 he removed to that place in order to give matters his personal attention. In 1900 he added a lumber yard to his other interests and in April, 1902, the family became more deeply interested in Mabton by reason of Mrs. Flower and A. J. Humphrey buying the townsite, consisting of four hundred and forty acres, from the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Thus has Mr. Flower's family become prominently identified with Mabton's history. He has two brothers, Charles and Edward, and two sisters, Mrs. Eliza McCredy and Mrs. Rosamond Story, living at Bickleton; and two other brothers, Fred and Philip, living in Illinois; and his brother, Harry, and sister, Mrs. Alice Bristow, live in Portland.

Mr. Flower was married, January 17, 1897, in Yakima county, to Mrs. Amy M. Beckett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lee, natives and residents of England. Amy Lee was born in England, but came to Canada when a child and was there educated and married to Philip Beckett. He lived until 1894, leaving the following children: Richard, born in 1887; Phylline, 1891, and Bruce, born in Washington, 1893. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Flower has been brightened by four children, all of whom were born at Mabton and are living: Camillus, December 10, 1897; Herman K., June 10, 1899; Alfred, May 14, 1901, and Joseph A. April 14, 1903. Fraternally, Mr. Flower is affiliated with the Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically, he is an active Republican and is at present serving as a United States court commissioner. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist church. In school matters Mr. Flower is also prominent, having served as a director of the Mabton district since he came to the town. Besides his town interests, he owns three hundred and forty acres of land just outside the townsite. Mr. and Mrs. Flower are highly esteemed socially, and as a pioneer, substantial citizen of integrity and an able man of affairs, Mr. Flower is respected by all.

JOSEPH F. KUNZ, residing a mile and a half east of Sunnyside upon one of the fine farms of the valley, was born in Germany, April 7, 1854, the son of Jacob and Anna M. (Degenhart) Kunz. Jacob Kunz was born in Germany in 1819, became a pioneer of southeast Wisconsin in 1858,

and was there engaged in farming until his death in 1880. Anna M. Kunz was born in Bavaria, August 4, 1824; she died in 1898. The subject of this sketch was four years old when he was brought to Wisconsin and in that state received his education, attending the school in district No. 4, Waukesha county, in the last few years only during the winters. Between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one he assisted his father on the farm, then entering a blacksmith shop as an apprentice. He worked as an apprentice two years, at the end of that time being in possession of his trade and one hundred and twenty-five dollars in cash, his start in the world. Two years he worked on a farm, and in December, 1881, opened a shop in Big Bend, Wisconsin, which he conducted nearly four years. Selling this establishment in 1885, he came to the northwestern part of Wisconsin and farmed for four years. In the fall of 1888 he became a resident of Yakima county, still continuing to farm. Three years later, in December, he filed upon one hundred and sixty acres near the site of Sunnyside, and the November following began in earnest to improve the place, removing his family thereon. Steadily and vigorously this work has gone forward until Mr. Kunz now has his whole farm, eighty acres, all under a high state of cultivation.

He was married in Wisconsin, December 14, 1882, to Miss Susan W. Darling, a native of Wisconsin, born May 6, 1861. Her parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Purves) Darling, are Scotch, born in Scotland in 1830 and 1840 respectively. They are still living in Wisconsin, the father being a retired farmer. Mr. Kunz has four brothers: Ludwig and Andrew E., Parker Bottom; William, in Yakima; Frederick and Anna M., residents of Wisconsin. Ludwig is a hotel man, the other brothers farmers. Mrs. Kunz has three sisters: Mrs. Elizabeth Yahrmack, Mrs. Christina I. Cole and Mary C. Christison, and two brothers, John W. and William T., all living in Wisconsin. William T. Darling is principal of the Florence, Wis., schools. Mr. and Mrs. Kunz have five children, all at home; Frantz T., born December 4, 1883; William W., January 30, 1886; Christian J., January 8, 1890; and Fred, September 14, 1891, the first two born in Wisconsin, the remaining two in Yakima county. One daughter, Edith A., born in Wisconsin, September 17, 1887, died February 8, 1896. Mr. Kunz is a public-spirited citizen, and as such takes an active interest in political affairs, his sympathies being with the Republicans. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The family are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Kunz has ten acres of orchard, the balance of his farm being in hay. A fine eleven-room house serves as a residence. As a man who commands the respect and esteem of his fellow men, a man of integrity and stability and

a successful farmer, Mr. Kunz is known to the community.

EDWARD J. EIDEMILLER is one of Mabton's energetic young business men who has charge of the North Yakima Milling Company's warehouse at that point. As Mabton is one of the best shipping points for its size on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific, Mr. Eidemiller has the management of important business interests which require ability, energy and honesty in no small degree. Of German descent, his parents being George and Hanna (Huck) Eidemiller, natives of Germany, the son Edward himself was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, October 6, 1874, and was there educated in the public schools. His father came to the United States in 1846 at the age of twelve, making his home for three years in Philadelphia. In 1849 he went to Iowa and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1880, when he came west to Seattle. After a five years' residence in the Sound metropolis, Mr. Eidemiller took his family to Mabton, of which place he is at present a resident. Mrs. Eidemiller came to the United States when only five years old and was married to Mr. Eidemiller in Iowa.

In Seattle the subject of this sketch learned bookkeeping and otherwise prepared himself to enter mercantile pursuits. The year 1894 witnessed his arrival in Mabton, then only a hamlet, but he did not tarry there long, immediately going to Sunnyside. After a year's labor there he engaged in work for W. H. Babcock on Eureka Flat, with whom he remained three years. The next two years of his life were spent in the sheep business. In 1901 he was occupied in farming at Byron and the year following he worked in the street car service of Seattle. However, in March, 1903, he accepted his present position and since that time has been a resident of Mabton. Success is crowning his efforts and he is rapidly becoming recognized as a capable young business man with bright prospects before him. Mr. Eidemiller is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and is a communicant of the Lutheran church. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party and a supporter of President Roosevelt. His property interests consist of a homestead two and one-half miles south of Mabton and four valuable town lots. Mr. Eidemiller is fortunate in having a host of warm personal friends and well wishers.

HORATIO E. CROSNOW, farmer and stockman, living in the Ahtanum valley, was ushered into this world in the historic town of Vancouver, Washington, August 31, 1865, to the union of William P. and Frances (Smith) Crosno. His parents

were both natives of Jefferson county, Illinois, and had traveled the long, tedious trip from their native state to Washington, with ox teams, only two years prior to the birth of Horatio, their first child, and had taken up land with a view to making a permanent home in the new country of their adoption. But, not being fully satisfied with the conditions there, they sold their right to the land and in 1869 moved up to Yakima county, and settled in the valley of Ahtanum. Here they took land again and once more started to make a home. Less than six years from their settlement the mother passed away. She was the first white woman to settle in the Ahtanum valley. Here the father continued to reside until 1895, when he too passed to the great unknown. The subject of this article came to the Ahtanum valley with his parents when but three years of age, and was brought up on the old homestead, working for his father in farming and stock raising until he reached the age of twenty-one. He then filed on a tract of land in the valley, moved upon the property and improved it. He made this his home for six years, and then rented other farms, among others his father's, on which latter place he was living at the time of the father's death in 1895. The home place was then divided, and he continued to live upon his tract of land until 1903, raising stock and farming. In March of that year he leased for a period of five years a four hundred acre tract, and has engaged in farming on an extensive scale, and in a diversified manner. He was married July 8, 1898, in the Ahtanum valley to Miss Lydia Minner, daughter of William H. Minner and Harriet J. (Shamp) Minner, pioneers in Yakima county. Mrs. Crosno was born in Willamette valley, Oregon, in 1869, and came to Washington in 1876 with her parents. Her brothers and sisters are: Julia, Mrs. Jennie Lyle, Mrs. Carrie Morrison and Mrs. Nora Claler, all of whom live in Yakima county but the latter. Mr. and Mrs. Crosno's children are: Emmett, Newell, Ruth F., Mabel J. and Purdy B. Mr. Crosno is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World, and the wife is a member of the Circle. He owns seven hundred acres of timber and grazing land, with a fine herd of cattle, principally Durham, and is operating a large dairy.

HENRY C. VARNER. One of the most favorably known and prosperous farmers living in the Sunnyside district, his residence being three miles and a half northeast of Mabton, is the Klickitat pioneer of whom we write. For a quarter of a century he has made his home on the eastern slope of the Cascades, coming to this section in December, 1878, from Colorado. His first location was near Bickleton, where he filed timber culture and pre-emption claims. Upon this ranch he was engaged

in farming and stock raising until 1890, when he made a trip to Fairhaven. In the spring of 1891 he came to Yakima county and took a homestead claim, which is his present home. Mr. Varner is a native of West Virginia, born January 15, 1855, to Ashbury and Phoebe (Davis) Varner, both natives of Pennsylvania. Both paternal and maternal ancestors for several generations were pioneers of the Atlantic coast, the grandparents of western Pennsylvania. Ashbury Varner and his wife were a remarkable couple in that he lived to the goodly age of ninety-eight and she to the age of ninety-three. He was of Irish extraction. Henry C. was reared upon his father's farm in West Virginia, obtaining a fair education. When he was twenty years old he taught a term of school in Virginia. March 6, 1876, witnessed his departure from the old home and the beginning of a journey to Iowa. In that state he farmed for two years, or until 1878, when he went farther west to Colorado, and there lived until he immigrated to Washington.

He was married to Miss Pauline McCredy, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Beaman) McCredy, of Bickleton, in that town in 1887. Her parents are natives of Ohio and Missouri respectively, and crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1853, where they lived until their removal to Klickitat county in 1880. The mother died in 1894. Pauline McCredy was born in Missouri, educated in the common schools of Oregon, and was married to Mr. Varner when she was thirty-four years old. To this marriage were born two children: Luella M., at Bickleton, November 10, 1888, and George S., in Yakima county, in 1892, both of whom are living. In 1897, after the dissolution of his first marriage ties, Mr. Varner married Mrs. Mary Young. She is the daughter of John and Sarah (Conway) Phelps, natives of New York state. The father removed to Iowa in 1860, and in 1875 became a resident of Kansas, his death occurring there. He was a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Varner was born in Iowa, 1866, and there attended school, and was married to Mark Young, five children resulting from the union, all of whom are living with their mother: Frank, born January 29, 1882; Lloyd P., January 22, 1884; Fred S., November 14, 1885; Jessie M., November 14, 1890, and William H., April 6, 1893. Mr. Varner is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Goldendale, and is a trustee in the Presbyterian church. On political questions he has taken his stand with the Democratic party. He has served Bickleton as constable for six years, and Klickitat county as a deputy sheriff. Mr. Varner owns one hundred and ninety acres of land, all under the Sunnyside canal. One hundred acres are raising hundreds of tons of alfalfa each season, five acres are devoted to timothy and clover, two acres raise timothy, a quarter of an acre is set out in all kinds of berries, and the balance of the ranch is plow land. Mr. Varner

also owns about thirty head of neat cattle, mostly beef steers, and seventeen horses. He is a successful ranchman and business man, and is highly respected as a man of integrity and a good citizen.

FREDERICK MIDEKE, who resides on his farm six miles northeast of Mabton, was born in Freeport, Illinois, in the year 1869, the son of Frederick and Caroline (Ertman) Mideke. His parents were born in Germany, the father immigrating to America in the early forties and settling in Illinois. Six weeks after the birth of Frederick junior, his mother died; the father lived until 1887. He was a carpenter by trade. The younger Frederick is one of nine children and lived upon the farm with his father until the age of eighteen. At that time he went to Nebraska and worked upon his brother's place for two years. In 1889 he went to Wyoming; thence to Idaho, where he worked on the Union Pacific three months and later in the mines; and in the fall came to Washington, stopping first in the Horse Heaven country. In 1890 he settled upon a homestead two miles northeast of Mabton, residing thereon seven years. During this period he worked for various parties including T. S. Phillips and T. Beckner. During the year 1898 he worked in the lumber woods near Easton, returning in 1899 and purchasing the farm upon which he now resides. Mrs. Grace McComb became his bride at North Yakima, in 1901. Her parents are Abram and Eveline (Reynolds) Little, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. Mr. Little immigrated to Kansas, settling at Logan in 1880 and there followed his trade as a stone mason until his death in 1887 at the age of fifty-four. Mrs. Little is now living in Oregon City, Oregon. Mrs. Mideke was born in Pennsylvania in 1878 and went with her parents to Kansas two years later. She became the wife of Jacob S. McComb in 1895, one child, Velma, born August 24, 1897, resulting from the marriage. Mr. McComb died in 1899. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mideke: Henry, August 19, 1902, and Walter, October 1, 1903. Fraternaly, Mr. Mideke is connected with the Modern Woodmen and the Yeomen; politically, he is a member of the Socialist party. Of his fifty-five acre farm, twenty-five are in alfalfa, two are in orchard, two in clover and timothy and the balance in plow land. Besides this land, he owns the homestead near Mabton; and Mrs. Mideke owns forty-five acres. Mr. Mideke raises quite a number of cattle, horses and hogs and is counted as an able farmer.

LESTER R. SPENCER, living two miles north of Bluelight, is a Missourian by birth, born

December 7, 1866. His parents, William and Belinda (Proctor) Spencer, born in Ohio and Illinois respectively, were married in Missouri, whither Mr. Spencer went from Ohio. While living in Missouri Mr. Spencer enlisted in the Union army and fought three years in the Civil war. After a residence on Colorado, he settled in Walla Walla in 1882 and there his death occurred. The mother was the daughter of a Methodist minister who came to Illinois in an early day. She is living near North Yakima. Lester R. Spencer was fifteen years old when his parents moved to Washington. After a short school attendance in Washington he began riding the range for H. W. Patterson, for whom he worked three years. In 1888 he settled upon the homestead, thirteen miles southwest of Mabton. In addition to this one hundred and sixty acres, he owns an eighty-acre tract adjoining on the west and a quarter section of fine land adjoining the homestead on the southwest. Of this valuable ranch three hundred acres are in cultivation.

Mr. Spencer entered the matrimonial state in 1894, the ceremony taking place in Yakima county, his bride being Miss Hattie M. Smith, daughter of Seaman and Charity (Cooper) Smith, natives of the Buckeye state. Seaman Smith was a farmer by occupation. He settled in Iowa when that state was sparsely inhabited and in 1849 joined the mad rush to the California gold fields, making the trip by mountain and plain. After a considerable experience in that industry, Mr. Smith returned to Iowa. In 1885 he immigrated to Washington Territory and settled in the Glade, Yakima county, where he died in 1897. Mrs. Smith's parents crossed the Plains by ox conveyance to Walla Walla in 1865 and there lived until their deaths. She was married to Mr. Smith in Missouri. Mrs. Spencer was born in Monroe county, Iowa, in 1870, and received her education in Iowa and Yakima county. Since she was fifteen years old she has resided in Washington. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer has been blessed by two children, namely, Harry L., whose birthday was January 16, 1897, and Bertha H., born March 19, 1902. Both husband and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He is a steadfast Republican. Besides general farming, Mr. Spencer is raising some stock, owning at the present time twenty-five head of cattle and twenty head of horses. Both himself and wife command the friendship and best wishes of all with whom they are associated, while Mr. Spencer is looked upon as a citizen of influence, commendable character and substantial attainments. His extensive ranch is one of the finest in that section of the country and is a credit to the man who has thus redeemed the wilderness.

CHRISTIAN MILLER, a prosperous young farmer, living in the Glade settlement south of Mabton, is one of the most popular and esteemed citizens of that region and an excellent representative of the type of men which is transforming the desert wastes of Yakima county into verdant fields and gardens. Born March 20, 1876, upon the Alpine slopes of Switzerland, whose beauty and grandeur have ever been an inspiration to the Swiss, the love of freedom and liberty is inherent in his nature and he finds in America a congenial atmosphere not unlike that of his native land. His parents, Christian and Elise (Jacot) Miller, also living in the Glade, are of Swiss birth, as were the ancestral members of the family. In 1883 they left Europe to found a new home on American soil. The first settlement was made in the state of Illinois, where the family lived until 1890. Then the father decided to immigrate to the far Northwest, and in that year came to his present home in Yakima county. He is one of the successful farmers and respected citizens of the Glade. Having secured a fair common school education in Illinois and Yakima county, Christian began riding the range at the age of fifteen and was so employed by his father and other stockmen until he arrived at his majority. Then he fled upon his homestead and has since devoted himself to farming.

Mr. Miller was married February 20, 1900, to Miss Leutta Donoho, daughter of James S. and Elizabeth (Dunnigan) Donoho, residents of the Glade, whose biographies will be found elsewhere in this book. The father was born in Missouri, crossed the Plains to California in 1875, was there married and lived until he came to Washington in 1887 and settled upon his place in the Glade. Mrs. Donoho was born in California, where also, in 1883, Lentta Donoho came into the world. She received her education in the schools of Yakima and Klickitat counties and was married at the age of eighteen. One child has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Dell, born December 10, 1901, in Yakima county. Mr. Miller is an ardent Republican and takes an interest in all public matters. His original one hundred and sixty-acre farm has been increased to a fine ranch of four hundred and eighty acres, of which three hundred and fifty are in cultivation and producing as only the fertile plateaus of that section can. Mr. and Mrs. Miller command the esteem of many loyal friends and the best wishes of all who come into association with them.

LEWIS H. SHATTUCK, residing seven miles northeast of Bickleton, in Yakima county, though born in California, has spent most of his life in Yakima and Klickitat counties and is a well known pioneer stockman of that section.

He was born February 19, 1866, in Lake county, to the union of Dickson P. and Nancy (Bones) Shattuck, natives of Mississippi and Missouri, respectively. Dickson P. Shattuck was born in 1829, went to California in 1849, via the Isthmus of Panama, and there engaged in farming, stock raising and mining. Subsequently he lived a short time in Mexico, but in 1880 removed to Klickitat county, Washington, where he settled upon government land six miles south of Bickleton. He now resides three miles north of that town. The date of Mrs. Shattuck's birth was April 24, 1841. She crossed the Plains with her parents as a girl of eight years and married Mr. Shattuck May 13, 1858; she also is living. Lewis H. Shattuck was educated in the district schools of California, though he left that state when only eleven years old. Between that age and twenty-one, he rode the range for his father and other stockmen, but in 1891 he commenced farming in Yakima and Klickitat counties. In 1894 he settled upon a homestead near Mabton and lived there five years. Last year Mr. Shattuck purchased the place upon which he now lives, having formed a liking for it while leasing it in 1880.

Mr. Shattuck and Miss Hattie B. Wommack were united in marriage at Bickleton in 1890, she being the daughter of William L. and Matilda (Renner) Wommack, pioneers of Klickitat county. Mr. Wommack is a native of Greene county, Illinois, born in 1841, and lived successively in Kansas, Colorado, Utah and Idaho before coming to Washington in 1882. Mrs. Wommack was born in Missouri and married in Illinois at the age of nineteen. Mr. Wommack now resides at Mabton, but Mrs. Wommack has been dead for several years. Missouri is the birthplace of Mrs. Shattuck, and 1872 is the year of her birth. Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck have three children; Louis S., born in Yakima county, October 30, 1893; Reta, born in Yakima county, November 26, 1895; and Bertha, born in Klickitat county, September 22, 1901. Fraternaly, Mr. Shattuck is affiliated with the Yeoman of America; politically, he is a Republican. Altogether, he owns four hundred acres of valuable land in Yakima and Klickitat counties, of which two hundred and forty acres are in cultivation. He has one of the best small orchards in that region. Mr. Shattuck has amply demonstrated his business qualifications and is recognized as a man of sterling worth and influence in the community.

CHARLES W. GIBBONS, an energetic Yakima county farmer, resides on his ranch two miles north and two miles east of Bluelight postoffice, in the state of Washington. He was born in Arkansas in 1862, the son of James and Maria

(Price) Gibbons. His father was of English birth, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He came to the United States in 1846 and settled in New York City, where his home was for the ensuing four years. He moved westward to Indiana in 1850 and to Arkansas in 1856, the latter trip being made overland by team. He was married in the old country, where for some time he served as a police officer in one of the numerous stations in Ireland, having been appointed to that position by friends in England. A Civil war soldier, he was the holder of a commission as captain on May 22, 1864, when he was killed during an engagement with Confederate forces. His wife, Maria, was a native of Ireland. Married at the age of seventeen, she became the mother of nine children. At present she resides in Pratt county, Kansas.

Charles W. Gibbons, the subject of this review, received his education in the common schools of Kansas, his mother having removed to that state shortly after his father's death, which occurred when Mr. Gibbons was but two years old. He remained at home with his mother until twenty-eight and in 1886 took her with him on a trip abroad, the two remaining across the water for a period of eight months. On his return he again settled in Kansas, whence, in 1895, he drove overland to Oregon, the trip consuming three months. He followed farming in the Willamette valley for six years, then came to Yakima county and filed on his present homestead, sixty acres of which he has already placed in cultivation.

In the state of Kansas in the year 1890, Mr. Gibbons married Mrs. Nellie Donohew, whose father was William F. Foster, a native of New York state and a farmer by occupation. Mr. Foster removed to Pennsylvania when quite young and followed farming there for several years. In 1871 he changed his residence to Illinois and after seven years spent in that state he again moved, this time going to Kansas, where he lived for nineteen years. In 1897 he came westward to California, of which state he is still a resident. He is of English lineage and a direct descendant of the Fosters who came to this land in the Mayflower in the early part of the seventeenth century. Mrs. Foster, whose maiden name was Lucy L. Coe, was likewise born in New York state.

But to return to Mrs. Gibbons—she was born in Illinois in 1872 and educated in the public schools of Kansas, to which state she came with her parents when seven years old. She was married to her first husband, J. B. Donohew, in 1887, but he only lived three months, and she married her present husband a year later. She and Mr. Gibbons are parents of five children, of whom Eunice Gibbons, born in Kansas, November 17, 1891, is the oldest. Ralph F., next of age, was born in the same state two years later and Maria A. was born on the 24th of October, 1894. Don-

ald E. and Donna E., twins, are natives of the Willamette valley, Oregon, born April 11, 1898. Mr. Gibbons takes great interest in church work, being at present time steward of the Methodist church in his neighborhood and superintendent of its Sunday school. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in politics, a Republican. Energetic and successful in business, and in all the relations of life, "four-square to every breeze," all his neighbors and associates are his friends.

EUGENE L. MACE is one of the substantial farmers residing in the Glade, twelve miles south-west of Mabton. He is one of Washington's pioneers, also, having come to this state with his parents in 1873, and resided here since that time. Mr. Mace was born July 18, 1867, in Iowa, his parents being John C. and Mary J. (Holbrook) Mace. The father was a native of Ohio, the year of his birth being 1842. He went to Iowa when a boy. When he came to Washington he drove to Omaha, rode by train to Utah, and drove the remainder of the journey to Walla Walla. His death occurred there in 1877. Mary (Holbrook) Mace, who is still living in Walla Walla, was born in Vermont in 1843, and was married, when twenty-three years old, in Iowa. For several years previous to her marriage she taught school. Mr. Mace was of English descent; his wife of German extraction. Eugene L. Mace remained at home until he was fifteen years old, then entered the employ of R. Webb as a range rider. For five years he continued at this work, meanwhile accumulating a small herd of cattle of his own; then he rented his mother's farm and followed farming and stock raising there until the spring of 1891. At that time he came to Yakima county and settled in the Glade, the date of his filing being 1891. He has been successful in his undertakings and now owns four hundred and eighty acres of fine land, of which half a section is under cultivation, also a band of fifty horses, and other stock.

Mr. Mace was married at The Dalles, December 14, 1902, to Miss Saloma Leminger. Her parents are John and Saloma (Femney) Leminger, now residing at The Dalles. Both father and mother were born in Ohio and were there married. After a residence in Indiana and Nebraska, in 1894, the family came to The Dalles. Mr. Leminger is of German descent. Mrs. Mace is a native of Mercer county, Ohio, born in 1873, and was educated in the common schools of Indiana. One child has blessed this union, Lois W., born September 25, 1903. Mr. Mace is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and in political affairs is associated with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are fortunate in possessing a host of warm friends and Mr. Mace has won for himself

an enviable position among the citizenry of his community.

ABRAHAM L. DILLEY. Twelve years of faithful service as an officer of the law in Yakima county as sheriff, deputy sheriff and United States marshal stand to the credit of the subject of this biography—a record in itself sufficient to give him prominence in the county's history. Aside from this, however, Mr. Dilley is an 1877 pioneer, and is a popular, influential citizen, well known from the headwaters of the Yakima to its mouth and from the Columbia to the British line. The son of Andrew B. and Elizabeth (MacKey) Dilley, he was born in Marion county, Oregon, in December, 1865. The elder Dilley, who died in 1902, was a native of Pennsylvania. He settled in Iowa when a young man and thence in 1863 crossed the Plains with oxen to the Willamette valley, living there until 1877. Then he came to Washington Territory and was for many years a resident of the Ahtanum valley. His death occurred in Nebraska. The mother was born in Ohio and was married in Pennsylvania, ten children being born to this union. She departed this life in January, 1902. Abraham was twelve years old when his parents brought him to the Ahtanum home. A few years later, having secured an education in the district schools, he took up the life of most young men then living in the region—that of riding the range. When eighteen years old he made an eighteen months' sojourn in the Sound region, then returned to Yakima county and entered the industries of hop and cattle raising. He was thus engaged until January, 1891, when he entered Sheriff Simmons' office and served under him four years. In 1894, as the candidate of the Republican party, he was elected sheriff of the county and served in that capacity one term. In the spring of 1897 Mr. Dilley was appointed deputy United States marshal, and filled the position five years with the same commendable zeal and ability as he had shown while in the sheriff's office. Again in 1902 he was nominated by the Republicans for sheriff, but was defeated in a stirring campaign by Sheriff Grant. The following March Mr. Dilley settled upon a homestead claim in the Glade, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock raising.

Sheriff Dilley was united in marriage to Miss Ora M. Dustin of Goldendale, in that town in 1896. She is the daughter of Hiram and Rachel (Smith) Dustin. Mr. Dustin immigrated to the Northwest from his native state, Iowa, in the fifties, and is now engaged in the practice of law at Goldendale. Mrs. Dustin was born in Ohio and was married to Mr. Dustin at the age of eighteen. Her parents were pioneers of The Dalles. Mrs. Dustin passed out of life's portal while a

resident of Klickitat county in 1893. In Washington county, Oregon, Mrs. Dillely was born in 1875, and two years later came with her parents to Klickitat county, where she received her education. Mr. and Mrs. Dillely have two children: Alger I., born August 20, 1897, and Edna, born April 3, 1902. Sheriff Dillely, besides being prominent and influential in political affairs, is also an active lodge man, being a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in North Yakima, and a Knight of Pythias. Both himself and Mrs. Dillely are well known socially, and possess many warm friends. They are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Dillely's property interests consist of his homestead, of which a goodly portion is improved, and some stock.

CHARLES H. BRECKENRIDGE is one of Yakima's esteemed and successful farmers, who makes his home in the well known Glade settlement, fourteen miles southwest of Mabton. He is a native of the Buckeye state, born in 1856, to the union of Andrew and Mahala (Berfield) Breckenridge. Andrew Breckenridge was born in Canada and came to Ohio with his parents when a boy. Having married one of its daughters, he removed in 1865 to Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in the spring of 1896. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army and served until the last disloyal gun was silenced. Mrs. Breckenridge is still living.

Until he reached man's estate, the subject of our sketch lived on his father's farm, securing in the local schools, a fair education; then he bought a farm and cultivated it for three years. At the end of that time he sold out and engaged in railroad work. After four years' experience in this line he went to Missouri and resumed farming, remaining there until 1897. During the next three years he tilled a farm in Nebraska, but the year 1900 found him in Clarkston, Washington. The following spring he filed a homestead claim to his present ranch and since that time he has been engaged in farming, stock raising and locating homesteaders.

In 1884, while a resident of Missouri, Mr. Breckenridge married Mrs. Anna King, who was formerly the wife of Samuel King. She is the daughter of William and Mary (Sherfey) Barlow, natives of Indiana and Tennessee, respectively. Her father was a miller. In an early day he settled in Missouri, where he and his wife resided until death claimed them. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. King: Arthur S., Mrs. Belle Noe, Mrs. Dora Forman and Mrs. Mollie Forman, the last three of whom are living in Yakima county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Breckenridge are as follows: Andrew, born March 19, 1885; Archie F., December 14, 1886; Allen J.,

August 13, 1890; Jennie, November 4, 1892; Jessie, October 15, 1894; Eula, October 10, 1897; and Fern, May 30, 1899, the first being born in Nebraska, the second in Kansas, the next three in Missouri and the two younger in Nebraska. Mr. Breckenridge is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen. He is an active and steadfast Republican and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His quarter section of land is all under cultivation and is a substantial testimonial to the industry and capabilities of its owner. Mr. Breckenridge is highly respected by those who know him and is a man of excellent standing in the community.

ROBERT DOROTHY. Half way between Mabton and Bickleton lies the well known Glade settlement, a farming and stock raising community, of which the subject of this sketch is one of the earliest pioneers, and his family the first to establish a home there. Mr. Dorothy came to the Glade in May, 1885, taking a homestead and a timber culture claim. About the same time four or five others settled in this little valley. For many years they did their trading at Prosser, twenty miles distant, Mabton not being in existence then. At first these settlers devoted most of their attention to stock raising, but in late years grain has been the community's principal product, in the raising of which Mr. Dorothy has been unusually successful.

Robert Dorothy was born January 10, 1855, near Ottumwa, Iowa, a son of Charles and Margaret (Way) Dorothy. Charles Dorothy, a farmer and stockman, was born in Indiana in 1818, to pioneers of that state, and early in life came to Iowa, settling in Wapato county. So primitive were conditions on that frontier at the time, he used a horse and a cow as a team with which to cultivate his land. His death occurred in 1878. Margaret Way was born in 1820, in Ohio; she died in November, 1897. The father was of Irish and Scotch descent. At the age of sixteen the lad Robert started out in the world, first working for others and then leasing land. He bought his first pair of boots with money earned husking corn in a field where the snow lay a foot deep. All of his first earnings were divided with his parents. When the Black Hills mining excitement swept over the country it caught the young farmer and swept him into that auriferous region. The following spring he went south to the mines just north of Denver. His father's death about that time called him home and there he was married and lived for a short time, removing thence to Andrew county, Missouri. Misfortune met him there, a flood destroying his entire crop the season after his arrival. After a residence of a year and a half in Cowley county, Kansas, Mr. Dorothy decided

to remove to the Northwest and, as heretofore stated, settled in Yakima county.

His bride November 4, 1880, was Miss Sarah E. Smith, a native daughter of Monroe county, Iowa, born in 1850. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Smith, the father a native of Ohio, and one of Iowa's frontier farmers. Mrs. Dorothy has one brother, Arza, living in Yakima county, and two sisters, Mrs. Hattie Spencer of Yakima county, and Mrs. Emma Randall of Walla Walla. Mr. Dorothy's brothers and sisters are: Elias, Nebraska; William, Henry and Enoch, Iowa; Gibson, Idaho; Mrs. Harriet Barrow, Idaho; Mrs. Mary E. Barrow, Missouri; Mrs. Myra Wintermote, Nebraska; and Mrs. Lavina Dale, Iowa. The children are: Mrs. Arlie B. Jacot, residing in the Glade; Ila and Ellis, living at home. Mr. Dorothy is a member of Modern Woodmen Camp, No. 6,249, of Bickleton; in politics he is an independent voter, lending his strength to the best man rather than to the party; and in educational matters, he has always been and is devoted to the upbuilding of good schools. He was one of the organizers of the Glade district and has served on the board since its establishment. He and his wife are both consistent members of the Methodist church and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Among Mr. Dorothy's experiences as a pioneer in the Glade, the most vivid in his memory is one which occurred in 1887. He was in the mountains fifteen miles from home, engaged in cutting fence rails, and for three weeks saw no person except an Indian. His wife and one child remained at home all alone. While thus situated, he was suddenly taken sick and after making many attempts to travel and failing, was in the depths of despondency when he was found and brought out by a settler who had gone to the mountains for wood. Mr. Dorothy owns three hundred and twenty acres of well improved land and is recognized as an influential man of ability and integrity.

WILLIAM D. HOISINGTON, a progressive farmer, lives about three miles northeast of the town of Bickleton, in Yakima county, Washington, on the farm consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of well cultivated land, which was homesteaded by Mrs. Hoisington. Near-by is Mr. Hoisington's homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He was born in Ohio on January 28, 1871, the son of John and Mary (Sessions) Hoisington. His father was an Ohio farmer, of German parentage, and a Civil war veteran. He enlisted in the Second Ohio volunteers, and served for three years and a half, being wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and for three months obliged to remain in one of the army hospitals. He is now living at Woodstock, Ohio. His mother was

also a native of the state of Ohio, and the mother of four children. She died in her native state when her son was seven years old. He attended the schools of Ohio, and also the Idaho State University, and upon reaching the age of eighteen, took up the molder's trade at the Lafayette Car Works in his state, following that vocation for two years. In the month of May, 1880, he went to Pennsylvania, and after a short stay made a trip to Alabama, and then returned to Ohio and followed his trade for the next two years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Chillicothe, Missouri, and became interested with some stockmen there, passing six months in that business. His next move was to Denver, Colorado, where he followed freighting for six months, then went to Salt Lake City and learned the brick trade. He worked at this for five months in the employ of W. S. Simpkins. The succeeding few months were spent in traveling through California and Oregon, and in the latter state he engaged in the hop business; the fall and winter of the same year being spent in the timber of Oregon. In the spring of 1892 he put in a brickyard at Brownsville, Oregon, and the next summer ran a mill in Pullman, Washington. That fall he removed to Kendrick, Idaho, and took up farming; remaining there a year, when he returned to Brownsville, Oregon. In the fall of 1895 he moved to Yakima county, Washington, taking up a homestead, which he has since farmed, and also ran sheep for Cunningham and Smythe during that period.

He was married on December 13, 1900, in Yakima county, to Alice Wattenbarger, whose father, Conrad, was a Missouri farmer, crossing the Plains in the early days and settling in California. He is now living at Bickleton, Washington. Her mother, Mary (Brophy) Wattenbarger, was a native of California, her parents crossing the Plains in an early day to that state. Mrs. H. was born July 31, 1877, and left California for Washington when three years old. She was educated in the Bickleton schools, and married at the age of twenty-three. Mr. Hoisington belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of Pythias, and politically is a Republican. Mrs. Hoisington is a member of the Methodist church. He is making a specialty of hog raising, having one hundred and fifty porkers on the ranch, and is counted one of the well-to-do farmers of the locality.

CHARLES A. BERNEY is a prosperous and well-to-do farmer of Yakima county, living two miles northeast of Bluelight postoffice, and owning a large farm of six hundred and forty acres. He is still in the prime of life, being born on November 16, 1863, in one of the provinces of Switzerland. Charles L. Berney, his

father, was a Swiss watchmaker and well versed in his craft, dying, however, at the age of forty-one at his home in Switzerland. Amedine (Rachet) Berney, his mother, was also a native of Switzerland, of French Huguenot parentage; she died in 1866, when her son was barely three years old. Mr. Berney received his education in the schools of his native country, also learning farming there, and when nineteen years of age crossed the Atlantic and came to Minnesota, where he spent six months. In December, 1883, he went to Walla Walla, Washington. Purchasing there a wagon and team, he continued to Klickitat county and settled on a strip of railroad land. He lived upon it only a short time, however. Taking up in earnest the stock business, he devoted the ensuing twelve or fifteen years to raising cattle, horses and other live stock. In 1886, he filed on a homestead in Yakima county, which he abandoned before proving up, but in 1898 he took up another, upon which he made final proof years later. This land has all been put into cultivation, as also an additional half section of railroad land, which he bought later. The farm includes two acres of fine orchard.

Mr. Berney was married in Yakima county in 1896 to Laura Miller. His father-in-law, Christian Miller, is a Swiss farmer who came to this country in 1884, settling at Rockford, Illinois, and living there until the spring of 1890, when he moved to the state of Washington. He is now living in the Glade district of Yakima county, eleven miles northeast of the city of Bickleton. Elizabeth (Jacot) Miller, the mother, was also of Swiss birth and was married in her native land. Mrs. Berney was born in Switzerland, February 15, 1875, and was educated there in part, though she completed her education in the schools of Rockford, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Berney have two sons, Lovell C. and Louis A., born on November 1, 1898, and July 1, 1900, respectively. Blanche L. Berney, the youngest child and only daughter, was born in Yakima county, December 10, 1901. Mr. Berney has succeeded in placing over four hundred acres of his land under cultivation, and besides his large orchard, has goodly herds of various kinds of live stock. He is an active Republican and an ex-school director of his district; well thought of by his neighbors, and a man of excellent character and standing in the community.

ARTHUR JACOT is a popular and highly respected young Yakima county farmer, living eleven miles southwest of Mabton in what is known as the Glade. His native land is Switzerland, where he was born in 1868, and among its fertile vales and rugged, snow-crowned crags, in the heart of the Alps, he spent his early years. The father, David Jacot, was also a native of

Switzerland, and by trade was a watchmaker. He died when Arthur was only a few months old. The mother, Elise Jacot, was married to Mr. Jacot when seventeen years of age. After his death in 1869 she was married to Christ Miller, and with him emigrated from her native land to America. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are living in Yakima county now. Arthur Jacot received a good education in the schools of Switzerland and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to the watchmaker's trade. Four years of experience in his trade satisfied him of his competency and he decided to come to the United States. So, in 1885, when seventeen years old, he left the little European republic for the great American republic, settling first in Illinois. There he engaged in farming for five years, having left his trade for agricultural pursuits, meeting with encouraging success. In 1890, he came to Washington, just admitted as a state, and in the Glade settled upon a homestead and timber culture claim, where he has since lived. In the period that has elapsed since 1890, his energy, perseverance and skill have transformed the erstwhile half section of desert into a well improved farm, every acre of which is in cultivation.

Mr. Jacot was united in marriage to Miss Arlic Dorothy, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Smith) Dorothy, residents of the Glade, in 1900. Mr. Dorothy is a native of Iowa, and previous to coming to Washington territory in 1884, he had followed farming in Missouri and Kansas. Subsequently he became a settler in the Glade. Mrs. Dorothy is also an Iowan, her parents having been pioneers of that state. She was married when twenty-one years old. Mrs. Jacot was born in Iowa in 1881, received her education in the schools of Yakima county and was eighteen years of age when married. One child, Dorothy, born April 1, 1903, has blessed the union. Mr. and Mrs. Jacot are members of the Methodist church. He has served as first vice-president of the Epworth League and is regarded as an active churchman. Fraternally, he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America; politically, he is loyal to the Republican party and an admirer of President Roosevelt. Besides his fine farm—a monument to his industry—Mr. Jacot owns thirteen head of horses and a number of fine cattle. His friends are numbered by the score, as are also the friends of Mrs. Jacot, and all who come in contact with them can only esteem them and wish them a bon voyage to the end of life's journey.

CHARLES M. SMITH lives about a mile east of Bluelight postoffice in Yakima county, Washington. He was born in Cass county, Nebraska, May 25, 1868. His father, William T. Smith, was born in Kentucky in 1837, his parents

being pioneers of Iowa, and of Irish blood. When young he moved to Nebraska, was married there, and is now living in Nebraska City, Nebraska. Addie (Beach) Smith, his mother, was a native of Ohio, of Scotch parentage, dying in Nebraska when her son was very young. Mr. Smith received his education in the public schools of Nebraska City, and when seventeen years old was employed by the Nebraska & Iowa Packing House. He severed his connections with this firm after a year's labor, and for six years following worked with an uncle and helped him care for a large farm. For two years he was employed as a mechanic in the repair shops located at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. From 1893 to 1899 he took up farming again; in the spring of the latter year moving to the state of Washington. On May 5, 1899, he filed on a homestead, which has since been his place of residence. At present he has one hundred and twenty acres of plowed land.

On January 5, 1892, he was united in marriage to Addie P. Graves, the ceremony being performed in Nebraska. His wife was the daughter of Elbert L. Graves, a farmer, and a native of Tennessee, who moved to Nebraska in the early days. He is now living at Bluelight, where he is postmaster. Her mother, Ellie A. (Carrell) Graves, was a native of Nebraska, and was married in Missouri. His wife, also a Nebraskan, was educated in the public schools, and married when only sixteen years of age. There have been two children as a result of this union, Della A. Smith, born in Nebraska, January 4, 1894, deceased March 15, 1895, and Elizabeth B. Smith, born in Yakima county, March 27, 1901. Mr. Smith is a member of the United Brethren church, and in politics, casts his vote with the Democratic party. He is esteemed by his fellow citizens as an upright, conscientious man.

ELBERT L. GRAVES is postmaster at Blue-light postoffice, located some fifteen miles south of the city of Mabton, in Yakima county. He is a prosperous farmer, being born in Knox county, Tennessee, in 1848. His father, William W. Graves, was also a native of the same state, and by trade a mason, although a farmer by occupation. He was born in 1818, and moved to Iowa when thirty-six years old, there taking up a homestead; in the following spring going to Missouri, and in 1858 returning to Iowa. Two years later he again moved, this time to Nebraska, where he took up farming for the space of seven years, finally returning to Missouri, living there another year, and once more returning to Nebraska, where he died in 1892. His mother, Mahala P. Graves, a native of Tennessee and the mother of eleven children, is still living in Nebraska. Both father and mother were of German extraction. Mr. Graves lived at home with his

parents until twenty-three years of age; during this time receiving his education in the public schools of Nebraska and Iowa. When eighteen years old he learned the brick mason's trade, although he never followed it as an occupation. Two years after becoming of age, he started in to farm for himself and continued in this life for the next twenty-four years. In 1898, he became restless, and removed to the state of Washington, settling near Bickleton, Yakima county. Here he filed on a homestead, which he has made his home until the present time.

He was married when twenty-three, to Ella Carrell. Her father, John Carrell, one of the pioneers of the state of Iowa, and a farmer by occupation, was born in Tennessee, and departed this life in Nebraska. Her mother, Margaret (Smith) Carrell, was a native of Michigan, and the mother of a family of eight children. She is now living in Nebraska. His wife was born in Cass county, Nebraska, in 1858, and received her education in the common schools of that state, being married when only fifteen. To this marriage were born seven children, of which five are living, as follows: Pearl Smith, born May 21, 1876, living in Yakima county; John W., Mark S., M. Vangie and Lulu, a girl of ten years, are all living at home with their parents. George and an infant are deceased. Mr. Graves is a prominent member of the Baptist church, in politics, a Democrat. He has served as postmaster at Bluelight for over three years, receiving his appointment March 23, 1901. His official position takes up a greater part of his time, but he is still improving his farm of a hundred and sixty acres, all of which is in cultivation. He is courteous in the discharge of the varied duties of his position, and is in consequence well esteemed by his neighbors and patrons.

SAMUEL B. LODGE, a farmer residing two and one-half miles northeast of Bluelight postoffice, in Yakima county, is a native of the state of Delaware, where he was born in the year 1852. His father, John W. Lodge, was a wealthy merchant-farmer, born in Delaware also, removing to South Bend, Indiana, in the spring of 1856. Later, in 1862, he moved westward to Oregon, and with but a short stay there, went to North Yakima, Washington, where he died. His mother, Mersa (Gaunt) Lodge, was a resident of New Jersey, and a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers, who came to this country in the Mayflower. She was married in her native state when twenty-five years old. Samuel B. was educated in the common schools of the state of Michigan, remaining at home until twenty-three years of age, following farming as an occupation. When twenty-five years old he taught school two terms in a town in the Black Hills, and one term in

Kansas. In 1880, he went to the Black Hills, at the end of twelve months removing to Kansas, and again teaching school a season. He continued for twelve years to make Kansas his home, leaving there in 1890 for Whatcom, Washington. Remaining there but a short period, he removed to Oregon, where he continued to reside for ten years. At the beginning of this century he came to Yakima county, Washington, and that fall filed on a homestead, which is his present home. He now has over a hundred acres of this land under cultivation.

While living in Kansas, he was married to Martha E. Geyer, on January, 26, 1884. Her father, Nicholas Geyer, was a Kansas pioneer of German parentage, who came to this country when eight years of age. He is now living at Clyde, Kansas. Her mother, Martha (Rakestraw) Geyer, was also of German descent, and died in Kansas. Mrs. Lodge was born in Indiana in 1863, and received her education in the public schools of that state, later attending school in Kansas. She was married at twenty-one, and is the mother of five children, four boys and one girl: Maud A., born in Kansas, February 7, 1885; Harry L., born in Kansas, in 1889; Ralph N. and Roy S. B., both born in Oregon, and Walter E., born in Kansas. Fraternally, Mr. Lodge is associated with the Woodmen of the World; religiously, he is a member of the Christian church, and politically, is a Republican. He is a respected member of the community.

WILLIAM WOMMACK, a young farmer in Yakima county, living about eight miles north-east of Bickleton, was born in the state of Illinois on the 27th of March, 1871. His father, William Wommack, was also a native of Illinois, and a farmer by occupation. He lived for some time in the state of Missouri, then returned to his home in Illinois, whence, after a short stay, he moved to Kansas. In 1879, he migrated to Colorado, where he spent the two years following in various kinds of work, then visiting the states of Utah and Idaho, and also making a short trip to Oregon. In the summer of 1882, he came to Klickitat county, Washington, and established his residence in the town of Bickleton, where he lived for the next two years. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in 1862, and served through the entire conflict. He spent one year at the Soldiers' Home, located on the Sound, but at this writing is living at Mabton, Washington. The mother of our subject, Matilda (Renner) Wommack, was of German parentage, born in St. Louis, Missouri, and married in Illinois.

Mr. Wommack, whose career is to be outlined in this article, received his education in the public schools of Kansas and Washington, having come to the latter state when thirteen years

old. For a number of years he rode the range for his father. Upon attaining the age of twenty-four he filed on a homestead in Yakima county, two miles east of Mabton, where he lived until 1900. He then took up another piece of land six miles north of Bickleton. For the past nine years he has devoted his attention to farming.

On February 1, 1903, Mr. Wommack married a daughter of Thomas and Emma Zypf, Mrs. Emma Dawdy, who had been previously married to Charles Dawdy, in Illinois, and who had, as the fruit of that union, one daughter, Luda M., born April 10, 1902. Mrs. Wommack was educated in the common schools of Illinois, in which state she was born on the 13th of December, 1883. She and Mr. Wommack are parents of one child, born in Yakima county, February 2, 1904. Mr. Wommack has one hundred and thirty acres of his land under cultivation, the balance of the four hundred and eighty acres being used at present as grazing land. He is, however, determined to cultivate every arable acre he owns as soon as possible, for he is too energetic and thrifty to allow any to continue producing less than it is capable of. He has already an excellent start for so young a man and it is not too much to presume that as years pass, he will achieve a still more enviable success in his chosen occupation.

ADAM F. WATTENBARGER, living a little over a mile north of Bluelight postoffice, in Yakima county, Washington, is a native of California, born on the 15th of November, 1880. His father, Conrad Wattenbarger, is a Missourian, born in the year 1849. He moved to California in the early part of 1862, crossing the Plains in company with other settlers, and at this writing he is living in the city of Bickleton, Klickitat county. The mother of our subject, Mary (Brophy) Wattenbarger, was born while her parents were crossing the Plains to the Golden state, in the year 1854.

Mr. Wattenbarger came to Klickitat county with his parents when a young boy, and attended the public school of Bickleton, completing his education there, and residing in the immediate neighborhood with his parents until he became of age. He early manifested a liking for horses and the freedom of outdoor life, and rode the ranges in the vicinity of his home until the spring of 1901, when he took up a homestead in Yakima county, in the locality known as the Glade. There he has since lived.

Mr. Wattenbarger was recently united in marriage to Gussie Williams, the ceremony being performed in North Yakima in the fall of 1903. His wife's father, Harrison Williams, was a traveling man, and now lives in the Glade, as does also her mother, Nora (Pitman) Williams. Mrs. Wattenbarger was born in the state of Ohio, and

lived for some time at Davenport, and later at North Yakima, Washington, receiving her education in the common schools of those places. She was married at the age of sixteen. Mr. Wattenbarger adheres to the principles of the Republican party, although he does not take a very active interest in local politics. His homestead consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land, all of which has been brought, by the exercise of tireless energy, to a high state of cultivation.

JOHN T. ROBERTS, who is engaged in general farming and in raising horses, resides ten miles southwest of Kiona. He is an early pioneer of Yakima county, having established a feed yard at Yakima City in 1883. During his first four years in the county he was thus engaged; but in 1887 he entered the stock and farming industries with A. G. McNeil, on a ranch situated on the Yakima river. Mr. Roberts was successful and, purchasing land near the McNeil place, himself began operations. That he has met with uniformly encouraging results, his present valuable holdings indicate. Born in Benton county, Iowa, in 1861, he is the son of two native pioneers of that state, Charles E. and Elizabeth (Hayes) Roberts. In 1865, Charles E. Roberts removed to the Kansas frontier and there married and made a home on the virgin prairie. John T.'s mother died when he was but six years old and four years later he suffered another irreparable loss, his father being killed by a falling tree, but an uncle took the orphan lad under his charge and cared for him until he was able to go out into the world with a fair equipment. By working summers, he was able to attend school winters and thus acquire a fair education. At the age of sixteen, he commenced working for different farmers in the community, still keeping up his winter school attendance. In 1880, he went to Texas, where he lived eighteen months, then he worked on Colorado railroads a year and during the two years previous to his advent into Washington, he was employed in Idaho.

Mr. Roberts and Miss Emma Norling, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Efik Norling, natives of Sweden, were married in North Yakima in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Norling came to Washington twelve years ago and are at present residing in Franklin county. Mrs. Roberts was born in Sweden in 1881, and received her education in the schools of her native country and in Yakima county. She and Mr. Roberts have one child, Eugene T., born in Yakima county, February 13, 1903. Mr. Roberts takes an active interest in political matters and, where national issues are involved, votes the Republican ticket. His property interests consist principally of ninety-eight acres of farming land, two hundred and fifty head of horses and a small band of cattle. Mr. Roberts

is a successful farmer and stockman, and as an industrious, public-spirited man and citizen, he stands well in his community.

MARTIN L. SEE, one of the Yakima country's successful ranchmen, whose home is ten miles east of Kiona, is a native of Missouri, born in the year 1869 to the union of William and Jane See. They were Kentuckians, whose families became pioneers of Missouri. Martin L. was left an orphan at the age of seven, his father having died the year previous at the age of thirty-seven, and his mother in 1876. Thus left adrift upon the world, he was very early compelled to assume the serious responsibilities of life. His grandparents cared for him three years; then he commenced working for neighbors and others, getting what little education he was able to secure. Such was his industry and thriftiness that by the time he reached his majority, he had saved about one thousand four hundred dollars. From Missouri he went to Indian Territory and worked seven months for Captain Seavers; then he visited Texas, after which he returned to his native state and farmed four years. Later he spent nine months in Colorado, lived in Nebraska one winter, and in 1889 came to Anacortes, Washington. He worked in the Puget Sound region during the next three years, but in 1892 crossed the mountains and settled in the Yakima wheat belt. For the first three years he was employed by other farmers, or until 1895, when he bought three hundred and sixty acres. He successfully cultivated his farm until the fall of 1903, then bought Nelson Rich's interests in the stock firm of Brown & Rich and removed to the Rich ranch on the Yakima river, where he now resides.

September 26, 1900, Miss Louisa Pollan, of Goldendale, became the wife of Mr. See. William C. and Elenora (Baugh-Lambert) Pollan, the parents of Mrs. See, were born in Missouri and California, respectively. Mr. Pollan crossed the Plains to California in 1850 and was there married and lived until 1882, when he settled in Klickitat county. He is now living in Goldendale, but Mrs. Pollan died since the family came to central Washington.

Mr. See was born in California in 1879, and received her education in the public schools of Klickitat county. She has three brothers: George, Carl and Benjamin, and one sister, Ruby, all of whom are living in Klickitat county. Her father is a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. See are the parents of two children: Iva E., born August 15, 1901, and William M., born January 3, 1903, both in Yakima county. Mr. See's fraternal associations are with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen. He is an active Republican. While in the Horse Heaven district, he was appointed a road supervisor, serving with credit.

He is in a prosperous financial condition, being the owner of a half interest in six hundred cattle and seventy-five head of horses, besides other interests. As a man of industry, integrity and stability, he enjoys the good opinions of his neighbors and fellow men.

JACOB GIEZENTANNER, postmaster in Kiona and a pioneer settler of the eastern portion of Yakima county, was born in Switzerland, 1842, and is the son of Swiss parents, Phelix and Barbara (Wimersberger) Giezentanner. His father was a school teacher by profession. In 1850, the family came to the United States, settling in Knoxville, Tennessee, where the father was engaged as a clerk in one store for twenty-five years; his death occurred in 1877. Jacob received his early education, in the German language, from his father, but after coming to America attended the common schools until sixteen years old. At that age he began learning the carpenter's trade, serving four years as an apprentice. He was living in Tennessee when hostilities between the North and South commenced and decided to join the Union army. In order to accomplish this object, in the spring of 1862 he traveled five successive nights, hiding daytimes in the woods, before reaching the Union lines, and enlisted in the Sixth Tennessee infantry. A severe illness disabled him at the end of a year's service, which resulted in his honorable discharge. After his discharge he lived in northern Kentucky for a time and then returned to Tennessee, where he followed farming five years. In 1868 he became employed in a sash and door factory in Knoxville, worked there two years, then went to work in a machine shop, and remained there until 1879. In that year he immigrated to Oregon, locating first in Albany. The next year he settled upon a homestead west of Goldendale and conducted a sash and door factory in the present city. Four years later he removed to Ellensburg and thence to North Yakima to take charge of W. Webb's furniture store. Mr. Giezentanner later bought the store and personally conducted it two years. In the spring of 1888, he filed a timber culture claim to a quarter-section of land near Kiona's site and also purchased three hundred and twenty acres of railroad land. Upon this place he made his home between the years 1889 and 1899, removing to Kiona in the latter year to take charge of the postoffice. Since that date Kiona has been his home.

He was married in Tennessee, December 30, 1863, to Miss Marv Wright, daughter of Iredell D. and Abigail (Ragan) Wright, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. Iredell D. Wright was a lawyer by profession. He practiced in Madisonville, Tennessee, and was a

member of the state legislature one or two terms, and a colleague of President Andrew Jackson. The grandfather, Doctor Isaac Wright, was one of Tennessee's earliest and most prominent pioneers. His son Iredell died in 1866. Abigail (Ragan) Wright's father was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Giezentanner was born in Tennessee and educated in that state. She was sixteen years old when married. Their children are: William H., born October 24, 1864, a Chicago traveling man; Charles T., March 17, 1868, editor of the Pasco News-Record; Mrs. Molly E. Gerry, January 12, 1870, living in Pasco; Walter, May 1, 1872, managing Robert Gerry's Kennewick store; Conrad, November 10, 1874, living at home; Thomas D., July 28, 1877, clerking in Gerry's Pasco store, and Gertrude, August 14, 1882, preparing herself for teaching music. One daughter, Bertha R., born August 25, 1866, died in 1868. All except Gertrude were born in Tennessee, she having been born in Klickitat county, Washington. The subject of this article has always been deeply interested in religious work, and in 1895, in Spokane, was ordained a Methodist minister by Bishop Bowman. He was organizer and originator of all religious work in Kiona; organizing the first Sunday school, and preaching the first sermon in town. Mr. Giezentanner is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a public-spirited citizen, of force in the community, and, as a pioneer of the Yakima and Klickitat valleys, a business man and a farmer, has done his full share in upbuilding that region.

LEONARD C. ROLPH, living in the Kiona canal district, two miles west of Kiona, Washington, is a native of Minnesota, born in 1870. His father, Osborn J. Rolph, was born in New York state in the year 1820. In 1852 he crossed the Plains with an ox team to the gold fields of California. After spending several years in the far West, he returned to Minnesota and there married Rosinah Putnam Porter, a direct descendant of Israel Putnam of Revolutionary war fame. In answer to his country's call for volunteers, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in Company M, First Minnesota volunteers, and served until the close of the struggle. In 1886 with his family he immigrated to Oregon, and thence to the Horse Heaven region on the Columbia river. He died at Kiona in 1899.

Leonard C. Rolph, the fourth in a family of six, attended the common schools of Wisconsin, Oregon and Washington until fourteen years of age, then began working among the various farmers of Yakima county, gradually gaining invaluable experience which stood him in good stead later in life. When the Yakima Irrigation and Improvement Company constructed its canal through the lower Yakima valley, Mr. Rolph came to

Kiona with his father and brothers and purchased land of the company. In 1898 he went to the Alaskan gold fields, making Dawson City his objective point, and for more than two years and a half delved for the precious metal. He returned to Washington in 1901, and is now successfully engaged in farming a vast tract of Horse Heaven wheat land.

Mr. Rolph was married at Kiona in 1894 to Ellen Ketcham, a daughter of Augustus C. and Lydia F. (Thurston) Ketcham. Both parents were born in New York state. Mr. Ketcham went to Wisconsin when a boy and in that state enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin volunteers, serving in the Union army until the close of the war. He arose, through skill and bravery, from the rank of a private to that of a captain. After the war he followed farming in Wisconsin several years, then removed to Missouri, and in 1884 settled in the Horse Heaven region, Yakima county. His death occurred at Kiona in 1892. Mrs. Ketcham was born in 1844, her parents being natives of Vermont. She was married at the age of twenty-three. Mrs. Rolph was born in Missouri, and educated in Yakima county; she was nineteen years old when married. She is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Rolph are parents of three children: Glen, Clifford and Velma, all of whom were born at Kiona. Mr. Rolph is connected with two fraternal organizations, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America; politically, he is a Republican. He is a man of excellent standing among his neighbors and fellow men on account of his integrity, energy and progressiveness in all lines.

FRANK S. HEDGER, M. D. The well-known and esteemed physician and horticulturist who forms the subject of this biography has been a resident of Yakima county since 1894, in that year settling near Kiona, where he has since lived. In those ten years he has established a lucrative and permanent professional practice and has reared a most comfortable home in one of the garden spots of Yakima county. He was born, October, 1860, in Illinois, the son of Dionysius and Martha (Massey) Hedger, both of whom are natives of New York; they were married in that state. They settled in Illinois after leaving New York, then in Iowa, but in 1878 crossed the Plains to the Walla Walla valley. The following year the father founded a home on government land and since that date has been successfully engaged in raising wheat, still living on the old place. Frank S. was five years old when his parents removed to Iowa and entered the mercantile business in the city of Oskaloosa. In that city he received a common and high school education. Upon arriving in Washington, he studied medicine in Walla

Walla two years and then went to Philadelphia, where he was graduated by the Hahnemann Medical College in 1883. Having secured his degree, the young physician returned to Walla Walla for a short period, then established an office in Missoula, Montana, remaining there eleven years. In March, 1894, he came to Kiona. Noting the richness of the farming country, he purchased thirty-eight acres of irrigated land and set out an orchard, vineyard, berry bushes, vines, et cetera, and has devoted himself to his profession and horticultural pursuits ever since.

In Missoula he was married to Miss Ama Scothorn, that important event in his life taking place in the year 1884. Her parents, John and Matilda (Glick) Scothorn, were natives of Ohio; her father was a merchant. They removed to Kansas in an early day, and in that state lived the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Hedger was born in Ohio, 1862, was educated in the common schools of Kansas and also in a convent, and became a resident of Missoula in 1883. There are two children in the doctor's family: Clifford C., born in Missoula, March 22, 1885, and Frank, also born in Montana, May 11, 1887. The elder son has attended the State Agricultural College in Pullman three years and expects to finish his course this year. Dr. Hedger is affiliated with two fraternities, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. He is a staunch Democrat and has served as coroner of Missoula county, Montana; also as a member of the Montana State Medical Board. Of his farm, six acres are devoted to orchard and berries of various varieties, two and one-quarter acres are producing strawberries exclusively, nearly an acre is set out in vineyard and eight acres are in alfalfa. Doctor and Mrs. Hedger are popular among all with whom they come in contact, while Mr. Hedger enjoys the confidence of his fellow men and is active in all public matters pertaining to the upbuilding of his community and county.

DAVID McALPIN, farming in the district irrigated by the Kiona canal, is of Scottish and English descent, his paternal grandparents having immigrated to the United States in the early part of the last century. His father, Robert McAlpin, was born in Tennessee, 1816, and in early manhood became a settler in Indiana, there marrying Jane Thomas, a native of that state. In 1839 the son David was born. While still a child he was taken by his parents to Missouri and when twelve years old, in 1851, the family crossed the Plains to Oregon, settling in the Willamette valley. The elder McAlpin lived in Oregon thirty years; then returned to Iowa and lived in that state until his death. David remained with his parents on the farm until the age of twenty-one, farming and raising stock. At that time he was married and:

leased his father-in-law's farm one year. The next five years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Salem; then two years in a sawmill. This experience was succeeded by his removal to California, where he traveled twelve years for a nursery company. In 1884 he came to Washington, settling for a few months in Colfax. Thence he went to Asotin and during the ensuing seven years made his home in that section of Washington. His advent into Yakima county took place in 1891. At this time he filed on a homestead near Kiona and since then has made it his home.

Mr. McAlpin was married near Salem, Oregon, in 1860, to Miss Ellen R. Strang, a daughter of Daniel and Cynthia (Lorton) Strang, who came to the Northwest from Iowa in 1852. Her father was born in Baltimore, Maryland; her mother in Illinois, to early pioneers of that state. Mr. Strang opened the first tin shop established in Salem and for a number of years conducted a hotel in that city. During his declining years he was engaged in farming near the capital city. Mrs. Strang was married when seventeen years old. Mrs. McAlpin was born in Burlington, Iowa, 1844, and crossed the Plains when a child. She attended school in the Willamette valley. Mr. and Mrs. McAlpin have six children: Walter, born February 13, 1862; Columbus E., July 21, 1865; Alfred A., April 16, 1872; Donald, August 24, 1877; Ralph S., January 10, 1884, and Lloyd D., September 23, 1886. The first three named were born in Salem; one in California, and the last two in Asotin. Alfred is farming on a part of the parental home, his father having given him a tract of thirty-seven acres. The parents are devoted members of the Presbyterian church, and highly esteemed for their many generous, sterling, personal qualities. Mr. McAlpin is a Republican and has served his community for some time as justice of the peace. He is a loyal friend of education and has occupied the responsible and honored position of school director in his district. He owns sixty-five acres of land, of which thirty are under irrigation and producing fruit, alfalfa, vegetables and berries.

GEORGE W. PALMER. A typical pioneer of the West is the subject of this biography, whose interesting life would in itself fill a volume, so varied have been his experiences and so broad their scope. Missouri is his native state. He was born in 1842 to the union of John H. and Catherine (Graves) Palmer, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. In 1853 the family crossed the Plains and mountains to the northwestern portion of the United States, and in Marion county, Oregon, made their humble home. The doughty Scotch pioneer prospered and at the time of his death was a leading farmer of the valley. George

W. attended school and assisted his father on the farm until 1861, at that time entering the freighting business, operating between The Dalles and the famed Oro Fino mines, in what is now Idaho. He wintered on the site of Weston, Oregon, having one hundred and twenty-five cattle on the surrounding range. The hard winter of 1861-62 killed all but twelve head. The discouraged young stockman was of necessity obliged to temporarily abandon stock raising. He went into the Auburn mines in eastern Oregon and followed mining until 1864, settling in Umatilla county in the fall of that year. During his four years' residence there, he served as a deputy sheriff under Frank Maddock. In the fall of 1866 he commenced freighting between Umatilla, Oregon, and Boise, Idaho, also between other mining centers, following this work until 1872, when he purchased an interest in the Connor Creek mine, Baker county, and operated it three years. He installed the first stamp-mill erected on that ledge. Meanwhile, having retained his stock interests, in 1876 he sold the mine and went to the Palouse region, settling near Colton, Washington. He resided there, engaged in stock raising and farming, until 1891; then sold his property and went to the Willamette valley, entering the hop raising industry. The valley was his home until 1899, and in that year he removed to Yakima county and entered the stock industry in the lower valley. The family came to their present home, two miles north of Kiona, in July, 1903, settling upon a forty-acre farm irrigated by the Kiona canal.

Mr. Palmer and Miss Mary A. Parks were married in 1869, the ceremony taking place in Umatilla county. Mrs. Palmer was born in Indiana, 1848, to the union of George B. and Cynthia (Richardson) Parks, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. George B. Parks was married in Indiana and, in 1853, with his family, followed the tide of emigration westward across the Plains to the Oregon country, settling in Douglas county. He lived there until 1895, when he removed to Umatilla county, and during the next quarter of a century was engaged in farming, stock raising and freighting, in Eastern Oregon and Idaho Territory. He then returned to the Willamette valley and lived the remainder of his days in that beautiful locality. Previous to her marriage, at the age of twenty-one, Miss Parks taught school several terms in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have been blessed with three children: John B., born in Baker county, Oregon, March 24, 1870, living near Kiona; Nixon, born in Oregon, May 7, 1873, also living near Kiona, and Mattie, born in Washington, March 10, 1878, living with her parents. Mr. Palmer is connected with only one fraternity, the Masons. He is an active Democrat and a considerable factor in local politics. In 1887 he was elected a commissioner

of Whitman county and served two years, making a creditable record. His business interests are many and include five hundred and forty acres of farming lands in Oregon and Washington, one hundred and fifty head of cattle, and various mining property in Oregon. He is making a specialty of breeding thoroughbred Hereford cattle. Mr. Palmer has met with a most commendable success in his business endeavors, has lived a life of usefulness, faithfully performed his duty as a citizen and a neighbor, and has founded a happy, comfortable home.

CAPT. ADAM J. WIMER, residing two and a half miles north of Kiona, is a pioneer of the west whose experiences on the coast in the early period of the west's settlement make his life story a most interesting one—too long to fully relate in these pages. He was born in Ohio, November 5, 1832, his parents being Adam and Catherine (Harrager) Wimer, both of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. The family removed from Ohio to Iowa in 1844, and in that state the parents lived until their deaths, that of the mother occurring October 23, 1880, in her eighty-fifth year. Adam Wimer was one of sixteen children. He attended the district schools and worked on the farm until eighteen years old, or until 1850, when he crossed the Plains to the California mines. The Indians stole the party's horses, compelling the frontiersmen to use oxen to finish the trip. Mr. Wimer spent twelve years mining and manufacturing brick in California; then was engaged in manufacturing brick for three years in Nevada. In February, 1864, he became one of the earliest settlers in Surprise valley, northeastern California, erecting the first cabin there. The Indians proved very troublesome, however, and the settlers of the valley were compelled to organize a company of minute men, of which Mr. Wimer was chosen captain. This company fought several times with the hostiles. Previous to this experience, the captain participated in the famous Indian war of 1855-6, and had earned the name of being a skilled Indian fighter. From Surprise valley, he removed to Yamhill county, Oregon, thence, in 1868, to Eugene, thence to Cloverdale, where he lived until the spring of 1873, and finally settled in Whitman county, Washington, near Pullman. He was engaged in farming and stock raising until the fall of 1888, at that time becoming a resident of Uniontown. The distilling and brick making industries occupied the succeeding fifteen years of his life. In the spring of 1903, however, he left Uniontown and became one of the prosperous inhabitants of Yakima county, settling upon his little farm near Kiona. We must not forget to mention that while in California, Captain Wimer became one of the founders of Crescent City.

He was married in Washington county, Oregon, May, 1867, to Miss Lydia E. Wayman, the daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Wayman. John Wayman was born in Ohio, settled in Iowa in 1854, crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1865 and settled in Yamhill county, his death occurring in Washington county. Mrs. Wayman was born in Maryland, 1814, was married in 1834 and was the mother of ten children. Her ancestors were Dutch. Mrs. Wimer was born in Ohio, in 1846, educated in Iowa and crossed the Plains with her parents. She and her sister Mary drove and cared for a mule team during the six months' journey and arrived in Yamhill county in September, without having been molested by Indians. Captain and Mrs. Wimer are the parents of several children: Mrs. Mary E. Wade, born March 2, 1868, living in Spokane; Zola, August 13, 1869; John W., January 14, 1873, an assayer at Wallace, Idaho; Walter G., April 17, 1877, living at Burke, Idaho; Frank S. and Fred M., twins, born January 28, 1880, the former living at Cottonwood, Idaho, the latter, deceased; Ellis A., September 8, 1882, a mail clerk in Spokane; and Ida B., November 7, 1890, attending school in Spokane. Mr. Wimer is an active Democrat and has served his fellow men at Uniontown in the capacities of justice of the peace, three years; city clerk, three years, and police judge, four years. He still owns valuable property situated in Uniontown, besides his ten-acre farm near Kiona. His life has been an active one and he is recognized as an influential citizen in all the communities of which he has formed a part.

ALVEN E. WOLCOTT, engaged in general farming seven miles southwest of Kiona, was born in Ohio in 1867, the son of Morgan and Louisa (Ziegler) Wolcott, Ohio pioneers of English and German descent, respectively. Morgan Wolcott, who is himself also the son of Ohio pioneers, still lives at his birthplace. He served three years and nine months in the Union army. His wife's father emigrated from Germany in 1814. Alven E. Wolcott received a fair education in the public schools of Ohio, remaining on the farm until he was twenty-one years old. In 1890 he left Ohio, immigrating to California, where he lived eight years in Los Angeles. A trip to Ohio followed, then a season in Florida, and in the spring of 1899 he came to the Northwest. Yakima county attracted his attention and he decided to become one of its citizens, so he filed a homestead claim to a quarter section of wheat land south of Prosser, and upon it he has since lived, excepting winters, when he resides in Kiona that his children may attend school. By faithful and skillful work he has transformed his desert claim into a thrifty

farm, all under cultivation, and has improved it by the erection of substantial buildings.

His marriage to Miss Emma McCormick took place in Los Angeles, May 1, 1895. She is a native of Ohio, also, born in 1867, and was educated in the public schools of her native state. Mrs. Wolcott is a talented woman, possessing a fine musical education, and for several years previous to her marriage was engaged in teaching music in Los Angeles. Her parents, Samuel and Eliza (Hughes) McCormick were also natives of Ohio, the children of early pioneers. Mr. McCormick is a successful farmer in the Buckeye state, but Mrs. McCormick passed to her eternal rest in 1878, leaving eight children to mourn the loss of a devoted mother. Three children have brightened the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott, all of whom are living: Morgan, born in California, February 16, 1896; Aloise, on the Horse Heaven ranch, May 9, 1901; and Charles A., also born on the ranch, July 28, 1903. Mr. Wolcott is an earnest advocate of Prohibition principles and, outside of politics, takes an active interest in all other public affairs. He and Mrs. Wolcott possess a comfortable home and a valuable farm and, surrounded by a host of friends and well wishers, are content with their lot in life.

WALTER W. SCOTT, deceased. With the death, in 1900, of the man whose name appears at the beginning of this biography, there passed away one of Yakima's respected and esteemed citizens and one of Kiona's earliest and most substantial pioneers. Mr. Scott was born in Vienna, Illinois, 1862, and was the son of Walter A. Scott, an Englishman, who came to Illinois in early days and became a successful woolen mill owner and farmer. He died in California. The mother was of Scotch parentage. Walter W. Scott left school when he was fifteen years old and learned telegraphy. A year later he was stationed in Texas. From Texas he was transferred to Nebraska and after a two years' service in that state, returned to Texas and assumed full charge of an office of considerable importance. In 1888 he came to the Northwest and at first took charge of the office at Sumner, Pierce county, Washington. A year later he went to Tacoma and thence to Gate City, remaining at the latter place two years. He came to Kiona in 1891 as Northern Pacific station agent, occupying that position two years. During his first year of residence he perceived the fine opportunity presented for the establishment of a general store at Kiona and accordingly opened a small one, his wife taking charge of it. Mr. Scott himself managed the business from 1893 until his untimely death, meeting with excellent success and gradually increasing the size of his store. His removal from the affairs of life was a shock to the

community, for he was an energetic business man, public-spirited and won the friendship of all who came into close touch with him.

Mr. Scott and Miss Tena Stoll, a daughter of John P. and Elizabeth (Sohn) Stoll, were united in marriage in 1886, the ceremony taking place in Nebraska. John P. Stoll was born in Germany and came to the United States when a boy of seven years. His youth and early manhood were spent in Ohio, where he married a native of that state. In 1867 the family removed to Nebraska and there established a permanent home. Mr. Stoll died in 1898. Mrs. Scott was born in Ohio in 1866, received her education in Nebraska, and was married at the age of nineteen. To this union were born three children, all of whom are living at home: Neita B., born in Texas, August 12, 1888; Mabel, born in Texas, September 17, 1890; and Ruby, born in Washington, October 22, 1892. Mr. Scott was connected with two fraternities, the Masons and the Modern Woodmen. Mrs. Scott is a consistent member of the Episcopal church. Her property consists of two and a half acres in town, the store and valuables it contains, and a band of horses. She has bravely and successfully taken up her vastly increased duties and responsibilities and enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of the community.

JOHN H. KENNEDY, orchardist and general farmer, living at Kiona upon the oldest place in that section of the county, was born in Iowa, December 26, 1854. His father, William Kennedy, of Scotch-Irish extraction, was born in Ohio and became one of Iowa's earliest pioneers, going thither in 1830. For a number of years he was engaged in the sawmill business in that state in addition to caring for his farming interests. While yet a resident of Ohio he met and won for his bride a native born Ohio girl, Mary Herron. In Iowa John H. Kennedy attended the public schools, but received most of his education in the Grand View Academy. He accompanied his parents to Nebraska in 1877 and, as the youngest son, remained with them during their declining years. When twenty-two years of age, he was presented with eighty acres of land by his father and thenceforth aided him in the management of his business interests. After the death of his father in 1884, John H. came to the Northwest and after thoroughly inspecting different portions of this section of the Union decided to establish his permanent home in Yakima county, and so settled at Kiona, where his endeavors have been crowned with satisfying success.

He was married in Nebraska, 1884, to Miss Laura French, a native of Iowa, born in 1862 in Lee county, her parents being Jonathan B. and Miranda (Allison) French. Mr. French was born

in New York, went to Ohio at an early date in its settlement, was married there in 1850, later removed to Keokuk, Iowa, thence to Nebraska in 1872, and finally settled in Idaho, in 1885. He died a year later. Mrs. French was a native of Pennsylvania, the daughter of early Ohio pioneers; her birth occurred in 1828. Mrs. Kennedy was educated in the public schools and in the Pawnee City Academy, Nebraska. For three years previous to her marriage she taught school. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are the parents of four children: William W., born in Spokane, April 20, 1886, attending the Waitsburg Academy; Joseph A., born in Idaho, February 15, 1895; Philip F., born at Kiona, September 18, 1899, and John P., also born at Kiona, June 16, 1902. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are active members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Kennedy's political views may be said to be liberal Republican. He owns one hundred acres of land, thirty of which are irrigable. Eight acres are set out in a fine bearing orchard, two acres in a young orchard, and an acre is devoted to strawberries. He is a skilled horticulturist, as is easily discerned by an inspection of his place. As a progressive, energetic citizen of integrity, Mr. Kennedy enjoys the respect of his community and possesses a host of friends.

LOVELL C. TRAVIS, one of the leading farmers of Yakima county, is a pioneer of the wheat belt. He was born May 2, 1864, in Nova Scotia, the eldest son of Nathaniel and Hattie (Ring) Travis, likewise natives of that rich Canadian province. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, but upon attaining his majority, commenced laying the foundation for a home of his own by settling upon a homestead near his father's place. During the first ten years of his residence in the county he was engaged in the stock business for the most part, but since 1895 he has given his attention principally to wheat raising, in which industry he has achieved a distinct success. For many years his father, his brother Botsford and himself were partners. For several years Mr. Travis has cultivated five hundred acres annually.

He was married in Walla Walla in 1888, to Miss Minnie B. Webber, a daughter of Solomon M. and Mary (Harnes) Webber, whose biographies will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Webber are said to have been the first permanent settlers in the Horse Heaven region. Mrs. Travis was born in Sacramento, California, in 1868, and received her education in the public schools of Washington, Nevada, California and Oregon, her father having resided in those states while she was a girl. She was eighteen years old when married to Mr. Travis. They have four children, whose names and dates of birth are

recorded as follows: Irene C., November 4, 1888; Etta M., September, 1893; Guy M., March 16, 1895; and Edith R., December 22, 1902. All were born on the Yakima county ranch. Fraternally, Mr. Travis is an Odd Fellow; politically, he is a Republican. For the past eleven years he has served his district as a school director and he takes a lively interest in all other public concerns. Mr. Travis owns five hundred and thirty-five acres of land, of which four hundred and thirty-five acres are in cultivation; his stock interests consist of one hundred head of work and range horses. In cultivating this land he uses immense gang-plows and eight-horse harrows. The grain is handled by a combination harvester drawn by thirty-two horses. Speaking of early days in this section, Mr. Travis says that in order to mail a letter or get the mail it was necessary to ride sixty-four miles across the range to the Columbia, pay two dollars to be ferried across and then go to Wallula, which was the nearest postoffice. Mr. Travis is an energetic, able and progressive farmer whose success is well deserved.

HALLICK A. SMITH, engaged in wheat farming ten miles southeast of Kiona, is one of Yakima county's pioneers who has achieved success. Illinois is his birthplace; the year of his birth, 1861. His parents, Aaron and Phila (Abbott) Smith, were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively, and their parents were pioneers of Illinois. The father died in 1879, Mrs. Smith in 1876, after long, useful lives. Hallick A. Smith was reared on the old homestead, remaining there assisting his father and attending the district school, until twenty-one years of age. In the spring of 1883, he immigrated to California. He remained there a short time, then with his brother, drove from San Francisco to Walla Walla, Washington. During the fall they investigated the Horse Heaven region and were so well pleased with the outlook that they filed on pre-emption claims immediately. Later Hallick A. filed a homestead claim. Since 1883 he has devoted himself earnestly to the wheat and stock industries. At present he is farming about one thousand acres, all in wheat.

In 1891 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Aurora Volker, the ceremony being performed in Missouri. Her parents, William and Nancy (Holmes) Volker, of German and English descent, respectively, came to Missouri from Illinois. Mr. Volker was a gunsmith by trade and came to America in 1861. He died in 1897. Nine months after the birth of Mrs. Smith in Madison county, Illinois, 1871, she lost her mother, after which she was taken by her father to Missouri. In the public schools of that state she received her education. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of six children: Lena, born March 31, 1892; Floyd, October 9, 1893; Al-

frata, April 19, 1895; Allie L., August 31, 1897; Florence, May 30, 1900; and Ina S., March 17, 1902, all born on the Horse Heaven ranch. Mr. Smith is affiliated with one fraternal organization, the Modern Woodmen. In political matters he takes an active interest, belonging to the Republican party. Mr. Smith has served his district as a school director two terms and when the interests of education are at stake is always to be found in the van of progress. His ranch consists of six hundred and forty acres, all in cultivation and well improved and equipped; twenty-eight head of select draught horses are used in operating the machinery, all valuable animals. Mr. Smith commands the good will and respect of all in the community; the task he has accomplished in building up and making comfortable his home place speaks volumes for his energy and ability.

MELVIN U. DIMMICK, lessee of the great Kelso wheat ranch consisting of three and one-half sections situated ten miles southeast of Kiona, is of Irish and English extraction and a member of a well-known northern Illinois family of pioneers. His father, Aaron L. Dimmick, was born in New York, but in early days removed to Franklin county, Illinois, where he is a prosperous farmer. He was one of three in Franklin county who voted for Lincoln in 1860. Mrs. Dimmick is a native of Indiana and was wedded to Mr. Dimmick in Illinois when she was sixteen years old.

The subject of this biography was reared and educated in Franklin county, Illinois. He commenced farming when he was eighteen years old and until he was twenty-seven worked for various farmers in that section of the state. However, in 1890, he immigrated to the Northwest, locating in Yakima county, and immediately entered the employ of Kelso Brothers. In 1900 he leased their large place and for the past three seasons he has harvested excellent crops. Mr. Dimmick's thorough experience in Illinois agricultural pursuits has been of invaluable assistance to him in western farming, making him unusually capable of managing so large a farm as the Kelso ranch. His knowledge is thorough and his methods are modern, his energies well directed.

Mr. Dimmick was married in 1881 to Ida Roberts, the ceremony taking place in Franklin county, Illinois. To this union four children were born: Horace, March, 1884; Marvin, deceased, November, 1881; Arthur, November 10, 1886; and Norma, July, 1888. He was again married in 1902, his bride being Mrs. Rena Norman, a daughter of John and Sibley (Odle) McReynolds. Mr. McReynolds was born in Indiana and became a pioneer farmer of Illinois. He died September 30, 1887, in Illinois. Between 1861 and 1864 he served in the Union army. Mrs. McReynolds was born in Illi-

nois; she is still living. Her father was a veteran of the Civil war. Mrs. Dimmick was born in Illinois in 1867, and in that state was first married to S. D. Norman. Five children were the fruit of that marriage: Louis, born December 13, 1888; Barney A., April 8, 1891, deceased; Selma C., March 21, 1893; Howard, May 12, 1895; and Victor, April 16, 1897; all born in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Dimmick are the parents of two sons, Clem, who was born November 4, 1902, and died August 25, 1903, and Aaron, born June 12, 1904. Mr. Dimmick is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and is a member of the Baptist church. He takes a deep interest in political affairs, voting, usually, the Republican ticket. He is a man of unquestioned integrity, progressive ideas, public-spirit and popularity with his neighbors; and he ranks as one of the most substantial citizens of Yakima county.

WARREN C. TRAVIS is another member of a well known and popular family of Yakima county pioneers which is among Yakima's most extensive wheat raisers. His ranch lies ten miles southeast of Kiona. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1868, to the union of Nathaniel and Harriet (Ring) Travis, also natives of that province, the father born April 17, and the mother April 2, 1843. They immigrated to the United States in 1878, settling first in Nevada, where Mr. Travis engaged in the mining and transportation industries until the fall of 1881. After spending a year in California, he moved to Oregon and in the fall of 1883 settled upon pre-emption and timber culture claims in the Horse Heaven region. Since that time Mr. and Mrs. Travis have made Yakima county their home, though at present they are visiting in California. Nathaniel Travis is of Scotch and English descent; his wife, of English and Irish extraction. Warren C. Travis did not accompany his parents to the United States, but remained with an uncle to finish his education in Nova Scotia. In 1882, however, he bade adieu to his birthplace and journeyed to Weston, Oregon, joining his parents there. He lived with them until eighteen years old, then entered the service of Mathews & Baker, stockmen. A year later he engaged in railroad work, and in 1889 went to California. His first work there was driving stage, but after a year's experience in this trying occupation, he entered the mines. Mining occupied his attention until 1900, when he returned to Yakima county and settled upon a homestead near his relatives. The appearance of his ranch indicates a large amount of thrift in the owner, as it is well fenced, has good buildings and is all in cultivation.

He was married in Lundy, California, in 1891, to Miss Lulu V. Montrose. Her parents, Rodney G. and Eliza (White) Montrose, were born in the

province of Ontario, Canada, married there and came to Nevada in 1867, the father preceding his family. He went to California in 1877, his family following three years later, and he is still living in that state. By trade, he is a millwright. Mrs. Montrose died in Nevada, in 1875; she was the mother of six children. Mrs. Lulu Travis was born in Carson City, Nevada, in 1871, and received her education in the common schools of Nevada and California and in the high school of Bridgeport, California. Mr. and Mrs. Travis are the parents of two children: Naomi, born in Kennewick, December 12, 1895; and Nathaniel, born in California, May 9, 1898. Both husband and wife are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Travis is an enthusiastic Republican, ever active in behalf of his party. In California he served his community as justice of the peace. He is a director and clerk of his school district, a leader in all movements looking toward the improvement of his community or county and in fact is one of the most influential citizens of the wheat belt. He and Mrs. Travis enjoy the fullest confidence and esteem of the entire community. His nine hundred and sixty acre wheat ranch is all in cultivation.

BOTSFORD S. TRAVIS, living eleven miles southeast of Kiona, is one of the substantial and popular wheat farmers of Yakima county and a brother of Lovell C. and Warren C. Travis, also large wheat growers. Born in 1871 in the province of Nova Scotia, Canada, he is the youngest son of Nathaniel and Hattie (Ring) Travis, likewise natives of Nova Scotia. Nathaniel Travis was born April 17, 1843; Mrs. Travis, April 2d, of the same year. They were married in 1863 and lived upon their Nova Scotia farm until 1878. In that year, however, they immigrated to Nevada, where the father engaged in mining and freighting until the fall of 1881. Then he went to California for a short time, but the next fall, that of 1882, he moved to Oregon. The same year he visited the Horse Heaven Plains and so deeply impressed was he with their adaptability to farming that in the spring of 1883 he removed thither and established his permanent home. Mr. and Mrs. Travis are still living. Botsford S. was eleven years old when he came west. For three years after his arrival in Yakima county he attended school. He then commenced riding the range for Mathews & Baker and during the succeeding twelve years rode for himself and that firm. His father, his brother, Lovell, and he entered into a partnership in the nineties, his father and brother looking after the farms while Botsford cared for the stock interests. This partnership was dissolved in 1899, Botsford at that time settling upon a homestead and thenceforth farming for himself alone.

Mr. Travis was married in Portland December

28, 1898, to Miss Clara McElvain, a daughter of Samuel and Amanda (Simpson) McElvain. Mr. McElvain was born in Illinois, moved to Oregon in 1891, and with his family, is at present a resident of Kennewick. He is a contractor by occupation. Mrs. McElvain was the first white child born in Butler county, Nebraska. Her parents are still living. Mrs. Travis was also born in Butler county, in 1880, but was educated in Portland and Kennewick. At the age of eighteen she married. Mr. and Mrs. Travis have two children, Ivan V., born in Renton, Washington, November 23, 1899; and Louise V., born on the ranch, October 23, 1903. Mr. Travis belongs to the Republican party and takes an active interest in all political matters. He owns five hundred and thirty-three acres of wheat land, all under cultivation, ten acres of land at Kennewick, and considerable stock. Mr. Travis has achieved a very enviable success in his endeavors to amass a competence and make for himself and family a comfortable home. In his ardor to do this, however, he has not been unmindful of his community and fellow men, but has ever shown himself public spirited and patriotic.

REMUS E. CARTER, a pioneer and successful wheat grower living twelve miles south of Kiona, is a Kentuckian, having been born in Davis county, Kentucky, in 1854. His father, Dr. William A. C. Carter, was a native of Virginia, who became a pioneer of Davis county and there married Sarah Hobbs, the daughter of Kentucky pioneers and herself born in that state. They removed to Illinois in 1863, where the father practiced his profession, that of a veterinary, until his death in 1877. Mrs. Carter died in 1864. Remus E. Carter remained at home until twenty-one years old, or until 1875, when he went to Texas and commenced working on a ranch. A little later he returned to Kentucky, thence to Illinois and remained there until 1882. That year marks the date of his immigration to the Northwest. He first located at Pilot Rock, Oregon, working in a sawmill, then a livery stable and finally herding sheep. The next May he made a trip through the Palouse country, stopping for short periods at Genesee and Moscow. From Moscow he went to Medical Lake, thence to the Coeur d'Alenes, back to Medical Lake and thence returned to Pendleton, where he remained until November. At that time, late in the fall of 1883, he settled upon a homestead in the Horse Heaven region and since that time has been successfully engaged in farming and horse raising upon his place, sowing between four hundred and five hundred acres to wheat each year. His holdings consist of fully eight hundred acres of excellent wheat land and considerable stock. His farm is well improved with comfortable buildings and two excellent wells, a rarity in that coun-

try, and thoroughly equipped with machinery. Of the fourteen members of his immediate family, only Mr. Carter and one brother, Alfred J., living in Ohio county, Kentucky, are living. Mr. Carter is a loyal friend of education and for some time served on the school board in his district. He is a member of one fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is an active Republican, and connected with the Baptist church. As a public-spirited citizen, an industrious, thrifty farmer, a good neighbor and a man of high principles, Mr. Carter enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

LOUIS, JORGEN AND PETER ANDERSON. In all the Yakima country there probably cannot be found three more successful, more popular or more contented citizens than the trio whose names commence this sketch. They reside at Horse Heaven postoffice, fourteen miles southwest of Kiona and together cultivate one of the largest farms in central Washington. They are also among the foremost stockmen of that section. All are natives of Denmark and the sons of James and Christina H. (Hansen) Anderson, both of whom were born in 1823. Mrs. Anderson died at the age of fifty-seven, and her husband passed away at the ripe old age of eighty.

Louis Anderson was born April 11, 1852. Having completed his education, he worked at various occupations in Denmark until he was twenty-seven years old, then came to America, first settling in Pennsylvania, where he lived four years. He emigrated to Washington in 1885 and settled upon the homestead which is his present home. He has been engaged in general farming and stock raising since that date. In 1878 Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Margretta A. Espus, also a native of Denmark, born June 17, 1857. She was educated in the schools of her native land. They have six children: James A., born in Denmark, September 11, 1879; Carl C., in Pennsylvania, March 30, 1882; Minnie C., in Pennsylvania, January 17, 1884, a graduate of the Prosser high school and now mistress of the schools at Horse Heaven; Clara M., on the Yakima homestead, July 18, 1886; Lucile C., on the homestead, December 20, 1888; and Chester L., also born on the homestead, September 11, 1892. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and is a staunch Republican, as are also his brothers. He takes a keen interest in all educational affairs and for the past ten years has served on the school board of his district. May 6, 1903, Mrs. Anderson was appointed postmistress of Horse Heaven postoffice.

Jorgen Anderson's birth occurred February 7, 1856. At the age of seventeen he began learning the carpenter's trade and served a four years' apprenticeship. In 1878 he came to America, set-

tling first in Illinois, where he followed his trade a short time; in the fall he went to California and there followed farming until 1884, when he moved to Washington and filed upon government land in the Horse Heaven region. He lived upon this place until 1898, when he spent a year in Alaska, mining. Thence returning home with renewed devotion to agriculture, he has since given his undivided attention to farming and stock raising.

Peter Anderson, the youngest of the brothers, was born April 23, 1858, and like his brothers received a common school education in Denmark. He remained in the old country, until the spring of 1880, then crossed to Pennsylvania, where he spent three years learning the painter's trade. After a year in Grand Rapids, Michigan, he spent two years in California working at his trade and farming, and in 1886 joined his brothers in Washington, settling upon a homestead near them. However, he soon left the county and engaged in farming near Pomeroy, where he lived eight years, or until 1895, the year in which the Anderson Brothers formed a partnership. He is an Odd Fellow, also.

Anderson Brothers own four thousand four hundred acres of wheat land, all under cultivation, three hundred head of cattle, one hundred head of horses, and forty-five acres of land irrigated by the Kiona canal, one of the best in the state. Forty acres of the irrigated land are in alfalfa and several acres are in orchard. After the county well was dug, the Andersons were the first to get water at a great depth. Their well had to be sunk three hundred and fifty feet through hard rock, but the labor and expense of its excavation were abundantly rewarded, for the water in it is two hundred feet deep. They have several shallow wells on their ranch. To their large interests the brothers give their personal attention with the result that the property is thriving and each season nets them handsome returns on their investment. They are men of energy, integrity and ability, respected by all and possessing a host of warm friends. Such citizens Yakima welcomes to its plains and valleys.

EMERY W. R. TAYLOR, of Prosser, mayor, merchant, and owner of the flouring mills, is one of Yakima county's best known citizens and earliest pioneers, being the youngest son of Honorable George S. Taylor, deceased, whose biography, together with that of his wife, Rebecca (McGlothen) Taylor, who is still living, will be found elsewhere in this work. The subject of this biography was born in Iowa, May 12, 1850, and crossed the Plains with his parents in 1864. After a few months spent in Umatilla county and a longer period near Puget Sound, in 1866 the family settled in the Selah valley, Yakima county, where the family home has since remained. In that frontier region the Taylor boys spent the early years of their

lives, assisting their father in raising stock and cultivating the soil. Emery left the parental roof when he attained his majority and filed upon homestead and timber culture claims in the Wenas valley, where he lived seven years. At the age of twenty-eight he moved to Prosser and engaged in manufacturing flour, purchasing the mill at that point. Two years later he opened a general store and during the next few years both enterprises prospered. However, the hard times of the middle nineties affected Prosser, as they did the rest of the country, and, though keeping the mill in operation, Mr. Taylor decided to remove the store to North Yakima. Accordingly, in 1808, it was removed to the larger city and for three years Mr. Taylor conducted it, selling the business in 1901, and returning to Prosser. By this time the new era had dawned on that commercial center and the business prospects being so excellent, he again engaged in the mercantile business with encouraging success from the beginning.

Mr. Taylor and Miss Hannah A. Sutton, a daughter of John and Mary (Kelly) Sutton, were united in marriage in the year 1879, the ceremony taking place in Yakima county. Mrs. Taylor was born in Indiana in 1862, received her education in the schools of her native state and was married at the age of seventeen. Her father was killed by lightning while she was a little girl. Six children bless the Taylor household, all of whom are native sons and daughters of Yakima county. They are named: Pearl, born February 13, 1881; Arthur, 1884; Roy, 1886; Claude, 1889; Edna, 1892, and George S., 1895. Arthur and Roy assist their father in the store. Mr. Taylor has two brothers, Harley and George, living in North Yakima, and one sister, Mrs. Rosa Brooker, also a resident of North Yakima. He is connected with the Odd Fellows fraternity and is an active member of the Democratic party. When Prosser was incorporated in 1890, Mr. Taylor was honored by his townsmen with the highest office in their power to bestow—that of mayor—and served two years, or until he resigned and moved to North Yakima. Upon his return in 1901, he received another token of Prosser's esteem for its favorite son,—a re-election to the mayoralty—and was elected in 1903. Mayor Taylor is still serving with credit to himself, in the administration of public affairs in a thrifty, progressive city, and retains the fullest confidence of his fellow men. Besides his large mercantile establishment, and one of the two flouring mills in Yakima county, Mr. Taylor has other city and county property, all of which receive his careful, untiring management. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are highly esteemed by a host of friends and acquaintances.

LORENZO D. LAPE, proprietor of the Hotel Lape, Prosser, has been identified with the devel-

opment of Yakima county since the year 1883 and has been a resident of Prosser since 1897, during which time he has taken no unimportant part in the upbuilding of that section of the county. For many years he was one of the largest wheat growers in the Horse Heaven region. He was born in Fayette county, Illinois, 1855, to the union of Henry W. and Lucy (Hazlip) Lape, both of Dutch extraction. Henry W. Lape was born in Ohio, settled in Illinois in 1830 and lived in that state until 1880, when he removed to Kansas and a little later to Missouri; his death at the age of seventy-seven occurring in the latter state. Mrs. Lape was born in Virginia, came to Illinois in 1829 and was married at the age of seventeen; she is now living in Missouri. Lorenzo D. was educated in the public schools of his native state and at the age of twenty-one commenced to farm on his own account. In 1880 he went to Kansas and farmed a year, also conducted a grocery store in Girard a year; then spent six months in the mines of Colorado, visited Gunnison, and in March, 1883, arrived in Pendleton, Oregon, having walked the entire distance between that city and Glenn's Ferry, Idaho. That fall he filed on homestead and timber culture claims in the Horse Heaven wheat region and the following spring returned to the land and began its improvement. Upon this place he made his home until 1897, attaining great success in wheat raising. For some time he cultivated two thousand three hundred acres. However, in the fall of 1897, an accident deprived him of his left foot and influenced him to leave farming and devote himself to a quieter occupation. So he removed to Prosser in the spring of 1898, built the Lape Hotel, leasing it for three years, and then opened a harness shop. In 1902 he sold the shop to C. R. Boney, and in July of the same year took personal charge of his hotel, now known as one of the most comfortable and well managed hostleries in Yakima county.

In Pendleton, 1889, Miss Mary V. Reed, daughter of Philander and Lucinda (Eurit) Reed, became the wife of Mr. Lape. Her parents were both born and reared in West Virginia, and Mrs. Lape was also born in that state, in April, 1865, although she received her education in Kansas. In 1891 the family came to Yakima county, settling in the Horse Heaven country, and there the father died in 1892; Mrs. Reed, who is the mother of eleven children, is living in Prosser. To Mr. and Mrs. Lape two children have been born, both of whom are living: Lena, born August 18, 1890; Loren B., December 23, 1891. Mrs. Lape is a member of the Methodist church, and her husband is affiliated with the Democratic party. Besides his fine hotel property and other Prosser holdings, Mr. Lape owns one hundred and sixty acres of wheat land, all in cultivation. He is an enterprising citizen who has done much toward the up-

building of his home city and possesses the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

FRANK H. GLOYD, cashier of the Prosser State Bank, secretary of the Prosser Falls Land and Irrigation Company and president of the Prosser Board of Trade, is one of Yakima county's substantial citizens and a business man of the type which is giving the Yakima country continental prominence. His early ancestors were inhabitants of the British Isles, the Gloyds being Welsh and his mother's people English. The father, Benjamin F. Gloyd, was born in Massachusetts, 1831, and by trade was a mechanic, though he followed farming extensively. In 1852 he took up his residence in Kentucky and there wooed and won a Southern girl, Susan Mason. She came of old Virginia colonist stock, was born in that state and is related to Henry Clay. In Kentucky, also, the subject of this biography was born in the year 1862. From Kentucky the family removed to Illinois. There the father engaged in the mercantile business and the son, Frank, began to acquire his education, attending the common and high schools of that state, besides receiving the benefit of tutoring. His education was finished in Ohio, and in 1881 he joined his parents in Kansas, to which state they had removed from Illinois. The family later decided to seek a home in the Northwest and accordingly, in 1882, crossed the Plains by wagon to the Willamette valley. Subsequently they removed to Puget Sound, where both parents are still living. While in Ohio, however, Frank H. had decided to enter the profession of law and spent some time reading law in the office of a brother of Chief Justice Waite, United States Supreme Court. Upon arriving in his northwestern home, the young man entered the employ of Waters & Thorne, then compiling a set of abstract records for Marion county, Oregon. In the spring of 1883, he engaged in the same kind of work, compiling abstract records of Pierce county, Washington, for E. C. Pentland, owner of the copyright. A few months later the energetic young abstracter bought Pentland's interests, sold a half interest to W. N. Spinning, and, together they conducted the abstract business until 1889, when the Bankers' Title Insurance & Trust Company was organized and absorbed the partnership. The next August the abstract business was consolidated with the Fidelity Trust Company and a new company organized, the Real Estate, Title, Insurance & Abstract Company, absorbing all interests. Mr. Gloyd was president of this company until the fall of 1894. Between the years 1884 and 1894 he also held the position of deputy county auditor of Pierce county, and in the fall of 1894 was elected auditor, serving one term in that capacity. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Gloyd had his

first substantial experience in western banking, he and his brother-in-law purchasing a controlling interest that year in the First National Bank of Puyallup. Mr. Gloyd became president of that institution and served until January, 1894. In June, 1897, he entered the service of the land department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and remained in their service until March, 1902, when he retired to become the cashier and manager of the Prosser State Bank.

Mr. Gloyd and Miss Alida M. Spinning, the daughter of Dr. Charles H. and Mildred D. (Stewart) Spinning, were united in marriage at Pasadena, California, March 25, 1891. Dr. Spinning was born in Indiana and in 1852 crossed the Plains to become one of Oregon's early pioneers, settling near Portland. Mrs. Spinning was a native of Iowa, the daughter of a Congregational minister who came around the Horn to Washington in 1873. While Doctor Spinning was acting as government physician on the Puyallup Indian reservation in 1869, Alida M. was born. She received her education in the schools of Pierce county, at the Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma, and the State University, Seattle. Her venerable father, who is still practicing his profession in Pierce county at the age of eighty-three years, is an ex-member of the Washington legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Gloyd have two children, both born in Tacoma: Frank Stewart, born November 28, 1895; and Charles Hadley, April 14, 1903. Mr. Gloyd and his wife are devoted members of the Christian church, of which he is an elder. His fraternal connections are limited to one fraternity, the Knights of Pythias; besides which he is a member of the National Union of Insurance. Politically, he is both an active and an influential Republican. His business interests are many and important and the undeviating success he has achieved is a substantial proof of his ability and standing in the business world. Mr. and Mrs. Gloyd are highly esteemed for their congenial and sterling personal qualities by all with whom they are associated.

DAVID M. ANGUS, M. D. Although not among the earliest pioneers of the county, during the twelve years he has resided in the Yakima valley, Doctor Angus has accomplished much toward the upbuilding of his community, has firmly established himself in the hearts of a large army of friends and has met with a goodly success in his endeavors. Born in Scotland, 1856, he is the son of Alexander and Jannett (Bruce) Angus, also natives of the land of Douglas and Scott. The father and mother immigrated to Canada in 1857, came to the United States in 1890, settling in Tacoma, and are now residing in Prosser. During the greater portion of his life Alexander

Angus has followed agricultural pursuits. After finishing his public school education in Canada, David M. Angus taught school three years, and in 1880 and 1881 was a fireman and conductor on one of the Canadian Pacific's construction trains, all this time carefully saving his earnings to satisfy a higher ambition he had in view. The year 1882 witnessed the first step in satisfying this ambition, Mr. Angus, spending a year in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. In order to complete his course, the young medical student was again obliged to leave college and teach two years in Illinois. The next year he pursued his medical studies at Ann Arbor, and the year following was graduated from a New York medical school, 1886. For a year he served as surgeon in the eastern district Brooklyn hospital, then went west to California, practicing his profession two years in Vallejo. From Vallejo he came north to Tacoma, and lived there until 1892, meeting with excellent success. In 1892, however, he left the Sound to take up his residence in Yakima county, having purchased sixty acres of land in what is now known as the Euclid settlement, so named by Dr. Angus in 1892, his ranch bearing that euphonious country name. He cleared the land of sage-brush, set out a forty-acre orchard, now one of the finest in the Yakima country, and seeded the balance to alfalfa, besides erecting a comfortable dwelling and other farm buildings. Seven years Dr. Angus made this pretty place his home, meanwhile continuing his practice of medicine and surgery and gradually establishing himself in the community. In 1899, he was influenced by the increasing pressure of his professional work and the bright prospects in store for Prosser to remove his home to that little city and since then has resided there. Three years ago he established the Angus Drug Company, one of the best drug stores in the county.

Dr. Angus was united in marriage to Miss Grace Brune, the daughter of Charles H. and Rosario (Romero) Brune, at The Dalles in 1901. She is a native of Klickitat county, born in 1877, and was educated in that county and at The Dalles. Her father was born in Germany and immigrated to America when a young man of twenty years. He settled in Oregon in 1860 and six years later was married to Rosario Romero, the daughter of California pioneers and a native of that state. Mr. Brune died in 1894; Mrs. Brune is living in Grand Dalles, Washington. Mr. Angus is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, who honored him in 1900 with the mayoralty of Prosser, and found him a capable, progressive official, who did not disappoint them. He is connected with neither of the old line political parties, but is an enthusiastic Socialist. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Besides his drug store busi-

ness, he owns considerable other city property and land. Dr. and Mrs. Angus are prominent and influential in their community and popular with all classes.

HERBERT J. JENKS, extensive land proprietor, dealer in real estate and representative of several insurance companies, is one of Prosser's earliest pioneers, as well as one of its successful business men at present. A native of Maine, born January 14, 1857, he is the descendant of two of the oldest families of the Pine Tree state. His father, Joshua E., was born there in 1834, a descendant of a well-known family, and the sixty-five years of his life were spent within its boundaries. He was engaged in the hotel business. Three times he made an effort to get into the Union army, but each time physical disabilities prevented him. Maria (Jordon) Jenks was born in 1836. Her father was an old East India sea captain whose ship and crew were lost on the Atlantic in 1849. The Jordons have lived in Maine for more than two hundred years. After receiving an education in his native state, including attendance at high school, in 1876 the young man, Herbert J. Jenks, went west to St. Louis, Missouri. When the mining excitement connected with the Black Hills discovery reached St. Louis, in the spring of 1877, he started for the mines, but gave up this ambition to work for the government, driving teams to various forts in Wyoming and Montana. He subsequently visited the upper Yellowstone valley, spent five years farming and logging near Miles City, Montana, then two years in hunting the buffalo, and in 1883 came to Washington, first visiting Walla Walla and later coming to Prosser. He filed upon a homestead and a timber culture claim near Prosser, and, while engaged in their development, located other homeseekers and entered the stock business. In 1884 he opened the first livery barn to be started in Prosser and successfully conducted it four years. He then sold it and spent a year in North Yakima. He returned with a band of cattle and was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1898, when he went to the Klondike mines for a season, returning with more experience than gold. One year since then, in 1901, he was away from his home in Prosser, and during that time he was in California.

In 1884, Mr. Jenks was married in Prosser, to Miss Emma C. Badger, daughter of William M. Badger, of North Yakima. Mr. Badger was an Ohio farmer until 1876, when he went to California and later came to Yakima county. Mrs. Jenks was born in Ohio, 1865, was educated in Ohio and Oregon, and married at the age of nineteen. Two children resulted from this union, both of whom are still living: William C., born in

Prosser, October 9, 1885, and Ina B., born in North Yakima, November 25, 1888. The loving wife and mother succumbed to disease in January, 1897. In 1899, Mr. Jenks was again married, his second bride being Miss Jessie Woollicroft, daughter of Jesse and Jennie A. (Mills) Woollicroft, of Prosser. Her father was born in England; her mother in Wisconsin, where, also, Mrs. Jenks was born in 1879. Mr. Woollicroft is a prosperous Yakima county farmer. To this second marriage one child has been born, Herbert J., Jr., born in Prosser, March 28, 1901. Mr. Jenks is fraternally affiliated with the Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Modern Woodmen and the Royal Neighbors; politically, he is an ardent Republican and a zealous admirer of President Roosevelt. He is a citizen who holds the confidence of his fellowmen, as shown by the number of his friends and the fact that he has served as councilman. His most valuable property is a holding of two hundred acres of land, irrigated by the Sunnyside canal.

JAMES B. CLEMENTS, one of the prominent stockmen of Yakima county, Washington, resides in Kennewick. His ranch, which embraces five hundred acres, is located about seven miles west of the town, at the mouth of the Yakima river. He is a native of the Blue Grass state, born in 1859, the son of Raymond and Sarah (Phillips) Clements. His father was likewise a farmer by occupation, and a native of Kentucky. He was born in 1834, and died in 1893, in the month of May. His mother, who is still living in the Blue Grass state, was also born in that state, in 1842. Her son received his education in the public schools of his native state, and until he was nineteen years old, worked for his father on the home place. He spent the next three years in the southern part of Kentucky, working for various farmers; the following year was spent in farming on his own account. He then removed to Chicago, and was employed by N. K. Fairbank & Company, in their factory, for a period of two years. In April, 1885, he removed to Nebraska and remained in that state until 1888; during this time he was principally engaged in farming, but a part of the time worked in other lines of employment. Early in the spring of 1889 he migrated to the town of Prosser, Washington, and was in the employ of the old ditch company for nearly four years. At the expiration of that period he bought his present ranch at the mouth of the Yakima river, and has since made it his home. He farms and engages in the stock business. Two hundred and fifty acres of his farm is in cultivation. He has raised horses principally; in 1895 he shipped two carloads to eastern markets, in 1896 a like number, and the following year succeeded in making

a shipment of three carloads, for which good prices were obtained in the eastern market.

In North Yakima, Washington, on the 8th of June, 1892, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Julia Bower. She is the daughter of Frank and Caroline (Kraft) Schuneman; her father is a native born German, and a blacksmith by trade. He came to the United States when a young man, and located in Illinois, where he was later married. He migrated to the Golden state in 1861, reaching there via the Isthmus of Panama, and following his trade for sometime, also conducting a hotel in Oakland for some months. He next moved to Arizona, resided there a year, and again returned to California. In 1879 he went north to Washington, located in Ainsworth, and for a space of two years worked at his trade of smithing. He took up a homestead three miles west of Pasco, in 1882, and later bought one hundred acres of railroad land near-by. He now resides in Pasco. His wife, who was also of German birth, came to this country with her parents when three years old, and was raised within twenty-five miles of the metropolis, Chicago. She married at the age of nineteen and died in Pasco, Washington, February 25, 1904. Her daughter Julia was a California girl, born in 1867, and was educated first in the schools of the Golden state, later attending the Washington schools; her parents moved to the latter state when she was thirteen years old. She was first married to G. W. Bower, who came to the state in 1880, and died ten years later, leaving two children, Cora and Georgia A. Bower. They were both born in Kennewick; Cora on July 6, 1886, and Georgia four years later, on the 8th of August. The mother has five brothers living in Washington: William, Henry, Albert, Fred and Adolph L. Schuneman. The three last named reside in Pasco. She also has a brother, Frank, living in California. Mr. and Mrs. Clements have four children, of whom Elsie, born in Kennewick, April 4, 1893, is the eldest. Blanche was also born in Kennewick, January 10, 1896, and Elda M., in Franklin county, Washington, July 3, 1898. The youngest child, Wesley J. Clements, was born in Kennewick, March 29, 1902. Mr. Clements is a Mason, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, an active Democrat in politics, and a school director at present. He has an orchard on his land, and owns over a hundred head of cattle. He is an exceedingly pleasant gentleman, successful in his business, and a popular citizen.

SOLOMON M. WEBBER. It was the privilege of the honored pioneer whose biography is here-with given to become the first permanent white farmer upon the extensive Horse Heaven plains and to first demonstrate the peculiar adaptability of

that erstwhile bunch-grass region for the production of wheat. Solomon M. Webber was born in Franklin county, Indiana, March 18, 1827. His parents were Nicholas and Polly (Marlow) Webber, of Dutch and English descent respectively. Nicholas Webber was a native of New York state, who settled very early in the century in Indiana. There he was married and lived until 1832, when he went northward into Michigan Territory and became an early pioneer of that commonwealth. He lived to the unusual age of ninety-three, dying in Michigan. Mrs. Webber, the mother, was a native of Virginia, reared in Kentucky; she was in her ninetieth year at the time of her death in Michigan. Solomon M. attended school and worked on the farm until he was nineteen years old, then learned the carpenter's trade and followed it until he was twenty-three. In the spring of 1852 the young Hoosier started across the continent to California. He spent the winter at Salt Lake, completing the journey in the following spring and summer. Three years he followed mining in the Golden state; then farmed four years, after which he was engaged in various pursuits in Marysville until 1859, at that time going to Nevada. In that state he lived until 1880, when he started overland with twelve mules and three wagons to found a home in the Northwest. Two years he stopped at Weston, Oregon, and from there visited the Horse Heaven region, locating a ranch. He filed upon the land in April, 1882, but did not begin its cultivation until the summer of 1883. Then he and William Badge, who came to the country with Mr. Webber, commenced farming, Mr. Webber turning the first furrow on the Plains and breaking one hundred acres of sod. In the fall he sowed forty acres to wheat, but did not harvest the crop for the reason that he harrowed it so thoroughly it ran together when the rains came on, and the wheat could not break through the crust that formed. They lived in a tent in 1884. In December of that year they underwent great hardships in a blizzard while making a trip to Wallula. They had reached the river when the storm struck them, the river freezing over in a short time. They could not get across to get feed, which was in plain view, and their teams suffered greatly. They witnessed the destruction of some one thousand eight hundred dollars worth of horses before the storm subsided, being held there for some six weeks. The deep snow prevented their return home, and, but for the fact that parties at the river had just laid in a goodly supply of flour, they would certainly have perished. At the end of the six weeks the storm broke under the influence of a chinook, and they started across the river, through the broken ice, like "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and were only saved from going over the falls by a fortunate gorge of ice at an opportune moment. Mr. Webber continued to farm successfully upon his place until 1897, selling

his property at that time, and making an extended trip to other parts. Returning to Yakima county in 1899, he acquired his present farm, seven miles south of Kiona, and since then has followed agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Webber was married in North Yakima, 1893, to Ellen Lea, a daughter of William and Mary (Wolsoncroft) Lea, natives of England. Both parents lived and died in the old country, after rearing a family of sixteen children. By trade, the father was a carpenter. Mrs. Webber was born in Manchester, England, 1853, and was educated in the common schools of her native land. In October, 1889, she came to Portland, Oregon, which was her home for two years and a half, or until April, 1892, when she came to Yakima county. She has two brothers, William and Charles H., living in Portland and Providence, Rhode Island, respectively, and two sisters in England, Mrs. Elizabeth McKee and Mrs. Sarah A. Turner. Mr. and Mrs. Webber were the parents of one child, Ruth, born in Yakima county, March 10, 1894. By a former marriage Mr. Webber is the father of the following children: Mrs. Mary R. Lea (deceased), born in Michigan, October 1, 1850; Charles M., California, January 5, 1854; Mrs. Sarah J. Getchell, California, October 25, 1856, deceased; John V., California, January 21, 1859; Robert E., California, November 8, 1861, deceased; Tenia, California, November 19, 1862, deceased; Francis E., California, December 21, 1865; Minnie B., California, December 8, 1868; William H., Nevada, August 10, 1871, and Walter G. (deceased), Nevada, May 26, 1876. Mr. Webber is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Order of Washington, and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist church. He is a Republican, and served as assistant assessor of Yakima county from 1888 to 1892; at present he is road overseer for his district. Mr. Webber owns a quarter section of well-improved farming land, all in cultivation. He has labored faithfully and successfully for the upbuilding of his county, has endured all the hardships and vicissitudes common to pioneer life in the West, and now, in the winter of a long, useful life, enjoys the good-will and esteem of all around him.

CHARLES TOMPKINS. No tongue can be too eloquent, no pen too powerful, in paying homage to America's heroic frontiersmen; their monument has been in course of construction for at least three centuries, and when the massive work is finished, for it is yet hardly begun, it will be the noblest, grandest, and, it is to be hoped, the most enduring erected by any race in any age of the world's recorded history—the United States of America in its most perfect development. This biography deals with the history of one of these





EZRA KEMP.



HENRY WASHINGTON CREASON.



CHAS. TOMPKINS



JOHN VICTOR RYDHOLM



SOLOMON M. WEBBER.



JAMES B. CLEMENTS.



MRS. JAS. B. CLEMENTS.

doughty families of pioneers which has participated in the conquest of the West. John G. Tompkins, the father of Charles, was born in New Jersey in the year 1824, of the Dutch stock that settled New York. As a youth, he shipped aboard a trading vessel and served three years before the mast. Then, in 1838, he enlisted in the Texas navy, one of America's unique creations, and remained under the Lone Star flag three months. Following this adventure he settled in Galveston, entering business, and was there united in marriage in 1846 with Mary L. Woodruff, a native of Tennessee. Her American ancestors were colonizers of Virginia (members of a King James colony of the seventeenth century), and in a very early day became settlers on the Tennessee frontier. In 1830 they united their fortunes with those of Stephen F. Austin Colley and accepted the invitation extended by the inhabitants of that Mexican province to join their numbers, settling on the Colorado river. Later they fought in the struggles waged by Texas for its independence, and engaged in the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. After a residence of ten years in California, to which state they immigrated by ox team conveyance in 1870, the parents of Charles took up their abode in the Arizona Salt river valley, and there lived until their deaths, that of the father occurring in 1890, and of the mother in 1892. Charles Tompkins' education was obtained in Texas, where he was born, March 10, 1849. At an early age he began riding the range for his father, driving cattle as far north as Iowa and Kansas. In 1870, he took a band to California, the journey occupying six months, and remained there until 1873. He repeated the trip in 1874, and lived in California during the succeeding six years, coming to the Walla Walla valley in 1880. In Washington he was employed by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in its bridge department six months, then spent eight months at the carpenter trade in Portland, worked a year for the Northern Pacific Company in Montana, and in 1883 returned to Walla Walla. The next year he settled upon a homestead in the wheat belt, then Yakima's frontier settlement, and there has since made his home, successfully engaged in general farming and wheat raising. He has three sisters, Mrs. Emma Alexander, Mrs. Martha Beard, both of whom live in California, and Mrs. Mary M. Burnett, living in Arizona, her husband being a cousin of the first president of Texas, David G. Burnett. He also has three brothers: John H., George E. and Joseph, cattle raisers and farmers in Arizona. Mr. Tompkins is very prominent in Independent Order of Odd Fellows' circles, and has occupied the high position of past grand and representative to the grand lodge. He is a Democrat and an active worker for his party's interests. Mr. Tompkins is general superintendent and treasurer of the artesian well enterprise on the Horse Heaven

region, and owns eight shares of the stock. For several years he has served his community as road supervisor, and in that capacity doing much to benefit road conditions in that region. His homestead, one hundred and sixty acres, is all under cultivation, and upon it he has a very comfortable home and other improvements. Mr. Tompkins possesses the fullest confidence of his fellow pioneers, and is industriously and sincerely engaged in contributing his mite toward the gigantic work of nation building, seeking to leave the impress of his handiwork upon the great monument.

JOHN VICTOR RYDHOLM, one of the most successful and prosperous farmers in the Horse Heaven region, south of Prosser, is a native of Sweden, who crossed the Atlantic in 1869, and took up his abode in Yakima county in 1884, thus entitling him to the distinction of being a pioneer of the Yakima country. His birth occurred in the year 1851, brightening the little rural home of Peter Magnus Anderson and Anna Stine (Stana) Anderson, whose forefathers for innumerable generations were inhabitants of Sweden. John Victor spent his early years as do most farmers' sons—working with their father upon the farm and attending the district school, perhaps higher institutions of instruction. When he was seventeen, the young farmer suffered two irreparable losses, both his father and mother dying about the same time. However, with brave heart and strong hopes, he bade farewell to Sweden and the old home and set out to seek his fortunes across the sea in the great American republic. Arriving in Illinois early in the summer of 1869, he commenced farming, spending the first four years in that state. Then he went to South Dakota, was there a year, and in the spring of 1874 settled on a pre-emption claim in Sedgewick county, Kansas, where he lived five years. Three years in Illinois followed; then, in the spring of 1883, he came west to Pendleton, Oregon. Late in the fall he filed a homestead claim to a desirable quarter section in the Horse Heaven region, Yakima county, and the next spring moved upon it and began its improvement. For a number of years the dauntless pioneer labored each fall in the harvest fields of Umatilla county, in order to support himself while developing his farm, but in 1893 he was able to take up his permanent residence on the place and devote his whole energies to cultivating it. He has placed a hundred acres of it under cultivation, sunk a well, which furnishes an abundance of water (a matter of great importance, when it is considered that for seven years he was obliged to haul this precious fluid to the place), and acquired possession of a large amount of pasturage and a goodly band of horses, all of which speaks well for his thrift and abilities. His total land possessions now comprise four hundred and ninety

acres, one hundred of which, as stated, are in cultivation, and much more available for that purpose, besides owning about forty head of horses and small stock. Mr. Rydholm has two sisters and one brother dead, Mrs. Britta Johnson, Sophia and Nils, and four brothers and sisters living: Frederick, in Sweden; Gustavus, in Nebraska; Mrs. Louisa Nelson, in Sweden, and Mrs. Caroline Young, in Illinois. He is a consistent member of the Lutheran church, and a man of high principles. He is a Republican. As road overseer he has faithfully served his district, and in all other matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the community Mr. Rydholm is actively interested; he is one of the county's substantial citizens.

HENRY WASHINGTON CREASON. The esteemed pioneer citizen of Prosser whose name stands at the head of this biography has been prominently identified with the history of Yakima county, particularly with the history of Prosser, for the past twenty years, and is favorably known from one end of the county to the other. California is the birthplace of this pioneer of the Pacific coast, that memorable event in his life occurring January 10, 1855. His parents, Andrew and Elsie (Bernett) Creason, came from the middle western states, his father from Missouri and his mother from Tennessee. They were married in Missouri, and in 1852 made the daring, tedious journey across hill, plain and mountain to the Golden state. There the old pioneer is still living upon his farm: his companion and wife through all the hardships of pioneer life died in 1878. The son, Henry, remained at home on the farm until he reached the age of seventeen, at which time he and N. B. Firebaugh engaged in sheep raising until 1876. Two years of wheat raising followed, succeeded by his opening a blacksmith shop in Stanislaus county, where he remained until the spring of 1883. In July of that year he came to the Horse Heaven region, Washington, filed upon government land, lived there a year, then abandoned it and erected the first blacksmith shop opened in Prosser. In 1880 he filed a homestead claim to a quarter section of land adjoining the town site of Prosser, and upon this place he is living at present, having removed thereto in 1900, after the sale of his blacksmith shop. Noting the opportunity offered for the establishment of a coal and wood yard, in October, 1902, he established the one which he is successfully conducting at present. He built the better part of Prosser's sidewalks, and is now completing a modern two-story brick building for the Odd Fellows.

May 5, 1875, marks the date of the marriage uniting Mr. Creason and Miss Ada Maxon, daughter of Darwin and Hanna (Clark) Maxon, of California, for life's journey, the ceremony taking place

in the state mentioned. Darwin Maxon, now deceased, was a native of New York, who settled in Wisconsin in an early day, and in 1873 came to California, and there engaged in farming until his death. His wife was also a native of New York, of French parentage. She died in 1876. Their daughter, Ada, was born in Wisconsin, educated in that state, and married at the age of twenty. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Creason are: Green D., born in California, February 29, 1876, living in Prosser; Mrs. Martha A. Forsyth, born in California, August, 1877, also of Prosser; Mabel, born in California in 1881, died at the age of three; Cassius P., the first white child born in Prosser, his birth occurring in November, 1884; Fred, born in California, October 31, 1887, and Harry, born in Prosser, 1892. The father holds membership in two fraternities, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand, and the Modern Woodmen of America. For many years he has served on the Prosser school board. In the political affairs of Yakima county he has taken a leading part as a Democrat. He was appointed a county commissioner in 1886, to fill a vacancy, and so well did he fill the position that he was elected to serve two years longer. At the succeeding election a tie vote resulted between Mr. Creason and Joseph Brown. The result was decided by lot, Mr. Brown being the fortunate contestant. Upon the removal of Mayor Taylor to North Yakima in 1898 Mr. Creason completed the term as mayor of Prosser, and was afterward elected by his fellow townsmen to occupy that important office for two years longer, which he did with credit to himself. During this time he was engaged in conducting the Riverside hotel. As a courageous pioneer, a progressive, public-spirited citizen, a faithful officer and a man of integrity and charitable spirit, Mr. Creason commands the good-will of all who know him.

EZRA KEMP, stockman, land owner, warehouse proprietor and mill man, residing in the city of Prosser, is a successful and widely known citizen of the lower Yakima valley. An Englishman by birth and descent, born in 1856, to the marriage of William and Emily (Smith) Kemp, who spent their entire lives in England, he came to America at the age of seventeen, equipped with a fair education and the laudable ambition to make the most of his opportunities. His first work was in a shoe factory in LaFayette, New Jersey, where he was employed two years and one-half; he then worked for a short time in an iron mine, and in 1876 went to California via the Isthmus of Panama. In that state he was employed successively in a shoe factory, on a street car system, advance agent for a theatrical company, and in various other occupations which took him all over the state. He re-

mained in California until 1882, when he came to the Northwest, settling upon a homestead and timber culture claim six miles from Prosser. He there made his home until 1899, and engaged in farming and stock raising. In the year mentioned he purchased a warehouse in Prosser and also an interest in the Prosser flouring mills, removing his family to the city the following year.

In Michigan, in 1897, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances Kenney. She is a native of that state, born in 1859, and there educated and reared to womanhood. Her father and mother, Laura, were also born in the Wolverine state; Mrs. Kenney is living in the country several miles south of Prosser. To Mr. and Mrs. Kemp two children have been born: Edmund W., in Prosser, September 17, 1899, and Fred, in Prosser, October 21, 1902; both are living. Mr. Kemp is an active fraternity man, a member of the Odd Fellows and past grand of Prosser lodge, No. 154. His political sympathies are with the Republican party, of which he is an active member. Mr. Kemp owns, besides the warehouse and an interest in the flouring mills heretofore mentioned, a comfortable city home, three thousand five hundred acres of land in the Horse Heaven country, one thousand two hundred sheep, and various other small interests, to all of which he gives his personal attention. He is still making the most of the opportunities which surround him, and is considered a keen business man, straightforward and aggressive. He is now serving in his second term as a member of the city council. As a citizen, he is interested in all that pertains to the public welfare, and is an influential man in the community.

ALEXANDER G. McNEILL, Prosser's popular councilman and business man, is a Yakima county pioneer as well, having arrived in the Yakima valley in the year 1879. For many years he was engaged in riding the range for leading stockmen of central Washington, but subsequently left their employ to become one of their number. He has been familiar with Prosser's history from the time it was established. Of Scotch descent, his parents being Lachlan and Katie (McGibberry) McNeill, Alexander G. McNeill was born in Illinois, 1859. The elder McNeill came to La Salle county, Illinois, at an early period in its history, and still resides in his old homestead at the age of seventy-one. Mrs. McNeill crossed the Atlantic when four years of age, and was married in Illinois. At an early age the subject of this biography began to do for himself, and in 1877 went to California where he lived a short time before going to Oregon. In the Webfoot state he commenced riding the range, and was subsequently employed in that work in Yakima and Klickitat counties, by Snipes & Allen, J. B. Huntington and H. A. South. The

year 1884 witnessed his entrance into the stock business as an owner, his home being near the mouth of the Yakima river until the fall of 1897, when he removed to Prosser. A year later he sold his stock, purchased a livery stable in Prosser, and was engaged in that business until the spring of 1903. At that time he sold this property and opened a real estate, loan and insurance office, in which work he has since been successfully engaged.

Miss Amy South, a daughter of Hutcheson A. and Maria (Graham) South, became the bride of Mr. McNeill in Walla Walla, in 1883. Her father was born in Illinois, crossed the Plains by ox teams in 1852, and settled in the Willamette valley, Oregon, where he lived until 1865, in that year coming to Washington territory and settling in Klickitat county. He was engaged in the stock business in central Washington until his death in Prosser in 1902. Maria (Graham) South, her mother, was born in Pennsylvania and crossed the Plains in 1853, thus becoming one of the brave pioneer women of the Northwest. Mrs. McNeill was born in California in 1861, but was reared and educated in Oregon and Washington. She has one brother, William W. South, who lives in Nez Perce, Idaho. The McNeill home has four children: Katie L., born April 22, 1884, who is a graduate of the Prosser schools and of the Walla Walla high school, and is now teaching near Prosser; Allen G., born May 25, 1889; Fred L., September 3, 1891, and Kenneth, February 21, 1901; all born in Yakima county. Mr. McNeill is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is the past grand of the Prosser lodge, and in 1901 represented his lodge in Spokane. Mrs. McNeill and daughter are members of the Episcopal church. In political affairs, Mr. McNeill takes a deep interest, his influence being with the Democratic party. For three years he has served Prosser as school director, was the city's first marshal, is now a deputy sheriff under Sheriff Grant, and has been a member of the city council since its organization. From this it will be seen that Mr. McNeill has the highest confidence of his fellow citizens, is public-spirited and is considered an able man by his community. Both he and his wife are highly esteemed as loyal friends and good neighbors.

JAMES W. CAREY, the genial, wide-awake manager of Coffin Brothers' general store in Prosser, has been closely identified with Prosser's history for the past thirteen years and is one of that city's foremost citizens. He has been a resident of Washington since 1891, when he accepted a position as clerk in the superintendent's office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in Ellensburg. Six months later he was placed in charge of the station at Prosser and faithfully

served the company and the general public in that capacity for twelve and one-half years. He left that important place to assume the management of the store referred to, the change taking place in March, 1903. Mr. Carey is one of Wisconsin's native sons, born January 29, 1861. His parents were natives of Ireland, who came to the United States when quite young. Michael Carey, his father, settled in Janesville, Wisconsin, where he met and married Margaret Crowley. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Wisconsin until his death in 1900. Mrs. Carey is still living. Until he reached his majority, James attended school and worked upon the farm. He chose telegraphy and railroad work as the occupation to which he would devote himself, and accordingly, at the age of twenty-one, entered a telegraph office. Six months later he was appointed to take charge of the station at Antigo, Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad, now the Northwestern. Three years passed and he then went to Woodstock, Illinois, for the Northwestern Company. He there spent a year, thence going to work for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway in Iowa. In 1886 he returned to Wisconsin and assumed charge of the station at Manitowoc for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Company, remaining in that town five years. From Manitowoc he came to Ellensburg and thence to Prosser.

While residing in Iowa, in 1885, Mr. Carey wooed and won as his bride Miss Sarah Halron, daughter of Thomas and Mary Halron, natives of Ireland, who came to this country half a century ago and settled in Wisconsin, the father being a youth at the time of his immigration. He was a pioneer farmer of that state. Sarah Halron was born in Wisconsin in 1864, was educated in the schools of her native state and previous to her marriage at the age of twenty-one, taught several terms of school. Mr. and Mrs. Carey have three children living, Bessie, born in 1886; Harold, born in 1887, and Ruth, in 1890. Another child, James, is dead. Both husband and wife are zealous members of the Catholic denomination. Mr. Carey is a loyal friend of education and for ten years has served his community as school director. His political opinions are in accord with those of the Republican party, in which he is an active worker. He owns a valuable twenty-five acre tract of land, all in cultivation and irrigated, and a small band of cattle and horses, besides minor property interests, including stock in mines of the Gold Hill district. Mr. and Mrs. Carey are held in high regard by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and, by his sterling qualities and industry, Mr. Carey has attained to an important position among his fellow citizens of Yakima county.

WILLIAM R. KAYS, stockman, living eighteen miles southeast of Prosser, is a successful sheep raiser of Yakima county. He is also a pioneer of Oregon, having been born in Marion county in the year 1858 to William and Elizabeth (Tate) Kays. These hardy pioneers crossed the Plains in the early fifties, the date of the father's journey being 1852. He was born in Illinois in 1834. The family settled upon Howell's prairie, Marion county, where William Kays, senior, filed upon government land and lived until recent years. He now resides at Prosser, though still retaining the old homestead. Elizabeth Tate was a native of Missouri; she died in 1891 at the age of sixty. The subject of this sketch spent his early life farming and raising stock with his father, but at the age of twenty-one entered the sheep business in his own behalf. In 1886 he crossed the Columbia into Washington, since which time he has been successfully engaged in ranging sheep in the Prosser country.

He was married in 1878 to Miss Olive Price, the daughter of early pioneers of Oregon, where she was born and reared. Mrs. Kays laid down the burdens of life in 1888, leaving her husband and two children to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother. The daughter, Mrs. Lavelle Coleman, wife of Calvin Coleman, resides at Bickleton; the son Eton lives at home with his father. Politically, Mr. Kays is an ardent champion of Democratic principles and an energetic worker in their behalf. He owns two thousand one hundred ewes in prime condition, and his thorough knowledge of the sheep business has made him highly successful in that industry. The range in his community is still excellent and he considers that when the land is placed under water it will produce crops equal to those produced anywhere in the Yakima country. As a hardy pioneer of the Northwest who has witnessed and been a factor in its marvelous development, a pioneer sheep raiser of the Yakima country and a citizen of good standing among his neighbors, Mr. Kays is well known by the residents of Yakima and Klickitat counties.

GEORGE L. FINN, connected with Rich's mercantile establishment in Prosser and a pioneer citizen of that city, is a native of Jackson, Iowa, born August 21, 1861, to the union of Frederick and Elizabeth (Heinzerling) Finn. Frederick Finn was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1851, and, after a short residence in Philadelphia, removed to Iowa, settling first in Belleview. A year later he removed to Otter creek, Jackson county, conducted a general store at that point five years, then moved to Iowa Falls and for eight years was engaged in the hotel business. Selling this business, he went to Hardin county, engaged in

farming ten years, and subsequently entered the real estate business in Radcliffe, where he is still living. Mrs. Finn was born in Pennsylvania and is of German descent. George L. Finn received his education in the common schools of Iowa, leaving school when fourteen years old to work with his father. When he reached the age of twenty he formed a partnership with his father and during the next eight years they cultivated a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. The younger Finn then sold his interest to his father and came to Washington, settling in Prosser in the spring of 1888. In November following, he commenced to work in the Prosser flouring mills and was so employed until the succeeding spring. A year of range riding and two years of railroad work in the employ of N. Rich occupied the next three years; then a summer on the Sound; thence back to Yakima county and again in the employ of Mr. Rich until the spring of 1892. At that time Mr. Finn erected a livery barn in Prosser and conducted it for four years, finally selling the stock and renting the building. The next three years were spent in raising sheep, since which time he has been in the employ of Nelson Rich in the latter's store in Prosser. Mr. Finn has three brothers: William, living near Prosser; Charles and Frank, both in Iowa; also two sisters, Mrs. Ida Waterman and Miss Clara Finn, both of whom are residents of Iowa. Adjoining the town site of Prosser Mr. Finn has a homestead, nearly all of which is yet in an uncultivated condition, besides which he owns considerable city property. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in that fraternity has attained the position of past grand. Politically, he is an active and staunch Republican. Mr. Finn has the confidence and respect of all who know him and is ever aggressive in matters concerning the welfare of his home city.

JOSEPH PONTI, ex-councilman and prominent citizen of Prosser, is a native of sunny Italy, born in that far away land in 1866. His parents, John and Carlina (Tolini) Ponti, were born in that country in 1829 and 1837 respectively, and are still living there, his father being a prosperous farmer. Joseph is one of eight children and was given the advantage of a good common school education. When fourteen years old he was apprenticed to a weaver and spent three years at his trade. A journey through France and other European countries, lasting three years, followed, after which he lived at home one year. In 1888 he emigrated from Italy, coming to the United States. A ten months' experience in the woolen mills of San Francisco, a year at cooking and a few months of railroad work near Puget Sound succeeded each other in the order named. He then, in the fall of 1890, came to Prosser and settled upon a home-

stead, the land to be irrigated by the proposed Sunnyside canal. He made his home on this place for five years, though engaged in other occupations than farming during this time. In 1892 he and another young man opened a liquor store in Prosser. Subsequently Mr. Ponti purchased his partner's interest and is now conducting the business alone.

In Prosser, in 1895, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Lavina Shatuck, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Wikley) Tustin. Mr. Tustin was a native of Virginia and a veteran of the Civil war, in which he was seriously crippled, and also a pioneer of the Glade settlement, Yakima county, where he came in 1884. He died in Prosser. Mrs. Tustin is still living. Mrs. Ponti was born in Virginia, but reared to womanhood in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Ponti have five children; Rena, Stella, Martin J., Amelia and Norma, ranging in age from three to nine years, all natives of Prosser. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ponti are devout members of the Catholic church. He is a prominent Republican and has served his party as chairman of his election district. Mr. Ponti was elected as a member of Prosser's first council and re-elected for another term, thus demonstrating his popularity in the community. Besides his business in Prosser, he owns one hundred and twenty acres of valuable land irrigated by the Sunnyside canal, one of the most comfortable homes in Prosser and a large amount of mining stock.

CHARLES T. RITCHIE. One of the pioneer farmers of the Horse Heaven region lying east of Prosser, one of the first to demonstrate the special adaptability of that region for the raising of wheat, and one of the most extensive wheat growers in that section today, is the subject of this biography. Though making his home in Prosser, he gives his vast farming interests his personal management and is a business man of ability. Of Scotch stock, Mr. Ritchie is a native of Ohio, born in 1849, his parents being Thomas and Carrie (Tidd) Ritchie. His father was also born in Ohio, immigrated to Iowa in 1851, pursued his occupation as a farmer in that state eight years and then went to Colorado, where he was drowned. The mother was born in Pennsylvania to Scotch parents and was married in Ohio. She, also, is dead. Charles T. spent his youth in Ohio and Iowa, and at the age of twelve boldly set out to make his own way in the world. He went to Dakota Territory and secured work, driving a stage for C. K. Howard, for whom he drove five years. He then owned the line himself, for a time, subsequently sold a half interest to Mr. Howard and two years later sold him the remaining interest, leaving the stage business for the life of a farmer. In 1878 he sold his place and with six mules and two

wagons made the journey from Dakota to the Walla Walla valley. For the next few years he followed freighting and railroad work in the Inland Empire, assisting in the construction of the Northern Pacific into Spokane. In 1883 Mr. Ritchie purchased a section of land in the Horse Heaven region, filed a timber culture claim to a quarter section in that neighborhood and engaged in raising wheat and stock. He sold his horses in 1890, taking land in payment for some and shipping a carload to St. Louis. Since that time he has given his attention exclusively to the raising of wheat. Last year he had six hundred acres devoted to this grain and expects to have the same acreage devoted to wheat in 1904. In order that his family might enjoy better advantages, Mr. Ritchie removed to Prosser last October and is now established in a very comfortable home in that progressive little city.

He was married in Dakota, 1873, to Miss Jennie Martin, who departed this life in September, 1890, being the mother of two children, Charles H. and Louise. Mr. Ritchie was married a second time in 1898, in Portland, his bride being Jennie Applegate, the widow of Owen H. Applegate. She is the daughter of Garret and Alice (Davenport) Smith, natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively. Her father was a pioneer of Iowa and immigrated to Washington in 1886, residing in the Palouse region until his death. Mrs. Ritchie was born in Illinois in 1858, was educated in the common schools of Iowa and there married Owen H. Applegate. Two children resulted from this union, Clarence L., born June 25, 1880, living in Denver, and Aita A. Applegate, born in Kansas, February 12, 1884. Both Charles H. and Louise Ritchie are dead, the former dying in 1896 at the age of twenty, the latter at the age of eleven months, her birthday having been April 27, 1874. Charles H. was born in Dakota, April 1, 1876. Mr. Ritchie is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is an active Republican. He takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to education and has been clerk of his district for twelve years. He has one thousand one hundred acres of land in the Horse Heaven region, all being in cultivation, and upon this place has a considerable number of horses, cattle and thoroughbred hogs. He is a man of influence, who has made a success of whatever he has undertaken, and as a citizen of ability and high principles is respected and esteemed.

EDWARD J. WARD, of the Prosser business firm, Ward & McFarland, is a native of Marion county, Oregon, born in 1872, his parents being Michael and Mary (Moran) Ward. Michael Ward came to New York from Ireland when ten years old. In 1857, after his marriage to Mary Moran, he rounded Cape Horn and settled in California

for a short time, going thence to Marion county, where he lived twenty-six years. The fall of 1882 witnessed his removal to Yakima county. He settled upon an eighty acre homestead three miles west of Prosser and for twenty years cultivated its soil and raised stock. He is living at present in Argyle, on Puget Sound. Mary (Moran) Ward was born in Pennsylvania to Irish parents and was eighteen years old when she married. Of the twelve children born to this union, the subject of this biography is one. He attended the common schools of Oregon and was later a student at St. James College, near Vancouver, Washington. Early in life he began riding the range and was so engaged until he reached the age of twenty-one. He then worked three years in the New Castle coal mines of King county, thence came to Prosser and became a clerk in D. S. Sprinkle's general store and in 1898 opened a meat market in the city. The next year he engaged in the liquor business in the Lape hotel, conducting the business two years. A year in handling hay for shipment followed, but in 1902, he and his partner, McFarland, opened a new liquor store in Prosser, in which business Mr. Ward is still engaged. He has two brothers, Frank W. and Emmett, both living on the Sound.

Miss Charlotte Lyon, of Prosser, became his bride in 1897. Her parents, Henry and Margaret Lyon, came to Washington from the Middle West in 1882, settling in Klickitat county. They became residents of Prosser in 1901 and there Mr. Lyon died in 1903. Mrs. Ward was born in Kansas in 1872 and received her education in the schools of Oregon and California. She has two brothers: Richard, living near Prosser, and Edgard, in Montana; and three sisters: Mrs. Kate Brown, of Prosser; Mrs. Nellie Sprinkle, wife of D. S. Sprinkle, one of Prosser's prominent merchants, and Mrs. Margaret Johns, in Sumter, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have one child, Margaret, born in Prosser, December 11, 1901. The parents are members of the Catholic church, and the husband is a steadfast Democrat and an active worker. His property interests consist of one hundred and ten acres of raw land near Mabton, his liquor business, a comfortable home in the city and various other interests in city property.

LAWRENCE C. LEE, of the firm of Lee & Miller, liverymen, is not a pioneer of Prosser, but he is one of that city's most energetic, progressive and well known business men, who in a year's residence has attracted to him a gratifying number of friends. He is an early native born pioneer of the Northwest, having been born in Marion county, Oregon, 1856, the son of Reuben and Fannie (Drinkwater) Lee. The elder Lee was born in Illinois, went to Missouri when a boy and in the summer of 1852 crossed the Plains with ox



JOHN W. BROWN.



MRS. JOHN W. BROWN.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. BROWN, PROSSER, WASH.

teams to the Willamette valley, where he is still engaged in farming and stock raising. His wife was a Missourian, who married Mr. Lee in 1854, at the age of nineteen. She crossed the Plains with her parents in 1853; her death occurred in 1883. Eight children resulted from this marriage, of whom Lawrence C. is one. He attended school in Oregon and helped his father on the farm until he was twenty years old. In 1876 he went to the Walla Walla valley and spent two years, leaving there to engage in farming and stock raising near Pomeroy. He lived on the ranch until 1899, then removed to the city of Pomeroy and engaged in the livery business. He gave this up after a year's experience, however, and followed contracting until the spring of 1903. At that time he formed a partnership with S. Miller and entered the livery business again, this time in Prosser, where success is crowning their industry.

In Pomeroy, in 1882, Mr. Lee was united in marriage to Miss Stella Rew, a daughter of Richard and Etta (Smith) Rew, natives of Wisconsin. Her father, a millwright and farmer, came to Garfield county, Washington, in 1878, but is now a resident of Lincoln county. Mrs. Rew was the mother of four children. Her daughter Stella was born in Wisconsin in 1863, educated in Minnesota and Washington, taught school for a short time near Pomeroy, and, at the age of nineteen, became Mrs. Lee. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee is made happier by the presence of four bright children: Clarence R., born April 16, 1884; Leslie A., July 14, 1885; Vera, June 1, 1888, and Bernice, June 13, 1891; all born in Pomeroy. Their father is an active and influential member of the Odd Fellows, and has the honor of being past grand of Harmony lodge, No. 16, of Pomeroy. He is also a Modern Woodman. Mrs. Lee is a devoted member of the Christian church. Politically, her husband takes his stand with the Republican party and is an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt. He still retains some property interests in Pomeroy, besides which he owns a half-interest in the Prosser livery. Mr. Lee has the confidence of his fellow men and is rapidly building up a business of large proportions.

JOHN WILLIAM BROWN, residing in Prosser, is one of Yakima's successful pioneer farmers, who has retired from his life occupation and now seeks the advantages and opportunities which only a thrifty commercial, social and educational center can afford. Mr. Brown was born in England, in the year 1851, the son of Thomas and Margaret Brown, his father being a farmer. Both parents are now deceased, the mother's demise occurring in 1902. They remained in England all their lives. John W. attended the common schools of his native land and worked on the farm until he was fif-

teen years old, then worked in a foundry until eighteen. At that age he crossed the ocean and during the next five years farmed in New York state. From there he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked in a brickyard four years, then for four years managed C. P. Treat's brickyard in Trinidad, Colorado, next visited Alamosa and then freighted two years out of Prescott, Arizona. At the expiration of that period he moved by team to Salt Lake City and early in the eighties came to Boise, Idaho, where he helped build the Oregon Short Line Railroad. In 1883, he came to Yakima county, settling in the Horse Heaven region, and was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1902. His ranch contained two sections of land, all in cultivation; besides which he owned three hundred head of horses. Mr. Brown's home in Prosser is a very attractive brick residence, the only brick dwelling in the city.

February 1, 1903, Mary E. Lea arrived in Spokane from her home in England, and became the bride of Mr. Brown, the ceremony taking place in the Falls City. She is the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Nowell) Turner. Her father is a prosperous English farmer, and his daughter resided in Oregon for some time previous to visiting her parents in the old country. By a former marriage Mrs. Brown has one child, Myrtle Lea, a bright little Miss of ten summers, whose birth-place is Oregon. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Episcopal church. The husband is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; politically, he is a staunch Republican. Mr. Brown's property interests consist of his home place in Prosser, which contains eleven and one-half acres, sixty acres of land irrigated by Sunnyside canal and other city property of high value. He is an influential and respected citizen of the Yakima valley, a man of substantial attainments and solid integrity.

NELSON D. COX, of the plumbing firm of Jett & Cox, Prosser, is one of that city's enterprising and popular young business men, who has traveled a long way to become a citizen of Washington. North Carolina is his native state and he was born May 17, 1865, to the union of Samuel W. and Cynthia (Blalock) Cox, of English-German and English descent respectively. Both were also natives of North Carolina, his mother being a sister of Dr. N. G. Blalock, of Walla Walla; she died in 1867. Samuel W. Cox removed his family to Illinois two years after the death of his wife, crossed the Plains in 1873 to Walla Walla valley and reached that valley's metropolis October 3, 1873. After being in the employ of Michael Ward and Dr. Blalock for five years, he settled upon a homestead in Garfield county, lived there until 1891, spent a year in Everett, and died in St. Mary's

hospital, Walla Walla, in 1894. Nelson D. remained with his father until 1889, when he commenced wiping engines for the old Oregon & Washington Territory Railroad Company, now absorbed by the Washington & Columbia River Railroad Company. After two years at this work, he was promoted to fireman for a service of eight years, and for two years held the responsible position of engineer. During the next three years Mr. Cox was employed by Whitehouse, Crinnims & Company, Walla Walla. In May, 1902, he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, James W. Jett, and established a plumbing shop in Prosser. In connection with this work, Mr. Cox has been in charge of the pumps of the Prosser Falls Land & Irrigating Company for the past two years.

Miss Lillie Jett, the daughter of James W. and Mary (Renfrow) Jett, became his bride in Walla Walla, December 8, 1897. Born in The Dalles, in 1875, she received her education in Walla Walla county and was married at the age of eighteen. Her parents are Missourians. Her father, born in 1849, crossed the Plains to Baker City, Oregon, in 1874, spent a short time there and in The Dalles and in 1875 settled in Walla Walla, where he lived with his family until removing to Prosser. For twenty years Mr. Jett followed his trade as a tinner in the employ of William O'Donald, but in 1895, opened his own shop. He conducted it successfully until he came to Prosser. Mr. Cox has one brother, William C., a physician in Everett, and four sisters: Mrs. Hulda Parris, in Athena, Oregon; Mrs. Ura E. Price, in Idaho; Mrs. Ada Rasmus, living in Walla Walla, and Mrs. Victor Yeo, of Dayton, Washington. Mrs. Cox has one sister, Mrs. Lela B. Jett, living in Prosser. Mr. Cox is a Democrat; fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees. Mrs. Cox is an earnest worker in the Christian church, of which she is a member. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cox have won many friends since their advent into the Prosser community, while he has been successful in business and is regarded as a citizen of commendable qualities.

BYRON AND ELMER E. BERNARD.

Among those who, at the present day, are making a splendid success of the important business of stock raising, none, perhaps, can take precedence, for skill and ability in the production of fine draught animals, over the Yakima Valley Horse Company, composed of the two brothers whose names form the caption of this article and E. F. Benson. Though it has not been in the business as long as many of its competitors, its members have brought to their enterprise a fund of accumulated experience and an amount of aptitude sufficient to enable them at once to take a place among the leading men in their line in the North-

west; for, having been born on the frontier, reared on the ranges and habituated to the free, arduous life of the stockman from boyhood, the Bernard brothers certainly have had an abundant opportunity to gain an intimate acquaintance with the industry in which they are engaged and to develop the independence, resourcefulness and good judgment it requires. Their father before them was a frontiersman and stock raiser. A native of Illinois, born in 1818, of the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, Timothy Bernard early determined to heed Horace Greeley's advice, to go West, and in 1849 he crossed the Plains to the occident. For four years he mined in California, but in 1854 he settled on a nine hundred acre farm in the Willamette valley, where he resided more than a quarter of a century. In 1881, however, he crossed the Cascades to the cattle ranges of eastern Oregon, where the remainder of his days were spent in the stock raising industry.

The lady who joined fortunes with him, Margaret Harper, was also a native of Illinois, but of German and English descent. When five years old she crossed the Plains with her parents and at the age of seventeen married Mr. Bernard. Byron Bernard, the elder of the two brothers, with whom this article is primarily concerned, was born in Oregon, November 11, 1865. He received a good education in the local public schools, and at the age of eighteen engaged in the stock business with his father. In 1888 the partnership between them was dissolved, and Byron went to Montana, in which state he was employed by A. F. Melick as a cattle buyer for the ensuing seven years. An idea of the extensiveness of his operations during this period may be had from the fact that his purchases sometimes involved expenditures of one hundred thousand dollars in a single season. Elmer E. Bernard was born in Oakland, Douglas county, Oregon, February 3, 1869. He likewise enjoyed the advantages, during his boyhood, of the local public schools, and like his brother, early engaged in the stock business, following it first in western Oregon, then in eastern Oregon, and then for four years in Montana. In 1898 the two Bernards came to Yakima county, formed a partnership known as Bernard Brothers, and engaged in the raising of horses, giving, as has been stated, special attention to fine draught stock, for the breeding of which they early gained an enviable and widespread reputation. December 1, 1903, Mr. Benson became a partner in their enterprise and the company was incorporated.

May 14, 1894, in the state of Montana, Byron Bernard married Mary, daughter of John and Anna (McDonald) Matheson, the former of whom, a native of Prince Edward Island, Canada, is now a noted stockman and farmer of Montana. When a small boy he was taken to Ontario, in the excellent public schools of which province he

was educated. On reaching young manhood, he went into the Calumet and Hecla mines of Michigan, where for a number of years he delved for hidden wealth; but, eventually, he returned to Canada and engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1890 he moved to Chinook, Montana, and took up land. His energy and splendid abilities applied in a country possessed of great natural advantages enabled him to add rapidly to his holdings, and he now has a mammoth estate, consisting of a thousand acres under irrigation and several thousand acres of grazing land. He is engaged extensively in cattle and sheep raising, being the owner of nine thousand head of the latter at present. His wife, Alma (McDonald) Matheson, was born, reared and educated in Ontario, Canada, where she married at the age of nineteen. Both she and her husband are of Scotch extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Byron Bernard are parents of one child, Melvin, born in Montana, May 29, 1896.

Elmer E. Bernard was married in Chinook, Montana, September 3, 1902, the lady being Donelda Matheson, a sister of Mrs. Byron Bernard. She is a native of Lucknow, Ontario, born March 31, 1881, but as her parents moved to Montana when she was nine years old, her common school education was completed there. She also graduated from the Castle Rock high school, in Colorado.

Both the Bernard brothers enjoy a very enviable standing in Yakima county and throughout central Washington, being respected for their business ability and for their integrity of character. Byron is a Modern Woodman, and both he and his wife are communicants in the Presbyterian church.

JOHN CHISHOLM, superintendent of the Prosser Falls Land and Irrigating Company, and an extensive wheat raiser in the Horse Heaven region, belongs to that type of Westerners which, by indomitable pluck and untiring energies, is leading in the reclamation of the once repellent and despised western wilderness. Francis Chisholm, a worker in brass, left his old home in Scotland in 1838 and came to America, settling in Boston, Massachusetts. There he and his wife, Mary (Corbet) Chisholm, founded a home and spent the greater portion of their lives. The husband soon engaged in business and successfully conducted it in the city until 1898, at which time he retired from active business, and is now passing his remaining years in Winchester. Mrs. Chisholm, also a native of Scotland, died in Winchester in 1860. Her son John was born in Boston, February 22, 1855, and in that city was educated and learned the molder's trade with his father. At the age of nineteen the restless young man sailed out of Boston to seek his fortunes in

the South and West. He passed through Central America at Panama and worked his way to San Francisco. He there worked a year in the foundry of W. T. Garrett & Company; then engaged in farming in the San Joaquin valley for two years. A trip to Boston followed this venture, after which he returned to California, crossing the Plains, and until 1883 was occupied with farming pursuits near Modesto, cultivating two thousand acres. August 12, 1883, he reached Washington territory and immediately filed pre-emption, homestead and timber culture claims to land in the Horse Heaven region, in which locality he farmed and raised stock extensively during the next eight years. Early in the nineties he removed his family to a fruit ranch near Kiona, the ten-acre tract producing nearly all the varieties of tropical and semi-tropical fruits and berries grown in the West. Five years later Mr. Chisholm and his family came to Prosser, where he took charge of the interests he is now managing, those of the Prosser Falls Land and Irrigating Company. Since that time he has been engaged in promoting the welfare of this large company and raising wheat in the Horse Heaven region, having five hundred acres devoted to this crop.

John Chisholm and Ottie Rice were united by the sacred ties of matrimony, in California, July, 1883, the bride being the daughter of John and Jane (Linville) Rice, pioneers of the Golden state. Her father was born in Ohio, mother in Missouri, and, as man and wife, crossed the Plains to Oregon in the early fifties. In that state Mr. Rice was engaged many years in farming and stock raising, subsequently removing to California, where his death occurred in 1881. Mrs. Rice is still living. The father was of English descent; the mother's ancestry is German. Mrs. Chisholm was born in Salem, Oregon, 1863, and received most of her education in California. She has four brothers: Moses, living in Oakesdale, Washington, and John, George and Preston, residing in California. Two children brighten the Chisholm household: Mabel, born on the Horse Heaven ranch in June, 1885, and Frankie, also born on the ranch, during August, 1890. Mr. Chisholm and his wife are consistent church members, he belonging to the Episcopalians, she to the Christian denomination. He is a thorough believer in fraternities and is affiliated with three, namely: The Masons, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen. His political sympathies are with the Republican party, in which he is an active worker, and has served his community in various public offices. Mr. Chisholm is well known as a man deeply interested in all public matters, national, state and local, and has the reputation of succeeding in whatever he undertakes to do. He recently organized a local telephone company, himself owning most of the stock, and this enterprise now furnishes Pros-

ser and the surrounding country with its first telephone service. Mr. Chisholm has disposed of his large Horse Heaven ranch and in return owns fifteen acres of city property, an interest in a meat market, a small band of horses, and other minor property interests. He is one of Yakima's substantial citizens; popular, capable and influential, enjoying the confidence of his fellow men.

JOHN M. BECKETT, one of Prosser's well known business men, was born in Ohio in 1835, the son of Isaac and Nancie (Wilkinson) Beckett, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. John M. was educated in Ohio and Illinois and left the old home at the age of sixteen to learn the wagon maker's trade. After four years' apprenticeship, the young wagon maker opened a shop in Mahomet, Illinois, where he lived ten years. He then plied his trade twelve years in Peoria county. He then removed to Kansas, living in Marshall county until 1880; then going to Wallowa county, Oregon, for a residence of four years, and, in the fall of 1893, came to Yakima county, settling first in Yakima City. In 1894 he settled upon a homestead five miles west of Prosser and engaged in farming six years. His residence in Prosser dates from 1900, during which year he opened a livery stable in that growing town. He personally managed the business for a period of two years, but eventually leased it to Bamy & Smith, the present lessees.

Mr. Beckett was married in Champaign county, Illinois, November 25, 1858, to Miss Maria Franklin, the daughter of William and Lydia M. (Pitman) Franklin. Both parents were pioneers and natives of Ohio. William Franklin removed to Illinois in 1852, later went to Kansas, and his death occurred in that state. Mrs. Beckett was born in Ohio in 1838, and received her education in the schools of her native state. The following children are a result of this union: Edmund and Edgar, twins, born November 8, 1859, died in infancy; Willard, born January 10, 1860; Frank (deceased), born February 4, 1863; Ralph, February 1, 1867, and Harry, November 9, 1869, died in infancy; all born in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Beckett also have an adopted daughter, Gertrude, born in Kansas, March 6, 1882. As a soldier of the Civil war, having enlisted in 1864 in the Second Illinois light artillery, and served until the close of the war, Mr. Beckett is entitled to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and is a member of that organization. Politically, he is a staunch Socialist. Both husband and wife are connected with the Methodist church. Mr. Beckett's property interests consist of his livery barn and a city home in Prosser, in which place he is respected as a citizen of public spirit, integrity and stability.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, proprietor of one of Prosser's blacksmith shops, has resided in Prosser since the spring of 1899, and in the five years which have since elapsed has built up a lucrative business and firmly established himself in the confidence of his fellow citizens. Mr. Smith is a native of Columbus, Ohio, born September 20, 1857, to the union of William and Margaret (Rapon) Smith, both of German descent and born across the seas. William, Senior, came to the United States in 1818 after a lengthy trip of thirty weeks on the ocean, during which time he was shipwrecked three times. He settled in Ohio, and during the remainder of his long life followed the shoemaker's trade in Columbus. Margaret (Rapon) Smith came to this country when a girl. Her father served in the Napoleonic wars, fighting against the famous general in the battle of Waterloo, and he also fought on the American side in the War of 1812. William, Junior, attended school in Columbus and learned the shoemaker's trade at his father's bench, working at this trade until he was sixteen years old, when he began mastering the blacksmith's trade. Six years later he left Columbus, going to Cambridge City, Indiana, for a short stay. He remained a short time successively, in Indianapolis, Baltimore, Fort Wayne, Chicago, Omaha and Edison, Kansas, and finally reached Kansas City. He lived six years in that metropolis, and then came to Puget Sound in 1890. He was a resident of Tacoma nine years, or until the spring of 1899, when he opened a shop in Prosser.

The year 1884 marks a memorable event in Mr. Smith's life—his marriage in St. Joseph, Missouri, to Miss Annie, daughter of Henry Smith. Her parents are natives of Germany, her father coming to the United States in 1857. He settled in Ohio, in which state the family home still remains. Mr. Smith is a carpenter by trade and also a successful contractor. Mrs. Annie Smith was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1859, and in 1894 was called to her home in the life beyond, leaving a grief-stricken husband and four young children to mourn her loss. The children are: John William, born August 5, 1887, in Kansas City, Kansas; George W., born in the same city, June 11, 1889; Elma T., born in Tacoma, February 29, 1891, and Annie L., whose birthday was November 20, 1894. The father of the family is affiliated with three fraternal orders; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has left the old line political party to which he once belonged, for the Socialist party, of which he is an active member. Besides his blacksmith shop in Prosser, Mr. Smith owns twenty acres of land in the district irrigated by the Sunnyside canal. He is respected and esteemed by his fellowmen for his many commendable qualities.

CHARLES N. BICKLE. It is not given to every man—in fact, to comparatively few—that his name should be perpetuated by a prosperous, growing town, whose future is as bright as that of Bickleton, Klickitat county. Yet the doughty pioneer of central Washington, whose biography is herewith presented, is the father of the thrifty commercial center that bears his name, and until recent years was its leading citizen.

Bickleton's founder was born in Wisconsin fifty-four years ago, and was one of twenty children, whose parents were William and Sarah J. (Witherell) Bickle, natives of England and the state of Connecticut respectively. Upon arriving in America, William Bickle settled in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, the birthplace of Charles; from Wisconsin the father traveled slowly westward, living in various states, until he reached Kansas, where he is still farming, residing near Beloit. He is prominent in Kansas politics, and ever since he arrived in the state and settled has served the public in some official capacity. Sarah J. Bickle departed this life in 1903.

Until Charles Bickle was sixteen years old he lived in Iowa, where his education was obtained. At that age, however, he returned to his birthplace and worked in the pineries four years. Returning to Iowa, he attended school five months, and then commenced farming, living three years longer in Iowa, two years in Nebraska, three years in Kansas and three months in California. From California he came to Portland, and thence, in 1878, to Goldendale, where he opened a grocery store, after having made a trip to Alder creek and found the Indians too numerous and hostile. Fifteen months later, however, the courageous pioneer decided to fight it out, if necessary, with the red men, and accordingly returned to the sparsely inhabited Alder creek region in northern Klickitat county, and settled upon the quarter section now occupied by the township of Bickleton. The same year, 1879, he established a trading post upon his land, soon after secured a postoffice and thus laid the foundation of Bickleton. A full history of this place will be found on another page of this work. During the first twelve years of his residence in Bickleton, Mr. Bickle was postmaster; he was the promoter of the first school and the principal contributor to its organization fund; donated land for its site, also land for the sites of the Methodist church and parsonage, and otherwise assisted materially in upbuilding the town. For more than a year he carried the mails at his own expense to and from Goldendale. During his mercantile career he had two partners, the first being a man named Weaver, then Samuel P. Flower, the latter being in the firm from the year 1889 until 1890. In conjunction with the store Mr. Bickle conducted a hotel and a livery stable. The hotel stable and store were destroyed by fire in 1892, but with commendable

enterprise the owner rebuilt them and returned to business. For a year S. P. Flower was his partner, conducting the store. Desiring to live near the railroad and to secure better advantages, Mr. Bickle purchased in 1889 a ranch on the Yakima river, about four miles below Prosser, and removed thereto. There his home is at present.

Mr. Bickle and Miss Fannie Bacon, a daughter of Horatio and Eliza (Pennock) Bacon, were married in 1899, the ceremony taking place in Iowa, the bride's home state. Her father, an Ohio farmer, became an early pioneer of Iowa, and lived there many years. His death occurred in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Bickle are parents of sixteen children, of whom thirteen are living: Charles E., William H., Mrs. Phoebe Wonnack, Mrs. Alice Ransier, Mrs. Eva Lackey, Mrs. Fannie Williams, Fred, Grace, Ida, David, Helen, Harry and Roy. The other three were: George, Josephine and Adelia. The majority of those living are residing in the Yakima country. Mr. Bickle is affiliated with only one fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has attained the rank of past grand. He is a staunch and active Republican, though himself never seeking office, but content to work for the advancement of his friends. His ranch contains one hundred and ninety acres, all under irrigation, seventy being in timothy and clover, and the rest devoted to orchard and other farm products. Mr. and Mrs. Bickle are highly esteemed by all for their many commendable qualities of heart and mind, and have just reason to feel proud of the part they have taken in the redemption of the Klickitat wilderness, and proud of their pioneer sons and daughters. The name of Bickle will ever have a place in central Washington history.

ALBERT SMITH, in charge of the Prosser Flouring Mills, and one of that city's popular and respected young citizens, is a native son of West Virginia, born in 1865 to Jacob and Rebecca (Warner) Smith, also born in that state. Both paternal and maternal ancestors came to this country from England. Jacob Smith was a stockman. He removed from West Virginia to Missouri, and died in the latter state in 1880. Albert Smith received his education in West Virginia and Missouri, and is a graduate of the Warrensburg, Missouri, high school. When sixteen years old he began learning the miller's trade, and for seven years served as an apprentice—the miller's trade being one of the most difficult trades to master. At the end of his apprenticeship the young man secured the position of assistant miller of a mill located in Bozeman, Montana, remaining with the same company eight years. In 1897 he worked three months in Walla Walla, then returned to Bozeman for a few months, and in 1898 was called to Prosser to assume the management of the large mills situated

there. His work has been highly satisfactory and successful, as a result of which the Prosser mills have a most creditable reputation among their patrons.

Miss Alice M. Spencer became the bride of Mr. Smith in 1892, the wedding taking place in Montana. She is the daughter of Collins and Mary (Baker) Spencer, natives of New York and Illinois respectively. Collins Spencer, a farmer by occupation, immigrated to Missouri in 1860, and is still living in that state, at the advanced age of eighty; Mrs. Spencer is dead. Mrs. Alice M. Smith was born in Illinois in 1866, and is a highly educated young woman. She is a graduate of the Appleton City, Missouri, academy, graduate of a New York college, and a school teacher of three years' experience in Missouri and two years' experience in Montana. Her one brother, Herbert, is assistant miller under Mr. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are well known in Prosser's social life, and by their congenial qualities have drawn around them a wide circle of friends. The husband is connected with two fraternities, the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen, and both husband and wife are communicants of the Christian church. Mr. Smith has faith in the future of the Yakima valley, as is evidenced by his possession of fifty acres of land irrigated by the Prosser canal and a comfortable home in the city. He is a man of action, ability and true worth.

ORNIA S. BROWN, living two miles west of Prosser, one of the valley's well known stockmen, is a pioneer of the Yakima country, in which he has spent nearly his whole life. Born in California, December 28, 1867, he is the son of Thomas and Mary (Coleman) Brown, pioneers of California. Thomas Brown crossed the Plains by ox team conveyance from his home in Missouri to California in 1864, and was there married, his bride being also a Missourian, who crossed the Plains when a child. When Ornia S. was two years old, the loving care and devotion of a mother were taken from him by her death, and six years later, after the father had removed to Klickitat county, the young lad became an orphan. By working for his board and clothes, he was able to remain in school until he reached the age of fourteen. He then set out into the world, and was employed successively by Messrs. McCredy and Beckner, and later by Snipes & Allen, as one of their range riders. For five years he lived this rough life, at the end of that time taking charge of F. C. Sharkey's cattle outfit at the mouth of the Yakima river, with whom he remained six years. Then followed a season in Alaska, where he placed a pack-train on the road between Dyea and Lake Bennett. Upon his return to Yakima, he entered the employ of Nelson Rich as ranch superintendent, and

a year later purchased an interest in the business, to which he is now giving his attention. Their ranch is situated near the mouth of the river.

In 1900 Mr. Brown and Miss Sadie Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Evans, of Prosser, were united in marriage. Mr. Morris is a Canadian, who has made his home near Prosser since 1893 and is one of the valley's prosperous ranchmen. Mrs. Brown was born in Canada, educated in Tacoma, North Yakima and Prosser, and was married at the age of twenty-three. She has five brothers: Richard, George, Benjamin, Robert and Harry, all living in and around Prosser; and three sisters: Mrs. Lillie Campbell, living near Prosser; Mrs. Annie Brown, near Ellensburg, and Gertrude, at home. Mr. Brown is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically is affiliated with the Republican party. His property interests consist of a half interest in eight hundred head of cattle and two hundred head of horses, and forty acres irrigated by the Prosser Falls canal; an eloquent testimonial to his energy, ability and thrift. Last summer his company shipped eleven car loads of horses to Montana. Mr. Brown is an excellent representative of that class of self-made men who have made the Yakima valley what it is today. He commands the friendship and respect of his fellow pioneers and citizens.

HARRY W. FISK, residing upon his well improved farm a mile and one-half west of the city of Prosser, is one of Michigan's sons who is successfully engaged in developing the powerful latent resources of Washington, and in the Yakima country has achieved much worthy of commendation. His parents and their parents were pioneers of the beautiful Michigan peninsula, the former, Lyman C. and Nancy (Bailey) Fisk, having been born in that state. Lyman C. Fisk followed agricultural pursuits in Michigan until his death. He was of Holland Dutch descent. The mother is now a resident of Michigan. Harry W. Fisk was educated in the district schools of his native state, working upon his father's farm until the age of twenty-one. At that time, 1894, the young "Wolverine" left his home in the East to seek what the West might have in store for one of his energies and talents. He chose the Yakima country as his field of endeavor, and immediately entered the employ of Kelso Brothers, working in the wheat fields of the Horse Heaven region. The next year he and W. L. Dimmick leased twenty-one hundred acres of wheat land, and during the next four years successfully farmed the tract. Upon retiring from wheat raising, Mr. Fisk purchased thirty acres of land irrigated by the Prosser Falls canal, and this place is still his home.

One of Prosser's well known daughters, Miss

Luna S. Burk, became the bride of Mr. Fisk in 1898. Her parents, Elijah R. and Emily (Bishop) Burk, were born in Oregon and came into the homes of Oregon's earliest pioneers, the grandparents having crossed the Plains in the early fifties and settled in the Willamette valley. Mr. and Mrs. Burk were married in Oregon, subsequently removed to Dayton, Washington, where Mrs. Fisk was born in 1882, and for a time resided in Pendleton. Mr. Burk, now dead, was engaged in the real estate business. Mrs. Burk, now Mrs. Thorp Roberts, lives in Prosser. To Mr. and Mrs. Fisk two children have been born: Ernest W., in Prosser, January 27, 1900, and Grace, in Prosser, December 5, 1901. Mrs. Fisk is a devout member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Fisk's political affiliations are with the Democratic party. His property interests now consist of thirty-six acres, all under cultivation; three acres in orchard, sixteen acres in alfalfa, six acres in clover, seven in garden produce and the balance occupied by various buildings. He is devoting especial attention to raising blooded Durham cattle, of which he now has nine head. Mr. and Mrs. Fisk are popular, and are respected by all who know them. Mr. Fisk has reason to feel proud of the position to which he has attained since coming to Washington.

ARTHUR M. CAMPBELL. The respected citizen of Prosser whose name commences this biography was born in New York state, in Newburgh, in 1843, the son of Amos and Harriet E. (Brundage) Campbell, the father a native of the same place; the mother born in Middleton. In 1860 Amos Campbell removed his family to the densely wooded Michigan frontier and there erected a home, where he lived until his death in 1880. He was a veteran of the Mexican war. The Brundage family is one of New York's pioneer families. Harriet Brundage's father served in the War of 1812. At the age of twelve her son, Arthur M., was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, working at the trade four years in New York. He then accompanied his parents to Michigan and for two years helped his father clear his land and put it under cultivation. He was occupied in various ways until the winter of 1862, when the young man offered Uncle Sam his services but was rejected. He again offered them in 1864, and this time was accepted and enrolled in the Sixth Michigan cavalry under General Custer. After the close of the war he returned to Michigan and farmed until 1873, in that year removing to Nebraska and settling upon a homestead. A year later he returned to Michigan and engaged in the warehouse business, as employee and half-owner until 1870. He then removed to Kansas and farmed two years; again returned to

Michigan and re-entered the service of his former warehouse company employers, remaining with them until 1887. North Dakota then became his home for eight years until 1895, when he came to Prosser. In Yakima county he was engaged in the sheep business until 1899, at that time selling his flocks and investing in sixty acres of irrigated land two and one-half miles west of Prosser, upon which he has established his home.

In 1867 he was married to Miss Melissa A. Paull, the daughter of Lemuel and Amanda (Harwood) Paull, natives of New York. Lemuel Paull was one of Michigan's earliest pioneer farmers, and his step-father was the first white settler of Barry county. Mrs. Paull was likewise the daughter of Michigan pioneers. Mrs. Campbell was born in Barry county, 1846; was educated in the common schools and the Grand Rapids high school, of which she is a graduate, and for five years previous to her marriage taught school in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have three children: Mrs. Harriet McNabb, born in Michigan, July 31, 1868, living in Prosser; Fred A., born in Michigan, November 4, 1872, a prosperous farmer living near Prosser, and Mrs. Kate B. Cullen, born in Kansas, July 23, 1881, also residing in Prosser. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Odd Fellows, and both himself and wife are connected with the Methodist church. He is a staunch Republican, and in Michigan served in a public capacity for some time. Although owning a fine farm a little more than two miles from Prosser, Mr. Campbell is at present residing in the city. He is a man of unquestioned integrity, capable and public spirited, and possesses no small number of warm friends.

CHARLES A. WARNER, living a mile east of Prosser, is one of Yakima county's prosperous horticulturists. He is a native of New York, born in 1853, his parents being John H. and Melinda (Cronk) Warner, also New Yorkers. Until he removed to Minnesota in 1867 the father was foreman of the largest tannery in the state. In Minnesota he followed farming and stock raising until 1902, when he and his wife came to Prosser. They are at present living with their son Charles. Both are well advanced in life's journey, the mother being eighty-one years old. Charles A. Warner was educated in New York and Minnesota, and assisted his father until twenty-two years old. At that time he commenced railroad work and rose to the position of engineer. In 1880 he engaged in the mercantile business in Brooten and Sedan, Minnesota, and also served as postmaster. Ten years later we find him buying wheat, in which occupation he was also engaged ten years; he then purchased a two hundred-acre farm and cultivated it until 1899, when he came to Washington and

located in Prosser. Here he purchased the place upon which he is now living.

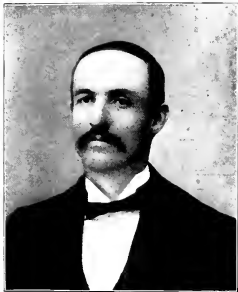
Mr. Warner was married in Minnesota, 1874, to Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Hans P. and Ann Brown, natives of Denmark and England respectively. Mr. Brown came to America in 1858, settling in Illinois. At the commencement of the Civil war he enlisted in an Illinois heavy artillery battery and served until 1863. At the battle of Gettysburg he became overheated, a circumstance which led to his death shortly afterward. Mrs. Warner was born in Illinois in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Warner have three children living—Ernest A., employed in the Puget Sound Flouring Mills, Tacoma; Mrs. Hattie M. Geer, living in Tacoma, and Mrs. Toddie A. Geer, also a resident of Tacoma. Three children are dead—Janie, Merritt B. and Marcus M. The children were all born in Minnesota. Mr. Warner is affiliated with two fraternities, the Masons and Modern Woodmen. He is an active member of the Republican party, and at one time served his community in the capacity of justice of the peace. His thirteen and one-half acres are all in a high state of cultivation, four acres being in alfalfa, four in strawberries and orchard, and the balance in garden truck. He has, besides, considerable stock. Most of his time is given to the culture of strawberries. He has over thirty varieties of this luscious berry and is shipping plants to all parts of the state. Mr. Warner is a man of recognized integrity and industry, two qualities which give him a high place in the esteem of his friends and neighbors.

CARL C. REIMER, whose farm lies a mile and one-quarter east of Prosser, is a native of Germany and of German descent. He was born 1859 to the marriage of John P. and Christena (Haas) Reimer. His parents came to America in 1880 and settled in Nebraska, where his father died in 1901. Mrs. Reimer is still living. The subject of this biography received his education in the common schools of Germany. At the age of seventeen he came to the United States, locating in Iowa, and living four years in that state. Subsequently he went to Oregon and there, also, pursued farming four years, spending the remainder of the nine years he lived in Oregon in the liquor business. In 1890 he went to Puget Sound, making his home in that country some ten years. His residence near Prosser dates from 1900, at which time he purchased his present farm.

Mr. Reimer and Mrs. Alice Gibson were united in marriage in Gray's Harbor, Washington, in 1894. She is the daughter of Samuel and Martha (Readman) Benn, of Aberdeen, Washington. Mr. Benn crossed the Plains to California in 1849, lived in that state until 1853, and then moved to Puget Sound, where he settled upon the land now

forming the site of the city of Aberdeen. Both parents are residents of that city. Alice Benn was born upon this homestead in 1862 and educated in the town of Aberdeen. She was first married to H. Gibson, who died in 1893, leaving three children—Pauline, who died at the age of nineteen; Corney and George. Mr. and Mrs. Reimer have been blessed with two children—Miles J., born in Gray's Harbor, November 15, 1896; Martha C., born in Prosser, July 25, 1901. Mr. Reimer is an active member of the Democratic party and takes part in every election. His farm consists of twenty-one acres; two acres being in orchard, seven in alfalfa, two in clover, one in strawberries and the balance in grain and building sites. Mr. Reimer is a successful gardener and orchardist, and during his comparatively short residence in the community has made many friends.

JOSEPH SMART, builder and contractor, living two miles west of Prosser, has been identified with the history of that city since 1892, principally because of the important part he has taken in constructing its homes and business houses. Born in England in 1841, Mr. Smart comes of two old English families, his father being Thomas Smart and his mother, before her marriage, Mary Hopkis. Thomas Smart was an expert mathematical instrument maker. Both parents lived and died within the confines of their native country. After attending school until he was fourteen years old, Joseph served seven years as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, and then worked at his trade six years in England. In 1868 he determined to employ his talents in America, and so came to Chicago. He traveled considerably during his early American life, spending six months in Chicago, three years in Cleveland, Ohio, a year and a half in St. Louis, Missouri, three years in Colorado, then ten months in St. Louis once more, a short time in Canada, a year and one-half in Cleveland again, another four years in St. Louis, two years in Denver, seven years in Los Angeles, a year in Portland, a short period in Port Angeles, Washington, a short time in Seattle, another short period in Olympia and a year in Tacoma, during all this time following his trade successfully. In 1892 he came to Prosser. During the next two years he lived in that town, assisting in its construction. In 1894 he saw the opportunity and filed a homestead claim to a quarter-section two miles west of Prosser, and has since resided upon this place, though still continuing to accept construction contracts and other business. Mr. Smart built the Lape Hotel, the Catholic church, the schoolhouse and many other public buildings, business houses and dwellings in Prosser.



WILLIS MERCER.



MRS. WILLIS MERCER.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIS MERCER, PROSSER, WASH.

He assumed the responsibilities of matrimony in 1871, in St. Louis, his bride being Miss Janie Banks, also a native of England. Her parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Scribbins) Banks, were married in England and came to the United States in 1854, settling in St. Louis. Mr. Banks died in 1874; his wife in 1869. Mrs. Smart was born in England, came to America with her parents and was educated in the public schools of St. Louis. She was eighteen years old at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Smart have five children—Thomas W., born in Colorado, 1882; Elizabeth, in Los Angeles, 1884; Rebecca, in Los Angeles, 1887; Louise, also born in California, 1889, and Alice, whose birth occurred in Prosser, 1895. Both himself and wife are affiliated with the Methodist church. Although never seeking the emoluments of office for himself, Mr. Smart, as an active Republican, is always ready to assist his friends and is a believer in good government. Of his two hundred acres of land, fifty are devoted to hay. He is one of his community's progressive, energetic and able citizens, who wields a deal of influence among his fellow men and commands their highest respect.

WILLIS MERCER. The citizen upon the recording of whose biography we now enter is one of Prosser's substantial business men who devotes most of his time to stock raising and farming and is at present serving his townsmen as a member of the city council. Like many another Northwestern pioneer, Mr. Mercer is a Kentuckian and the descendant of a well known pioneer family of the Blue Grass state. Born in the year 1862, he gladdened the home of William and Rebecca (Bradfield) Mercer, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania respectively; the father was of English descent, the mother of Pennsylvania Dutch. The year after Willis was born, his father removed to Illinois. Three years later the home was bereaved by the death of the loving mother and wife. The father died in Illinois nine years ago. As one of a family of ten children, Willis was obliged to take up life's responsibilities at an early age. He remained with his father on the farm until 1877, when he commenced working for others during the warm months and attending school in the winter, thus securing a good education. At the age of twenty he went to Wisconsin and for two years toiled in its forests and on its farms, returning to Illinois in 1884. He there leased land and farmed until 1886, the year that marks his advent into the Northwest. A short stay in Pendleton was followed by his settling upon a homestead and a timber culture claim in the Horse Heaven region; a venture that proved unsuccessful, and he abandoned the claims some three years later. He then entered the employ of T. K. Beard for a year, spent two years in the

dairy business near Walla Walla, and returned to the Horse Heaven country to enter the sheep raising industry with William Cripps. He was with Mr. Cripps three years, two years with E. Kemp and the succeeding three years was alone in business. He then sold a quarter-interest to A. E. Rothrock, and together, they commenced to raise wheat. This partnership still exists, the firm ranging sheep and utilizing several hundred acres of wheat land. They have one thousand acres, of which, at the present writing, three hundred and fifty are sown to wheat.

Mr. Mercer and Myrtle Rothrock became husband and wife in Illinois February 28, 1899. Mrs. Mercer is the daughter of Henry and Susan (Hinkle) Rothrock, of Illinois. Both parents were born in North Carolina. Mr. Rothrock being a pioneer of Edwards county, Illinois, where his daughter Myrtle was born, September 11, 1881. Mrs. Rothrock is dead. Mrs. Mercer was reared and educated in Illinois, and was married at the age of seventeen. Three children have blessed the marriage: William H., born in North Yakima, October 15, 1900; Velma, born in Prosser, December 26, 1901, and the baby, also born in Prosser, October 20, 1903. Mr. Mercer is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and is the present noble grand of the Prosser lodge. He takes an active interest in political matters and all city affairs and is one of the city's councilmen. He is a Republican. His property interests include a section of wheat land in the Horse Heaven region, ten acres of land irrigated by the Sunnyside canal, a three-quarters interest in 3,500 sheep, a good many horses, besides his leasing interests in the wheat region. Mr. Mercer and his wife are deservedly popular in the community and, as one of the county's prominent citizens, Mr. Mercer is public-spirited, progressive, energetic and a man of integrity in all matters.

JOHN H. LEE, whose estate lies seven miles west of Prosser, is an Englishman both by birth and by descent, who has, however, made America his home since 1882, and has been a resident of the Yakima country since 1889. His birth occurred in the year 1849, Joseph and Elizabeth (Chatman) Lee being his parents. Joseph Lee was an optician by trade. At the age of four, the subject of this biography was left an orphan. The little fellow was kindly cared for until he was eight years of age, when he commenced working in the coal mines of England, following that work there for twenty-four years. In 1872 he immigrated to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania. He was employed in the great coal mines of that state until 1885, at that time going to Indian Territory. Three years he worked in that region, then six months in Arkansas, followed by six months as superintendent of the Tennessee Company coal and iron mine

owned by Pratt & Company, in Alabama. Yellow fever finally forced him to leave the South, as the result of which he came to the Roslyn, Washington, mines in 1880. Realizing the great opportunities afforded by the farming industry of Washington, Mr. Lee, in July, 1891, settled upon a homestead near Prosser and lived there five years, in 1897 purchasing his place upon which he now lives. He has met with success in agriculture and stock raising and has amassed a comfortable property.

Mr. Lee was wedded to Miss Sarah E. Taylor in England, that memorable event in their lives taking place in the year 1872. Her parents, William and Mary (Turner) Taylor, both dead, were English, her father being a miner. Mrs. Lee was born and reared in England and was eighteen years old when she was married. Eleven children have been born to this union: Henry, born in England, 1872, conducting a store in Los Angeles; Mary, born in England, December, 1874, died in Prosser; Joseph, born in England, January 18, 1877, killed by a mine explosion; Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, born in England, August 24, 1879; Albert E., Pennsylvania, May 14, 1882; William, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1884, deceased; Thomas, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1885, deceased; John, Indian Territory, September 10, 1886, deceased; Sarah, Alabama, January 11, 1889, living at home; Rosa, Roslyn, June 22, 1890, deceased; George, Prosser, June 8, 1892, living at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lee are communicants of the English church. He is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Lee has nearly sixty-nine acres, all supplied with water; thirty acres are devoted to alfalfa, five acres are set out in a fine orchard, and the balance is in plow land. Mr. Lee is esteemed as a friend and neighbor by all in the community in which he lives and is recognized as a citizen of the class that comprises our best citizenry.

JOHN T. WILSON, whose estate lies seven miles west of Prosser, is an 1883 pioneer of Yakima county and one of its host of prosperous, thrifty farmers. Of Scotch and German descent, Mr. Wilson is the son of Archibald and Elizabeth (Hungate) Wilson, among Kentucky's earliest white inhabitants, the father having been born there in 1818 and the mother in 1810. When fifteen years old Archibald Wilson left his native state and settled in Illinois, where the subject of this biography first looked out upon the world in 1857. In 1866 the family removed to Missouri, and in that state John T. gained the greater part of his education and grew to manhood. His father died in 1883, but his mother lives in Illinois at an age attained by very few. John Wilson lived with his parents until he was twenty-five years old, the last four years farming for himself. In 1882, however, he determined to seek a home in the Northwest

and with that idea in view came to Pendleton, Oregon. The following year he settled upon a homestead in the Horse Heaven region and his residence in Yakima county commenced. He placed his quarter section in cultivation, filed upon a timber culture claim and placed it in cultivation, as also a section of railroad land, which he purchased from the Northern Pacific Company. This large farm he tilled successfully until 1902, when he sold his holdings in the wheat belt and purchased his present home. At the time he bought it the land was covered by sage-brush; now it is all in cultivation, well irrigated, fenced, and upon it is a modern dwelling.

Mr. Wilson and Miss Elizabeth Lee were married in North Yakima, September 10, 1900. The biography of her parents, John H. and Sarah (Taylor) Lee, who live near Mr. Wilson, will be found elsewhere in this work, they being pioneers of the lower Yakima valley. They were born and married in England, where, also, Mrs. Wilson was born, August 24, 1879. She was nine years old at the time her parents came to Washington and was, therefore, educated and reared in the Yakima country. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson: Florence E., April 15, 1901, on the Horse Heaven ranch, died in infancy; and Norman R., born at the same place, December 21, 1902. Mr. Wilson is connected with two fraternities, the Masons and the Odd Fellows; politically, he is a Democrat who takes an active interest in all political affairs. His farm contains sixty acres, fifty-five producing alfalfa, and three being devoted to a fine orchard. Mr. Wilson's labors have not been in vain, for he has amassed a comfortable holding, is happily situated, and he and Mrs. Wilson enjoy the esteem and best wishes of the community in which they have erected their homes.

JOHN CAMERON, horticulturist and farmer, living eight miles west of Prosser, has led an eventful life since he came, in 1847, to gladden the hearts of his parents in distant Scotland. Duncan and Christina (McLane) Cameron left their native country in 1850, bringing their family to Canada, where they lived the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1869. The son, John, commenced learning the shoe business when he was thirteen and worked as an apprentice several years. At the age of seventeen, the young Scotchman enlisted in the army and assisted in the suppression of the Fenian outbreak in 1866, for which loyal service notice has been sent him he is soon to receive a gold medal and one hundred and sixty acres of land from the Canadian government, the land to be selected by him any time prior to 1906. In the fall of 1866 he went to Chicago, remained there ten months, and became foreman of a shoe factory

at Lawton, Michigan. Following this he entered business for himself and successfully conducted it until 1870, when he returned to Canada. In May, 1873, he became a brakeman on the Great Western Railroad, subsequently rising to the position of conductor. However, in 1884 he returned to the United States and accepted a position in North Dakota on the Northern Pacific railroad. Four years later he was transferred to the Cascade division and until 1896 was engaged as a conductor between Tacoma and Pasco. He then removed his family from Tacoma to the farm upon which he is now living, having purchased it in 1893 and improved it. He has made this place his home since that time, with the exception of six months in 1899, when he was employed as a conductor in Old Mexico, the City of Mexico being his headquarters.

In 1872 Mr. Cameron was married to Miss Mary E. Coates in Canada. Her parents, George and Elizabeth (Langdale) Coates, were natives of England, who came to America on the same ship in 1842. Three years later they were married and in 1847 Mary E. was born. Mr. Coates was a stonemason by trade and assisted in the construction of the magnificent parliament building in Ottawa and Trinity College in Toronto, working upon the finest part of the stone cutting. He died in 1861 at the age of forty-three. Mrs. Cameron received a good education in the Canadian schools. To this marriage were born the following children: Mrs. Alice E. Hickman, December 8, 1873, now living at Wardner; Robert G., January 17, 1875, a Northern Pacific conductor on the line between Portland and Tacoma; Christina, October 7, 1876, a graduate of the Ellensburg normal, who is now teaching in Tacoma; and Mrs. Mabel K. Stringer, December 21, 1883, a graduate of the Tacoma Business College, who is living in Belma. Mr. Cameron is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is connected with the Presbyterian church and as a Republican takes an active interest in the political affairs of his county. Of his forty-acre farm, all in cultivation, fifteen acres are in a full bearing orchard, twelve acres in alfalfa, five acres in timothy, and half an acre in grapes, small fruits and berries. In 1902 he sold off this place two cars of prunes, a car of pears and peaches, two thousand three hundred and thirty boxes of apples at an average price of between fifty and sixty cents a box, four hundred and eighty sacks of culled apples at fifty cents a sack, and hay to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, besides a great quantity of grapes and berries, vegetables, etc. These figures are eloquent testimony of the Yakima country's fertility and to Mr. Cameron's ability. He is among the most prosperous orchardists in the county and one of Yakima's progressive citizens of the best type.

CHARLES R. GILLETT, engaged in general farming eight miles west of Prosser, was born in Wisconsin, 1862, the son of Rodney and Mary (Robble) Gillett. The elder Gillett was born in Pennsylvania, removed to Illinois in early life and when sixteen years old immigrated to Wisconsin and entered the lumber industry, with which he is still identified. Mrs. Gillett, who died in 1892, was a native in Illinois, the daughter of early pioneers of that state. The subject of this biography was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and at the age of eighteen was taken into partnership by his father, remaining with him ten years. In 1890 he came to the Northwest, locating first in Portland. There he was occupied two years in the lumber business; then came to Pasco and during the next two years followed railroad work for the Northern Pacific. Realizing the fine opportunities presented by the Yakima country to farmers, Mr. Gillett decided to engage in agricultural pursuits, and accordingly he and his brother-in-law purchased the land upon which Mr. Gillett is now living. Mr. Gillett has developed an excellent property and his farm is now considered to be one of the best under the Prosser canal.

Miss Maria Tustin became the bride of Mr. Gillett at Prosser in 1896. Andrew and Margaret (Weekly) Tustin, the parents of Mrs. Gillett, were natives of West Virginia, where they were married. They immigrated to Minnesota and subsequently came to Prosser, where Mr. Tustin died. Maria Tustin was born in West Virginia, 1877, received her education in the Ellensburg and Prosser schools and was married at the age of eighteen. There have been two children born to the marriage: Myrtle, L., in Prosser, July 16, 1897, and Rodney A., in Prosser, November 20, 1899. Mr. Gillett is a thorough believer in the benefits of fraternal association, and is a member of three orders: Masons, Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen. Mrs. Gillett is a member of the Rebekah lodge. Both are united with the Methodist church. Politically, Mr. Gillett is a loyal Republican. He has sixty acres of irrigated land, of which ten are in orchard and the balance in alfalfa, clover and timothy; besides farming, he is paying considerable attention to stock raising on a small scale and has fifteen head of cattle, forty hogs and a number of horses. Prosperous, thrifty and respected by his neighbors, he is a typical Yakima citizen-farmer.

EPHRAIM STRINGER. The honored Northwestern pioneer whose biography we shall now chronicle in these pages dates his residence in this section of the United States from the joyful arrival of the emigrant train of which his father and family were members in Oregon territory, fifty-three years ago, after a six months'

weary journey with ox teams. His father, Blewford Stringer, was a Kentuckian by birth and descent, who combined the preaching of the Gospel with the labor of a farmer, a not unusual combination in this Western country. From Kentucky he went north into Illinois, served in the Black Hawk war of 1841 and then crossed the Plains. He lived forty years in the Willamette valley, being eighty-four years of age at the time of his death. In Illinois this Kentucky pioneer met and married Miss Almira Carroll, a daughter of very early settlers of the Illinois plains. Her parents came to Oregon in an early day and there her death occurred. Ephraim Stringer, secured what little education he was able to get from the district schools of a frontier region and when twenty years old learned the carpenter's and wheelwright's trades, following these occupations together with those of farming and stock raising for fifty-one years in Oregon. In July, 1902, he left the state which had been his home for more than half a century and settled in the Horse Heaven region, Yakima county. However, he remained there only one year, in 1903 purchasing his present farm eight miles west of the city of Prosser, upon which he has since been successfully engaged in general farming.

Mr. Stringer and Miss Lucinda R. Beeler, then a girl of seventeen, celebrated the nation's birthday in 1865 by joining their fortunes as husband and wife and beginning life's journey together. Her parents, John and Jane (Powell) Beeler, were natives of Tennessee, who crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1852 and there lived until their death, the father's demise occurring in 1865. The mother was married at the age of sixteen and reared a family of seventeen children. In Missouri, 1848, Mrs. Stringer was born, crossing the Plains when a very small girl. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Stringer was blessed by a large family of children: Mrs. Robertie Grant, born April 22, 1866, the wife of a Baptist minister in Oregon; Mrs. Rhoda A. Williams, born 1868, deceased; Perry P., August 25, 1871, living in Yakima county; Mrs. Ledona Cyrus, born in 1873, deceased; Mrs. Eva R. Hanson, October 12, 1875, living in Oregon; Gilbert G., September 2, 1878, living in Yakima county; Chester A., November 1, 1880, at home; Curtis D., March 20, 1885, at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stringer are devout members of the Baptist church. Mr. Stringer owns a quarter section of wheat land south of Prosser, eighty acres irrigated by the Sunnyside canal, two acres of which are in orchard and twenty-five in hay, and a considerable number of horses and cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Stringer are held in high regard by all who have become acquainted or intimate with them, and as courageous, energetic pioneers of an ever-receding frontier have done their full share in transforming the erstwhile Northwestern wilds into one of the

thriftiest and most progressive portions of the American Union.

HORATIO W. WELLS. The successful and widely known Yakima stockman whose life forms the subject of this sketch was born and reared in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, and is the son of two pioneer families of that region, his parents being William A. and Emma T. (White) Wells. They removed to Maine at an early age and were there married, she being twenty years old at the time. Subsequently they returned to Canada and engaged in farming and stock raising until their deaths. Horatio W. attended the common schools of New Brunswick and assisted his father until the spring of 1880. Then, in his twenty-first year, he sought his fortune in distant Oregon. Arriving in his newly adopted home, he entered the employ of his uncle, G. F. Wells, and L. Corbett, on their sheep ranch. Sixteen months later the young man rented the ranch and took the sheep on shares for a period of three years. At the end of that time the energetic Canadian purchased Corbett's interests, and the business proceeded under the name of Wells & Wells. This copartnership lasted nine years, the junior partner then disposing of his interest and removing to Portland. In 1897 he purchased the ranch five miles west of Prosser, upon which he now makes his home. Although the Prosser ranch is his home, Mr. Wells spends the greater portion of his summers in The Dalles. His stock interests still continue to demand most of his attention.

In 1890 Mr. Wells returned to his old home and claimed for his bride Miss Hattie E. Allen, the daughter of Harvey and Alice (Thompson) Allen, pioneers of New Brunswick. Mr. Allen is a successful stockman and farmer. Mrs. Allen was married when twenty years old and reared a family of five children; she died in 1903. Mrs. Wells was born in 1879, educated in the common schools of New Brunswick, and was married at the age of twenty-one. Four children blessed the union, the eldest of whom is dead: Alice T., born February, 1892, drowned in the Yakima river, 1898; Lloyd W., born October 6, 1894; Chlorinda, December 23, 1899; Charlotte, October 3, 1903; all of whom were born at The Dalles. Mrs. Wells is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Wells takes an active interest in the political affairs of the country and is a thorough believer in the principles advocated by the Republicans. His ranch near Prosser consists of one hundred and seventy acres, all supplied with water; forty acres are devoted to raising Yakima's king crop—alfalfa—while there is an excellent four-acre orchard upon the place. In 1900 he purchased eight thousand acres of land in the Horse Heaven region, four thousand acres of which are good

wheat land. This investment is sure to prove an extremely lucrative one, as the wheat belt is rapidly being settled. Mr. Wells owns about five thousand sheep ranging in Oregon and Washington. In all his business dealings he has been quite successful, due in most part to his straightforward methods of dealing with others, his keen foresight and his indomitable energy and perseverance. He commands the highest esteem of his neighbors and associates and is a loyal, public-spirited citizen of his adopted country. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are the fortunate possessors of a wide circle of warm friends and well-wishers.

EDWARD O. WILSON, engaged in the meat business in Prosser, and one of that city's popular young citizens, is one of Yakima's native sons, having been born, November 5, 1878, near Tampico, the postoffice of the upper Ahtanum valley. Nearly his entire life has been spent in Yakima county, whose wondrous growth into one of the leading sections of the west he has witnessed. In its progress he has taken an active part. His father, William T. Wilson, of Scotch descent, was born in Missouri in 1852, and at the age of twelve crossed the Plains with his parents. On the journey his mother was killed, and her mortal remains lie buried in the desert. Mr. Wilson settled on the Ahtanum about 1870, purchasing a farm near Tampico, and later filing a homestead claim to a portion of what is now known as Knob Hill. William Wilson's death occurred in 1890, on Knob Hill. In 1876 he married Ada Hawkins, born in Oregon in the year 1856, and to this union Edward was born. Mrs. Wilson, after her first husband's death, was united in marriage to Benjamin Miller, and is now a resident of North Yakima. The subject of our sketch received his education in the common schools of the county, and in the well known Woodcock academy near his home. From the time he was fourteen years old he rode the range for George Taylor and Zach Hawkins. Following this occupation he worked a short time with Burbank & Miller, contractors, but in 1898 went to British Columbia, where he worked in the mines two years. Upon his return to Washington in 1900 he wintered in Spokane. In the spring he returned to Yakima county and commenced ranching. The next year he purchased the meat market of A. J. Chambers, situated in North Yakima, conducted it a year, sold the property, and came to Prosser, opening his present market in the summer of 1903. The venture has proven a most satisfactory success, due to the aggressive industry and careful attention given it by its owner. Mr. Wilson has one brother dead, Claude G., killed in 1902, on the Sound, and three brothers and sisters living: Ray, Mrs. Ella L. Hawkins and Gracie, all living in Yakima county. He is affiliated with the Ancient Order of

United Workmen, and politically is a staunch Republican. Mr. Wilson stands high in the regard of Prosser's citizenry, and is a young man in whom the Yakima country, as his birthplace and home, may well take pride.

THORPE ROBERTS, one of Yakima's prosperous wheat growers, residing in Prosser, is a native of Nova Scotia, born May 8, 1863, to the union of Matthew and Roseanna (Travis) Roberts, also natives of that famous peninsula. Matthew Roberts came of a sea-faring family, and himself was a sea captain, engaged in the fishing industry; he died in 1872 at the age of fifty-two. The Travis family is an early pioneer family of Nova Scotia. Ann Travis, who was quite young when married, is the mother of nine children. She is still living in her native country. Thorpe Roberts was obliged to enter life's struggle while yet a lad of twelve. Leaving home, he worked in various lumber camps and on various farms until he reached the age of seventeen. He then went to New Hampshire and worked in the logging camps of that state a year and a half. In the summer of 1881 he went to California. He followed the lumber business among the redwood forests awhile, spent a short time in the camps of western Oregon, and in 1882 settled in Dayton, Washington, where he followed lumbering seven and a half years. Some time prior to 1887 he visited the Horse Heaven region and decided to locate there, choosing his land. In 1887 he filed a homestead claim upon the tract chosen and removed his family thereto, and since that time he has been steadily improving and cultivating his fine ranch until it is now one of the valuable places in that district. He and his family spend the winter in their Prosser home, but in the summer they live on the farm.

Mr. Roberts and Emma Bishop were united in marriage at Pendleton in 1887. She is the daughter of two early pioneers of the Northwest, Bolliver B. and Luna (Palmer) Bishop, natives of Connecticut and Illinois respectively. The father, who was a lawyer, came to Oregon in 1852, and he and Putnam Bradford, her uncle, owned and operated the first steamboat on the lower Columbia, between the Cascades and Portland. He died in 1807. Mrs. Bishop was nineteen when she crossed the Plains with her parents in 1849, being a member of a very noted emigrant train. She is living in Pendleton. Mrs. Roberts was born at the middle cascades of the Columbia. After attending school at Pendleton a short time, she began teaching, though only fourteen years old, and she taught until she was twenty-one, then married R. Burk. Two children were born to that union: Roy, deceased, and Mrs. Luna Fisk, living in Yakima county. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have had two children: Leon, born at Pendleton, in 1891, died in infancy; Her-

man B., born March 30, 1895, is still living. Mr. Roberts is an Odd Fellow, and belongs to the Rebekahs, as does also his wife, and Mrs. Roberts is a member of the Women of Woodcraft Order, and the organizer of the Prosser lodge. Mr. Roberts lost his brother, Everett, while harvesting wheat, the unfortunate man being run over by a combination harvester. Everett Roberts and a man named Traver had the distinction of having brought the first gang-plow into the wheat belt.

WILLIAM H. HAYDEN, residing eight miles east of Prosser, follows the lucrative vocation of raising wheat, and is one of Yakima's most prosperous and esteemed farmers. The Empire state is his native state. He was born in 1855. His parents, Robert B. and Maria D. (Snover) Hayden, were born in New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. The family removed from New York to Illinois, thence to Minnesota, later to Iowa, and in 1860 crossed the Plains by ox conveyance to California. Three years later they came to Washington Territory and settled in Clarke county. A little later they settled near Portland, living there until 1877, when they removed to Yamhill county. In September, 1893, Mr. Hayden and his wife took up their permanent abode in Everett, and there they reside at present, the father at the advanced age of seventy-five. The subject of this biography was five years old when he crossed the Plains, and eight when he entered the precincts of Washington. He remained with his father on the farm and attended school until his sixteenth year. Then he left the old home and followed various occupations in the Walla Walla valley until 1883, the date that marks his settlement upon a homestead in the Yakima wheat belt. Since that time he has devoted himself assiduously to the development of this fertile region with creditable success.

At Bickleton in the year 1891, Miss Wilhelmina Phipps, a daughter of William and Sarah (Boone) Phipps, was united in marriage to Mr. Hayden. Both parents of Mrs. Hayden are natives of Missouri, and crossed the Plains with that heroic emigrant band of 1849, rescued from the jaws of destruction only through the generous services of Dr. McLoughlin at Fort Vancouver. These honored pioneers are now living in the Moxee valley, Yakima county. Mrs. Phipps is a niece of Daniel Boone, the great frontiersman. Their daughter Wilhelmina was born in Yamhill county, Oregon, in 1873 and received her education in the public schools of her native state. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden have five children—Robert, Benjamin H., Mamie B., Walter and Laura, the oldest of whom is twelve and the youngest three years of age. Mr. Hayden is an ardent advocate of Republican principles and an active member

of his party. His ranch, one of the most valuable in the region, contains 1,200 acres, all producing wheat, and is completely equipped with modern machinery and a select number of draught horses. It is such farms as his that lend permanency and value to the country. Mr. Hayden is an energetic, capable and public-spirited citizen who belongs to the state's most substantial class of settlers.

GUSTAVUS A. RYDHOLM is one of the Yakima wheat region's Swedish farmers, who came to Yakima county in 1884, settling upon pre-emption and homestead claims in the Horse Heaven district, about eighteen miles southeast of Prosser. He was born in Sweden, 1860, his parents being Lars and Morea (Mongnus) Rydholm, also natives of that country. The father is still living, but Mr. Rydholm's mother died when he was a child. Gustavus attended the public schools of Sweden and remained at home on the farm until he was nineteen years old. In 1880 he came to the United States, locating first in Illinois, where he followed farming pursuits three years. He then went to Portland, Oregon, and after having lived there a year moved to Pendleton. While in Umatilla county he was attracted by the opportunities offered wheat growers by the as yet almost virgin wheat region of Yakima county, and determined to settle there and devote himself to that industry and to stock raising. So he became a resident of Yakima county, and as rapidly as possible brought his land under cultivation and improved it with buildings. His endeavors have met with most satisfying results, and at present he has about five hundred acres in wheat. Mr. Rydholm and his brother Andrew are partners. Andrew Rydholm was born in 1863 and came to America in 1881. They have another brother living with them, Axell, born in 1870. He came to this country four years ago. The brothers are all members of the Lutheran church, and in politics are Republicans. They command the respect and esteem of all with whom they are associated either in a business or a social way. In the ranch are 640 acres of land, all under cultivation, producing wheat. Of this tract the eldest brother, the subject of this biography, owns half. The brothers have a small band of horses and stock, and have equipped their farm with modern machinery. Upon it also are a number of shallow wells which furnish sufficient water for all their needs.

IRA W. CARTER. Among the energetic sons of Illinois who, by taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the far West, have made themselves independent, the young man whose name

initiates this review is certainly to be numbered. Commencing at an early age to fight the stern battle of life, he soon acquired a knowledge of men and affairs and a development of the hardy virtues which, applied under the favorable conditions obtaining in the Yakima country, have made him one of the most substantial and extensive tillers of the soil in the famous Horse Heaven region, noted as it is for large farms.

The enterprising young man with whom this article is concerned was born in Edwards county, Illinois, August 31, 1868, the son of John and Margaret (Mercer) Carter. The former had in his veins the blood of that hardy race whose sterling virtues are so well set forth by the pen of James Lane Allen, for his parents were pioneers of the Blue Grass state, and there, too, he was born and reared. In 1867 he moved to Illinois. Later he went thence to Eureka, Kansas, where he lived for three years, then going to Oklahoma, where he died in 1889. His family was of English and German origin. The mother of our subject, Margaret (Mercer) Carter, also has the honor of being able to claim Kentucky as her birthplace, and the place where her youth was spent. She was five years younger than her husband, whom she has outlived now for a decade and a half, and whom she still survives, her present home being the town of Gas, Kansas.

Mr. Carter received his educational training in the common schools of Illinois. Leaving home at the age of eleven, he then began working out, and he has ever since supported himself by his own unaided efforts. When sixteen he moved to Eureka, Kansas, where for the ensuing three years he worked at various occupations, but the call of the West was ringing in his ears, and in September, 1888, he alighted from the train in Yakima county. For the first two years he worked out, but he was wise enough to realize that that was not the easiest and best way to gain the start he was seeking, so as soon as the law would allow him, at the age of twenty-one, he filed a homestead claim to land seven miles south of Kiona. Upon this tract he made his home until 1901, putting one hundred and fifteen acres of the land into cultivation, though his main business was horse raising during all these years and continued to be until the spring of 1904. In the year 1900 he purchased a section of land four and a half miles southeast of Prosser, and this tract is his home at the present time. Already five hundred acres of it are in cultivation, but the energies of Mr. Carter are too great and his ambitions too exacting to permit his confining himself to such limits, and he therefore rents eleven hundred and eighty acres more, on all of which he raises wheat. Mr. Carter has one brother, Havilla, and one sister, Mrs. Olly Eastwood, of the town of Gas, Kansas.

At Prosser, Washington, on the 1st of January, 1901, Mr. Carter married Laura, daughter of James E. and Mary (Collins) Carter, both natives of Oregon. The father's parents crossed the Plains in 1849, and eventually settled in Benton county, Oregon, where James E. was born in 1854, and where he grew to man's estate. In 1883 he came to Klickitat county, and he is now living near Bickleton, as is also his wife, who was born in Polk county, Oregon, in 1856. Mrs. Carter, wife of our subject, was born in Benton county, Oregon, February 22, 1881, but as she was only two years old when her parents moved to the Bickleton country she was reared and educated there. She is a communicant in the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. Carter is a Republican. Though a public spirited man, he has so far manifested no special ambition for political preferment, but has given most of his energy to his business, in which he has won, by his well directed efforts, a degree of success of which a much older man might well be proud.

FELIX T. SWAN, the subject of this biography, one of the later settlers in the Horse Heaven region, and yet one of its most successful young farmers, is a native of Rock Island, Illinois, born in 1879. His parents, John and Clara (Carlson) Swan, were born in Sweden. John Swan, whose occupation was farming, came to the United States in 1871, and settled in Illinois. He lived there until 1885, when he removed to Portland. His death occurred in that city. Mrs. Swan crossed to America in 1873, was married in Illinois and now lives in Portland.

Felix T., of this review, was educated in the public schools of Portland, Oregon, and supplemented his general education by a course in the Portland business college. Upon reaching man's estate he went to Coos bay, where he resided for six months. In 1900 he came to Washington, and was so deeply impressed with the prospects of Yakima county's great wheat belt that he settled upon a homestead ten miles east and three miles south of Prosser, upon which he is now living.

Last year (1903) Mr. Swan and Miss Sena Peterson were united in marriage at North Yakima. Mrs. Swan is of Danish birth and descent, the daughter of John and Christina (Nelson) Peterson. Her parents came to Yakima county in an early day, and in the public schools of this county Mrs. Swan was educated. Mr. Peterson is dead, Mr. and Mrs. Swan are consistent members of the Methodist church, and are highly esteemed for their commendable personal qualities. Mr. Swan is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen, and in political matters casts his ballot usually for Republicans and Republican policies, although as a believer in good government, he considers the fitness of the

party's candidates. By hard work and perseverance Mr. Swan has placed his entire place in cultivation, and now owns one of the most thrifty looking farms in the community. He also handles considerable stock, having at the present time about two hundred horses. He is winning deserved success, and belongs to a class of energetic young men that is changing the face of the West by well directed industry. He enjoys the respect and good wishes of all with whom he is associated.

SAMUEL E. WHITE, of Prosser, farmer and stockman, until recently residing fourteen miles southeast of Prosser, is a native of the Willamette valley, Oregon, born September 1, 1863, to the union of Samuel M. and Elizabeth (Jones) White, two of Oregon's early pioneers. Samuel M. White was born in Michigan territory in 1835, and went to Iowa at the age of seven. From there he crossed the Plains by ox team to the California mines and for a number of years followed mining successfully. In 1859 he came north to Oregon, purchasing an immense herd of stock, which was destroyed by the severe winter of 1861-2. Then he spent two years in the Idaho mines, purchased a farm in Oregon and resided upon it until 1878, when he moved to his present home at Easton, Oregon. The mother of Samuel was born in Iowa, crossed the Plains with her parents, who were among the first in the Willamette valley, and was there married; she died in 1877. Samuel E. lived at home, attending school and assisting his father, who was an invalid four years, until the fall of 1885. That year he came to Yakima county, and settled upon a homestead in the Horse Heaven region, the land being his present home. As a boy of sixteen, Mr. White turned his attention to fine racing stock, riding as a jockey for a considerable time, and by the time he was ready to settle in Yakima county he was an experienced horse-man and owned several head. With these as a nucleus, he commenced breeding fine stock, and has met with excellent success in this line, as also in farming.

He was married in Yakima county, 1880, to Miss Minnie Anderson, the daughter of Lowiens and Christina (Nelson) Anderson, natives of Denmark. The father was a farmer and lumberman; he died in 1875. Afterwards Mrs. Anderson was married to John Peterson and subsequently to James Rasmussen. She is living in the Horse Heaven community, which has been her home for the past sixteen years. Mrs. White was born in Denmark, 1872, attended school in her native country, and came to the United States with her mother and step-father in 1880, the year of her marriage to Mr. White. Two children have resulted from this union: Flossie E., born in Milton, Oregon, January 27, 1891, and Jesse E., born on the Horse Heaven homestead, March 4, 1896. Mr. White is

connected with the Methodist church, and his wife belongs to the Lutheran denomination. He is an ardent admirer of President Roosevelt and loyal to the Republican party. Mr. White has prospered exceedingly since he came to Yakima county, now owning eight hundred acres of land, of which two hundred and seventy acres are in cultivation, the remainder being grazing land at present. Upon his place he has four large cisterns and a very comfortable dwelling, besides other farm buildings. His stock interests consist principally of about three hundred range horses and some other stock. Mr. White, as is seen from the foregoing, is an energetic man, who has seized opportunity with a strong, skilful hand, and met with gratifying returns. He commands the confidence of all with whom he is associated, and the respect of his community.

WILLIAM B. MATHEWS, whose home lies a few miles south of Prosser in Yakima's great wheat belt, is one of the county's best known citizens, having resided in that region since 1886 and served four years as a county commissioner. There are few people in the southeastern part of the county who do not know and esteem him. His native state is Pennsylvania, which was also the home and birthplace of his parents and many of his ancestors. Into the home of John and Phebe (Mitchell) Mathews, William B. was born in the year 1858. His father, a blacksmith by occupation, enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, during the Civil war. After three months' service he was seized by a serious illness and within a short time was sleeping the sleep of death—a sacrifice to his country's cause. The mother lives in Wisconsin at the advanced age of eighty-one. When nineteen years old, William B. left Pennsylvania to make his way alone in the world, after having secured a fair education in the Keystone state and Wisconsin, where he lived eight years. For two years he devoted himself to learning the carpenter's trade. Then he attended school four years, finishing his education by a three years' course in the Wisconsin state normal, in the meantime following his trade at times. With the opening of the year 1886 he went to California. After remaining there only three months he drove to Washington, where he settled upon a homestead. This claim is now his home, and upon it he has successfully farmed and raised stock for nearly eighteen years.

In 1886 Mr. Mathews was united in marriage to Miss Anna Erickson, a daughter of Eric and Betsey (Anderson) Nelson, natives of Norway, and farmers by occupation. Both parents lived and died in the old country. In 1880, at the age of nineteen, Anna Erickson came to America with one of her brothers, and she was married at the

age of twenty-four. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews have been the parents of seven children: John C., born March 22, 1887; Eric N., November 22, 1889; Elizabeth, July 11, 1892; James W., October 7, 1894; May (deceased), November 24, 1896; Myrtle, December 28, 1898; Mitchell, January 1, 1902, all born in Yakima county. Little May, when about four years and a half old, met a tragic death which cast a gloom over the whole community. One day she strayed away from home, whither no one knew. For a whole week the community searched for the lost child, at last finding her, cold in death, near Lone Spring, eighteen miles from home. The end had come, apparently, only about two days before her body was discovered. Mr. Mathews has been prominent in the political affairs of his county for many years, and was elected on the Fusion ticket in 1896 as county commissioner for his district for a term of four years. He is a liberal man in his views and believes in good government rather than party domination. Mr. Mathews' property interests consist of his well improved ranch and a considerable number of cattle and horses, besides smaller interests. Industrious, capable, upright, loyal to his private and public responsibilities, he is a force in his community and an influential citizen of his county.

LEWIS C. RUDOW, who is a partner in the firm of Rudow & Schweikert, conducts a hardware and furniture store, with undertaking parlors attached, at Kennewick, Yakima county, Washington. He was born in Henderson, Minnesota, the county seat of Sibley county, in the year 1855. His father, Lewis Rudow, of German parentage, was a government contractor, and also ran a steamboat on the Minnesota river. He died when his son was ten years old. His mother, Wilhelmina (Swant) Rudow, was also of German descent. She married in Henderson, Minnesota, and is still living in that state. Her son was educated in the common schools of his native state, though at the age of twelve he went to Montana with a government freight train to look after the loose cattle, being away from home six months. The following year, in the spring, he made the same trip again, and he has since crossed the Plains twenty-one times. In the winter months it was his custom to work in the store, these trips being made in the spring and summer time. When he was eighteen years old he took a contract to drive cattle to supply the Indians farther west, and continued in this line of work for seven years. He then returned to Henderson, Minnesota, and for the next fifteen years had charge of a local store, being in the employ of the same firm for a period of twenty-one consecutive years. After leaving the firm's employ, he conducted a hardware store in

his home town for twelve years more, the store being his own property. In 1900 he took charge of another hardware store in northern Minnesota, and continued in charge for a year and a half, then, selling his interest, opened a general merchandise store at another point in the state, selling out at the expiration of a year's time. In April, 1901, he came to Kennewick, Washington, and with his present partner opened a hardware store, which he is conducting at present.

At Henderson, Minnesota, in 1882, he was married to Emma Connick, whose father, Adam Connick, was of German birth and immigrated to this country in 1858, settling in Minnesota, where he died. Mrs. Rudow was born in Germany in 1857, receiving her education in the public schools of Henderson, Minnesota. One child has been born to this couple, a son, Lewis A. Rudow, born in Minnesota, June 20, 1884. Mr. Rudow is fraternally connected with the Masons and Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the Lutheran church. In politics, he affiliates with the Republican party. He is the owner of a tract of land watered by the Kennewick ditch, this land being partly improved. By his strict attention to business he has won the esteem of his fellow townsmen, and is highly respected by everyone with whom he comes in contact.

HOWARD S. AMON, a banker of Kennewick, Yakima county, Washington, was born in Umatilla county, Oregon, August 18, 1877. His father, William R. Amon, was a native of Missouri, born in 1845, and a farmer by occupation. When six years of age he crossed the Plains to Oregon with his parents, and there grew up and received his education. He was married shortly after reaching his majority, removed to Umatilla county in the same state, and followed the stock business on the Umatilla reservation for a number of years. He was the first one to break land north of Wild Horse creek; that country having been previously considered worthless for any purpose except as a range for stock. He lived there until the year 1890; then moved to Lincoln county, Washington, and located near the town of Harrington, spending eight years in that neighborhood. He next removed to Waitsburg, Washington, where he now resides. His wife, and Howard's mother, Nellie (Wilder) Amon, was a Wisconsin girl, who married in Umatilla county, Oregon, and died when her son was three years of age. The subject of this article received his education in the public schools of Oregon; later taking a business course in the Western Business College at Spokane, Washington. He remained at home until reaching the age of eighteen; at that time he became connected with a ditch company, remaining in their employ two years. In 1897 he en-

gaged in the livery business in Waitsburg, Washington, disposed of his interests at the expiration of twelve months time, went to Harrington, in Lincoln county, Washington, where his father was residing, and bought his entire interests in that neighborhood. Some four years later he induced the Great Northern Railroad Company to put in a siding on his property, and when this spur was completed it was given the name of Downs by the railroad company. This improvement greatly enhanced the value of his land, and he later sold the townsite and some of his other real estate in the vicinity to John O'Connor for something like thirty thousand dollars. The next year he disposed of the balance of his property holdings near Downs, and moved to Kennewick, there opening the first bank in the town, the institution being called the Exchange Bank of Kennewick. From the very start of this enterprise its success was assured, and its volume of business is rapidly increasing.

In Waitsburg, Washington, in 1900, he was united in marriage to Miss Belle Roberts, daughter of David Roberts, a native of Wales. Her father crossed the Plains from Illinois in the early seventies, and died in Waitsburg in 1800. Her mother is also dead, passing away when her daughter was very young. His wife was brought up in Waitsburg, and received her education in the academy there, marrying at the age of twenty-three. She is one of a large family of children, and six of her brothers and sisters are still living. Her married sisters, Mrs. Emma Morgan and Mrs. Maggie Hutchins, reside in Waitsburg. Her brother Arthur also makes his home there, and is now operating the electric light plant of the city. Another sister, Jennie, lives in Kennewick, and Bessie is engaged as a school teacher in Wilbur, Washington. A brother, Richard, is at present living in the vicinity of Waitsburg. There has been one child born to this family, Arthur H. Amon, born in Lincoln county, November 22, 1901. Mr. Amon is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Methodist church, and politically, is a Republican. He is the owner of seventy-seven acres of land in the town of Kennewick, and also four sections of unimproved land in the Horse Heaven locality. In 1903 his father acquired a controlling interest in the Sunnyside Bank. Mr. Amon is a thoroughly reliable, wide-awake business man, and has a brilliant future before him.

JOHN S. SHERMAN, vice-president of the Exchange Bank, of Kennewick, and prominently identified with the real estate interests of his home town and Yakima county generally, is al-

ready widely and favorably known in this section, though he has been a resident of the county only two years. He is a native of Michigan, born in Sanilac county, October 18, 1872. Henry Sherman, his father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was for a long period heavily interested in the lumber industry of the Peninsula state, being a pioneer of that commonwealth, to which he came in 1849. He was of German-Irish descent. His wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Rich, was of English parentage and birth, coming to this country with her parents when fourteen years old. The family settled at Lexington, Michigan, where she was married four years later. The subject of this review received his education in the public schools of Michigan and when fourteen years old entered the employ of Wellington & Lloyd, general merchants of his birthplace. After four years of service with this firm, the young man accepted a similar position with a firm in the northern part of the state and worked for it a year. In the spring of 1895 he came west, locating first at Reardon, Washington, where for the ensuing three years he was engaged in the general merchandise business with John Wickham as his partner. Then he became receiver of the W. S. Willis Company, of Palouse City, capably filling this responsible position for eight months. From Palouse City he went to Rathdrum, Idaho, entering the service of M. D. Wright. He remained in Mr. Wright's employ for a little more than three years and a half. In 1902 he came to the growing little town of Kennewick, and with H. S. Amon opened a general hardware store and the town's first banking institution, the Exchange Bank. Mr. Amon took charge of the bank, while Mr. Sherman devoted his time and energies to the hardware establishment. However, October 26, 1903, he sold the hardware business to H. A. Burr, dissolving partnership with Mr. Amon, and since that date he has devoted his attention to his duties as vice-president of the bank and to his rapidly expanding real estate business.

Mr. Sherman has two brothers, Frank A., of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Augustus H., living in Michigan, and two sisters, Mrs. Luella Lloyd and Mrs. Vira Rice, both residents of Michigan. Fraternally, Mr. Sherman is identified with the Masons and Odd Fellows. He is a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics, he is an active Republican. His real estate holdings are large, including a half interest in one thousand four hundred acres in the Horse Heaven country, forty acres in section sixteen, and a number of small tracts near and in the town of Kennewick. He is a progressive and an energetic business man, commands the good will of his fellow men and is one of the most active workers in the development of his community.

HERBERT A. HOVER, the president and business manager of the Kennewick Land Company, Incorporated, and also a real estate agent in Kennewick, Washington, was born in Madisonville, Ohio, March 9, 1868. His father, Aaron S. Hover, was a native of New York state, and a real estate agent. He moved to Ohio in 1860, and became a commercial traveler, with headquarters in Cincinnati, traveling out of there for five years. He then went to Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in business for himself, remaining there until 1876, when he returned to New York for a three years' stay. Again moving west, he settled in Lawrence, Kansas, making that his home for eight years; then removing to California, where he still resides. His mother, Amanda (Hollenbeck) Hover, was born in Pennsylvania, her father being a pioneer steamboat man on the Ohio river, and owning one of the largest river craft afloat. She was educated for a music teacher, which occupation she followed several years. She married at the age of twenty-one. Herbert A. Hover received his early education in the New York schools, and also attended the public schools of Lawrence, Kansas. He started out to make his own living when fourteen years old, and obtained a position as commercial traveler for L. K. Scotford, handling rubber stamp goods. He continued in Mr. Scotford's employ for six years. In the fall of the year 1887 he removed to California and enlisted in the regular army. He served three years and was discharged, on his application, in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In the latter part of 1890 he went to Seattle, Washington, and entered the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company, remaining with the company one year. The ensuing two years were spent in the service of a firm handling school and bank fittings, and other furniture and supplies. He then re-entered the office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, being with them an additional four years, and then engaged with the New York Life Insurance Company in Tacoma, Washington. He was with them until 1901; then came to Spokane and was employed by the branch office of the same company for another year and some months. During his stay in Spokane, he bought and sold considerable real estate. He moved to Kennewick in the fall of 1902; bought the townsite from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and incorporated the Kennewick Land Company, of which he is still president and business manager. This company have since transacted the largest real estate business in that section of the country. Mr. Hover buying and selling, in his own name, during 1902-3, over one hundred thousand acres of land.

Mr. Hover was married in Spokane, Washington, in 1893, to Miss Mata C. Purviance. Her father, Nathan Purviance, was a lawyer, brought

up in New York state, of French parentage. He died when his daughter was but a child. Her mother was Emma (McGregor) Purviance, born in Illinois. Mrs. Hover is a native of Kansas, born in 1877. She was educated in Spokane, Washington, her mother removing to that city soon after her father's death. Mr. Hover is allied with a number of fraternal organizations; being a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, an Elk, a Red Man, also a member of the United Commercial Travelers' Association. In matters political, he casts his lot with the Republican party. He is a large land-owner, holding seven hundred acres irrigated by the Kennewick ditch, one hundred and sixty acres of this land being in cultivation. He also owns two thousand acres of unimproved land in the Horse Heaven country, and is the possessor of an additional five thousand acres scattered throughout the state. He is considered a capable business man, and is very popular with his associates.

WILLIAM A. SMALLEY, a farmer by occupation, residing in the town of Kennewick, was born in Mitchell county, Iowa, in 1870. His father, John Smalley, was of German parentage, but a native of the Green Mountain state, born in 1848. He removed to Iowa with his parents when seven years old, becoming one of the pioneers of that state. In the summer of 1885 he came west and located at Wallula, Washington, in which locality he spent the next nine years of his life, but coming then to Kennewick, he lived there till the spring of 1901, at which time he removed to the Horse Heaven country, some ten miles southwest of Prosser, where he makes his home at the present time. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Jackson, was of English and Scotch descent, but a native of Illinois, born in 1852. Her parents early removed to Iowa, then still in its pioneer condition, and she grew up there, marrying at the age of seventeen. William A., of this article, attended the common schools of Iowa for a time, but completed his education at Wallula, Washington. When sixteen years of age he started to ride the range for S. Smoot, and he continued in his employ for two years; then entering the service of J. B. Switzer, for whom he rode during the succeeding four years. He then started in business for himself, taking up farming and stock raising near the town of Wallula. In 1894 he removed to Kennewick, and opened a livery stable, establishing a business to which his best energies were given for a year and six months, then two years were passed in teaming. In 1900 he took a homestead in the Horse Heaven country, where he has since lived, though he has made a practice of moving to town in the winter months, in order to afford his children better educational fa-

cilities. His father is with him, and together they farm about one thousand four hundred acres of land. They also keep quite a large band of cattle.

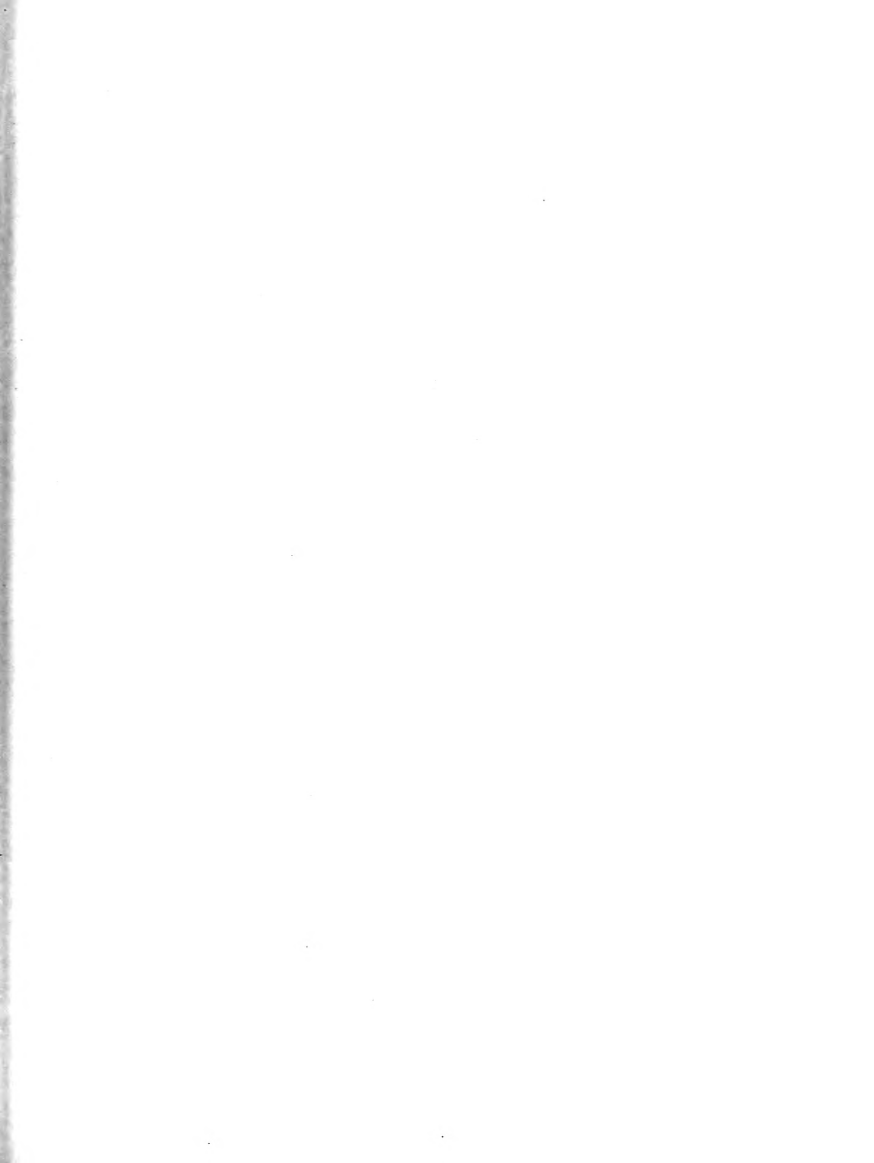
At Wallula, Washington, in 1893, Mr. Smalley married Nellie, daughter of Napoleon Rand, a miner by occupation. Mr. Rand was a native of Vermont, but moved to Helena, Montana, in the early seventies, where for years he followed mining, and where he died in 1888. His wife's maiden name was Phoebe Mitchell. Mrs. Smalley was married in Helena, in 1876; she was also educated there, attending the public schools, and later the Sisters' academy. She was one of a family of five children, her brothers and sisters being: William and Charles, now at Wallula; Walter, in Yakima county, and Mrs. Alice Ludy, in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Smalley have three children, all natives of Kennebec, namely: William, born January 24, 1894; Roy A., December 23, 1897, and Melvina A., March 11, 1896. Fraternally, Mr. Smalley is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen, and in politics, he is an active Republican. A young man of good natural endowments, he has already proved his ability to succeed in the important industry in which he is engaged, and his future seems indeed bright.

GEORGE DODSON, an energetic and capable farmer, of Yakima county, Washington, is the owner of a hundred and sixty acre farm, located six miles south and two miles west of the town of Kennebec, Washington. He was born in England in the year 1847. His father, John Dodson, was an English farmer, and his mother was also of English extraction, her maiden name being Eliza Ashley. His parents both died at their home in England some years ago. The son received his education in the schools of his native country, and when fourteen years old started out to make his own way in life. The two years after leaving school were spent in farming near his home. In 1863 he crossed the ocean to the United States, and located in New York state. He removed at the end of six months to Iowa, and worked on a farm for the space of a year, following which he was employed in a military school in Illinois for a period of fourteen months. He next changed his residence to Missouri, there purchasing a place, and farming his land for the following nine years. In the fall of 1874 he moved to California, and engaged in farming for a period of ten years. Moving to Washington in 1884, he took a homestead in the lower Horse Heaven country, and has since that time made it his home. During his residence there, he went to work for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and was employed at Kennebec for the better part of eight years.

In the year 1866, three years after coming to this country, he was married to Sarah Ashley, the

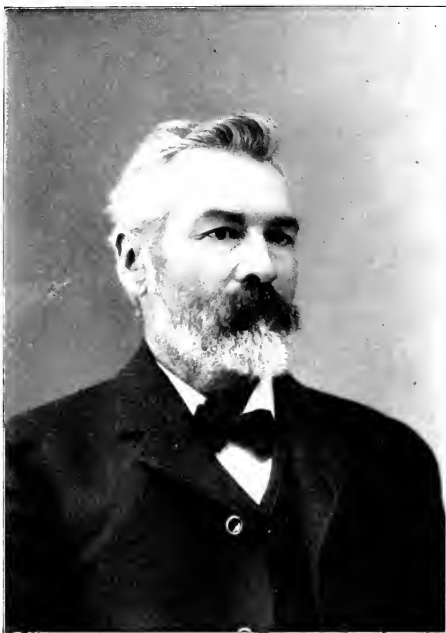
ceremony taking place in the state of Missouri. Mrs. Dodson's father, Josiah Ashley, was a native of the Blue Grass state, and moved to Missouri when a boy. He was a pioneer of that state, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He later passed away in Missouri. His wife, unfortunately, died when her daughter was but a young girl. Mrs. Dodson was a native of the Blue Grass state, and removed to Missouri with her parents when she was twelve years of age. She was quite a belle. She attended the public schools of Missouri, and was married at the age of twenty-five. She died at Walla Walla, Washington, in 1893 leaving a family of seven children, born as follows: John H. Dodson, born in Missouri, January 18, 1868, living at Ellensburg, Washington; J. Ashley Dodson, born in Missouri, January 25, 1871, living in Trinidad, Washington; Kittie, now Mrs. W. Hettinger, of Yakima county, born August 31, 1874; James, born in California, July 14, 1876, a citizen of Yakima county, where he now looks after his own farm, and also that of his father; Ludie (Mrs. Neil Blue), now deceased, born in California, June 12, 1878; Georgie (Phral), born March 16, 1879, now of Miles City, Montana; Hattie, at home, born June 25, 1881. The mother was a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Dodson is a Methodist. While his wife was living she was at the head of the Sunday school in her church at Kennebec. Mr. Dodson, politically, favors the doctrines of the Democratic party, and is a representative member of the community, respected and liked by all.

CHARLES J. BEACH, a real estate owner and dealer of Kennebec, Yakima county, Washington, was born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1845. His father, Elisha W. Beach, was a native of the Green Mountain state, and born in 1814. He followed the trade of millwright, marrying in the state of New York, where he moved when a small boy. In 1853 he went to Minnesota and later, in 1856, brought his family there, being a pioneer of that state. Seven years later he removed to Nebraska, following his trade and dying in 1867. His parents were English people. His wife, Lucinda Dorothy Beach, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, her parents coming from New Hampshire. She was married when twenty-four, and is still living in San Francisco, California. She is also of English parentage. Her son first attended the common schools of New York state, and later the schools of Minnesota, taking a course in the high school of that state, and attending the first normal school opened in the state. At the age of nineteen he took up his father's trade of millwright, and followed that business throughout Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and other states, his father working with him un-





MRS. CHARLES J. BEACH.



CHARLES J. BEACH.

til his death in 1867. After his father's death he removed to Chicago, and made that place his headquarters, but in 1871 he suffered with the rest of the inhabitants, being burned out by the big fire that devastated the entire city. Soon after this misfortune he migrated to California, and was in the employ of Whittier Fuller Company, in San Francisco, for a year and one-half, occupied in building paint works for the firm. He spent altogether six years in California, going to Portland, Oregon, in 1878, and again taking up his trade, and also engaging in the contracting business. In 1881 he left Oregon and went to Ainsworth, Washington, putting in a sawmill in that town; the mill later being removed to the Sound. He spent three years in Ainsworth, and in 1883 filed on a homestead on the present site of Kennewick. He moved to Kennewick a year after filing on his land, bringing his family with him, and living on his place for the next five years. In 1889, in order to give his children better facilities for their education, he moved to Ellensburg, Washington, living there until 1892. He then returned to Kennewick, and has since made that place his home.

He was married in Brownsville, Nebraska, in March, 1867, to Miss Hattie Harbidge, of Chicago. Her father, Joseph Harbidge, was an Englishman by birth, and a rope and cordage maker by trade. He passed most of his life in Chicago, Illinois, dying in that city. Her mother, Alice (Jakeman) Harbidge, was also of English parentage. His wife, Hattie, was born in England in 1845, and came to this country in 1856, being educated at Chicago, and married at the age of twenty-two. The children born to this family are as follows: Hattie, born in Nebraska and died in Chicago; C. Fred Beach, born in Chicago, passed away in Walla Walla, Washington; Daisy (Emigh) Beach, born in San Francisco, California, living in Kennewick, Washington; Harry E. Beach, born in Portland, Oregon, in 1880, is now conducting a livery stable in Kennewick. Mr. Beach is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Congregational church. He is a Democrat in politics. He organized the first school district in the community, and served on the board of directors until two years ago. Ten acres of his land are given to a splendid orchard. His land is all within the city limits; thirty acres have already been platted and the balance of the property will soon be sub-divided by the owner into two and five-acre tracts. Mr. Beach is one of the representative business men of the town, and has done a great deal towards making Kennewick a rising town of this western country.

DE WITT OWEN, a resident of Kennewick, Yakima county, Washington, is a farmer by occu-

pation, and was born in the state of Massachusetts, in the year 1831. His father, Eleazar Owen, was born in 1792 and was brought up in Connecticut. When twenty-nine years old he moved to Massachusetts, marrying there the same year. He became the proprietor of a woolen mill, which he operated for a number of years, and died in 1837. Clarissa (DeWitt) Owen, his mother, was born in Massachusetts, July 1, 1798, of French parentage. She was the mother of seven children, and died in the year 1882. The subject of this article was educated in the common schools of his native state, leaving home when he was very young. He at the age of sixteen years went to Connecticut, and was employed for two years by F. Curtis & Company as a burnisher of silverware. At the expiration of his service with that firm he went to Philadelphia, and worked at the same trade for the succeeding eleven months. He then returned to Connecticut, and entered the employ of Hall & Eltar, working for them two years. The following two years were spent in the service of another firm located in the same place. From there he went to Massachusetts, and after a short stay in that state removed to Kansas. He was among the second party of free state Democrats to land in that territory, where he remained for a space of eighteen months. His next place of residence was New York, where for two years he made his home. He then went to Michigan, and from there to Chicago, his stay in that city being of only six months' duration. His next stopping place was Wisconsin. He here engaged in millwright work, devoting the ensuing eighteen months to that occupation. From Wisconsin he went to Iowa and took up a farm, staying there until 1877. He then moved westward, and located at Goldendale, Washington, where for two years he made his home. Removing to Ainsworth, Washington, he in 1881 took up a homestead, where he remained until 1894, at which time he crossed the Columbia river and settled at Kennewick. Soon after his arrival in Kennewick he bought his present home, for which he has recently refused a very flattering offer. Mr. Owen is one of the substantial citizens of this fast-growing town. He is devoting considerable of his land to fruit growing, and has a fine orchard of choice standard varieties. The remainder of his land is set to alfalfa, the great hay crop of that district.

CHARLES H. PUTNAM, a dairyman and farmer residing two miles east of Kennewick, Washington, was born in the state of Illinois, February 2, 1860. His father, Henry Putnam, a descendant of the old colonial Putnam stock, was born in Warsaw, New York, in 1832, and was a veterinary surgeon, and a molder by trade. When twelve years old he crossed the line into Canada,

He returned to this country again in 1844, and, settling on a farm in Illinois, lived there for ten years. He then removed to the city of Rockford, and for the next five years followed his profession and trade in that place. The next five years were spent in visiting places of interest in this country and abroad, four years of this period being spent in Europe. He died at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1886. His mother, Miranda (Wilcox) Putnam, was brought up in New York, her parents being pioneers of that state. She was born in 1833, and died at the age of seventy. Her son received his education in York State and Illinois; his parents moving to New York when he was nine years old. At the age of twenty he returned to Illinois, and served three years as an apprentice at the molder's trade. He then took up service with the United States Express Company, and was with them for four years as driver and express messenger on the Chicago-St. Paul run. His next venture was the furniture business, taken up in Rockford, Illinois, which he successfully conducted for three years. Having satisfactorily disposed of his furniture business in 1894, he came to Washington and located at Kennewick, buying considerable land there. Later he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, which has been his home since.

He was married at Belle Plaine, Iowa, on July 5, 1886, to Margaret E. Creller. Her father, Lafayette Creller, was a resident of Illinois. In 1862 he enlisted in one of the regiments forming in his native state, and served eighteen months in the Civil war, when he was taken sick and died in one of the army hospitals. He was of German parentage. Her mother, Mercie (Robinson) Creller, was the daughter of an Illinois farmer, and was again married after her first husband's death in 1863, and moved to Iowa, dying in that state. Mrs. Putnam was born in Cherry Valley, Illinois, in 1861, and after receiving her education in the high school and State Normal followed teaching for several years. She was married at the age of twenty-four. To this family have been born two children, among the first in Kennewick: Calyborne, the youngest, August 26, 1888, and Stanley R., May 10, 1887. Mr. Putnam is fraternally connected with the Red Men and the Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Methodist church. His real estate consists of two lots with a house in Kennewick and one hundred and twenty acres of land watered by the Kennewick ditch. In connection with his dairy he has twenty head of fine stock. He is one of the enterprising business men of his locality.

WILLIAM A. MORAIN, section foreman for the Northern Pacific Railroad at Kennewick, Washington, was born in Dallas county, Iowa, in

the year 1870. His father, John Morain, was brought up in Illinois, later removing to Iowa, where he was married. He became an extensive land owner in that state, and after a continuous residence there of some fifteen years he removed to Osborne county, Kansas. He is at present a resident of Oklahoma. His mother, Hannah (Daily) Morain, was born in Iowa in 1845, and became the mother of three children. Our subject was educated in the schools of Iowa and Kansas, to which latter state he removed with his parents at the age of fifteen. He remained at home until twenty-four, following farming. Upon reaching his majority, however, he engaged in farming for himself, pursuing this for three years. He was a resident of Oklahoma for a number of years, in which territory he met and married his wife. In 1895 he came to North Yakima, Washington, entering the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which position he held for two years. At the end of this period he removed to Kennewick, in the same county, and again entered the railroad's employ, this time as section foreman, which position he still retains. He was married in Oklahoma November 30, 1893, to Ida M. Bowman. Her father, John Bowman, who was an Englishman by birth, came to the United States when a young man, having been married shortly prior to leaving England. He is at present engaged in business at Mulhall, Oklahoma, where he conducts a music store. Mrs. Morain was brought up in Indiana, and after receiving her education at Harper, Kansas, was married at the age of twenty. To this union two children have been born: Frank, the eldest, in Oklahoma in 1895, and Lolo, the youngest, in North Yakima, two years later. Fraternally, Mr. Morain is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and politically, he is a staunch Republican. Mrs. Morain has the distinction of holding the position of postmistress of Kennewick, to which office she was appointed January 1, 1902. Mr. Morain is one of the fortunate ones who has secured a holding of land under the Kennewick canal. He is a good citizen, a genial man, and is well esteemed by all.

JOHN STUIBLE, a Yakima county farmer, lives three miles south of the town of Kennewick, Washington. He is a native of Germany, born in Wurtemberg in the year 1842. His father, Fredrick Stuitable, was of German birth and came to this country in 1854, locating in the northwestern part of New Jersey, and following his trade of wagon making. He afterwards removed to Ontario, Canada, where he farmed for eleven years; then moved to Minnesota, passing away there some years later. His mother, Barbara (Schuesler) Stuitable, was also descended from German stock. Our subject received part of his education in his native land, being only twelve years old when his parents immigrated

to this country. After a year's stay here, they removed to Ontario, Canada, and were there for a number of years. As a young boy he learned the cooper's trade, and while in Ontario followed farming part of the time, also completing his education in the Canadian schools. From Ontario he removed to Michigan, and in that state spent the two succeeding years; then again moving to the central part of Minnesota, where he followed the cooper's trade for an additional four years. In 1868 he returned once more to Ontario, and for six years took up farming again. Returning to the States in 1875, he bought land in Minnesota, and farmed there for a period of nineteen years. He removed to Washington in the fall of 1894, buying his present place, which was at that time but a waste of sage-brush. At present writing he has it fully improved and under cultivation.

He was married to Maria B. Beck, in Ontario, in 1869. Her father, George Beck, was a German farmer, born in 1819, and immigrated to the United States in 1848. Soon after he crossed the boundary into Canada, and settled in Ontario. Here he married and continued to reside until his death. Mrs. Stuble's mother, Rosina (Schmidt) Beck, was of German extraction, coming to this country when a young girl, and later moving to Ontario, where she was married. She passed away at a good old age. Mrs. Stuble was born in Ontario in 1849, received her education in the schools of her native town, and married when twenty. She is the mother of eight children, two sons and six daughters: Annie, born June 24, 1870, living in Oregon; Mary S. Stuble, born in Ontario May 26, 1872, deceased; Martha K., Ontario, July 25, 1874, deceased; Emma E., Minnesota, October 15, 1877, at home; Bertha C. Gihring, February 21, 1880, Portland, Oregon; George F. and John H., in Minnesota, July 13, 1882, and January 9, 1885, respectively; Wilhelmina E., February 12, 1888, lives at home. Mr. Stuble is a member of the Lutheran church, and a devoted admirer of Roosevelt. He is at present school director in district No. 17, and is one of the influential members of the community.

ANALDO H. RICHARDS, one of the largest land owners in eastern Yakima county, lives ten miles south and three west of the town of Kennewick. He is a native of Ohio, born in 1868, the son of Henry and Mary (Henderson) Richards. His father was a farmer of Ohio, to which state he came from Pennsylvania with his parents in the early days. He was of German descent. The mother of our subject was also born in Ohio, and died when Analdo H. was a boy. The subject of this article was educated in the common schools of his native state. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-two, then came west and located in the lower Horse Heaven country, where

he began to work on his brother's farm. He was thus employed for the next two years, then he bought in with his brother, and they continued operations together for four years, after which the brother sold to a third brother, John, with whom Analdo has ever since been associated in the management of the farm. In 1895 they increased their acreage by buying two sections of railroad land, and from time to time since they have added to their holdings, until they now own three thousand acres, and hold an additional three thousand under lease for a term of years, devoting all their land to the production of wheat. They are the largest producers of this commodity in their district, a fact which speaks volumes for their ability and push.

Analdo was married in Ohio in the year 1892, to Elva V. Dick, whose father, George Dick, was a farmer in Ohio, to which state his parents had come from Germany in the early days. Her father is still living at the old homestead there. Sarah (Wolf) Dick, her mother, who was the daughter of Ohio pioneers, was married at the early age of eighteen; she also still lives in the state of Ohio. Mrs. Richards was born in Ohio in 1871, and was educated in the common schools of her native state. She and Mr. Richards have three children, all living at home, namely: George, born in Ohio, March 28, 1896; Charles and Elsie, both born in Washington, April 11, 1898, and December 20, 1900, respectively. Mr. Richards is a strict adherent to the Methodist faith, and in politics, he is a devotee of Republicanism. He holds at present the position of road supervisor in his district. Besides his large and valuable farm, he has nearly three hundred head of stock, his hundred and twenty-five horses being needed to harvest the immense crop of wheat each season. Thoroughly businesslike, he has already achieved the success in material things of which many an older man would feel proud, and youth and energy are still his with which to win still greater victories in the future.

FRED CRESSWELL, a well-to-do farmer of Yakima county, residing ten miles south and three west of the town of Kennewick, is a native of Oregon, born in the Willamette valley in 1865. His father, Donald C. Cresswell, a farmer by occupation, was born in Illinois in 1830. In 1835, he accompanied his parents to Iowa, where he lived for seventeen years; then he crossed the Plains to Oregon, settling in the Willamette valley. After thirty years residence there, he moved to the Horse Heaven country, in Washington; he is now living in the city of Walla Walla. The mother of our subject, Mary A. (Rush) Cresswell, was born in Iowa and also married there, crossing the Plains with her husband in 1852. She is still living.

Mr. Cresswell was educated in the public schools of Oregon. At the age of sixteen he started out in

life for himself, going first to Umatilla county, Oregon, where he remained for more than a year. Coming thence to Washington, he rode the ranges for Switzler Brothers in Klickitat and Yakima counties for the ensuing twelve years, but in 1894, he went to Utah. A year later, however, he returned to Yakima county, where he again rode the range for two years; at the end of which time he bought land in the Horse Heaven country and engaged energetically in the wheat raising industry. That he has been abundantly successful is evident from the fact that last season he harvested fourteen hundred acres of wheat. Furthermore he cultivates his wife's homestead of a hundred and sixty acres. He is also a successful stock raiser, owning at this writing two hundred and fifty head.

In 1880, in Klickitat county, Mr. Cresswell married Birdie, daughter of Peter and Mary Noyer, residents of Oregon. She was born and educated in the Willamette valley, but came to Washington the year of her marriage. She was not long to be Mr. Cresswell's partner, however, and in February, 1903, he was again married, the lady this time being Mrs. Louise Bush. Her father, Jesse F. Bush, a native of Indiana, came to Washington in 1888 and took up farming as an occupation. He is now living in Oregon. Her mother, Sarah (Falconer) Bush, was a native of Ohio, but was married in Iowa and died in Nebraska. The present Mrs. Cresswell was born in Iowa, January 3, 1853, but received most of her educational discipline in Nebraska, to which state her parents moved when she was nine years old. In 1884 she married P. W. Bush and to this union three children were born: Roy, Mattie and Clyde, the first two natives of Nebraska, the third born in Washington in 1897. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell one child, Anna B., was born in 1904. Mr. Cresswell holds the office of school director and clerk of the board, also is road supervisor of his district. In politics, he is a Republican. A capable, industrious man, he is achieving a splendid success in his farming and cattle raising enterprises, at the same time contributing his full share to the general development of the community of which he is an esteemed citizen.

DONALD F. CRESSWELL, a well educated farmer of Yakima county, Washington, lives on his ranch about ten miles south and a trifle west of the town of Kennewick. He was born in the Webfoot state, in Marion county, May 11, 1854, the son of Donald C. and Mary (Rush) Cresswell. His father was a native of Illinois, born 1830, and moving to Iowa with his parents six years later. In 1852 he crossed the Plains to Oregon, and settled in the Willamette valley, living there for a space of thirty years. From 1882 to 1901, he resided in Klickitat county, then going to Walla Walla, where he is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Eagen. He is of

Scotch-Irish parentage. His wife Mary, Donald's mother, was born in Iowa, of German parents, her people being pioneers of that state. She was married when sixteen, crossing the Plains with her husband in the early fifties. Our subject first entered the Willamette University, located at Salem, Oregon, and after completing a course there, attended the Pacific University, at Forest Grove; also being a scholar at the State University at Eugene. For a period of four years he taught in the Oregon schools, next taking up the study of mining, and traveling throughout the states of Idaho and Montana for a further space of three years. He then joined a government surveying party, and was with them for six months, making extensive surveys throughout Utah, Montana, and parts of Idaho. The next year was spent in the employ of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company as a field engineer, and the following four years in the service of the locomotive engineering department of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in Oregon. The ensuing six months were passed in California, in the same line of work. From railroading he now branched out into the steamboat service, devoting six months to that in the city of Seattle, there becoming connected with the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Company, and remaining in their employ two years. It was during this time that Seattle was devastated by the big fire, and Mr. Cresswell was engineer of the first train moved over the burnt district of the city. He then removed to Salem, Oregon, and accepted a position at the State Insane Asylum, remaining there two years, then returning to Seattle, and engaging in the lodging house business for a year. His next move was to Umatilla, Oregon, there leasing the ferry, and operating it with success for two years. In 1895 he came to Yakima county, buying his present place, and engaging in stock raising, and later in raising wheat.

He was married at Salem, Oregon, in 1892, to Eva Allmer. Her father, John Allmer, a native of Sweden, born in 1838, came to this country in 1885. He lived for two years in Minnesota, thence going to Portland, Oregon, and later to Powell's Valley, Oregon, some fifteen miles from Portland, where he still resides. He is a minister of the Congregational church. Her mother, Christina (Johnson) Allmer, was also a native of Sweden, in which country she was married, and is now living in Oregon. Mrs. Cresswell was born in Sweden in 1868, and was there educated. She immigrated to this country when eighteen, and was married five years later. There have been two daughters born to this union: Edna, at Seattle, October 20, 1892, and Ruth, at Kennewick, January 23, 1899. Mr. Cresswell is affiliated with the Masons fraternally, and is also a member of the Congregational church. He is a Republican in politics, and has served three years as road supervisor, and two years on the school board. His farm consists of one thousand four hundred

acres of land, nine hundred acres under cultivation. He also has leased one thousand four hundred and forty acres, nearly half of this tract being cultivated. He is quite an extensive stock raiser, making a specialty of O. I. C. hogs. As a public-spirited citizen and progressive farmer, he takes high rank in his community.

WILLIAM W. MASIKER, a Yakima county farmer and dairyman, resides on his property five miles and a half from the town of Kennewick in a westerly direction. He was born in Kane county, Illinois, February 10, 1848, the son of George and Palmira E. (Trumble) Masiker. His father was a native of York state, and removed to Illinois in 1840, and later married in that state. He crossed the Plains in 1852, and wintered at Fort Boxelder, the site of the present city of Ogden, Utah. The following spring he journeyed to Oregon and settled in Polk county, and a few months after his arrival took up a donation claim, residing in that locality for seven years. From 1860 to 1862 he made his home in Wasco county, and thence removed to Sherman county, in the same state, where he passed away in the year 1863. His mother is likewise a native of the state of New York, and removed to Illinois with her parents in 1840. She was married there. Her husband dying, she was in 1865 again married, to Mr. Price, with whom she still lives. Her son attended the common schools of Oregon, and as his father died when he was fifteen, he took care of the family for two years, at which time his mother was again married. He remained at home with his mother and stepfather, until he was slightly over twenty-two years old, when he engaged in riding the range for a period of eleven years. He also attended to the stock, and learned a great deal about the business. The two succeeding years were spent in the sheep business, and in the fall of 1882, he moved to Klickitat county, Washington, and bought a fruit ranch near Columbus, devoting the ensuing six years to that business, in which he met with success. Disposing of his place to advantage, he moved nine miles northwest of Goldendale, where he lived for eleven years. His next home was in the Moxee valley, and after two years' residence there he moved to his present place near Kennewick.

Mr. Masiker was married to Laura A. Henderson, at Columbus, Washington, in 1876. Her father, Joseph C. Henderson, a native of Indiana, was born in Clark county in 1827. He is a farmer by occupation, and a Civil war veteran, enlisting in 1862 in Company I, Seventieth regiment Indiana volunteers, and serving throughout the entire war. He left Indiana after the war and settled in Missouri, in 1873 moving westward to Columbus, Washington, where he still resides. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage. Mrs. Henderson's maiden name was Lucy A.

Stark. She is also a native of Clark county, Indiana, born in 1834. Her daughter Laura was born in Johnson county, Indiana, in 1857, attended the schools of both Indiana and Missouri, and was married at the age of twenty. She has two sisters and two brothers now living: Mary, the eldest, in Oregon; a married sister, Mrs. Ida Sanders, and a brother, Ira L. Henderson, at Columbus, and Oscar, near Portland, Oregon. This union was blessed with seven children, four of whom are now deceased. The eldest, Amos O., now living in Yakima county, was born in Klickitat county, September 16, 1877; Effie O., born in Sherman county, Oregon, December 13, 1879, is deceased; Walter O., born in Sherman county, Oregon, December 24, 1881, and Palmyra E., born in Klickitat county, April 21, 1889. Albert E., Omar and Lulie are deceased. Mr. Masiker is an Adventist in religion, and a Republican in politics. He was school director in Klickitat county for a number of years. His property consists of nearly a hundred acres, all watered by the Kennewick ditch, and his residence is a commodious nine-room house. He is making a specialty of Jersey cows for his dairy. He is successful in business, an energetic man and has a good future before him.

WILLIAM F. MARTIN, a Yakima county farmer and stockman living on the banks of the Columbia river, about three miles west of the town of Kennewick, is a native of Oregon, born in Lane county, on Christmas Day, in the year 1854. His father, Evin Martin, was of Welsh parentage, and a native of Green county, Ohio, born in the year 1828. He followed farming as an occupation. He removed to Missouri in the early days, and in 1853 crossed the Plains to Oregon by ox-team, the trip consuming six months. Locating in Lane county, he there took up a donation claim, upon which he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1900. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Turpin, was a native of Missouri. She married in her native state and crossed the Plains with her husband to Oregon, in Lane county of which state she died when William was quite young. She was of English and Irish descent.

Our subject received his education in the common schools of Oregon, and worked for his father on the farm until he became nineteen years of age, then began to ride the range for various stockmen, an occupation which he followed for a period extending over five years. At the expiration of this time he took up farming and stock raising on his own account, and in 1890, some ten years before his father's death, he moved to Yakima county, settled at Kennewick and there continued in the stock business. Shortly after his father's death in 1900, he bought eighty acres of land three miles west of the town, on the Columbia river, and he has since made

his home on this land. The same year he also purchased six hundred and forty acres of railroad land in the Horse Heaven district, and he has two hundred and ten acres of this tract now under cultivation and the entire property well fenced.

Mr. Martin was united in marriage in Union county, Oregon, in 1878, the lady being Martha E. Jasper, a native of Oregon. Her father, Merrill Jasper, was born in the Blue Grass state, and was by occupation a farmer and stockman. He crossed the Plains in the early fifties, and located near the town of Corvallis, Oregon, where he took up a donation claim. He then removed to Union county in the fall of 1868, which county he served one term as state senator some years later. He died there in 1885. Her mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Means, was married at fifteen years of age; she died in Benton county, in 1870. Mrs. Martin was born near Corvallis on the 28th of February, 1862. She attended the schools of Union county, and was married at the age of seventeen. She was one of a family of seven children, her brothers and sisters being: Terrell J., deceased; Mrs. Ella Bernough, deceased; George, William J., Mrs. Viney Grey and Mrs. Rodie Morton, all residents of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have a family of six children: Jessie, who died when quite young; Clarence E. and William M., born in Oregon; Mrs. Ella McClemons, who now lives at Mission, Washington; Elizabeth and Van Buren, living at home with their parents. Elizabeth was born in Kennewick. Mr. Martin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics, an active Democrat. He owns over a hundred head of cattle. Mr. Martin is one of the prosperous farmers and stockmen of the county, and stands high in the esteem and regard of his neighbors.

JAMES N. SCOTT, a prosperous merchant of the town of Kennewick, in Yakima county, Washington, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Barton county, in 1872. He is the son of Robert and Sarah A. (Moorehouse) Scott, his father being of Scotch birth, a contractor by trade, and at present living in North Yakima. Their biographies will be found elsewhere in this volume. His mother is a native of Illinois, and the mother of a family of eleven children, three of them now deceased. Her son, James, received his early education in the common schools of Missouri and later attended the public schools in North Yakima, Washington. At the age of fourteen he started to learn the carpenter's trade, and worked with his father during this time. This occupation did not turn out to his liking, and two years later he took up the trade of a painter and thoroughly learned the duties in connection with this following. For a period extending over almost nine years he continued at the painter's trade, working for various people, also engaging in business on

his own account, and prospered. During the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the First Washington volunteers; in 1898 his regiment was ordered to Manila, and on reaching that country, was engaged in numerous encounters with the Filipinos. Mr. Scott was promoted to a sergeantry, was taken sick on the Islands, and after a nine months' stay, was sent home with others of his regiment, and mustered out of the service in San Francisco. He then came to Washington, and once more took up his trade of painting. In 1901 he branched out into the retail business, and opened a clothing store in Everett, Washington. He continued in business in that place fourteen months, and in the spring of 1893 came to Kennewick and opened a clothing and gents' furnishing goods store, which business he still follows. He carries a large and well-assorted stock of furnishings, is an up-to-date and progressive business man, and is doing a lucrative business, which is expanding, with the town, in a rapid manner. Mr. Scott still remains single, and has seven brothers and sisters now living. His brother Walter, the eldest of the family, died in 1898, and his brother John passed away at the age of six months. Margaret, a sister, likewise died when an infant of six months. Robert W. Scott, another brother, born in Canada, is living in the Naches valley, and Charles E. Scott, born in Missouri, also lives in that locality with his brother Thomas H., likewise a native born Missourian. Harry H. Scott, a Missouri boy, lives in North Yakima. The other three brothers and sisters, by names: Amy K., Bert E. and George R. Scott, now live in Yakima county. James N. Scott is an Elk, and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a young business man of strict integrity, and is popular with his fellow citizens.

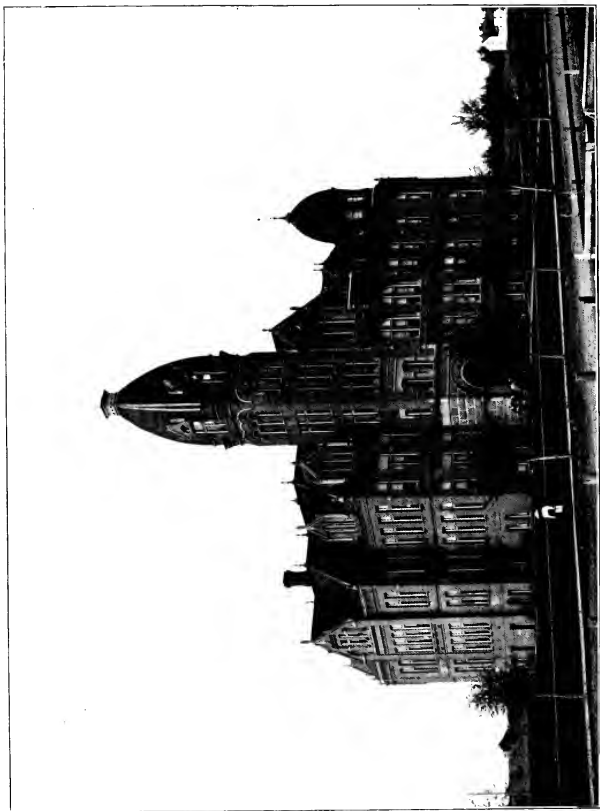
AUGUST E. TIMMERMANN, a prosperous Yakima county stockman, resides on his ranch situated eight miles west of the town of Pasco, Washington. He is a native born German, and born in the year 1857. William Timmermann, his father, was likewise born in Germany, in the year 1825. He followed the occupation of a farmer and died in his native land during the latter part of the year 1871, his son being fourteen years old at the time. His wife, whose maiden name was Christina Holler, was also of German parentage, and passed away in her native country some years ago. Her son received his education in the public schools of his home town, and at the age of eighteen took service in the army, and for a period of three years was a soldier; at the expiration of that time he returned home for a stay of twelve months. In May, 1881, he immigrated to the United States and located in Nebraska, only remaining there for six months, and then removing to Denver, Colorado. He made his

home in Denver for almost four years, following various pursuits, and then made a trip to his home in the old country, crossing the ocean to America once more after a five-months' visit with his mother and friends. On his return he came west and located in Washington, at Washtucna Lake, residing there for nearly ten years. He built the Columbia Cable Ferry across the Columbia river at Pasco, during the year 1894, and the following year brought his family to Pasco. Since coming to the state of Washington, he has followed the stock business principally, and at present writing has a band of three hundred cattle, and is making a specialty of Herefords.

Mr. Timmermann was married in Walla Walla, Washington, in 1890, to Mary M. Sohl. Her father, Claus Sohl, was of German birth, and by occupation a farmer. He died in Germany a number of years ago. Her mother belonged to a German family by the name of Slechting, and also passed away in Germany some years after her father's decease.

Mrs. Timmermann was born in Germany in 1868, and was educated in the common schools of that country, marrying at the age of twenty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Timmermann have a family of five children: Walter E., the eldest, born in Walla Walla, December 31, 1892; Annie J., born in Franklin county, Washington; Edna M., born in Pasco, November 28, 1896; Christal A., born in Yakima county, January 10, 1901, and Norbet C., born in Yakima county, June 3, 1904. The father of this family is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a Mason. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics, a Democrat. He has served two terms as county commissioner in Franklin county. His property consists of fifty acres in Yakima county, and one hundred and sixty acres near Pasco, in Franklin county, his residence being across the river from Pasco, and in Yakima county. He is an agreeable gentleman, making a success in his work, and is well liked by his neighbors and friends.

KITTITAS COUNTY
BIOGRAPHY



STATE NORMAL BUILDING, ELLENSBURG, WASH.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

KITTITAS COUNTY

PATRICK J. CAREY. Although not a native of the United States, P. J. Carey is thoroughly American in his ideas and is among the most successful ranchmen of Kittitas county. Mr. Carey was born in Ireland in 1839, and came with his parents to New York in 1847. He is the son of John Carey, who, after twelve years' residence in New York, became a pioneer of Minnesota, settling in Freeborn county in 1859. His homestead here consisted of a half-section of land, on which he lived until his wife's death, in 1879. P. J. Carey's mother, who came after her husband to New York in 1847, was Mary (O'Mara) Carey. She died in Minnesota in 1875.

Mr. Carey was fourteen years old when his parents moved from New York to Minnesota, and here, for a number of years, he worked with his father on the farm and attended the common schools. When still a young man he returned to New York, and in 1859 enlisted in Company E, Second Dragoons (now termed cavalrymen), regular army. After drilling at Carlisle Barracks for nearly a year, he was mustered into the service at Salt Lake in November, 1860. In 1861 his regiment crossed the Plains to Leavenworth, and was sent on to Washington, D. C. Mr. Carey served in a regular brigade throughout the Civil war under Generals Buford, Merritt and Pleasanton. He was in the battles of Bull Run, Manassas Gap, Manassas, Gaines' Mill, Whitehouse Landing, Malvern Hill, Winchester and the famous Sheridan ride, the Wilderness, through the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaign to the battle of Gettysburg, and in other important engagements. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness and, while attempting to assist a wounded comrade named Wilsie from the field, was taken prisoner, May 8, 1864. After spending eleven months in the Richmond hospital and in prison, he was paroled and exchanged. He rejoined his company later at Winchester. In 1863 he was made a sergeant for meritorious conduct. During two years of his service

he was field messenger, carrying dispatches from one commander to another, both on the field of battle and during encampments. At one time he captured a rebel spy and thirteen Confederates, who were temporarily housed in a building outside of Gen. Kilpatrick's lines, known as the "Yellow Tavern." The spy was clothed in the blue uniform and was addressed by the members of the party as "Major Jones," but proved to be a woman.

Mr. Carey received his discharge at Winchester May 3, 1865, and went to Washington, D. C., where he was employed for a time in the Bureau of Freedmen under Gen. O. O. Howard. The period intervening between 1867 and 1872 was spent at his old home in Minnesota, in the latter year returning to Washington, D. C., where he remained in the employ of the government until 1874, going this year to California, making his home for three years in San Francisco. In 1876 he came to Old Yakima and shortly afterward took up a homestead in the Kittitas valley. During the Indian troubles in 1877 he carried the news of the supposed uprising to the people of Wallula and other settlements.

December 13, 1878, Mr. Carey married Mrs. Anna (Jullong) Frederick, a native of Ohio. The wife died in 1897.

April 14, 1899, he was married to Mrs. Clara Schroeder of Sprague, Washington. Mrs. Carey died September 11, 1900. There is one child of the second union, Essie L. Carey, now three years old. Mr. Carey has two stepchildren, who make their home with him: Jacob C. and William Schroeder. His sisters, Mary and Alice, live in Sabley county, Minn. He also has a sister, Sarah Moore, in St. Paul, and another, Hannah Doyle, in Montana. A brother, David, lives in Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Carey is a Republican, and is always interested in the success of the party. He is a member of Stephen Post, No. 1, G. A. R.; also of the Hibernian Society. He owns 160 acres of land in

Kittitas valley and 80 acres in Lincoln county, Washington. He has made a success of farming and stock raising, and has a comfortable and well-appointed home.

MRS. JOHN C. ELLISON is engaged in farming, a mile and a half south of Thorp, Washington. Her husband, the late John C. Ellison, was born in Missouri, November 11, 1853, and spent his boyhood days in Kansas. He lived in Nevada and Oregon before locating in the Kittitas valley. His father was Thomas Ellison, a Kentuckian and a farmer, who came to Washington in 1880, and his mother, Mary (McCubins) Ellison, was likewise a native of Kentucky. They both died after the family moved west. Mr. Ellison was married January 9, 1884, to Amy A. Childs, who survives him, he having passed away a few years ago. He had the distinction of having served at one time as assessor of Kittitas county.

Mrs. Ellison was the daughter of Isaac and Mary M. (Daniels) Childs. Her father was born in Virginia, but moved to Pennsylvania, where he met and married his bride. Mrs. Childs was born in the latter state in 1841. Mrs. Ellison is likewise a native of Pennsylvania, born August 7, 1867. When she was an infant her parents moved to Iowa and later to Nebraska, where she received her early education. Though only sixteen years old when she came to Washington with her parents, in the fall of 1883, the succeeding January she became the wife of the late John C. Ellison. Her brothers and sisters are: Elsworth Daniels, born in 1863, living in Pennsylvania; Martha J. Abbott, born February 9, 1866, living at Fairhaven, Washington; Isidore M. Bailey, born in 1879, a resident of Idaho; Warren J. Childs, born in Nebraska, in 1870; Frances Frederick, born in 1871, a resident of Washington; Hannah E. Stazer, born in 1873, now residing at Spokane.

Mrs. Ellison's children are: John W., born February 10, 1886; Rosa E., born March 13, 1889; Dora M., born December 13, 1890; Alice P., born March 17, 1892; Olive M., born September 18, 1894; Mary E., born June 6, 1896; Mabel H., born October 8, 1884; Lydia A., born May 22, 1887—the last two deceased.

Mrs. Ellison belongs to the Church of Christ, in which also Mr. Ellison was an elder at the time of his demise, and she is a member of the Order of Rebekahs. She has four hundred acres of land, of which one hundred and sixty acres are in the home place. She is a thorough business woman, well thought of and highly respected by all who know her.

JOHN ALDEN SHOUDY, son of Israel Shoudy, was one of the honored pioneers of Ellensburg and of the Kittitas valley. He was born in

Paw Paw, Illinois, December 14, 1842, and died at his home in Ellensburg May 25, 1901. Mr. Shoudy was the eighth in a family of nine children. When three years old his father settled with his family in Lee county, Illinois. Here he attended the common schools, and, while assisting his father on the farm, saved money enough to pay for a full course of study in a business school at Rockford, Illinois. Shortly after completing his studies he enlisted for service in the Civil war in Company K, Seventy-fifth Illinois infantry, and was sent to the front. At the end of three years, during which he took part in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, he received an honorable discharge, and, in company with a brother-in-law (Dexter Horton) and others, came to California by way of the Isthmus. He afterward went to Seattle, where he was employed by Mr. Horton in a general merchandise store. He remained in Seattle until 1867, then went to Heildsburg, California, again accepting a position with Mr. Horton in a store at that place. While at Heildsburg he met and married Miss Mary Ellen Stuart of Oakland, California. After his marriage he returned to Seattle, and from 1868 to 1871 engaged in the transfer business. In 1871 he sold out and crossed the mountains into the Kittitas valley as the representative of Seattle citizens who desired the construction of a road through the mountains to the settlers and Indians in the valley, that they might secure their trade. Arriving in the valley and realizing that a well equipped trading post was a much needed institution, and one that must prove a profitable investment, he purchased of Jack Splawn, in 1872, a small log hut, fourteen by twelve feet in dimensions, located on the present site of Ellensburg. The hut had been used by Mr. Splawn as a small trading post, but, as he had interests farther down the valley requiring much of his time, it did not become a trading point of importance until after Mr. Shoudy took possession. Mr. Shoudy sent thirteen pack trains across the mountains the first season he was in the valley. In 1872 a second log house was built, in dimensions sixteen by twenty-four feet and two stories high. Mr. Shoudy then sent for his family, who came by way of Portland and The Dalles, determined to make this his permanent home. From 1872 to 1878 there were occasional Indian scares throughout the valley, and Mr. Shoudy took an active part in quieting the Indians and restoring peace. While on a mission of this character to Chief Moses in 1872 he narrowly escaped death at the hands of a band of renegade Indians, his life being saved by the timely interference of Moses. In 1875 he laid off into town lots a portion of the land he had taken up about the trading post, and sold the lots, those for residences at two dollars each, and those for business buildings at ten dollars each. He named the town Ellensburg, in honor of his wife. He erected the third building, a large two story frame, in 1876, on the corner of what



HON JOHN A. SHOUDY.



MRS. JOHN A SHOUDY.



PATRICK J CAREY.



MRS. HANNAH D. DOLY

are now known as Third and Main streets. This building was eventually removed to be replaced by a more substantial and commodious brick, which was in turn destroyed by the great fire of 1889. Mr. Shoudy is known as the founder of Ellensburg. He constructed the first wagon road from the Kittitas valley, over the Cascade mountains, to Seattle. He was a member of the territorial legislature in 1883, and it was through his instrumentality that Kittitas county was formed. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1889. Politically, he was a Republican, but was not an office-seeker. He many times refused the nomination for office, but served as mayor and councilman of Ellensburg and was several times a member of the school board. He was a man of excellent business qualifications, of strictest integrity and most generous impulses. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Grand Army of the Republic. No pioneer of the Kittitas valley is held in more respectful remembrance than John Alden Shoudy, and at the time of his death he was borne to his last resting place by his pioneer friends, J. H. Smithson, Thomas Haley, John Olding, R. P. Tjossem, J. L. Vaughn and W. A. Conant. His wife, the partner of his pioneer trials and triumphs, still lives, a resident of Ellensburg and one of its most respected citizens.

HON. JOHN H. SMITHSON. The present mayor of Ellensburg is John H. Smithson who has been a resident of the city continuously since June 29, 1879. Mr. Smithson has led a busy and honorable life and his history demonstrates what may be accomplished by a man who starts life in the right way, whose methods and ambitions are worthy, whose principles are unassailable, and who has the perseverance and determination to meet and master difficulties of great magnitude.

London, Canada, was Mr. Smithson's birthplace and the date of his birth was September 29, 1856. His father, Thomas Smithson, a native of the same town, was born in 1823 of English parents and was by trade a miller. Leaving London in 1861, the elder Smithson went to the Cariboo mines, where he died in 1867. The mother, Charlotte (Siddall) Smithson, of English descent, was also a native of London, Canada, where she died in 1870. At the time of his father's death, the son was attending the common schools of his native town. In addition to the training received in these schools he spent two years in the schools of Park Hill, Canada. At the age of fourteen, both father and mother were dead and young Smithson found it necessary to assume the duties of life unaided by rich inheritance and unsupported by the advice of elders. In two years he left school and began farming on his own account, following this occupation until twenty-two years old. At this age he left Canada and removed, first to San Francisco; thence

to The Dalles, Oregon; thence to Ellensburg on the date previously given. Mr. Smithson arrived at Ellensburg practically penniless, having but fifty cents in pocket, but he at once engaged himself to a stockman at thirty-five dollars a month, spending the first few months of his residence in Kittitas county on the adjacent stock ranges. At that time stock raising was the chief industry of the valley, but little hay and almost no grain being grown; there were no fences; irrigation was in its infancy, and stock grazed unrestrained over the whole country. In Ellensburg there were five residences, one store, one blacksmith shop, two small frame hotels, and a saloon.

In 1882 Mr. Smithson opened a meat market on a small scale. The following year the Northern Pacific railroad survey was made up the valley, and in furnishing the employees of the company with supplies, Mr. Smithson accumulated sufficient capital to place his business on a solid foundation. By the year 1887 he had become extensively interested in stock and each year since has added materially to his holdings in this industry. For two years, from 1887 to 1889, Mr. Smithson was principal stockholder in a wholesale and retail meat supply company which he organized in the former year, and from which he retired in the spring of 1889, devoting his time thereafter more exclusively to his stock and land interests. In the disastrous fire which visited Ellensburg July 4, 1889, his business building was destroyed, but fortunately it was well protected by insurance and his individual loss was nominal. In the severe winters of 1889-90 and 1890-91 Mr. Smithson lost most of his stock, but he continued in the business, eventually recovering his losses and in future years adding materially to his investments. In 1889 he purchased from the railroad company 160 acres of land, one-half of which he platted into the Smithson addition to Ellensburg. This property he sold in 1890 to an eastern company for \$18,000, afterwards re-buying it at greatly reduced figures. In 1882 he entered into partnership with F. A. Williams in the hardware business, the company being organized under the name of the Williams-Smithson Co., the name being still retained and the business continued. Mr. Smithson was one of the few business men who weathered the financial storms of 1893 and succeeding years. He has continued to invest in land, now having under irrigation 400 acres adjoining town and 7,600 acres in other portions of the county. He is president of the Washington State Bank of Ellensburg, of which he was one of the charter members. As one of the promoters and stockholders of the Ellensburg Irrigation Co., he has done much to enhance the value of real estate throughout the valley and invite new settlers to become residents therein. He was one of the promoters of the Cascade canal and is now vice-president of the company.

Mr. Smithson has been twice married; the first

wife, whom he married in 1882, together with her infant child, died within a year from that date. In 1885 he was again married, on this occasion to Miss Jennie Goodwin, daughter of David and Cathrine Goodwin, of Bureau county, Illinois, where Miss Goodwin was born in 1861. In 1884 she came to Ellensburg with her father and brother, meeting and forming the acquaintance of Mr. Smithson shortly after her arrival. Mrs. Smithson has three brothers and one sister, one of the brothers living in Kittitas county. Mr. Smithson's immediate relatives who are living, are three sisters, Elizabeth, Emaline, and Tressa. To Mr. and Mrs. Smithson have been born four children, William, Frankie, John, and Alice, all of whom are with the parents in Ellensburg. The family attends the Episcopal Church of which the parents are members. Mr. Smithson has served the city either as councilman or mayor for twelve consecutive years, and has also represented the county in the state legislature. In 1893 he was nominated in the Republican convention and was elected. In the following session of the legislature he worked untiringly for the location at Ellensburg of the State Normal school and was active in the passage of the bill which has given to Ellensburg deserved prominence as an educational center. Mr. Smithson is recognized at home and throughout the state as a progressive and public spirited citizen; he is respected for those sterling qualities which have made his life a success both from a moral and a financial standpoint, and, by all who are honored by his personal friendship, he is esteemed, not alone as a public officer and a representative citizen, but also for those personal traits of character which have given him the prominent station in life he now occupies and which have made of him a man among men.

HARVEY J. FELCH, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Ellensburg, Washington, is a striking example of what the inborn pluck and enterprise of a western boy will accomplish even against the most adverse conditions. Dr. Felch never wavered in his purpose to become a physician and triumphantly overcame every obstacle in his way. He was born near Eugene in Lane county, Oregon, in 1865. His father, a native of New York, David C. Felch, now 70 years old, and his mother, Mrs. Sophronia (Killingsworth) Felch, who was born in Missouri in 1843, are both living and now reside in California. The father went to Wisconsin before the days of the telegraph or the steam railway and moved to California and later to Oregon ahead of these modern necessities. He was chief of police at Eugene City, Oregon, for a term of years, and in 1872 moved to Washington, and settled at Colfax, about fifteen years prior to the advent of railroad and telegraph. He engaged in farming and the raising of fine stock. During the Indian war in 1877 a

fort was erected by neighbors at the family farm for mutual protection. The elder Felch was entitled to the distinction of being the first person to prove up on a timber culture claim in the United States, the claim being located near Colfax. His papers were in the land office at Colfax ready to place on record when they were destroyed by fire. By the time they had been rewritten a delay had occurred so that the filing took the number 7.

Dr. Felch was but seven years old when his parents took a homestead in Whitman county. There he lived on the farm and attended country school and later finished his literary education at Colfax College. His early ambition was the study and practice of medicine, a "notion" which was not encouraged by the members of his family. Yet the dream of youth was never lost sight of, but ever remained a cherished hope. With this purpose in view (a subject little discussed in the family circle, as the boy felt that his desires in the matter were little appreciated), he began the study of Latin while he was working on the farm, copying his lessons on slips of paper which were carried in his pocket, and often referring to them while at work. He thus began the study of the higher branches. After graduating from Portland Business College, at Portland, Oregon, he succeeded his father in the nursery business at Colfax, which he later abandoned to follow his ambition. He went to Kansas City and entered the Kansas City Medical College, where he took the regular course, and, one year previous to graduation, practiced medicine in Kansas, going to Saxman, Rice county, and meeting with great success. Following graduation in 1900 he came to the coast and spent four months at Roslyn, where he practiced as company physician for the Roslyn Coal Co. He then moved to Ellensburg and opened an office, where he now resides. He has built up a fine practice and now has a good home and a well appointed office.

He was married at Colfax in November, 1892, to Ida Lewis, a native of Missouri. She is the daughter of Thomas L. Lewis, for years associate editor of the Baptist Flag of St. Louis and a minister of high standing with his people. He is now residing at Missoula, Montana. He is a branch of the same family tree as that of Capt. Meriwether Lewis, the famous explorer. Mrs. Felch's mother was Martha (Surface) Lewis. Dr. Felch has one brother and two sisters: Charles Felch, a traveling man; Anna Ballaine, wife of J. E. Ballaine, secretary of the Alaskan Central railway system; and Emma Chestnut, wife of a prosperous farmer at Colfax. Dr. and Mrs. Felch have two children, Elaine, born at Colfax in 1893, and Lewis, born at Ellensburg in 1901. Both Dr. Felch and his wife are members of the Baptist church, of which he is a trustee. He is a Republican, and on that ticket was elected coroner of Kittitas county in 1902; he is also county physician and health officer of Kittitas county. He is a member of the Ancient Order

of United Workmen; Royal Tribe of Joseph, and of the Woodmen of the World; also of the Whitman County Pioneers' Association. He is a strong advocate of good schools and educational progress, as is attested by his own efforts for higher education.

CARROLL B. GRAVES. Carroll B. Graves, senior member of the firm of Graves & Englehart, is an Ellensburg lawyer of marked ability and address, whose profound knowledge of the law and acumen in its practice are well known, not only in his county, but throughout the entire Northwest. He was born at St. Mary's, Hancock county, Illinois, November 9, 1862. His father, John J. Graves, born in Kentucky, of English descent, is still living in Spokane at the good old age of eighty-two. His grandfather, Reuben Graves, settled in the state of Illinois in the early days of that commonwealth. He took a prominent part in the early struggles with the Indians of that section, and at the time of the death of the illustrious Tecumseh he was serving as aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Johnson. The mother of Carroll B. Graves, Orilla Landon (Berry) Graves, was born in Vermont, and died at her home in Spokane in 1894. Her father, Johnathan Berry, M. D., was a surgeon in the army during the War of 1812, serving on Lake Champlain under Commodore McDonough.

When a boy, Judge Graves worked on his father's farm until, at the age of fifteen years, he entered Carthage College, Carthage, Illinois. During his college course he assisted in defraying his expenses by teaching, and at one time he was principal of the public schools of Vermont, Illinois. Upon his graduation from college he began the reading of law with the firm of O'Harra and Graves, the latter named member of the firm being his brother, Frank, now a leading member of the Spokane bar. At the law as well as in his course in college, young Graves was an apt student, and at the early age of twenty-three he was admitted to the bar. He at once came west to North Yakima, where he formed a partnership with Judge James B. Reavis, late justice of the supreme court of Washington, and Austin Mires of Ellensburg, with offices in both cities named. This partnership continued until the fall of '89, when Mr. Graves was elected judge of the superior courts of Kittitas, Yakima and Klickitat counties, on the Republican ticket. In this capacity he served until 1897, he having been re-elected for a second term. Upon his return to practice he formed his present partnership with I. P. Englehart, of North Yakima. The first years of Judge Graves' tenure of office were the years of the transition of Washington from a territory to a state. Naturally, during these years many perplexing questions of law and equity came up for decision. Thus it fell to Judge Graves, together with the other superior court judges of the state, to in-

terpret the technicalities of the newly made statutes. These unusual duties furnished a severe test of the legal capabilities of the judges, and upon no occasion when called upon for a decision was Judge Graves found wanting. It was during his incumbency, too, that the "boom days" of the state were on. The depression following in the wake of the inflation caused more property to pass through the courts than had done during any prior periods in the state's history. Especially was this the case in Ellensburg, nearly all of the business property of that town passing through the channel of mortgage adjustment. While these were trying times for the judge, they furnished him with a wealth of experience that will stand him in good stead to the end of his career at the bar.

Mr. Graves has been twice married. In 1888 he was married to Ivah Felt of Iowa, who died in August, 1892, leaving two children, Marion and Florence, without a mother. He married again in June, 1898. His bride was Catherine Osborn of Ellensburg, a native of Chicago, Illinois. Her mother, Mrs. Sarah J. Osborn, is still living. Mr. Graves has one child by his second marriage, Carolyn L., now four years of age. Judge Graves has three brothers: Frank H., who was mentioned previously in this sketch as being an attorney of Spokane, Washington; Jay P., a wealthy mining man of Spokane and part owner of the Grandby, B. C., smelter; and Will G., also an attorney of Spokane. The first and last named are of the law firm of Graves & Graves. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks fraternities. He is not connected with any church, but his family are Episcopalians. Politically, Mr. Graves is, as has been intimated, a staunch member of the Republican party, in the councils of which, ever since entering politics, he has been an active and predominating spirit. With the exception of one or two he has been a member of every state convention of his party since Washington was admitted to the Union, and is universally conceded to be one among the ablest and most eloquent campaign orators of the state. Judge Graves prefers rather to adhere to the practice of his profession than to devote his time and energies to politics. Since leaving the bench he has been identified with most of the prominent cases in the courts of Central Washington. During this time he has defended five cases in which his clients were charged with murder in the first degree, which, in each instance, resulted in acquittal.

AUSTIN MIRES. One of the most successful pioneer lawyers of the Northwest is Austin Mires. The events of his life form an interesting record of intellectual and material advancement well worthy a place in the annals of county and state history. Born near Burlington, Iowa, in 1852, when scarcely one year old he was taken by his

parents on the long overland journey across the Plains to Oakland, Oregon, where his father located on a half-section of land donated by the government as an inducement to settlement, and which became the home of the family until the death of the father, which occurred in 1888. In the common schools of Oregon, in the Umpqua Academy, and at Monmouth College, Mr. Mires received his early education, spending several years thereafter as a school teacher and printer, and as mail route agent in the railway postal service. Resigning his position as mail route agent, he entered the law department of the Ann Arbor university, Michigan, from which institution he graduated in 1882. Returning to Oregon, he practiced law for one year with W. R. Willis in Roseburg; at the close of this period coming to Ellensburg, where he formed a partnership with J. H. Naylor in June, 1883. In later years he became a partner with Reavis and Graves, the firm name being Reavis, Mires & Graves, and, in 1894, formed a new partnership with C. V. Warner, now county attorney. Mr. Mires was the first mayor of Ellensburg, serving two terms in this capacity, and has ever since been prominent in the affairs of the city and county. He was a member of the state constitutional convention, and in 1900 was supervisor of the United States census bureau in the second district of Washington, was president of the state bar association in 1902; was for six years vice-president of the Ellensburg National Bank, now defunct, and is now a member of the Republican state central committee. As an expression of their appreciation of his services as a working and active member of the local Republican organization, the county central committee recently presented to Mr. Mires a cane crowned with gold from the Swauk district and engraved with an appropriate inscription. When Mr. Mires wishes to vary with pleasure the business cares of life, he goes to the mountains for a hunt, in which pastime he is an expert, having already to his credit six bears and several other specimens of "big game." John H. Mires was the father of the Ellensburg attorney and was born in Ohio in 1823, a descendant of the Bates and Livingston stock of New Englanders. The grandfather was Solomon Myers, the family name having been changed by later generations; he was of German extraction. He was with William Henry Harrison in 1811 when he fought the famous battle of Tippecanoe. The mother of Austin Mires was Anna (Deardorff) Mires, who was born in Ohio in 1818 and whose brother came to California with the Argonauts of 1849; she died in Spokane, Washington, in 1894. Her mother was a descendant of the Harshburgers, a Swiss family tracing its ancestry back for hundreds of years.

Mr. Mires was married March 5, 1884, to Miss Mary L. Rowland, daughter of J. and Hester E. (Simmons) Rowland, pioneers of Oregon, to which they immigrated in the forties, and where the wife was born May 24, 1862. Mrs. Mires' mother and

stepfather, H. H. Davies, were among the first settlers in Yakima county. She has one sister, one brother and three half-sisters in the Northwest. Mr. Mires has two brothers, one half-brother, two sisters and three half-sisters: W. Byars, Benton Mires, of Drain, Oregon, John S. Mires, of Republic, Washington, Anna Bonham, of Tyler, Washington, and Addie Cole, of Spokane. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mires are Anna W., age seventeen, John R., age sixteen, and Eva H., age ten years. Mr. Mires is prominent in the lodges of Ellensburg, being a Mason, an Elk and an Eagle. He is a man of pleasing address and possesses rare social qualities, making friends of all with whom he comes in contact. His success in life is due to thorough education, excellent business capacity, indomitable energy, and in all his dealings with others, courage and uprightness.

FREDERICK D. SCHNEBLY. Thirty-three years ago, in 1870, F. D. Schnebly came from Walla Walla to the Kittitas valley and took up a homestead; since which time he has been closely identified with the public affairs of Ellensburg and of Kittitas county. In 1878, when Yakima county extended from the Klickitat line to British Columbia, Mr. Schnebly was elected sheriff on the Democrat's ticket. It was just previous to his first term of office that the massacre of the Perkins family and the subsequent Indian scare occurred; he was instrumental in the capture of the Indian murderers, executed three of their number, and assisted in the killing of the remainder. A detailed account of this massacre and of the capture and execution of the Indians will be found in the chronological history of the county. Before coming to the Yakima valley Mr. Schnebly was variously engaged in different parts of the west, having immigrated from Maryland to California in 1854, after the completion of his collegiate education at the Franklin and Marshal college, at Lancaster city, Pennsylvania. He remained in California, mining and trading, until 1858, when he organized a company and went to the Frazier river district. After spending some time in the mines of this section he went to Walla Walla and engaged in farming and trading; also in driving stock to the British Columbia mines. During the severe winter of 1862-63 all of his stock perished and he was forced out of the mine supply business. The five years intervening between 1865 and 1870 were spent in Helena, East Bannock and other Montana mining camps, where he followed both mining and trading, returning to Walla Walla and coming to the Kittitas valley, as previously stated, in 1870. In the fall of 1872 he stocked his Kittitas ranch with cattle and during his residence here brought all his supplies by wagon from Walla Walla and from The Dalles.

At the close of his second term as sheriff he returned to Ellensburg and for a number of years,

until 1898, dealt in real estate, buying and selling lands in various parts of Kittitas county. Some time previous to this D. J. Schnebly, a cousin of our subject, who had for years been editor and proprietor of the Spectator at Oregon City, Oregon, established at Ellensburg a weekly newspaper which he called the Localizer. In 1898 F. D. Schnebly quit the real estate business and became editor and proprietor of the Localizer, which he conducted for several years as the only Democratic paper in Kittitas county. Although he has retired from active participation in political and business affairs, he has always been a leader of the local Democratic forces, declining since his terms as sheriff to become a candidate for other offices, but always taking part in local conventions and several times representing the county in state conventions. He has four times been a delegate to national editorial conventions and has for the fifth time been elected to serve in that capacity. He was one of the first members of the city council, serving in that body for many years; is a member of the Masonic fraternity; takes a lively interest in all public measures and is highly esteemed as a man of intellectual worth, excellent business judgment and commendable principles.

Mr. Schnebly is a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, where he was born June 27, 1832. His father was Daniel H. Schnebly, a farmer, born at Ashton Hall, on the Pennsylvania-Maryland state line. He was of German stock, his ancestors coming to this country from Switzerland several generations ago, his great-grandfather, a physician, settling on the homestead in Cumberland valley. The mother of our subject was Anna M. (Rench) Schnebly, a native of Maryland. Both parents have been dead many years. Among the pioneers of Kittitas county and of the Northwest there is none who has experienced more fully the ups and downs, the hardships and crude comforts of frontier life than has Mr. Schnebly, who began life in Kittitas valley with few neighbors and no conveniences, with little capital and with markets far removed from the field of his endeavors. That he has been successful is due alone to that courage, perseverance and honorable dealing so characteristic of many who braved the perils of the early sixties in the Northwest and opened the way for the later march of the forces of civilization.

BRIGGS F. REED. The first successful creamery man in Ellensburg and in Kittitas county, and an exceptionally successful business man, is B. F. Reed, the subject of this article. At the present time he is president of the Ellensburg Creamery Company, director of the State Dairy-men's Association, chairman of the business men's committee having in charge the proposed Highland canal for irrigating purposes, president of the Miller-Reed-Peas Company, of Seattle, dealers in dairy prod-

ucts, and, in addition to the performance of his duties in these various capacities, he buys stock for shipment to Seattle and speculates to a considerable extent in lands, besides keeping up, for his own use, several ranches that are well stocked with cattle, dairy cows being made a specialty. Mr. Reed occupies with his family a beautiful residence on the outskirts of Ellensburg, adjoining which is one of his stock ranches. He was born in Warsaw, Illinois, December 28, 1863. His father, W. H. Reed, was a stockman and merchant, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1830, and whence he removed in 1850 to Warsaw, Illinois, laying out in later years Reed's addition to that city. The elder Reed's father and grandfather were physicians and surgeons. Our subject's mother was Elizabeth Davis (Bliss) Reed, a native of Watertown, New York, where she was born in 1833; her family was closely connected with that of the noted evangelist singer, P. P. Bliss, and she was the descendant of a long line of professional men and women. In 1869, when Mr. Reed was six years old, his parents moved from Warsaw, Illinois, to Topeka, Kansas, and here he spent the earlier days of his youth and manhood, in the schools of the city and in the business house conducted by his father, commencing his business career at the age of sixteen. After spending his seventeenth year in the mines of Gunnison county, Colorado, he returned to Topeka, re-entering business with his father, and, a year later, came west via San Francisco to Portland, where he entered the service of the Northern Pacific railroad as private secretary to an official. He continued for several months in the employ of the railroad as check clerk, yard agent, shipping clerk in handling material for the line from Tacoma to Seattle, and in other capacities, at the age of nineteen having under his direction ninety of the company's men. Leaving the employ of the railroad he next spent two years in travel, endeavoring to recover his health, which had for some time been poor. He went first to British Columbia; from there by water to San Francisco, during the voyage narrowly escaping shipwreck; thence to Old Mexico; to St. Louis, and at the end of two years back to Topeka, where he again went into business with his father, who carried the largest stock of furniture in the city. He remained in full charge of this business until his twenty-sixth year, when he again found it necessary to travel that he might regain lost health. After two years of wandering, having exchanged his interest in the Topeka business for bank stock at Manhattan, Kansas, he came to Ellensburg in 1891, purchasing what is now the Grand Pacific hotel. Shortly afterward, however, he associated himself with C. I. Helm, under the firm name of Helm & Reed, and dealt for a time in imported blooded horses and cattle; organized the Okanogan Stage Company, which operated a continuous line of stages from Wenatchee to Virginia City and British Columbia, conducting at the same time a num-

ber of stock ranches. The financial panic of 1893 ruined the business of the firm, but Mr. Reed eventually recovered lost ground, and by the year 1895 was well established in the creamery business, having purchased the Ellensburg station and placed it on a solid financial basis; with its cheese factories and various separating plants, it is now one of the best systems in the state.

Mr. Reed was married in 1890 to Miss Harriet Burbank, a daughter of Joseph Burbank, of Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Burbank was a native of Canada; the mother of Mrs. Reed was a Washington. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Reed are Rainer F. and Winona B. Mr. Reed is a prominent Mason and a member of Knights Templar Commandery, No. 5, of Topeka, Kansas. He is recognized as one of the most successful business men of Ellensburg, and, because of his stock and creamery interests, is perhaps the most widely known business man in the county.

EDWARD PRUYN. Among the professional men of Ellensburg, and indeed of the state of Washington, Attorney Edward Pruyt is one of the highly respected and most successful. Receiving his early education in the common schools of Iowa, he next took a collegiate course at Iowa College and followed this with a post-graduate course in the Iowa State University, where he secured a degree. He was admitted to the practice of law in the supreme court of Iowa in 1877 and continued the practice of his profession in that state until 1878, when he came west, locating first in Yakima and remaining there until 1886, the date of his settlement in Ellensburg. During his residence in Yakima he was associated for a time in the practice of law with Attorney Reavis, removing eventually to Ellensburg in the hope of benefiting his health by the change of climate. He was in attendance upon the first term of court held in the new county of Kittitas in 1886 and has ever since attended strictly and exclusively to the practice of his profession in this and other county and district courts and in the supreme court of the state. Mr. Pruyt has had cases in nearly every session of the supreme court held in the past fifteen years, some of them involving most important principles, and in the majority of cases has secured decisions favorable to his clients, in many instances reversing the finding of the lower court on appeal. A few years ago Mr. Pruyt became interested in the Red Mountain mines, located between the Yakima and Cle-Elum rivers in the northwest part of the county, was in fact the promoter of the company which has done considerable development work in opening the mines. Although these mines are not yet on a paying basis from a miner's point of view, there is an abundance of ore in sight

assaying good values and thus far eighteen claims have been taken on the mountain. There is reliable evidence that the mines will eventually develop into paying properties, thus adding materially to the wealth of the individual owners and indirectly to the wealth of the county.

Edward Pruyt was born near Troy, New York, in 1844. His father was Samuel Pruyt, a merchant, who was born near Troy, New York, in 1794 and died in 1889. The father's ancestors came from Holland in 1617 and settled at Albany, New York, they being among the first sixteen settlers locating in this part of the state. The paternal grandmother, Maria Van Ness, was given a grant of land by George III, near Hoosic, and on this old homestead the father and a brother were born. The father was in the War of 1812. The mother of our subject was Mary (Sears) Pruyt, who was born in Saratoga county, New York, and died in the early sixties; hers was a family of note at Searsport, Maine; she was a lineal descendant of the noted Richard Sears, an Englishman who came to the United States early in the seventeenth century and was prominent in the affairs of the old colonies. When Mr. Pruyt was twelve years old his parents moved from Troy, New York, to Iowa, where were spent the earlier years of his life. At sixteen years of age he entered the army, serving in the Civil war with Company K, 139th Illinois infantry, the regiment being engaged during the greater portion of its service in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

In 1882 Mr. Pruyt was married, in Ellensburg, to Mrs. Nellie (Chandler) Brooks, a native of Auburn, New York. Her father was Winthrop Chandler, whose mother was of the Winthrop family of Massachusetts. Mrs. Pruyt's mother was Elizabeth (White) Chandler, also native of Auburn, New York. Mrs. Chandler's grandfather, White, built the Auburn penitentiary and other state buildings, and later built a female seminary at Auburn in which his daughters became instructors. Mr. Pruyt's mother being one of them. Mr. Pruyt is a Republican and takes an active part in all campaigns; he has not been an office seeker, but has represented the party as candidate for county attorney. As a member of the law firm of Pruyt & Slemmons he is meeting with marked success in his profession.

WILLIAM EDWARD WILSON. Prof. William E. Wilson, principal of the state normal school at Ellensburg, and recognized as one of the ablest educators in the Northwest, was born March 26, 1847, among the hills of western Pennsylvania, in Beaver county, near the town of Zelenople. He is the son of Francis Thomas and Mary Ann (Morrison) Wilson. His ancestors on both sides came from the north-

ern part of Ireland early in the eighteenth century. The Wilson ancestry lived for a time in Northampton county, afterward in Centre county, and in 1803 his grandfather crossed the Alleghenies with a pack train and settled in Beaver county. Mr. Wilson was brought up on the farm that had been cleared by his grandfather and father, his early life not differing widely from that of the average country youth, just prior to the War for the Union. His boyhood schooling was gained in a log house standing at the edge of a wood, which building was later replaced by a less primitive one of brick. From the beginning young Wilson was an apt student, and with no higher school education than that given by the common schools of the day, he began teaching at the age of eighteen, during the winter time in the country schools. The money thus gained he spent in his educational advancement, attending the state normal school at Edinboro, Pennsylvania, and subsequently the West Virginia state normal school at Huntington, and, having prepared himself for college in an academy at Jamestown, Pennsylvania, he entered Monmouth College, Illinois, where he took a classical course, and was graduated in 1873. He was at once appointed teacher of the natural sciences in the state normal school at Peru, Nebraska, to succeed Prof. H. H. Straight. In this position he labored for two years, a part of which time he was acting principal of the institution.

In 1875, Prof. Wilson went abroad to see the world and to study. He took a course in literature and history at Edinburgh University, and later toured on the continent and studied the educational systems of France, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium. Upon his return to the United States he taught in Morgan Park academy, Chicago, and subsequently became in turn principal of the high schools of Tekamah, North Platte and Brownville in the state of Nebraska. In 1881 he accepted the chair of natural science in Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, an institution just then chartered as a college under the synod of Iowa. He contributed largely to the work of establishing the institution upon a broad and progressive basis, and also entered actively into educational work in the state at large. In 1884 he was invited to the state normal school of Rhode Island, upon the recommendation of his former associate and friend, Gen. T. J. Morgan, who had become principal of that institution. He taught physics and the biological sciences, and assisted in administrative work, and later became teacher of pedagogy. In 1892 he was advanced to the principalship. During the six years of his administration the school passed through the period of its most rapid development. A training department was established upon a unique plan, which continues to be characteristic of the school

system of the state. A new building for the school was erected during the years from 1895 to 1898, which cost more than \$300,000, and which was at the time of its erection regarded as the most complete and suitable for its purpose in this country. In connection with his work as an educator, Prof. Wilson has held the office of superintendent of schools both in Nebraska and in Rhode Island, and has worked for the cause of higher education both with the pen and on the lecture platform; in each capacity he has been eminently successful.

On June 30, 1881, Prof. Wilson was married in Ceredo, West Virginia, to Miss Florence May Ramsdell, a native of Abington, Massachusetts. In 1858, she was taken by her parents to the place where she later met and married Prof. Wilson. Here she attended the grammar school, and afterwards the state normal school at Huntington, West Virginia. She then taught for a time, after which she finished her education at Hillsdale College, in Michigan. Her father was Zophar D. Ramsdell, a native of the state of Maine, and by occupation a shoe manufacturer. His paternal ancestor came from England in the seventeenth century. The ship on which he came was wrecked off the Massachusetts shore, and Mr. Ramsdell was forced to swim to land. He settled on the coast, north of Plymouth, and from this point his descendants spread to other parts of Massachusetts, and to Connecticut, and later to Maine, where Mrs. Wilson's father, Zophar D. Ramsdell, was born. When grown to manhood, Mr. Ramsdell removed to Abington, Massachusetts, and began manufacturing shoes. In 1858 he removed with his family to West Virginia, settling on the Ohio river at Ceredo. He took an active part in the heated political discussions of the time, and with ardent, loyal citizens of Wayne county, conducted a vigorous and successful campaign to prevent the county from voting for secession. His father had served in the Continental army, under Washington, and also in the War of 1812, and he was among the first to enlist in the War for the Union in 1861. He served throughout the war, first as quartermaster of the Fifth Virginia infantry and afterward as a brigade quartermaster in the Army of the Potomac; he was among those who witnessed the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. After the war he was appointed by President Grant to establish post-offices in the reconstructed states, and afterward as a postal detective, in which capacity he traveled widely throughout the central and southern states. He died at Ceredo, West Virginia, in 1886.

Mrs. Wilson's mother, Almeda (Alden) Ramsdell, was the daughter of Chandler Alden, who was eighth in descent from the immortal John Alden. She still lives in Ceredo. Mrs. Wilson has one brother, William Ramsdell, who

likewise lives at Ceredo, and three sisters, Mrs. J. H. Whorton, Lake City, Florida; Mrs. Cowley, Ceredo, West Virginia, and Mrs. Blood, Portsmouth, Ohio. Prof. Wilson has one brother, Charles Cist, and four sisters, Mrs. Anna Scott, wife of Rev. T. L. Scott, D. D., Jhelam, India; James Leibendorfer, Elwood, Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. W. Maxwell, of Celia, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Samuel McKinney, Zelenople, Pennsylvania. To Prof. and Mrs. Wilson have been born five children: Ralph, born April 28, 1882; Florence Alden, born August 5, 1883; Stanley Ramsdell, and Francis Thompson, born August 23, 1887, and Carrie Lucile, born September 1, 1889. The eldest son, Ralph, died July 27, 1882.

In 1898 the board of trustees offered to Prof. Wilson the principalship of the state normal school at Ellensburg. This offer he accepted, and left Rhode Island at once to assume charge of that institution. His superior capabilities were soon felt in the school and recognized in the state. The prosperity of the school continued and increased, the faculty was strengthened, the course of study was revised and lengthened, and the accommodations improved. In 1899 the state legislature passed an act providing for opening the normal school at Whatcom, and for the support of the one at Cheney. Naturally, these two institutions located near the centers of population, and at the opposite ends of the state, drew from the attendance at the Ellensburg school. It has maintained its prestige and grown in favor as one of the leading normal schools of the Pacific slope. Prof. Wilson holds membership in the Beta Theta Pi, and in the Temple of Honor fraternities. Both he and his wife are social leaders in their chosen city.

R. LEE PURDIN. Among the citizens of Kittitas county who are filling positions of honor and trust, none is held in higher esteem than the county treasurer, R. L. Purdin. Mr. Purdin has been in the treasurer's office since January, 1897, first serving as deputy under C. H. Flummerfelt. In 1900 and in 1902 he was the regular nominee of the Democratic party for the office of treasurer and was both times elected. In 1896 he was appointed assistant postmaster at Ellensburg and served in this capacity until his appointment as deputy treasurer of the county. Previous to this period he was a teacher in the common schools of the county, having received his education in the State Normal at Ellensburg and in the common and high schools of North Yakima, to which place he came with his parents from Walla Walla in 1875. Mr. Purdin was born in Walla Walla in September, 1873. His father was James H. Purdin, a native farmer and horse dealer of Boone county, Missouri, where he was born in 1835. The father was of Irish extraction, his parents having immigrated

early in the eighteenth century direct from the Emerald Isle. During the Civil war he was a member of the home guards, having been rejected from the regular army on account of physical disabilities. At the close of the war he crossed the Plains to Idaho, and after a few years spent about the mining camps of that region, still in the horse business, he eventually settled in Walla Walla. The wife and mother, Adaline (Cleman) Purdin, who still lives, was born in northwest Missouri, in 1846, her ancestors being of English descent.

In November, 1897, R. L. Purdin was married in Ellensburg to Miss Mary Huss, a daughter of Harvey Huss, who crossed the Plains with Mr. Purdin's father in 1864. Mr. Huss was born in Ohio in 1840 and the daughter in Canyon City, Oregon, in 1876. Mrs. Purdin's mother is a native of Missouri. The mother's name is Jane (Graham) Huss. The parents now live in the Kittitas valley. Mrs. R. L. Purdin has nine brothers and sisters, all living in Kittitas valley: William S., Katherine, Edward, James, Naomi, Osear, Frank, Bird T. and Anthony. Mr. Purdin has seven brothers living in North Yakima: Hugh B., Owen E., Lloyd W., Walter J. and Wallace A., twins, Charles J. and Ralph N. Mr. and Mrs. Purdin have two children, Edith and "Baby." The family is identified with the Presbyterian church, of which the parents are members. Mr. Purdin is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias and for four years has been clerk of the local camp of the Woodmen of the World. He has always been an active participant in both local and state politics and is at present a member of the state central committee of the Democratic party. He was for several years secretary of the county Democratic committee, and since he has been old enough to vote, has at all times been a hard working and an influential member of this party. He was a member of the city council for a time, but was compelled to resign this position because of the press of other duties. Having grown to manhood in the Yakima and Kittitas valleys, and being a close student of affairs, Mr. Purdin is familiar with the history of the settlement and development of this section of the country, with which he has become thoroughly identified. Besides having invested in farm lands here, he is an operator in the oil fields of California. Mr. Purdin has had a successful past and has a promising future.

SAMUEL T. PACKWOOD, whose home is two and one-half miles west of Ellensburg, came to the Kittitas valley in 1874. He was born in Platte county, Missouri, July 4, 1842, and previous to coming to Washington resided in Barry county, the same state. He is the son of John and Abigail (Tinder) Packwood, the former a native of Virginia. The elder Packwood was born February 22, 1804, and moved from Virginia to Jackson county,

Indiana, in 1825. He was married here in 1831 and in 1836 moved to Platte county, Missouri. In 1845 he crossed the Plains with his family, passing through the Willamette valley and locating on Puget Sound. From the Sound country he removed in 1849 to California and in 1853 returned to Barry county, Missouri, where he died in 1879. His wife, who was a native of Kentucky, died in 1852, during their residence in California, and was buried near Salmon Falls. Her parents were pioneers of Indiana. Samuel T. Packwood accompanied his parents across the Plains, both to and from the Northwest, and continued in the Missouri home until the outbreak of the Civil war, working on the farm and attending the common schools of his native county. In 1861 he enlisted in Shelby's division of Gen. Price's army and served until the spring of 1863, when he was captured by the Federals and taken to the government prison at Rock Island, Illinois. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K, Second U. S. volunteers, serving with this regiment until his honorable discharge, November 22, 1865, participating in the battles of Wilson Creek, Pea Ridge and many other noted engagements of the war. At the close of the war he returned to Missouri, settling in Barry county and engaging in farming and kindred pursuits. In 1874, by mule team conveyance, he crossed the Plains with his family, settling in West Kittitas valley, on what is still known as the S. T. Packwood homestead. In 1901 he removed to the S. R. Geddis place, also in West Kittitas, where he still resides. Mr. Packwood was married in Rocky Comfort, Missouri, December 24, 1860, to Miss Margaret F. Holmes, daughter of Oliver and Midia (Jones) Holmes, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Mississippi. Both parents are dead. Mrs. Packwood has two sisters living in Ellensburg: Mrs. Modina Russell and Mrs. Ann Murray. Mr. Packwood has six sisters living: Mesdames Margaret Shaser, Lucinda Proctor, Melinda Smith, Elvira Lee, Elizabeth McClure, and Miss Mary Packwood. One brother, Isaac, and one sister, Ann, are dead. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Packwood are: John L., born September 29, 1861, living in Cle-Elum; Mrs. Colly Bradshaw, born June 4, 1874, now in Ellensburg; Oliver Franklin, born January 11, 1878, living in West Kittitas valley; Willam, born September 23, 1879, residing on the old homestead; Harvey and Harry (twins), born April 28, 1880, living at home. Samuel T., Jr., Farnetta and George W. (twins), and another daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Hollenbeck, are dead. Although making his home in the country, Mr. Packwood is identified with numerous business interests and maintains offices in Ellensburg. He has been prominent in the political as well as in the industrial history of the county; has served two terms as justice of the peace for West Kittitas; was active in securing legislation providing for the creation of Kittitas county, and, in 1883, was appointed one of the commissioners for the new county. At

the first election held in Kittitas county, 1884, he was chosen sheriff; resigned as commissioner in December, 1884, and served as sheriff until 1889. For many years he has devoted his energies and his capital to the construction of irrigation canals throughout the county and he is a recognized leader in this field of enterprise. He has been closely identified with the construction of every canal of importance in the county, from the Tanum ditch, built in 1875, on which he worked for \$1.50 per day, to the Cascade canal now building. Of the company having this great work in charge, he is president and principal stockholder. He was president of the Ellensburg Canal Company and of the West Side Canal Company. Mr. Packwood figured prominently in the pioneer life of the county; was chosen captain of the home guards during the Indian troubles of 1878 and has ever been an active factor in the development of the county's resources. Besides his extensive canal holdings, he is heavily interested in valley lands and in livestock, and owns one of the most comfortable homes in the valley. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democratic party. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is one of the most influential and highly esteemed pioneers of the Kittitas valley and of central Washington.

JOHN C. McCaULEY, M. D. Prominent in the medical fraternity and among the business men of Ellensburg is John C. McCauley, physician and surgeon, the subject of this biographical sketch. He was born March 29, 1861, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where the first four years of his life were spent. His father, Samuel D. McCauley, from whom the son evidently has inherited his choice of a profession, was born in Scotland, in 1820, and at the advanced age of eighty-three is spending his declining years at the home of his son in Ellensburg. From young manhood the father has followed the medical profession, practicing first near Mansfield, Ohio, then in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; in 1865 he emigrated from Iowa to Oregon, settling in Portland. He has ever been an active man in political affairs, being identified with the Republican party, first as one of its founders and subsequently as one of its most ardent and influential supporters. Bathsheba (Smith) McCauley, the mother, was born in the state of Iowa, 1829, and died in Cedar Rapids in 1895. She was of German and English extraction, her parents having been pioneers of Iowa and also of Oregon. Her father founded the Oregon Pottery Company of Portland, which his son, A. M. Smith, operated until the year 1901, when he died, leaving the valuable property in the hands of his son, A. M. Smith, Jr. This pottery, the oldest in Oregon, was established at Buena Vista, with headquarters in Portland. Shortly after coming to Portland the elder McCauley removed his family to Salem, where

they lived until 1872; at that time the family took up its abode at Staten. There the subject of this biography grew to young manhood, receiving his early education in the public schools. From the public schools he went to the state university at Eugene and later attended the Willamette University, from the medical department of which he was graduated in 1884. Following his graduation, the young physician began the practice of his chosen profession at Brownsville, Oregon, where he was a successful practitioner for three years. Leaving Brownsville, he went to Seattle, where he remained a year, then became a resident of Ellensburg. Besides pursuing his profession with creditable success, Dr. McCauley has operated extensively in real estate since coming to Ellensburg, and is at the present time prominently identified with the mining interests of the state.

Dr. McCauley and Miss Maria Elizabeth Sprague, the daughter of Edward J. and Elizabeth (Lafferty) Sprague, of Portland, Oregon, were united in marriage in 1885, the ceremony taking place in the city mentioned. Mr. Sprague is a native of England. He came to Portland in 1878 and for many years filled the responsible position of superintendent of the Portland Iron Works machine shop. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague are now living in Washington. Dr. McCauley has only one sister, Mrs. E. B. Sellwood, who resides in Portland. Mrs. McCauley was born in Youngstown, Ohio, and came west with her parents in 1878. One son, John W., fifteen years of age, has blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McCauley. The family are members of the Episcopalian faith. Since coming to Ellensburg, Dr. and Mrs. McCauley have been closely connected with the social life of the city and have gathered around them a wide circle of loyal friends. Fraternally, the doctor is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and the Elks. Politically, he is an influential and active Republican and has been honored by his fellow men with the offices of mayor and councilman of Ellensburg. Probably no man in the city has been more interested in and closely allied with the upbuilding and advancement of his community than Dr. John C. McCauley.

WARREN A. THOMAS. Among the educators of central Washington, Warren A. Thomas, superintendent of public instruction in Kittitas county, is one of the most successful, both in the work of the schoolroom and in the organization of teachers and schools for the most effective work in the advancement of educational matters toward a higher degree of perfection. The fact that he has been twice elected to the same position is conclusive evidence of his special qualifications as an educator. Mr. Thomas came to Kittitas county in 1888 and settled in Ellensburg, since which time he has been almost contin-

uously in school work. At one time he left the county, going to Port Orchard, on the Sound, where for eighteen months he was engaged in editing a weekly newspaper. With the exception of this short period, however, he has lived in Ellensburg, where his time has been spent in school work. In 1866 Mr. Thomas was the regular candidate, on the Fusion ticket, for county superintendent of schools and was elected. Two years later he was again the Fusion candidate, but was this time defeated. During his first term he became convinced that the country schools should and could be graded; that it would make the work of the teachers and the advancement of the pupils in every way more effective and satisfactory. In the work of grading these schools he met with a great deal of opposition, the country school boards not being in sympathy with the movement, believing it to be an innovation that would prove a hindrance rather than a help. This opposition is believed to have been responsible for his defeat in the second campaign. In 1900 he became the candidate of the Democratic party for the same position and was elected by a good plurality. For the second time he took charge of the office in August, 1901. During this term he has graded all the country schools of the county and has had the satisfaction of witnessing the complete success of his efforts and of receiving the approval of all the county boards. King county is the only other county in the state where the country schools have been successfully graded, and the superintendent of Kittitas county is certainly deserving of great credit for the accomplishment of this difficult task. His second term of office expired August 31, 1903. Mr. Thomas was born in Brown county, Illinois, December 28, 1861. James R. Thomas, his father, also a native of Brown county, now lives at Thorp, Washington. The father is a veteran of the Civil war; was a soldier of the 115th Illinois infantry, which was with General Thomas at Resaca, and in many other of the famous battles of the rebellion. The grandfather before him was a pioneer of Illinois and was in the War of 1812. James R. Thomas was a pioneer of Nebraska, the family having moved to Hamilton county, that state, in 1873. Warren Thomas' mother was Rachel A. (Cline) Thomas, a native of Indiana, where she was born in 1836; she is still living in Kittitas county. The parents of our subject first moved from Illinois to Missouri during his infancy; thence, at the close of the war, to Iowa, near Monroe, where the father operated a sawmill for a number of years. When the family moved to Hamilton county, Nebraska, in 1873, the father took a homestead, and here the son Warren grew to manhood, working on the farm and attending the common schools, beginning his career as a teacher at the age of nineteen. A few years later he learned





JULIUS CÆSAR HUBBELL.

telegraphy and worked for a time as an operator, but eventually took up his life work as a teacher.

In 1887 Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Bertha E. Shears, a daughter of George N. and Charlotte (Storrs) Shears, of New York, where Mrs. Thomas was born in 1860. Her parents are living at Norman, Oklahoma, the father being engaged in the mercantile business. He is a veteran of the Civil war; is a skilled mechanic and a successful inventor. Mr. Thomas has three brothers living; James, at Cle-Elum; Ira E., an Oregon farmer, and Charles, a teacher, who lives at Thorp. His sisters are Ella, Anna (deceased), Alice and Nora. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, all of whom are at home, are Francis, Myrtle, Florence L., Sylvan and Frances I. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Modern Brotherhood of America; is independent in his political views; is public spirited and keeps well posted on educational and other matters that occupy the minds of the thoughtful and progressive men of the day. He is the editor and publisher of the School Bulletin, which was established in 1901, and is devoted to educational affairs purely. Mr. Thomas is esteemed by all as a man of learning and especial executive ability, and is one of the foremost citizens of Ellensburg.

JULIUS CAESAR HUBBELL, manager of the Ellensburg Water Supply Company, dealer in real estate and insurance agent, is one of the unique characters of his town. He was born in Clinton county, New York, June 4, 1863. His father, John W. Hubbell, is still living in New York, his native state, at the age of seventy-five. Mr. Hubbell, Sr., at one time held the office of colonel in the Thirty-second New York infantry. The subject's grandfather and namesake was once numbered among the wealthiest men of New York; and his great-grandfather has the honor, during the Revolutionary war, of marching and serving under Gen. George Washington's command. The line of ancestors numbers Richard Hubbell, one of the famous Mayflower's passengers. J. C. Hubbell's mother was, before her marriage, Miss Margaret Beckwith, daughter of Judge Beckwith of the county of Clinton, New York, and she as well as her husband boasted a good, patriotic family, for her mother's father was Gen. Benjamin Moores, a commander at the battle of Plattsburgh in the War of 1812. J. C. Hubbell passed his boyhood in the state of his birth. At the age of twenty-two he was graduated from Williams college, whereupon he assumed the position of chemist of the Crown Point Iron Company. Later, he occupied a like position in the employ of the Chautauquay (Oregon) Iron Company. In the spring of '93 Mr. Hubbell came to Ellensburg under engagement to take the management of the Ellensburg Water Supply Company, which position he still

holds. Besides his work for the water company, Mr. Hubbell has carried on an extensive insurance business. That his executive ability and capacity for business are recognized by his constituents is shown by the fact that upon the Kittitas Valley National Bank's becoming insolvent he was appointed by the court to act in the capacity of receiver, July 10, 1896, and in a creditable and satisfactory manner he closed up the business of that defunct institution.

June 11, 1880, Julius Caesar Hubbell was united in marriage to Miss Carrie L. Loomis, a member of a prominent old Massachusetts family. Mrs. Hubbell was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, and is a college graduate. She is a niece of Judge Hoyt, a widely known jurist of St. Albans, Vermont. To Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell have been born four children; Wolcott, Francis, Beckwith and Ruth. The father himself is a member of a family of eleven children. The religious connections of the family are with the Congregational church. In politics Mr. Hubbell has always taken an active interest. He is allied with the Republican party. During his residence in Ellensburg the subject has accumulated a considerable amount of valuable property, being the owner of the Geddis block and the Brick Bank building, the only brick building left from the fire of 1889 in Ellensburg, and several hundred acres of choice valley land, besides one of the handsomest homes in the city.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER. The proprietor of the People's meat market at Ellensburg, Washington, has had an adventurous career. Son of Nicholas Meagher, a California pioneer who crossed the Plains at the time of the gold excitement, Mr. Meagher started out to battle with the world when but ten years of age. His father was a resident pioneer of Shasta, California, where Thomas Meagher was born March 16, 1853. His mother died when Thomas was a small child and he was taken to raise by outside people and has never been with his own folks since. He worked on a farm and when he had a chance he attended school. When he was eighteen years old he went to work for wages, the first he ever received, and from that time on was independent. His father, in the meantime, had located at Port Angeles, Washington, and owned nearly the whole town, so he went there for a year. He remained at different places on Puget Sound for about eight years, and in 1877 he moved to Ellensburg. That was at the time of the Indian war. In partnership with Mr. Kenneth he ran a threshing machine in Kittitas county for three years and took up a farm. Later he spent several years riding the range and then went into partnership with J. H. Smithson in the butchering business. They were partners for seven years.

and supplied meat to the railroad contractors at the time the road was built into Ellensburg. In 1885 he sold out to his partner and started mining in the Swauk district. He was the discoverer of Williams creek. The town of Meagherville was named in his honor. He took out about \$65,000 from the Discovery and Teresa claims, which he worked until 1898, when he sold them at a good price. He still owns a part of the Bigney mine and the town of Meagher. He returned to Ellensburg and engaged in copper mining at Mount Stuart. He was also in the fish business for a year, and disposed of it. Then he started up his present butcher business. William Rhempke, his partner, died a few days after they started out, and Mr. Meagher bought the interest of the estate and has since conducted it alone.

Mr. Meagher was married in 1885 to Elizabeth Mitchels, a native of Minnesota. Her parents, Martin and Margaret Mitchels, are natives of Germany, and are pioneer residents of the Kittitas country, owning a farm near Ellensburg. They have four children, Martin and Marguerite, who are attending school, and Louis and Agatha. The family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Meagher is a Republican and an active party worker. He attends caucuses and conventions and is at present a member of the Ellensburg city council, representing the second ward. In addition to his butcher business he has large mining interests and owns considerable farm and city property.

FREMONT L. CALKINS is the principal of the public schools, at Ellensburg, Washington, a position he has filled with conspicuous success since 1901. Since his graduation from the Northern Indiana Normal school at Valparaiso, in 1882, Mr. Calkins has been constantly engaged in his profession with unvarying success. The high reputation of the city schools of Ellensburg is a testimony to his ability as an educator. Mr. Calkins was born in Knox county, Illinois, February 12, 1860. His father, Albert Calkins, born in New York in 1808, was a pioneer Illinois farmer, having bought land from the government and settled in that state in 1836. He was of English descent and traced his ancestry back to 1636. He died in 1896. Mr. Calkins' mother, Lois M. (Park) Calkins, was born in Massachusetts in 1815 and died in 1887. She was of Welsh extraction. Her ancestors were early settlers in Massachusetts. Mr. Calkins grew to manhood in Illinois, working on his father's farm and attending the common schools. He graduated from the normal school in 1882 and was in turn principal of the Chatsworth, Illinois, schools for four years; of the Chenoa, Illinois, schools for two years; at Gilson, Illinois,

for a year; at Washington, Illinois, for five years, and at Delavan, Illinois, for seven years, before coming to Washington to accept his present position. He has four brothers living: Calvin, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Leonard, of Oneida, Illinois; Leroy, of Galesburg, Illinois, and Dwight, of Cambridge, Nebraska.

Mr. Calkins was married in 1895 to Hellen P. Parker, a native of Fredonia, New York, who was educated in that city and in the State Normal school there, and who taught for a number of years. Mrs. Calkins was the daughter of J. J. and Mary (Wheelock) Parker. Her father was a member of the firm of Parker & Co., large seed dealers of Fredonia. Her mother was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Wheelock, a noted divine of the Baptist church and an extensive traveler. Mr. and Mrs. Calkins have five children, named Frederick Park, Forrest F., Frances Mary, Julius Brown, and Norman Floyd Calkins. Husband and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Calkins is a Mason and a Knight Templar and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Republican party. He owns a fine ranch near Ellensburg.

CAPTAIN ALFRED C. STEINMAN. One of the substantial business houses of Ellensburg is that of Steinman, Bros., grocers, which was established in 1898. Alfred C. Steinman, of this firm, has had an interesting history, which we take pleasure in publishing in this volume. Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 2, 1862, he was taken by his parents when two years old to Waubashaw county, Minnesota, where until his sixteenth year he worked on the farm and attended the district schools. At this age he entered the city schools, completing eventually the high school course and teaching one term after graduation. He then went into a general merchandise store, clerking for seven years, at the end of which period he came to the Pacific coast, settling soon afterward in Ellensburg, where for eight years he was associated with Mr. Stowell in the dry goods and grocery business. In 1898 the partners dissolved, Mr. Steinman taking the groceries, and with his brother, William, establishing the business in which the two have since been engaged. He has been connected with the National Guard since 1890, a good portion of the time as the captain of the Ellensburg company, and in 1898, the entire company offering its services to the state, it was mustered into the United States forces as Company H, First Washington infantry, U. S. volunteers. Mr. Steinman remaining the captain of the company during its period of service in the Spanish war. October 28 he shipped with the company from Presidio, California, reaching Manila December 1st. The force spent two hundred and thirty-six days on the firing line and took

part in engagements around Manila, at Laguna de Bay, Pasig, Petaros, Morong, Tay Tay, Montaloupe, Calamba, Santa Cruz and other places. For nine months Captain Steinman commanded a battalion as acting major, on a major's pay, while in the field. The company left Manila September 3d, arriving at San Francisco October 11, 1899, and, taking advantage of Senator Levi Ankeny's generous offer, sailed for Seattle on the vessel Queen, which the senator had chartered for this purpose. Arriving again at Ellensburg, Captain Steinman re-entered business with his brother at the old stand, where they are enjoying a prosperous trade. Mr. Steinman is now captain of Company C, Washington National Guard, organized under his directions at Ellensburg May 27, 1903.

Mr. Steinman was married in 1887 to Jennie Reynolds, a native of Winona, Minnesota, where her mother is still living, her father having died many years since. Mr. Steinman has two brothers and three sisters: Christian John, Mary and Lucy, living in Minnesota; Anna, living in Washington, and William, the partner, at Ellensburg.

The parents of Alfred Steinman are Christian and Mary (Wheeler) Steinman, both natives of Switzerland, where the father was born in 1829. They were married in their native land and came to the United States in 1851, settling in Minnesota and engaging in farming, the father also working for a time at his trade, that of a wagon maker. He cleared a farm here, which he conducted with the assistance of his older sons. The ancestors of the mother were educators in Switzerland for several generations through which she traces her lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Steinman are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Steinman is a Republican and keeps well posted on the varied issues of the day; he was the candidate of the Republican party for county treasurer in 1900, but failed of election. He is president of the board of education and has been connected with that body for the past twelve years. He believes in affording the best possible educational facilities to the youths of city and country and is untiring in his efforts for advancement in this direction. Mr. and Mrs. Steinman own a pleasant home in Ellensburg and are held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and neighbors. One pleasant event in Captain Steinman's life which he remembers with pride is the visit of President Roosevelt to Ellensburg on his tour of the west in the summer of 1903. With that feeling of comradeship which one brave soldier holds for another, President Roosevelt upon alighting from the train called for Captain Steinman, and after a hearty greeting and complimentary remarks insisted upon his being seated upon the platform while he made his address.

HARRY S. ELWOOD. The Elwood pharmacy is too well known to the citizens of Ellens-

burg to require mention in this volume for commercial reasons. It is not the purpose of this article to make special mention of the business, but to write biographies of Mr. and Mrs. Elwood as representative citizens of Ellensburg. Harry S. Elwood was born April 4, 1866, in Leesburg, Ohio. His father is Clark Elwood, who was also born in Leesburg, Ohio, in 1839; he is now a resident of Ellensburg and, like his son, has been in the drug business. The paternal grandfather, Robert Elwood, was a pioneer of Ohio. He had three brothers in the Civil war, one a private, one a surgeon and the third a captain. The mother of Harry Elwood was Charlotte (Hiskay) Elwood, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1839; her parents were natives of the same state and were pioneers of Jasper county, Iowa; she had one brother, Jehu, in the Civil war. Her father still lives, at the age of eighty-six. The subject of this biography spent his early life in the public schools of Leesburg, Ohio; attended school later at Cincinnati, taking a regular course in pharmacy, and, at the age of twenty, returned to Leesburg, where he established himself in the drug business. After a short time he moved to Washington Court House, continuing in the same business. In 1887 he came west, settling in Ellensburg, and accepting a position in the drug store of G. B. Heuton, remaining in his employ for several years. In 1895 he formed a partnership with W. V. Stephens, but in 1897 purchased Mr. Stephens' interest in the firm and has since been sole proprietor; he has built up an excellent trade and enjoys the patronage of the best citizens.

In 1888 Mr. Elwood married Miss Florence Kinzer, a native of Ohio, who died in 1892. In 1898 he married Miss Elvira Marquis, a native of Pulaske, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Elwood was educated in the high schools and in the Normal of her native state and at once became an instructor; was for six years a teacher in the State Normal at Beaver Falls, and for five additional years in the Indiana (Pennsylvania) Normal. She came to Washington to accept a position as instructor in the State Normal at Ellensburg and continued for five years in charge of the department of literature. She has served two years as recording secretary, and two years as president, of the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs; she is also an active worker in the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Elwood is the daughter of Andrew Marquis, a farmer and a native of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania; he was of the Neerar stock, of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, and died when the daughter was a child. Her mother was Saphronia (Dickey) Marquis, a native of Sharon, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; she died in December, 1858. The mother was descended from the Adams family of Massachusetts, Captain Benjamin Adams, of Revolutionary fame, being an ancestor. The maternal grandfather, John Dickey, was a prominent politician of Pennsylvania, a member of the state constitutional convention, of the

state legislature and, in later years, a member of congress for several terms from western Pennsylvania. At the time of his death he was United States marshal for the state. His son, Oliver J. Dickey, was a law student under Thad. Stevens and eventually succeeded Mr. Stevens in congress. Another son, Charles Dickey, organized a company and served as its captain in the Civil war under General Logan, and was breveted major at the close of the war. Andrew Marquis' brother, D. C. Marquis, is now professor of Hebrew in the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. Mrs. Elwood has a brother, Charles, living in Philadelphia, and a sister, Mrs. Lydia Brothers, in Tacoma. John L. Elwood, a physician of Tygh Valley, Oregon, and Robert W. Elwood, a farmer near Ellensburg, are brothers of Harry S. Elwood. Mr. and Mrs. Elwood have one daughter, Lucile. Mr. Elwood holds membership in the fraternal orders Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. He is a Republican, but not an active politician. By close attention to business and by adherence to honorable methods in all his dealings with others, Mr. Elwood has made a success of life and has earned the lasting friendship and esteem of all his associates.

DAVID MURRAY, a pioneer and son of a pioneer, having done his share and more toward the "winning of the west," had retired from active business to devote his entire attention to caring for his large interests, at his home in Ellensburg, Washington, when the death message called him from the scene of action June 8, 1904. Mr. Murray was born in Montville, Waldo county, Maine, in October, 1831. His father was a native of Maine, where he was a farmer and merchant. He was a pioneer in Iowa, moving to Dallas county in 1856, where he died in the early nineties. He was an active Republican and a temperance man, and had served as selectman of the town. His wife, Rhoda (Clifford) Murray, was a native of New Hampshire. She died in the early nineties, also after fifty-six years of married life. David Murray was educated in the common schools of Maine and learned the trade of stone cutter. He left there and came around the Horn to California in 1852-3, traveling in the ship Queen of the East, on which the dry dock was brought to the Mare Island navy yard, where he worked for a time. Later he engaged in mining, lumbering and farming. At the time of the placer gold excitement he joined in the rush to the Frazier river fields in 1862. His business instincts induced him to take up a farm on the banks of the Frazier river, from which he furnished supplies to the miners. When he disposed of the ranch in 1868 he had made about \$10,000. After a visit east he came to the Yakima valley and settled in Parker Bottom and engaged in stock raising. Having the necessary means to engage in the business extensively, he ranged his cattle on the hills as far as

Kittitas county. He was living on his ranch there at the time of the Indian uprising in 1877, when his neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, were murdered by Indians at Rattlesnake Springs, only twenty miles away. In 1883 he moved from Parker Bottom to Ellensburg. Here he made his headquarters until the time of his death. He was a successful stockman, ranging as high as four thousand head of cattle at one time and branding as many as one thousand head of calves in a season. He sold out the cattle business about ten years ago.

Mr. Murray was married in 1878 to Minnie May, who died in 1883. His present wife was Miss Catharine Mayer, a native of Pennsylvania and raised at Elmira, New York, who was employed for a number of years as bookkeeper in a large Elmira drygoods store. Mr. Murray's only brother, Alfred, is a retired merchant, living at Rockland, Maine. One sister, Mrs. Eliza Peppard, lives in Iowa and the other, Mrs. Ella O'Dell, is a resident of North Dakota. Mr. Murray was an active and energetic Republican and served as a member of the Yakima county board of commissioners for several years and was also a member of the Ellensburg city council. He was progressive in his educational ideas and had much to do toward securing fine school buildings for the city where he lived. At the time of his death he owned in real estate a 200 acre farm adjoining town, and also the Murray addition to Ellensburg, which, in addition to looking after numerous loans and investments, occupied his time. He was an enthusiast concerning the Kittitas country, particularly regarding its advantages for stock raising and farming, in which pursuits he acquired his fortune, and always contended that it was the best country on earth for an industrious poor man to get to the front in.

REV. WILLIAM PARK, the pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Ellensburg, Washington, determined when a youth to become a merchant. For five years he was in business as a druggist, becoming thoroughly qualified as a pharmacist and studying medicine, when, at the age of twenty-two, he determined upon religious work, feeling that he was called to this higher walk in life. He was born in Windsor, Ontario, March 18, 1865, being the son of Joseph and Isabella (St. Clair) Park, both natives of Scotland. His father was a marine engineer and for thirty-three years prior to his death in 1899 was chief engineer of the car boats running between Detroit and Windsor. Mr. Park first engaged in evangelistic work in Canada and later extended his field to the New England states. For eleven years he labored in this line, seeing hundreds of souls brought to Christ through his efforts.

Mr. Park was married in 1890 at Windsor to Jennie Nister, daughter of James and Anna M. (Boise) Nister, both natives of Holland, in which

country Mrs. Park was born. Her parents came to this country when she was an infant and her father was a successful merchant at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mrs. Park was converted at the age of seventeen years and at once began active Christian work. Three years later she was engaged in evangelistic work in Michigan and Indiana. She followed this line of endeavor four years with much success. She then met Mr. Park and they united in a double sense, joining in heart and hand and in a common effort for Christ's cause. The ill-health of Mrs. Park brought their labors in the evangelistic field to a close. Rev. Mr. Park was first admitted to the Northern Minnesota conference and took his first charge at Ada, a county seat in the Red River valley, where the church had been abandoned. In his three years there he built a fine church for the congregation and restored and built up the membership. He then took a three months' vacation, traveling in California, and then in March, 1902, took up the work at Ellensburg, which he has since prosecuted with untiring vigor. The work has grown under his ministrations and he never fails of a hearing when he preaches, a large attendance being the rule at his preaching and prayer service, as well as on all other occasions. He is a man of ability and has ever been a consistent and vigorous fighter of sin in high places. He has been agitating the question of open saloons on Sunday and vigorously denouncing it from the pulpit. The congregation of the church not only meets all its own bills promptly, but is a liberal contributor to outside work. Mr. Park has two sisters and two brothers living at the old home town, Windsor, Ontario. The sisters are Mrs. Jonathan Robson and Miss Mary Park. The brothers are James Park, an engineer, and Albert Park. Mrs. Park's parents are dead. Four sisters survive. One, who by adoption bears the name of Miss Elizabeth Jones, is a deaconess at St. James' M. E. church in Chicago. Mrs. J. C. Long, another sister, is also a resident of Chicago. Mrs. E. L. Knowlton, who resides in Connecticut, and Mrs. Jessie Wiseman, of Oregon, are the other sisters.

JERRY W. VANDERBILT. Kittitas county is distinctively a stockman's country, and many of the pioneers of the county are indebted for the comforts of life they now enjoy to the profits of the stock raising industry, in which they have been engaged for many years. Prominent among the stockmen of the county, and one who has been especially successful in the business, is J. W. Vanderbilt, who has had cattle and sheep on the Kittitas ranges for seventeen years. First engaging in the business in Oregon, where he bought a band of sheep in 1885, he came with his stock to the Kittitas valley in 1887 and, until 1901, devoted his time almost exclusively to stock raising, at the same time adding yearly to his landed possessions in

various parts of the county. Before coming to Washington Mr. Vanderbilt had been a resident of Oregon, Illinois and New Jersey. He was born at Rocky Hill, Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1852. His father was Peter Vanderbilt, a farmer and carpenter, who was born in 1822, at Flatbush, Long Island, and who died in 1901. The paternal grandmother was a member of the noted Beekman family that settled on Long Island generations ago. The mother of J. W. Vanderbilt was Sarah (Hutchinson) Vanderbilt, a native of New Jersey and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. J. W. Vanderbilt spent his boyhood and early manhood days in New Jersey, where he attended the common schools and worked on the farm. At seventeen he began doing for himself, conducting at this time a large farm on the Raritan river belonging to a cousin, a lady of considerable property and a descendant of the Beekman family. This farm was the old homestead of the Beekmans and Mr. Vanderbilt was the seventh generation to live on the place. He continued here seven years, then went to Illinois, expecting to remain away for a few months only, but prolonging his stay to two years, at the end of which period, instead of returning to New Jersey, he went first to California; then to Portland, Oregon; then to The Dalles, where for several years he worked on stock ranches, eventually investing in sheep and, as has been stated, coming to the Kittitas valley in 1887. Among other landed possessions, he owns a fine farm east of Ellensburg, which he purchased in 1892 and, in addition to this, in 1900, he became the owner of the Vanderbilt Hotel, in Ellensburg.

Mr. Vanderbilt was married in 1902 to Mrs. Henrietta English, a native of Iowa. For six years previous to the marriage she had been engaged in the millinery business in Albany, Oregon. Her father was Warren Lucre, a stonemason and a native of Pennsylvania; he was among the Argonauts of '49 in the California mines and was for several years a successful miner; he died of dropsy in Sacramento. In his earlier days he did considerable mason work on the Capitol building at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Vanderbilt crossed the Plains with her mother to Virginia City, Montana, in 1865. The mother of Mrs. Vanderbilt was Mary (Wright) Lucre, a native of Washington, D. C.; the year of her death was 1888. Mrs. Lucre's father was a soldier of the Revolution and died at its close while on his way home. Mrs. Vanderbilt has one brother living: Warren Lucre, of Minneapolis, Minn., and four sisters: Millissa Williams, Eliza Stuart, Truelove McCarthy, and Lydia Gleason. Mr. Vanderbilt's brothers and sisters are: Samuel, Summerville, New Jersey; Elizabeth Abbott; Cornelius, Kittitas county; Aaron R., Amsterdam, New York; Etha Chase, Princeton, New

Jersey; Edward, Kittitas county. William, an elder brother, is dead. Mrs. Vanderbilt is a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically, Mr. Vanderbilt is a Republican, but does not take active interest in politics. His straightforward methods and correct principles have won for him the respect of friends, and his energy and business capacity have enabled him to accumulate a fair share of this world's goods; in addition to the Vanderbilt hotel and to his extensive holdings in livestock, he owns 700 acres of land in the valley. He is one of the very successful stockmen of Kittitas county.

SEVERIN C. BOEDCHER. No higher compliment can be paid American institutions than that which is implied in the fact that many of the more intelligent men of foreign birth find in these institutions much that is conducive to the higher development and to the rapid advancement of the individual in commercial and in professional pursuits. Severin C. Boedcher was born in Denmark in 1868 and remained in his native land until his twentieth year; his boyhood days were spent in the primary, normal and high schools of that country, and when they were completed he became a teacher, continuing in this profession only a short time, however, when he entered the army in compliance with the provisions of the military laws of the country, remaining in the service the allotted number of years. His military career ended and he received his discharge from the army in December, 1888. He had always held liberal views regarding the relations that should exist between the government and the governed and believed the United States offered better opportunities to the young man seeking preferment than were offered in his native land. January 11, 1889, he started for America, coming direct to Olympia, where he eventually took out naturalization papers. After his arrival in this country he spent five years in the logging camps, studying diligently during leisure hours to master the language of his adopted country. In this he was remarkably successful; not satisfied, however, with the superficial knowledge he was able to acquire by intercourse with his daily associates, he sought more accurate scholarship in the schools, going first to the Los Angeles Normal in 1895 and attending one term. In 1897 he entered the State Normal at Ellensburg, remaining a student during two terms, following which he taught school for one term. In 1898 he was appointed deputy auditor of Kittitas county, holding the position until June, 1902, at which time he determined to engage in the real estate business and resigned his deputyship for this purpose. He has found the real estate business congenial and remunerative and continues one

of the most active and successful agents in the valley. He holds a commission as a notary public.

The parents of S. C. Boedcher are Peter and Anna (Brogger) Boedcher, the former born in 1843, the latter in 1847, and both still living in Denmark. The Ellensburg townsman was married in 1867 to Mary A. Crew, who was born in Illinois and grew to womanhood in Iowa. Mrs. Boedcher received her education in the common and high schools of Iowa, finishing with the regular course in the Cedar Falls Normal. She holds a life teacher's certificate and was for ten years engaged in school work. Her parents are both dead. Christen, Mary, Christina, Carrie, Christian, Peter and Doratha are brothers and sisters of Mr. Boedcher living in Denmark; James Boedcher is another brother living in Ellensburg. Hazel, Laverna and Florence are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Boedcher. The fraternal instinct is strong in Mr. Boedcher, and he holds membership in the I. O. O. F., the M. W. A., and the B. A. Y. and the Royal Neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Boedcher are members of the M. E. church. Aside from his real estate business Mr. Boedcher has varied interests; he is one of the proprietors of the Ellensburg Steam Laundry; he is interested in the Western Coal & Iron Company of Tacoma; he is secretary of the Ellensburg Business Men's Club; he also owns a small tract of land adjoining town. He is actively progressive in all public and private affairs, being especially interested in the educational institutions of the community, believing firmly in education as the foundation of all progress.

JOHN A. SHOUDY, JR. Not many of the business or professional men in any of the townships of the Yakima valley have the distinction of having been born in the valley. Although settlements were made here in the sixties they were not as a rule by men who became permanent residents, and the period of active and permanent settlement did not commence until a decade later; it is not therefore surprising that but comparatively few now live in the valley who claim it as their place of birth. J. A. Shoudy is one of the few business men of Ellensburg who are native residents; he was born here July 26, 1873, and, with the exception of three years spent away at school and a short time spent in Roslyn and Cle-Elum, he has been a life-long resident of this, his native town. In his boyhood days he attended the Ellensburg public schools, following this later with a course in the old academy and then entering the State University at Seattle, where he took a three years' course from 1893 to 1896. In the fall of the year 1896 he became agent for the Northern Pacific Coal Company at Ellensburg, a year later going to

Roslyn and afterward to Cle-Elum and taking charge of the company's stores. Returning to Ellensburg October 1, 1900, he purchased Frank Bossong's interest in the bakery and grocery business and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Earnest Koepke, under the firm name of Koepke & Shoudy, in which firm he is still the junior member. From the beginning they have had an excellent trade and they have developed into one of the substantial business houses of the city. The father of the subject of this article was John A. Shoudy, Sr., who is commonly spoken of as the father of Ellensburg. He was born in Pawpaw, Illinois, in 1842, and died in Ellensburg in 1901. He was a veteran of the Civil war, serving as sergeant of Company K, Seventy-fifth Illinois infantry. At the close of the war he came by way of the Isthmus to Seattle in 1865; going later from Seattle to California and in 1870 coming to Ellensburg. At that time the town had no distinctive, legitimate name, but was known among cattle men and miners as "Robbers' Roost"; for what reason we are unable to state. The town was eventually named for Ellen Shoudy, the wife of J. A. Shoudy, Sr., and the mother of our subject. Here in 1870 Mr. Shoudy, Sr., bought out Jack Splawn, who had some years before established a trading post at the present site of the town, and during that fall made six trips back and forth to and from Seattle, bringing in goods for the store. The business was conducted under the firm name of Shoudy & Dennis, Mr. Dennis being the partner. Mr. Shoudy, Sr., was a prominent figure in the early history of Ellensburg and of Yakima and Kittitas counties. He was postmaster for several years; represented old Yakima county in the legislature in 1883 at the time of the formation of Kittitas county, being elected on that issue; was a delegate to the constitutional convention; was for two terms mayor of Ellensburg; was prominent in the settlement of the Indian troubles in 1877. As an inducement to the Northern Pacific railroad to build through Ellensburg, he, with others, bought and deeded to the company 120 acres of land in Shoudy's second and third additions to the town, with 200 feet additional right of way and a block for machine shop purposes. He also gave to the company one-half of his town property. The mother of J. A. Shoudy, Jr., is Mary Ellen (Stuart) Shoudy, a native of Kentucky, where she was born in 1846. With her brother, Mrs. Shoudy crossed the Plains in an early day to California; she is still living.

J. A. Shoudy, Jr., was married December 17, 1898, to Ollie Davis, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Addison H. and Hattie A. (Umber) Davis, both now living in Seattle. Mr. Davis is a retired Methodist Protestant minister. Dexter Shoudy, a brother of our subject, is general

sales agent for the Northwestern Improvement Company at Spokane; another brother, Chester, also lives in Spokane; Loyal is in school in Seattle. He has three sisters: Laura Armstrong and Etta Koepke, of Ellensburg, and Lillie Jenkins, of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Shoudy have one son, John Addison, three years of age, and one daughter, Helen. The father and mother are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Shoudy is an active Republican. In addition to his Ellensburg business he has mining interests at Blewett and recently sold one claim for \$6,000; he also owns a fine farm five and one-half miles northeast of town. He is one of Ellensburg's most respected citizens.

DEXTER SHOUDY, proprietor of the Palmerston hotel, Spokane, was born in Seattle, Washington, August 21, 1868. He is the eldest son of John A. and Mary Ellen (Stuart) Shoudy, the former a native of Illinois, where he was born December 14, 1842, and the latter a native of Kentucky, where she was born in 1846. John A. Shoudy, Sr., died in Ellensburg May 25, 1901. His wife was a pioneer of California, as well as of Washington, having crossed the Plains with her parents in early days, and is still living. John A. Shoudy, Sr., was one of the most honored and respected pioneers of the Kittitas valley and his biography will be found on another page of this work. In 1870 he purchased of Jack Splawn the log cabin and trading post located on the present site of Ellensburg and engaged in trading with the Indians and cattle men. Two years later, in 1872, he moved his family, consisting of wife, his son Dexter and his daughter Laura, from Seattle to the trading post, and here Dexter Shoudy grew to manhood. He attended the public schools of Ellensburg and at a very early age began clerking for his father in the store, at times also looking after his father's herd of horses on the range. In later years he acquired a practical knowledge of bookkeeping and assumed management of his father's business. In 1888, at the age of twenty, he became half owner of the Ellensburg electric light plant and also of the city flouring mills, taking an active part in the management of both enterprises.

In 1890, Mr. Shoudy was married in Seattle to Miss Hattie A. Johnson, a native of Rockland, Washington, where she was born September 3, 1868. Mrs. Shoudy is the daughter of Thomas and Anna (Connell) Johnson, the father now a citizen of Cle-Elum. Thomas Johnson was a pioneer of Goldendale, Washington, and came to Ellensburg many years ago, engaging in the merchandise business. Mrs. Shoudy's mother was a native of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Shoudy were schoolmates in Ellensburg. Mrs. Shoudy has

one sister and two brothers: Mrs. Elizabeth Dickson of Ellensburg; Edward and William Johnson of Cle-Elum. Mr. Shoudy has brothers and sisters as follows: Mrs. Laura Armstrong, John A. Shoudy, Jr., and Mrs. Etta Koepke, residents of Ellensburg; Mrs. Lillie Jenkins of St. Louis, Missouri; Loyal Shoudy of Seattle, and Chester P. Shoudy of Spokane. When Mr. Shoudy returned from his wedding trip in 1890, he found the old signboard over his father's place of business removed, and in its stead was a new one bearing his own name, telling him that, as a wedding present, his father had turned over to him the stock of merchandise and all outstanding accounts. He at once took charge of the business and remained in charge until 1894, when he was elected county treasurer. He filled this office in an acceptable manner until January, 1897. In March of this year he went to Portland as agent for the Northwestern Improvement Company, and, later in the same year, was transferred to Spokane, where he established the present agency at that place. In 1898 he was made general agent of the company and retained this position until March, 1904, when he assumed management of the Palmerston hotel, Spokane. Previous to his connection with the Northwestern Improvement Company, Mr. Shoudy's life having been spent in Ellensburg, no one of the pioneers of that city is more conversant with its history or with the reminiscient incidents connected with its early days. He has in his possession the first money order issued by the Ellensburg postoffice. It is dated September 4, 1883, and was drawn on the Chicago postoffice for forty-seven cents. Mr. Shoudy is a blue lodge Mason and also belongs to the Elks, the Sons of Veterans, the uniform rank, K. of P., the D. O. K. K., the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the W. of W. He is an active Republican and always takes a lively interest in the success of the party. Although not now a resident of Ellensburg, he is classed with the earliest pioneers of the city and of Kittitas county and is one of the most highly esteemed of those who were factors in the settlement and development of both city and county.

EDWIN A. WILLIS. One of the popular trading places of Ellensburg is the Willis Bazaar, where is kept a general stock of merchandise and an extensive assortment of imported notions. The business was established in Ellensburg in 1868, having gradually developed from a very small beginning. When Mr. Willis first came to Ellensburg he opened an auction store, building up a good business which was totally destroyed by fire in 1889. Although left by the fire practically penniless, he had previously ordered a small stock of lamp chimneys, fruit jars,

etc., which he stored in a shed back of the Durgan house and sold from the sidewalk. That he has developed his business from this beginning to its present proportions is highly creditable to the proprietor, showing as it does that he possesses rare qualifications for commercial pursuits.

Mr. Willis is an Englishman by birth. His parents, Robert and Ann Willis, died in England a few years after the birth of their son Edwin in 1833. After the death of his parents Edwin lived with his maternal grandparents until their death, during which time he received his education in the common schools of his native country. In 1854, at the age of twenty-one, he came to the United States, joined the regular army as a dragoon, later became a member of the Third Artillery band and was afterwards transferred to Company G of this regiment; in the following year he settled in California. In 1858 he went to Oregon with the regular army and, at his own request, was sent with the regiment to join Colonel Wright in his famous campaign against the Indians. Mr. Willis was in the battles of Spokane Plains and Four Lakes and assisted in the work of collecting and killing the 1,500 horses belonging to the Indians, in the execution of bad Indians on the Spokane and on Hangman's creek, and in the peace councils which followed the cessation of hostilities. After the close of the Indian war Mr. Willis engaged for some years in the hotel and restaurant business, first in The Dalles, then at Vancouver and later at Portland. In 1861 he sold his Portland business and passing up the Yakima valley by the present site of Ellensburg, went on through Okanogan to the mines of the Similkameen and Kettle rivers in British Columbia. At this time the international boundary was being surveyed, and Mr. Willis assisted in the construction of the British commission quarters at the mouth of the Kettle river on the American side of the boundary. In the spring of 1862 he went to Orofino, Idaho, and became a partner in the Big Bend Mining Company. The following winter and summer he spent in the Florence mines, returning in 1863 by way of Lewiston and Walla Walla to Vancouver, and, after a short period spent in steambating on the Columbia and in mining at Ringold near White Bluffs, he returned to The Dalles, working there at the Umatilla House and afterwards for several years in the O. R. & N. machine shops, later taking charge of a bar on a boat plying between The Dalles, Cascades and Portland. Quitting the boat he again went to Portland, where he became interested with Captain Foster in a steam ferryboat plying between Vancouver and the Oregon side of the Columbia. He afterwards sold this business and for a time prospected in southern Oregon and at Gray's Harbor for Portland people, going

then to Vancouver, where he engaged in the hotel business, the venture proving a failure, a prospective boom for the town collapsing and resulting in serious financial loss. Returning to Portland he was employed for a while in the Willamette Iron works, but eventually came to Yakima just prior to the building of the railroad, and there secured the contract for clearing sagebrush from a tract of land within the present limits of North Yakima, receiving therefor \$3 per acre. After a year spent in the Yakima country Mr. Willis came to Ellensburg and has since made it his home. Mrs. Anna Manners and Mrs. T. Liddell of Ellensburg, are sisters of our subject. Mr. Willis is independent in politics, has declined to hold office and spends his entire time in looking after his business affairs, which are constantly growing in magnitude.

PROFESSOR J. H. MORGAN. Among the leading educators in the Northwest none, perhaps, enjoys a more enviable reputation than does Professor J. H. Morgan, vice principal of the state Normal school of Ellensburg, Washington. Born on the 9th of September, 1852, in western North Carolina, he began at an early age the pursuit of letters, taking his first lessons in private schools. His secondary education was obtained in Mills River Academy, in which for a number of years he was a student. Upon leaving this institution, he engaged in teaching. The wages of his two and a half years of work in this occupation enabled him to take a course in Furman University, of South Carolina, from which institution, after four years of faithful work, he received the degree of A. M. in 1879.

The call to the west had been sounding in his ears for some time, and he had not long bidden farewell to his alma mater before he became a citizen of the territory of Washington. For three years after his arrival he labored in the country schools of the Walla Walla valley. Then he accepted a position as principal of the Dayton public schools. Having taught there during the school year of 1882-83, he accepted a call to the principalship of the Waitsburg schools, which position he held for four years. During this time the electors of Walla Walla county gave a substantial testimony of their faith in his abilities by electing him county superintendent of common schools and from January, 1885, to January, 1887, he combined the duties of that office with those incident to the principalship of the Waitsburg schools.

Professor Morgan's connection with the cause of education in Ellensburg dates back to the spring of 1887, when he became principal of the public schools of that town. In the meantime, however, he had been appointed by Governor Eugene Semple to the important office of

superintendent of public instruction. In the fall of 1889 he was nominated for that office on the Democratic ticket, but though he secured many more votes than did the other Democratic nominees for state offices, no personal popularity could overcome the Republican majority of that year and he was defeated. Soon after the state election he was chosen principal of the public schools of Montesano, but his work in Ellensburg had been eminently satisfactory and after he had taught in Montesano for a year he decided to yield to the pressure which was brought to bear upon him by citizens of Ellensburg and to accept again the principalship of the schools of that town. During the fall of 1890 he was called by the franchises of the people to the superintendency of the common schools of Kittitas county and in the summer of 1891 he resigned the principalship of the Ellensburg schools that he might give his undivided attention to the duties of his office. In the spring of 1892 he was for the third time called to the principalship of the Ellensburg schools and before the close of that year was elected vice principal and head of the department of mathematics in the Washington State Normal school, which position he still holds. His abilities as an educator have been frequently recognized in the highest educational circles of the state. In the fall of 1892 the Democratic party again made him its candidate for the superintendency of public instruction, but it was again unable to elect him. From March, 1897, to March, 1899, he served by appointment of Governor John R. Rogers as a member of the state board of education. In April, 1880, when the State Teachers' Association was organized at Olympia, Professor Morgan took an active part in the councils of that body and at the close of the first session the association bestowed upon him the honor of serving as its president for the ensuing year. He has always been interested in the development of the schools of the state, attending most of the meetings of the State Teachers' Association, of the executive committee of which body he has twice served as chairman. He attended the first territorial institute held in eastern Washington and all subsequent ones, and he has the unique distinction of having labored as an institute worker in twenty counties of this state. He has been an active member of the National Educational Association since 1898.

In his present position he has been eminently successful and without doubt the excellent reputation of the school is due in part to his labors. His popularity and efficiency as a teacher are attested by his long tenure of his position and by the uniform kindness and respect which the graduates and other students of the normal uniformly manifest toward him.

Unfortunately, during the summer of 1888,

while traveling in the interests of the schools of Washington territory, Professor Morgan met with a serious accident in a runaway stage and was permanently crippled, though, except for a period of one year, not to the extent of interfering with his school duties.

Fraternally, the professor is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, the first two of which orders he has represented in the grand lodges. On the 25th of February, 1801, he married Margaret B. Hawkins, then of Tacoma, and to their union has been born one daughter, Nessa H. Morgan, born October 28, 1893.

ALANSON T. MASON. It is a noticeable fact that many of the successful pioneers of the Northwest are men who have assumed the responsibilities of life at an early age, and who have learned its valuable lessons in the school of experience, unaided by aught save their individual energies and resources. Such is the history of the man whose name stands at the head of this article. A. T. Mason was born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1822. His father, Martin Mason, a farmer and lumberman, was a native of Vermont, where his English ancestors settled several generations ago. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, participating, among others, in the battle of Plattsburg; his father before him was a soldier of the Revolution. The mother of our subject was Polly (Grizwold) Mason, also a native of Vermont.

A. T. Mason spent his early life in Jamestown, New York, where he received his education in the common schools, associating himself later with his father in the lumber business. At the age of twenty-one he began life as a lumberman on his own account, at first in New York and afterwards in Forest county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for twelve years. At the end of this time he went to Michigan, settling in his former business, in Big Rapids, Mecosta county, when there were only six voters in the township and only two teams of horses in that part of the state. After clearing a large farm of a dense growth of timber he became both farmer and lumberman, making his home here for twelve years. At the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. Mason was temporarily in New York; returning in 1862 to Michigan, he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Michigan cavalry, under General Stoneman; this regiment was afterwards known as Stoneman's Raiders, was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and was engaged in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Stone River, and many others. Mr. Mason served throughout the war and was mustered out the last of June, 1865. During the various engage-

ments in which he took part, he had three horses killed under him and experienced many other narrow escapes; on one raid during the winter of 1864-65 the troopers were out four months, during which time they were without tents and without change of clothing, subsisting the while on whatever could be found in the way of provisions. Returning to Michigan at the close of the war, Mr. Mason continued in the lumber business until 1876, when he moved to California, and in May, 1877, came to Kittitas valley and took up land near the present town of Thorp. He was just in time to assist in the protection of the settlers against the Indians, who were supposed to be planning a general massacre; he assisted in the construction of a fort and did considerable scouting for the purpose of investigating numerous rumors of massacres and forming bands of Indians. Although the Indians were restless and there were many indications of a general uprising Mr. Mason brought his family to his ranch in August and prepared to make it his permanent home. This he did and they were not molested by the Indians. He remained with his family on the ranch until 1893, when he moved to Ellensburg, purchasing grounds and erecting a substantial residence, where he has since resided, in the meantime renting the farm until 1899, when it was sold.

Mr. Mason was married in New York in 1843 to Miss Nancy Hollenbeck, a daughter of Daniel and Phoebe (Lonsdale) Hollenbeck, both natives of New York, the former being of German and English extraction. Mrs. Mason died December 23, 1900. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mason are Martin, living in West Seattle; James, a citizen of Whatcom, and Mrs. Luna Packwood, of Ellensburg. Mr. Mason is a staunch Republican; he has never been an office-seeker, but has served the party as county commissioner and as a member of the city council of Ellensburg. Since the death of his wife he has traveled a great deal, visiting among other places his old homes in Michigan and in New York and attending the Buffalo exposition. He is an honored and highly respected pioneer of the Kittitas valley.

CARLOS S. BULLARD. Among the young business men of Ellensburg, Mr. Bullard occupies an enviable position as a man of energy and correct business principles, who is winning deserved success in the commercial pursuit to which the best efforts of his life are now being applied. The same activity that characterizes his management of business affairs enters into all the doings of every-day life and, as this trait is coupled with a jovial and at the same time earnest disposition, he makes personal friends of all with whom he comes in contact and com-

mands their lasting esteem and confidence. Although a resident of Ellensburg but little more than two years, he is already recognized as one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of the town.

Mr. Bullard is a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio, born January 4, 1872. His father, Wallace H. Bullard, was one of the pioneer settlers of Ashtabula county, coming in the very early days from Massachusetts, where he had for years been engaged in the agricultural and stock business and where he was born January 6, 1823. At Cherry Valley, Ohio, he built the first woolen mill in that part of the state, a building that still stands, a monument to the venturesome and progressive spirit of the pioneer of the then "Northwest Territory." The elder Bullard was a veteran of the Civil war, having served for three years and four months as captain in the Sixth Ohio cavalry. In his Ohio county and district he was a prominent and influential Republican, was a Knight Templar and a man respected by all for his sterling qualities of mind and heart and for the motives by which he was actuated in every-day intercourse with his fellows. He was of Scotch descent, his ancestors coming to Massachusetts before the close of the seventeenth century.

The mother was Mrs. Sallie (Slater) Bullard; born in Connecticut in 1830, she died in Ohio in 1896 after a long exemplary life of devotion to husband and family. The Massachusetts Slaters, of whom she was a descendant, were voyagers with the Puritans in the Mayflower, and her line of descent is traced directly back to the pilgrim sojourners near Plymouth rock.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Ohio and, at the age of twenty-four, had completed the high school course after having spent his earlier years in the common schools of Jefferson and Salem. His early education completed, he learned the carpenter's trade, after which he removed to Wisconsin. Here he again entered school, completing a two-years course at the State University. Following this, he engaged for a few months in the creamery business in Wisconsin. Disposing of his creamery interests in 1879, he came to Spokane, where he remained in the employ of the Hazlewood Creamery Company and in that of Ryan & Newton until 1901, when he came to Ellensburg. Here he owned for a time a half interest in the Ellensburg Creamery, of which he was assistant manager. A few months ago he disposed of his creamery property and bought a half interest in the hardware establishment of G. W. Hornbeck, with whom he is still associated.

Mr. Bullard was married at Spokane April 18, 1899, to Miss Etta Belle Hitchcock, a daughter of Alvin and Mary Hitchcock of Jefferson, Ohio. Miss Hitchcock received a careful and

thorough education, adding to the usual training a post-graduate course. For several years she taught in her native state, where her name was well known in educational and literary circles.

Mr. Bullard has three brothers and one sister; Rolland is assistant manager of the Bell Telephone Company at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Henry is a citizen of Salem, and William of Richmond Center, Ohio; Charlotte Russell resides at Cherry Valley, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bullard are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Bullard is prominent in Masonic circles, is an active Republican and takes a lively interest in the caucuses and conventions of the party. In addition to his hardware business he is interested in real estate to some extent, and in all respects he is public-spirited and has progressive ideas, and he is destined to become an influential factor in the advancement of Ellensburg and of Kittitas county.

SUSAN E. COOKE, widow of the Hon. Charles P. Cooke, was born in Waterford county, four miles from Troy, New York, in 1832. She was the daughter of Abraham and Amelia (Van der Cooke) Brewster. Abraham Brewster was a merchant at Waterford, New York. Mrs. Brewster was born in New York state in 1803. She was a member of one of the old Holland families which settled in that state in the early days.

At the age of three years Mrs. Cooke was left an orphan, whereupon she was taken and reared till twelve years of age by her maternal grandfather, then at Sandusky, Ohio. She was given a good education, first in the grammar schools, finishing in the Methodist university at Norwalk, Ohio. At the age of nineteen she crossed the Plains in company with her aunt and uncle, the Hon. E. N. Cooke, late state treasurer of Oregon. The entire journey was made by wagon. On October 29, 1851, she was married to Charles P. Cooke, at Salem, Oregon. The couple moved to Polk county, settling on a homestead near Independence. Here they remained until 1867, when they took a pre-emption claim in the Moxee valley east of Yakima, where they lived until the spring of 1870. Their next and final change of location brought them to the farm where Mrs. Cooke now resides, in the northeast part of the Kittitas valley on Cooke creek. This stream is known to the Indians as Put-chem-mee creek, in English meaning "plenty." Here they lived and reared a family of nine children, as follows: Clara, now Mrs. Charles Coleman, Orilla, Washington; Edwin N., mining near Wenatchee; Morand D., stockman and farmer, Ellensburg; Edward, dairyman, Ellensburg; Eliza F., now Mrs. P. H. Schnebly;

George B., stockman, Ellensburg; Rufus, stockman and farmer, Ellensburg; Nellie R., now Mrs. Al Whitton, and Jay Cooke, a farmer and stock raiser.

Mrs. Cooke was a member of the old and historic Dutch family, Van der Cooke, which settled in New York on the Hudson river during the seventeenth century. Mr. Cooke was a cousin of the widely known New York railroad promoter and financier, Jay Cooke, who offered to float the United States government bonds during the Rebellion. Charles P. Cooke was a veteran of the Mexican war, having enlisted in Company F, First Ohio regiment, under Captain Bradley and Colonel Waller. This regiment was attached to General Hammer's command. He was a participant in the battles of Monterey, Cerro Gordo and Buena Vista, serving in the same army corps with General Grant, then a captain, and Jefferson Davis. In 1868 Mr. Cooke was appointed auditor of Yakima county, which office he held until 1872, when he was elected to the legislature. This office he held two consecutive terms. In 1876 he served as county commissioner, and later he was made county superintendent of schools. In 1884 he was again elected to the legislature and served until 1887. He afterward served in the territorial council. He was always a staunch Democrat, and was each time elected to office as a candidate of that party. He was the first county commissioner for the new county of Kittitas, receiving his appointment through the efforts of John A. Shuddy, who at that time was a member of the legislature. Mr. Cooke was an Odd Fellow and Mason of high standing, and an honorary member of the G. A. R. He died in the fall of 1888, leaving a wide circle of friends and no known enemies. Mrs. Cooke is a member of the Rebekah fraternity. She was reared under the influence of the Methodist Episcopal church. Like that of her deceased husband, her reputation and standing in the community are of the best. She is a woman of more than ordinary intellect and refinement, is honest and straightforward in all affairs, social or financial.

WILLIAM H. KIESTER, one of the Kittitas valley's successful and most widely known farmers and a pioneer of 1869, lives on his valuable ranch eleven miles northeast of Ellensburg. He was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1839, and is the son of Jesse, a native Pennsylvania farmer of German descent, and Margaret (Wolffard) Kiester, of German extraction, also born in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kiester received his early education in the district schools of his native county. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Eighteenth Ohio volunteers, Company I, under Colonel

Timothy R. Stanley and Captain John J. Hoffman, and saw his first service in West Virginia as a guard along the railway lines of that state. He was honorably discharged from this regiment after a service of ninety days, being mustered out in Jackson county, Ohio. He re-enlisted, however, as a second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Third infantry, under Colonel T. F. Lachmann, attached to the Fourth army corps under General Keys, and with that command fought in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the Seven Days' battle before Richmond, Jones's Ford, the four Blackwater fights, at Kinston December 16, 1862, Whitehall on the 17th, Goldsboro on the 18th, and Little Washington, besides many other less important battles. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates under General Hoke's command at Plymouth, North Carolina, and with 2,300 other captives was sent to Andersonville prison. He was transferred to Macon, Georgia, thence to Charleston and finally was ordered to Columbia, South Carolina. While en route to the last named prison, Mr. Kiester with two companions leaped from the train and temporarily made their escape, avoiding recapture for twelve days. During this freedom they passed the Confederate lines by means of guessing the passwords, but were finally retaken at Rutherfordton, North Carolina, and taken to the prison at Salisbury. From this prison they were removed to Danville, Virginia, where they were kept all winter, and then sent to the famous Libby prison. February 22, 1865, Lieutenant Kiester and his comrades were paroled. Upon returning to his command, Lieutenant Kiester was granted a thirty days' furlough, after the expiration of which he returned to his regiment, then stationed at Roanoke Island. His final discharge from the army took place in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1865. During his career as a soldier, Mr. Kiester served under Generals Keys, Foster, Pack, Butler, Casey and McClelland, saw some of the hardest fighting of the war, suffered the agonies of confinement in rebel prisons, and frequently distinguished himself by skill and bravery under fire. He rose to the rank of first lieutenant. His war record throughout is one of credit and honor.

He came west in 1865, via the Isthmus of Panama, to Puget Sound, settling near Seattle. There he lived until 1868, when he assisted Tillman Houser to establish a home across the Cascades in the virgin Kittitas valley. Late in the fall he returned to the Sound and wintered on the western slope, but the beautiful, grassy valley proved too irresistible an attraction to the pioneer and in 1869 Mr. Kiester settled upon a pre-emption claim in the Kittitas valley, founding a permanent home. He was preceded in the valley by only four white settlers and their fam-





HON. CHARLES P. COOKE.



MRS. CHARLES P. COOKE.



WILLIAM H. KEISTER.



TILLMAN HOUSER.



MRS. TILLMAN HOUSER.



WILLIAM A. CONANT.



JOHN G. OLDING



MRS. JOHN G. OLDING



VALENTINE C. WYNEGAR.

ilies: Fred Ludi, of Ellensburg, John Goller, now living on the Wenatchee, William Wilson, formerly of Missouri and Oregon, and Tillman Houser, still a resident of the county. Mr. Kiester has one brother, Winfield S., a farmer living in Butler county, Pennsylvania; and two sisters, Mrs. Emma Boyles, living in Grove City, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Amelda Mortland, of Indianapolis, Indiana. With characteristic generosity and loyalty, Mr. Kiester has reared two boys, sons of an old friend, W. A. Bull, a Kittitas pioneer. They are still living with him and are both prominent young men in the community. Mr. Kiester is a man of truth and honor, prominent in all affairs of his county, and every man who knows the brave old veteran and doughty pioneer, it is safe to say, is his friend.

TILLMAN HOUSER. One of the earliest settlers to come into the valley with his family was Tillman Houser, a pioneer of 1868. After having farmed for about six years in the Puget Sound country he arrived in Kittitas valley June 16, 1868, pre-empting a claim ten miles north-east of Ellensburg. Upon his arrival he found but three others settled here, Fred Ludi, John Goller and Bell Wilson, the latter a transient who left the same fall. After erecting a cabin Mr. Houser returned to Renton, Washington, for his family and with them at once began permanent improvements on his place with a view to making it his future home. In 1870, however, he sold to Walter A. Bull and shortly afterward took a homestead in the same neighborhood. After living on the second claim four years he again sold and this time invested in land. He at first took sheep on shares, but found the business unprofitable owing to losses from disease and other causes. Rigid economy was necessary in the early days that the wolf might be kept from the door, and Mr. Houser's experience in the Kittitas valley was as trying as it could well be. Nothing was known, at that time, of irrigation and in one instance Mr. Houser secured eight bushels of wheat for seed at Old Yakima, sowing it on his place with results scarcely in keeping with his expectations. He had hoped that the crop would relieve him from some of the hardships that were falling to the lot of himself and family, but when the harvest came the yield from the eight bushels of seed was only seven bushels of grain. Wheat flour was a luxury in those days, and Mr. Houser tells of grinding corn in a coffee mill for family use; making coffee from peas, and in other similar ways battling with the difficulties of pioneer life. But better times followed and by the early seventies Mr. Houser had accumulated quite a herd of stock, which proved highly profitable and which became in fact the foundation

upon which he has built the successes of the past twenty-five years. By the year 1890, in addition to his stock interests, Mr. Houser owned several tracts of land in the north part of the county. Selling these about this time, he bought a place seven miles southeast of Ellensburg, and in 1890 another small tract just east of town. He resided by turns on these two farms until September, 1901, when he settled in Ellensburg. Mr. Houser was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1840. His father, Charles Houser, a Pennsylvanian, was born in 1803 and died in 1883. He moved into the interior of that state when it was an unsettled wilderness, and during the Mexican war became an officer of the militia. He was of Swiss parentage. The mother, Mary C. (Eyer) Houser, also a native of Pennsylvania, died in 1860. Tillman Houser grew to manhood in Pennsylvania, alternately working on the farm and attending school. At the age of twenty-one he took charge of his father's farm, conducting it for three years, until 1861, when he became a soldier of the Civil war, serving for three years under Captain Kinney in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania cavalry. At the close of his military service he went to California; thence to the Sound country, from which he came to the Kittitas valley.

He was married in 1860 to Miss Louise Werkhiser, a daughter of John and Sallie (Boyer) Werkhiser, both natives of Pennsylvania, where the father was born in 1812. The mother died in 1861 and the father in 1901. Mrs. Houser's parents were of German descent. She has five sisters and four brothers now living in Pennsylvania. Mr. Houser has one brother, Josiah, and one sister, Susan, living in Nebraska. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Houser are Sarah Messerly, Harrison, Clarence, Perina, Alva, and Amelia C. Churchill. Mr. and Mrs. Houser are members of the Presbyterian church and are prominent in church and social circles. Mr. Houser is Republican in politics; he is a substantial and influential citizen; holds the esteem and respect of all, and is recognized as one of the most successful of the pioneer citizens of the valley.

WILLIAM A. CONANT, farmer and stockman, living some six miles west of Ellensburg, Washington, is one of the most progressive farmers of the county. Into his vocation he throws the same enthusiasm which as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war won him the distinctive appellation at the hands of the Confederates of the "Red Shirted Devil." As a farmer Mr. Conant is as successful as he was as a soldier. He was born in Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, July 24, 1832. His father, Elihu C. Conant, was a lineal descendant

of Roger Conant, of Salem, Massachusetts, of Mayflower fame. His mother, Jennett E. (Johnson) Conant, also from old colonial stock, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1807 and died in Kittitas county, Washington, at the ripe age of ninety-one years. The Conant family traces its lineage directly to Captain W. E. Walker, a prominent tactician who drilled General George Washington's officers. Mr. Conant received his education in the common schools of Saratoga county and in the academy at Glens Falls, New York. When he was fourteen years old his parents moved to Lee county, Illinois, and there his father bought land with warrants secured from Mexican war veterans. Mr. Conant left home when he was twenty-one, remaining in Lee county until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the Seventy-fifth Illinois volunteer infantry, commanded by Colonel George Ryan, in the Fourteenth army corps under command of General Jefferson C. Davis. He engaged in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and later, October 8, 1862, was wounded in the left arm. This wound caused his confinement in the hospital at New Albany, Indiana, some time before he rejoined his regiment at Edgefield, Tennessee. He served under General Rosecrans in the battle of Stone River, known as the "five days fight," against General Bragg, and was in the capture of Liberty Gap. He was also at the battle of Chattanooga, doing provost duty, and assisted in the capture of Atlanta, serving on the skirmish line as a crack shot. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, June 30, 1865, and discharged and paid in Chicago. He arrived at home July 4, 1865, after having fought in several of the most severely contested engagements of the Rebellion. He again engaged in farming, and in 1876 began breeding thoroughbred Durham cattle, making a specialty of them. He has continued to raise this breed of cattle ever since, although not to the exclusion of all other breeds. He now has on his farm some of the finest pedigree Shorthorns in the west, and has in his home a complete series of the American Shorthorn Herd Book. In February, 1889, Mr. Conant left Lee county for Washington, thinking to thus obtain relief from asthma, from which he was a great sufferer. He brought all of his livestock and farm implements with him, settling first on the "Voice" place, five miles east of Ellensburg, but after a short stay there moved to his present home. His farm is one of the best in the county, consisting of 160 acres of farm land with 640 acres of pasture.

Mr. Conant was married at Dixon, Illinois, in 1855, to Miss Charlotte L. Erwin, a native of New York. She died May 29, 1882. Her father, Elder Burton, of German descent, is a resident of Battle Creek, Michigan. Her mother, A. S. (Lovell) Burton, was a native of New

York. Mrs. Conant had one sister, Mrs. Sarah J. Richardson, a resident of Iowa. To this union were born three children, Mary E., in Paw Paw, Illinois, December 4, 1856; Sarah J., November 8, 1858, and William T., October 26, 1873. Mr. Conant is a member of David Ford Post, G. A. R., at Ellensburg. In political matters he has always been a staunch Republican.

JOHN G. OLDING is a successful farmer, whose farm is located four east and two miles north of Ellensburg, Washington. Here he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land as a homestead in 1871, and the following year hewed out the logs and built the first house on the place. Mr. Olding was born in Nova Scotia, July 24, 1844, and was educated in the common schools until he was nineteen years of age. During the following three years, he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed for three years. Upon leaving Nova Scotia he settled at Virginia City, Nevada, where he worked at his trade for four years, and later, for a short time, in Walla Walla, Washington. After this he ceased carpentering, as a vocation, and moved to the homestead above mentioned. His father, a farmer and also a native of Nova Scotia, was born about 1819. The mother, Jenny (Roy) Olding, was born in Scotland, in the year 1819. Both are now deceased. Besides John G., our subject, there were children as follows: Pardon Olding and Anna Olding, both now dead; James W., twin brother of John G., now a carpenter at Fall River, Massachusetts; Liza J. Olding, deceased at the age of three; Daniel Olding, now living on the old homestead in Nova Scotia; Michael Olding, now deceased, and Robert Olding, a contractor, who resides in Nova Scotia. All of the children were born in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Olding was married at Virginia City, Nevada, February 9, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Love, who was born in Nova Scotia, April 29, 1844. She was the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Cameron) Love. Both parents died when Elizabeth was a young girl. Her only brother, John C. Love, now lives at San Francisco. Flora, the eldest sister, is dead. Mr. and Mrs. Olding are the parents of the following children: Mrs. Eva (Olding) Shaw, wife of a farmer, born January 5, 1875; Mrs. Nettie (Olding) Galvin, born November 15, 1876, wife of a butcher, now residing at Nome, Alaska; Eliza J. Olding, born October 23, 1878, who was educated to be a teacher; Mrs. Anna (Olding) Mitchell, born May 23, 1880, wife of a farmer; Margaret Olding, born August 16, 1882, now residing at Ellensburg, and Mary Olding, born November 6, 1884, who graduated from the Ellensburg high school in 1903. All of the children are natives of Kittitas county.

Politically, Mr. Olding affiliates with the Republican party, and fraternally, with the Inde-





THOMAS W. FARRELL.

pendent Order of Odd Fellows. By industry and integrity he has built up property interests which give him an enviable position among the well-to-do citizens of this county. He owns two hundred and thirty-eight acres of land, fifty head of range cattle, twenty-two milch cows, nine horses, and is a stockholder in a co-operative creamery. He has an elegant ten-room house and a large barn on his farm, and has property in Ellensburg. He has done well in the education of his children, and is considered to be one of the most substantial residents of his community.

VALENTINE C. WYNEGAR, whose home is in Ellensburg, Washington, is one of the pioneer farmers of the Kittitas valley. He was born in Union, Ohio, June 19, 1843. His father, John Wynegar, was born in Virginia in 1803, and died at the age of ninety-four years. His mother was Elizabeth (Dilsaver) Wynegar and she was born in Pennsylvania in 1818, and died in 1896. Mr. Wynegar was educated in the common schools of Illinois, and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one. He was a member of Company C, 146th Illinois volunteers, during the war, and was mustered out July 7, 1865. He then returned to Illinois and engaged in farming until 1871. He spent two years each, farming in Osage and Morris counties, Kansas, and in 1875 moved to Kittitas valley, Washington, where, December 17th of that year, he took up a pre-emption claim. He later lost this claim and took up a homestead, but rented a farm some four years before taking up his residence on his homestead in 1880. He lived there eighteen years and still owns the land. In 1898 he removed to Ellensburg, where he has continued to reside. His brothers and sisters are: Mary A. Kenney, born in Ohio in 1839, now living in Nebraska; Peter, born in Ohio in 1845, a resident of Kansas; David, born in Ohio in 1847, in Nebraska; Samuel P., a native of Ohio, a resident of Cedar Falls, Iowa; Joseph A., born in 1851, a resident of Nebraska; Jane Anderson, born in 1853, living in Illinois; Carry L. Wynegar, born in 1855, in Alaska; Pauline Humphrey, born in 1857, a resident of Washington, and John F. Wynegar, born in 1863, a resident of Nebraska. These five last named are natives of Illinois.

Mr. Wynegar was married in Ellensburg, May 14, 1870, to Miss Octavia E. Newman, who was born in Farmington, Iowa, March 26, 1851. Her father, Abner M. Newman, was born in Virginia, June 12, 1825, and came from an old pioneer family. His ancestors came to America in 1632. He died March 13, 1879. His wife, Mary A. (James) Newman, was born in Virginia, September 26, 1825. Mrs. Wynegar was educated in Iowa and taught school in that state and in Colorado. She came to Washington in the spring of the year previous to her marriage. Her sisters, Gertrude M. Chinesmith and

Roberta E. Newman, are dead. A brother, Theodore R. Newman, born in Iowa, June 12, 1855, is living in British Columbia. Mrs. Wynegar is the mother of one child, Rosa O. Wynegar, who was born March 22, 1891. Mr. Wynegar, by his industry and thrift, has acquired a competency which assures himself and family from want. He owns a fine farm of 380 acres in one body and also has about fifty acres in the city of Ellensburg. He is a Republican and takes considerable interest in political matters. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THOMAS W. FARRELL, manufacturer of harness and saddles, of Ellensburg, was born in Stillwater, Minnesota, March 1, 1863. He is the son of James Farrell, a native of Ireland, a mechanic, who came to America when a young man, settled in Minnesota, and died in 1863. The mother is Elizabeth (Downie) Farrell, who still lives on the homestead at Stillwater, Minnesota. Mr. Farrell was educated in the common schools and in St. John's university, from which he was graduated in 1886, having taken a business course. He followed bookkeeping for a number of years in Minnesota, also for Ames & McCarthy, at Ellensburg. He was next engaged with W. P. Mason in canal and railroad surveys. For seven months he again kept books for J. E. Farrell, and bought out the business in 1891. He has been exceptionally successful, handling more goods in his line than any other firm in the county. Mr. Farrell was married April 15, 1891, to Louisa Manners, daughter of Henry and Elyria (Wilks) Manners, both natives of England. The father was a live stock dealer, born in 1835; he died in 1887. After the death of her husband, the mother, with her nine children, came to the United States, the family now residing at Ellensburg. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Farrell have three children, Morris, Stanley and Eugene, all at home. Mr. Farrell belongs to the W. of W. fraternity, and is an active Democrat, having for several years served on the county central committee. He attends county and state conventions, usually as a delegate.

Mr. Farrell has an uncle, a brother of his mother, whose Civil war record was filled with intensely interesting incidents, and he is well worthy a place in this work. We refer to Col. Mark W. Downie, who was born March 15, 1836, at Chatham, New Brunswick, and moved to Minnesota when a lad of nineteen years. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was cashier of a bank at Stillwater, Minnesota. He was captain of the Stillwater Guards and eventually became colonel of the First Minnesota regiment of volunteers. During a series of battles about Richmond, General Lee had cut off the retreat of General McClellan, and it became necessary to build a bridge over the Chickahominy river in a single day. The Federal

engineers said it could not be done. Gen. Sully sent for Maj. Downie, who was fever-stricken in his tent. He arose promptly, however, and reported for duty, saying: "General, give me a thousand lumbermen from the Northwest, and the bridge shall be built." The task was performed and McClellan released from his trying situation, but the builder was at once taken to a New Haven hospital, where he was confined by a wasting fever for two months. At Atlanta, a few years ago, a Federal officer, on hearing Col. Downie's name mentioned, said of him: "Mark Downie was the bravest soldier in the army." Capt. McGill, a Southerner, replied: "Well, he was surely the kindest," and related the following occurrence: After the battle of Fredericksburg the ladies had entreated permission to take the Confederate wounded to their homes, and were refused by the commanding officer. Two hours later Col. Downie became commanding officer and at once revoked the refusal, and released a prisoner, Capt. McGill, who was a surgeon, to assist in the care of the wounded. Capt. McGill reported the facts to Gen. Lee, who said: "Col. Downie is a soldier and a gentleman; send his name to the adjutant general's office at Richmond, and if ever he is taken prisoner, let him be released at once on parole." Such is an unadorned narrative of some of the characteristic events which make the record of a gallant and brave soldier and a kind, patriotic and honorable citizen.

Mr. Farrell has the sword, presented to Col. Downie by the citizens of Stillwater, Minnesota, and which he carried throughout the rebellion. Mr. Farrell is prominent in business circles and a most successful and respected citizen of Ellensburg.

ROBERT A. TURNER. The editor and founder of the Dawn, Ellensburg, Washington, as might be inferred from the vigorous, manly character of his editorials, comes from a family which never feared to battle for the right. His father, Ephraim Turner, was a soldier in the Civil war, as were his four uncles on his mother's side. His mother, Sarah (Hukel) Turner, like his father, was of English descent and a native of Kentucky. They moved to Audrain county, Missouri, about 1839, at a time when there were but three other white families in the county. Mr. Turner was born in that county, October 30, 1859. His father died in 1881 and in 1896 his mother passed away. His parents had moved to Bates county, Missouri, when he was seven years of age. He worked on the farm and attended school, when a boy, walking from three to seven miles to school. At twenty he went to do for himself, working on a farm.

At the age of twenty-one he was married to Minerva C. Brownfield, a native of Missouri, daughter of John J. and Mary Brownfield, both of whom are now dead. Mr. Turner and his bride began married life on a farm, but after five years,

Mr. Turner, who had a natural turn for newspaper work, embarked in that business. He purchased a plant and established the Western Farm Journal at Lone Oak. He ran that publication for five years, establishing it on a firm and paying basis, then sold it and established Turner's Emancipator, at the same place. He ran this for five years, when failing health decided him to move west, to see if the change would benefit him. He moved his plant to Seattle, but failing to secure a building there he moved it to Phimey, Island county, and resumed publication of the Emancipator. After eleven months, September 6, 1891, he moved the plant to Ellensburg, where he conducted it under the same name for two years. Then he sold out, deciding to quit the business.

In August, 1894, the old liking for the business proved too strong and drew him back to work, and he established his present paper, the Dawn. It was started as an ardent defender and promulgator of Populism pure and simple. The party failing to establish itself as an active factor on the platform originally advocated by it, the Dawn, in 1900, was changed to an independent paper and turned its undivided efforts to the upbuilding of the town of Ellensburg and county of Kittitas by every legitimate means in its power. Mr. Turner purchased some property in Ellensburg when he first arrived there and later bought twenty acres additional, which has become quite valuable. He is a member of the Central Christian church of Ellensburg, of which he is an elder. He has been a candidate for office several times. In 1884, in Missouri, he ran for coroner on the Greenback ticket, and polled twice as many votes as any other man on his ticket. In 1892, he was nominated for county clerk on the Populist ticket, after but one year's residence in the county. The whole ticket was defeated. Two of his brothers and two sisters are living. One brother, John A. Turner, is a resident of Enid, Oklahoma, and the other, James Turner, lives at Eugene, Oregon. A sister, Celia Brownfield, makes her home at Toppenish, Washington, and the other married sister, Narcissa Wix, is a resident of Pryor Creek, Indian Territory.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner are the parents of two sons, John Ephraim and Joseph Leslie, and two daughters, Mary Elizabeth and Ida May. The latter died while quite small.

The Dawn printing office is one of the best in Central Washington and the Dawn enjoys the splendid reputation and distinction of being the most widely read paper published in the county. The plant is worth perhaps \$3,000.

EUGENE E WAGER. Twice elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of his county, and held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends, the name of Eugene E. Wager stands out prominently as a member of the Kittitas county bar. The son of a



ROBERT A. TURNER.



leading lawyer of Virginia and veteran of the Civil war, he was born in Culpeper, Virginia, in 1808. The boyhood of Mr. Wager was spent at the place of his birth, where he was given the benefit of a common school education. He then attended the University of Virginia, from which institution he was graduated in 1830. Coming to Ellensburg the same year, he at once engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, the law. For the first seven years of his practice he was with Will G. Graves, when the partnership was dissolved and since that time Mr. Wager has practiced alone.

His married life dates back to the year 1806, when he was married to Miss Byrd Aard, of Covington, Kentucky. Her parents died in her infancy and she was reared by an aunt. Her guardian was Richard Ernst, one of the ablest attorneys of Kentucky. Mr. Wager is also an aggressive Democrat and stands high in the ranks of his party. He was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for the first time in 1892, shortly after coming to the county. In 1894 he was elected to succeed himself in office, enjoying the distinction of being the only Democrat elected to office in the county that year. It will be remembered that it was during his incumbency the famous Roslyn bank robbery and the subsequent trial of the robbers, Tom McCarthy and Ray Lewis, took place. This affair formed one of the interesting items of the county's history.

CHRISTOPHER A. GRAY. Himself a pioneer, Christopher A. Gray, farmer and stock raiser of Ellensburg, Washington, is descended from a hardy family of pioneers accustomed to the untried frontier and famous in the annals of Indian wars. The date of his birth was September 14, 1852. An early frontiersman of Indiana, Werley Gray, the subject's father, was born in Ohio in 1823. He is still living at the advanced age of eighty, engaged in stock raising at Britton, Oklahoma. Christopher Gray's grandfather, Jesse Gray, a determined and relentless Indian fighter, was the first white man to cut a trail into the wilds of what is now the state of Indiana. Jesse Gray's hatred of and bitterness toward the savages was brought about by their cold-blooded massacre of his father's family. By the side of his dead relatives the bereft son and brother registered a solemn vow to wreak revenge. So faithfully did he carry out this vow, that, in 1791, he had become a noted character, so vigorous in his destruction of the Indians and so active in the development of the country and the protection of the whites, that a monument has been erected over his grave at Camden, Indiana, by his fellow citizens as a mark of their appreciation and honor. Besides his participation in desultory Indian fights, Jesse Gray served in the War of 1812, and was under Gen. William Henry Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe.

Christo, her Gray's mother, Elizabeth (Huey) Gray, born of Scotch parentage in 1823, died in 1857. Her parents were among the first to tempt the wilderness of Indiana. Her father took part in the War of 1812. In the early sixties Werley Gray removed to Kansas, settling at Fort Riley, where border ruffians were almost as plentiful as buffalo and Indians. Here Christopher, growing to manhood, hunted buffalo with his father and other plainsmen, being inured to border life thus preparing him for the trail which he later followed from the fort to Texas. In 1872 he crossed the Plains, through the Kittitas valley and on to Seattle. Here, for three years, he engaged in the meat market business and lumbering, when he went to New Castle, where he continued in the meat market business. Unfortunately for himself, he came to Ellensburg and went into the sheep business in 1880. The winter of that year is remembered by pioneers as being the severest ever experienced in the Northwest. All species of live stock, sheep, horses and cattle, died almost by thousands on account of the exceptionally deep snow and extreme cold. Like many another stockman, Mr. Gray lost so heavily that he failed. In the spring he returned to the coast and again entered the logging business. In this he was so successful as to soon be able to re-establish himself in the stock raising industry in the Ellensburg country; this time, however, he invested in cattle instead of sheep, and has since continued in the business coupled with farming and butchering.

Mr. Gray was married, September 25, 1880, in Seattle, to Mary A. Agnew, a native of Van Buren county, Iowa. Mrs. Gray's father, Peter Agnew, a miner, born in Ireland in 1826, came to the United States in 1844. Her mother, Mary (Dolan) Agnew, also of Irish birth, spent the first fifteen years of her life in England. In 1844 she was married and she came to America with her husband the day following her wedding day, continuing their eventful wedding journey westward with a Mormon excursion. She has five brothers: James, John, Michael, Joseph and Thomas, and one sister, Alice Williams. Mr. Gray has one brother, George Gray, of Miltonville, Kansas, and one sister, Dorothy Gentry, Clay Center, Kansas. His only child is a son, Arthur W. Gray, who lives on a farm in Kittitas county, Washington. Although a Republican most of his life, so far from seeking office for himself, Mr. Gray has always refused all nominations for public office.

As has been stated, Mr. Gray is at present engaged in the meat business in Ellensburg, being a member of the Ellensburg Meat Company, with Thompson and Weed as partners, and in stock raising, devoting his attention to the Hereford breed of cattle, of which he owns a herd of five hundred head, some of the finest in the state. His farming lands number about three thousand acres.

A. H. STULFAUTH. The editor and publisher of The Capital, Ellensburg. A. H. Stulfauth, was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, August 2, 1857. His father, John Stulfauth, a native of Germany, came to the United States in the forties to avoid compulsory army service in his native land. That the senior Stulfauth did not lack courage and devotion to country when enjoying the freedom of exercising his own will and acting in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience is evidenced by his record in the Civil war. When this conflict began he enlisted, August 14, 1861, in Company F, Ninth Illinois infantry. He was twice wounded at Shiloh, was in Corinth, Fort Donelson, and other battles fought by Grant in his memorable campaign. He was discharged from service August 20, 1864. His death occurred in 1873, his life having been shortened by wounds received on the battle-field. His wife, the mother of A. H. Stulfauth, was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, and died in 1874. Though of Irish descent, her ancestors had for generations lived in the eastern part of the United States.

Mr. Stulfauth's parents removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1855, two years before his birth. At the close of the war they again moved westward, this time settling in Franklin county, Kansas, where the boy received his early education, remaining there until his seventeenth year. At this age he went to Salt Lake and entered the employ of The Tribune, at first in the mechanical department, afterwards on the telegraph and reportorial staffs. At the end of ten years, 1884, he went to Portland to take charge of a partner's interest in the Portland Daily News. For three years he made Portland his home, but spent the greater portion of the time in San Francisco, as special correspondent of his Portland paper. Removing to San Francisco later, he occupied the telegraph desk on The Evening Post and for a time was a reporter, both with The Chronicle and The Examiner. In 1889 he purchased an interest in The Capital with A. N. Hamilton, his former partner at Portland. In 1899 he bought out his partner's interest and has since continued editor and sole proprietor of that publication, which ranks among the best and most successful periodicals in the valley. Though originally an independent sheet, under Editor Stulfauth's management it became, in 1892, staunch in its support of Republican principles.

In the fall of '83 Mr. Stulfauth was married to Blanch Henry, of Mattoon, Illinois. Mrs. Stulfauth's father, a physician of Mattoon, and a former surgeon in the army, was a native of Kentucky. He was a lineal descendent of Patrick Henry. Her mother, Elizabeth (Stoddert) Henry, who was born in Maryland, was a granddaughter of Richard Stoddert, first secretary of the navy. Mrs. Stulfauth is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Stulfauth has one sister, Mrs. Mary A. Rivers, who resides in New York City.

Fraternally, Mr. Stulfauth is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is an ardent Republican and naturally, by virtue of the position he holds in the community, is active in the councils and campaigns of his party. He is an acknowledged success as a journalist and The Capital is well patronized by the citizens of Ellensburg and the Kittitas valley.

SIMON P. WIPPEL. One of the chief sources of wealth in the Kittitas valley is the creamery business and one of the most successful companies in the county is the Kittitas Creamery Company, of which S. P. Wippel is one of the proprietors. In writing Mr. Wippel's biography it is interesting to note that he learned the dairy business in this county and, by close attention to its details, has built up and is now a partner in one of the most extensive concerns of this character in the county. Mr. Wippel is a native of Ripley county, Indiana, where he was born, March 17, 1871. His father, Frank Wippel, is a farmer, native of Germany. He was born there in 1843 and was brought to the United States by his parents when three years old, in 1846. He still lives in Indiana, which has been his home for fifty years. The mother of Simon Wippel, Gertrude (Zinser) Wippel, was born in Germany in 1845 and came with her parents to this country when an infant. Until his nineteenth year Mr. Wippel remained on the Indiana homestead with his parents, working on the farm and attending the district schools. In his young manhood he was a great reader and values highly the general store of information he accumulated in this way. Leaving Indiana when nineteen, he went to Kansas, settling near Topeka and, in a short time, becoming manager of a ranch and an extensive herd of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. At the end of three years he left Kansas and came to Kittitas county, in the spring of 1893, entering the employ of Helm & Reed, who at that time were engaged extensively in the stock business on a ranch of several hundred acres; at the end of two years he was made manager of this ranch and continued in this position for three years. The firm of Helm & Reed dissolving, Mr. Wippel became the employee of Mr. Reed in operating a skimming station in connection with the Ellensburg Creamery. One year later he bought an interest in the business. In 1900 he sold his interest in the Ellensburg Creamery and, with his brother, Fred, established the Kittitas Creamery Company, erecting and equipping buildings in which to operate the business. In the fall of 1901 the brothers bought the Cloverdale Creamery of John Goodwin at Thorp and have since operated the two plants. The business is each year becoming more extensive, the principal product being butter, large quantities of which are shipped to the Sound country.

In April, 1902, Simon Wippel and Gertrude E.

Miller were united in marriage. Mrs. Wippel is a native of Minnesota and is the daughter of Nicholas and Isabelle (Schwangler) Miller, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Minnesota. Nicholas Miller was a teacher in his native country; he came to Kittitas county in 1886. The father and mother are still living. Mr. Wippel's brothers and sisters are: Fred, his partner in business; Katherine, Marguerite, Peter, Anna, Elizabeth, Frank and Gertrude. Raymond Wippel is the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Wippel. Mr. and Mrs. Wippel are members of the Catholic church. In politics Mr. Wippel is a Republican. With his brother, Fred, he owns a section of land in the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Wippel have an attractive and comfortable home in Ellensburg and are enjoying the fruits of years of industry and successful management.

FREDERICK WIPPEL. Kittitas county has produced many successful stockmen and dairymen. Its extensive ranges make of it an ideal stock country and the inclination of the later settlers to engage in diversified industries led to experiments in dairy farming which proved wonderfully successful and which resulted in the opening of many dairy farms and the establishment of creameries in various parts of the county. The Kittitas Creamery was established in 1900 by Frederick Wippel and his brother, Simon. In this year Frederick Wippel came to Kittitas county from Kansas, induced to make the change in location by the encouraging reports concerning the advantages of the country sent him by his brother, Simon, who had been a resident of the county for several years. On his arrival here Mr. Wippel went to the State Agricultural College at Pullman and took a thorough course in the dairy department, after which he took up the work as butter maker in his own creamery at Ellensburg and is still so engaged. With his brother Mr. Wippel has built up a very extensive business, both at Ellensburg and at Thorp, having purchased at the latter place in 1900 the Cloverdale Creamery, owned by John Goodwin. Frederick Wippel is a native of Ripley county, Indiana, being born there in 1868. He is the son of Frank and Gertrude (Zinser) Wippel, both natives of Germany, the father born in 1843 and the mother in 1845. The father was brought to this country by his parents when three years old, in 1846; the mother also came to America with her father and mother in her infancy; both attained maturity in Indiana. The grandparents settled in Ripley county, Indiana, and there the father and mother of the subject of this article have lived for fifty years. Frederick Wippel spent his boyhood days on the homestead farm in Indiana; he worked on the farm with his father, attending the country schools during the fall and winter months, until seventeen years of age. At this age he went to

Kansas with his grandfather, Michael Wippel, in 1885, in quest of a new farming location. The grandfather not being suited, returned to Indiana, but the grandson remained, settling near Topeka. Here he engaged in farming and raising stock, finding the business reasonably profitable and continuing in it for fourteen years, until 1900. In this year, as has been previously stated, he came to Kittitas county and to Ellensburg, where he has since made his home and which has become the permanent field of his business activities. In it he has won success and has established himself as one of the reliable and substantial citizens of the community.

June 4, 1901, Mr. Wippel was married in Topeka, Kansas, to Kate Renyer, a daughter of John Renyer, a carpenter, of German extraction; the mother's maiden name was Boley, she also being of German descent. Mr. Wippel has three brothers and five sisters: Simon, his business partner; Peter, Frank, Katherine, Marguerite, Anna, Elizabeth, and Gertrude. In religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Wippel are Catholics. Mr. Wippel holds membership in the fraternal order, A. O. U. W. Heretofore Mr. Wippel has been a Democrat, but he is now a Roosevelt Republican, believing firmly in the man and his public policies. He is a partner with his brother in the possession of 640 acres of valley lands, and owns the home in which he and Mrs. Wippel reside. He is progressive and energetic, and wins success in whatever enterprise he engages.

CHARLES S. BAKER, a member of the firm of the Putnam Grocery Company of Ellensburg, Washington, was engaged for many years in the profession of teaching before he entered business life. He is a native of Illinois, having been born in Adams county, May 7, 1875. He grew to young manhood there, working on a farm and attending school, finishing his education at Quincy (Illinois) college. At twenty he began the work of teaching, his first school being in Adams county. After six years as teacher in Illinois Mr. Baker moved to Klickitat county, Washington, in 1891, and continued in the same profession. He was selected principal of the Centerville schools, which position he held four years. In 1898 he moved to Ellensburg and engaged in teaching in the country schools and also was bookkeeper for the Ellensburg Grocery & Commission Company. June 1st he formed a partnership with James J. Putnam and took over this business, changing the firm name to that under which the business is now conducted. Mr. Baker has been most successful in his business undertakings. He is the owner of the Webb building in Ellensburg; has property still in Klickitat county and owns business property at Waterville, Washington. He is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in politics, being now secretary of the county central committee. During his resi-

dence in Illinois he was alderman and city clerk at Loraine, having been elected on the anti-saloon ticket. Both of Mr. Baker's parents are living and are residents of Ellensburg, Washington, having moved west in 1902. His father, James Baker, was born in Maryland, in 1834, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was a pioneer farmer in Illinois, settling there in 1850. Mr. Baker's mother, Roxanna F. (Hexcox) Baker, like her son, was a native of Adams county, Illinois, where she was born, in 1844. She was the mother of seven children. Mr. Baker's three brothers are: John L., in the real estate business at Hobart, Oklahoma Territory; Marcus F., railroad agent for the M. K. & T., at Tibbits, Missouri, and Rufus A., a resident of Ellensburg, Washington. His sisters are: Laura, now Mrs. J. B. Roley, of Denver, Colorado; Minnie, now Mrs. L. W. Taylor, of Edmunds, Washington, and Pearl, now Mrs. Clyde Williams, of Tacoma, Washington.

Mr. Baker was married in Illinois in July, 1891, to Gert'e Reece, who was born in Adams county, Illinois, in 1869. She taught in Illinois from 1887 to 1891, at which time she was married and came west, locating at Centerville, Washington, where she taught in the city schools with her husband. She graduated later from the Washington State Normal school at Ellensburg, and is now teaching at Cle-Elum, Washington. Her father, Richard M. Reece, was born in Adams county, Illinois, and followed farming and was for many years postmaster at Loraine. He now resides in Chicago. Her mother, Sarah (Hooper) Reece, is dead. She has three sisters living in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have three children. Ronald Franklin, Gladys Frances and Lessie Luella. Mr. Baker is prominent in a number of fraternal orders, being an active member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F., Women of Woodcraft and Royal Tribe of Joseph. He is also a member of the county board of education and a member of the eighth grade examiners.

ALFRED M. WRIGHT, a successful business man of Ellensburg, has the honor of having built, with his brother, the first saw mill erected in his city. Born in New York City, March 22, 1864, he was the son of Ezra W. Wright, who operated a saw mill on Staten Island and one in central New York. Of French descent, the father was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1827. Being in ill health, he came west and settled in Kittitas county, Washington, in the vain hope of improvement, dying here in 1891. Two brothers of Ezra W. Wright gave up their lives in the cause of the Civil war, one of whom, serving as aid on the staff of Gen. Sheridan, was killed in the Shenandoah valley. The mother of Alfred M. Wright, Emma Cuttrel, of Scotch-English ancestry, was born in Jersey City, 1829, and died in 1873. Her father was proprietor of a shipyard in her native city, where members of her family even now con-

tinue to build ships. The boy, Alfred, grew up in the Empire state, working in his father's mill until reaching the age of twelve, when he removed with his father to a farm. Here he worked for two years, when he left his country home to learn the machinist's trade. In 1883 he sought health in Dakota, where, for three years, he followed his trade, at the end of which time he came to Ellensburg, entering at first into carpentering and contracting work. The year 1892 found him with his brother, William, engaged in the lumber milling business, in which success has rewarded their efforts. At the present time they jointly own two mills, one at Cle-Elum and one at Teanaway, together with a half interest in a third.

Mr. Wright was married, June 21, 1886, in New York state, to Miss Bertha R. Georgia, an old school-mate, a native of Otsego, New York. Being a woman of finished education, before her marriage she was engaged in teaching. Her father, Orrin Georgia, and her mother, Susan (Murray) Georgia, both were born in the state of New York, where she has three brothers and three sisters now living. The father died some years ago. Mr. Wright was a member of a family of seven, three sisters and one brother, Ezra H., being dead. Of his two surviving brothers, Frank C. Wright is living in California and William, Mr. Wright's business partner, makes Ellensburg his home. To Mr. and Mrs. Wright six children have been born: Nellie, Doris, Charlotte, Luvern, Acentith and Alfred. By the death of Mrs. Wright, September 30, 1901, this family of growing children were left motherless and since that time have been cared for solely by the father. Though the subject was in Ellensburg at the time of the great fire, he was fortunate enough to escape with little loss. Mr. Wright has ever taken a lively interest in the affairs of his city, and has served eight years as a member of its council. He is a wide-awake Republican, seldom being absent from a caucus or a convention of his chosen party.

MALCOLM McLENNAN, Malcolm McLennan, a widely known sheep raiser, and for a number of years sheep commissioner of his county, which position he still holds, was born in Scotland, in the northern part, during the month of September, 1866. His parents, Murdock and Anna McLennan, were both born, reared, and both died in Scotland; the mother dying in 1887 and the father in 1896. The first sixteen years of his life Malcolm McLennan spent in his native country on his father's farm, where he received a common school education. Regarding the United States as a country offering better inducements for a man of limited means than any other of which he had any knowledge, he chose this country as his future home; and in 1886 he made his advent in The Dalles, Oregon. Being somewhat familiar with the sheep business,

and desiring to learn more of it as it is conducted in this country, young McLennan hired out as a herder to one of the extensive sheep men of eastern Oregon. This vocation he followed until he became thoroughly acquainted with all the details connected with the management of a sheep ranch. He then invested his savings in a small flock of sheep and went into business on his own account. With this as a nucleus he continued to add more sheep as he was enabled to do until at the present time he owns flocks numbering between nine and ten thousand head. After four years in eastern Oregon, he brought his sheep to Kittitas county, pasturing them among the hills and making his headquarters in North Yakima and Ellensburg. In the fall of 1868 Mr. McLennan was married in Yakima, to Mary Ledfield, a native of southern Oregon, born in 1880. Her life spent in the Yakima valley dates from her first year, when her parents, Thomas and Metta (Davis) Ledfield, removed to the town of Yakima, where Mr. Ledfield worked at his trade, that of jeweler. Mrs. McLennan's father and mother both were born in Oregon, and the parents of both were early pioneers of that state. Mr. McLennan has one brother, Ewen, and two sisters, Maggie and Jessie, all of whom live in Scotland. To Mr. and Mrs. McLennan has been born one son, Malcolm, now aged four years. Mr. McLennan is an enthusiastic worker in the Republican party, is a wide-awake, energetic business man, and is a living example of the success which can be brought about only through hard work and assiduity, coupled with sound business judgment. His opinion of the country in which he lives is that, while it has been a great stock region, the business is now somewhat overdone, and he further opines that the day is close at hand when the large stockmen will be forced to reduce their herds, in order that the business may be divided more equally among the masses and not practically controlled by a few extensive dealers, as is the present state of affairs. He also considers it not so good a country for cattle as for sheep, owing to the overstocked condition of the range where they pasture.

CARL A. SANDER. One of the finest ranches in Kittitas valley is owned by Carl A. Sander, who unites farming and dairying with the rearing of stock one and one-half miles northeast of Ellensburg. Mr. Sander began life in Berlin, Germany, in 1840. His father, Christian Sander, was born in Boyton on the Oder, in 1818, and died in 1895. His mother was Elizabeth (Wilach) Sander, also a native of Germany; she died the same year that her husband died.

Mr. Sander's early life was spent in his native land. At twenty-one he entered the German army, remaining in the service two years, during which period was fought the war between Germany and Denmark. He was severely wounded by the burst-

ing of a shell in an engagement between the opposing forces, and was compelled to retire to private life. After having learned the miller's trade he came to the United States in 1864 and for two years followed the milling business in Florida, removing at the end of this time to Salina, Kansas, and later, across the Plains to New Mexico and Arizona, in which territories he worked in the quartz mills. Going to Seattle a few months later, he joined twenty companions in the purchase of a boat, in which they sailed to Alaska in search of gold. In this venture he lost all the accumulations of former years and on one occasion barely escaped with his life. Returning from Alaska, he settled first in Portland, Oregon, and afterward in The Dalles, where he operated The Dalles flour mill, during the years 1870-71, coming to Kittitas county April 20, 1871. He at once took up 160 acres of land and began clearing it, succeeding in making 25,000 rails the first winter. Leaving the farm in the spring he went to Yakima, and for two years worked there in a flour mill, later he bought the plant, afterwards dividing his time between the mill and the farm. In the meanwhile he had acquired a small herd of cattle which was growing into money on the range. At the end of ten years, with his savings, added to the profits from his cattle, he bought the mill, becoming thenceforth its owner and operator. At the same time he purchased one-half interest in 300 additional acres of land. In 1880 he sold his mill interests at a considerable profit, and also his land in Yakima county, at once erecting on his own land a large flour mill, which unfortunately was destroyed by fire. This was the fifth mill to be built in the county, Fort Simcoe claiming the first.

Mr. Sander was married in Old Yakima, in 1881, to Olive Cleman, born in Oregon in 1860. Mrs. Sander's father was Charles Augustus Cleman, a teacher, farmer and stockman, born in Tennessee. He crossed the Plains to Oregon during the early Indian troubles, and died in that state in 1882. He was a hard working and prosperous man. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Sander, was Rebecca (Griffith) Cleman, a native of Missouri. She crossed the Plains to Oregon with her parents in early life and died in 1902. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sander lived for a number of years in a log cabin, until fortune so favored them as to enable them to build their present sumptuous home. Prior to their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sander were inured to the privations of pioneer life. Mr. Sander had had experience in grinding wheat for flour in a coffee mill and in taking lonely and hazardous journeys through the untrodden forest to The Dalles for provisions. Mrs. Sander was a pioneer of Oregon as well as of Kittitas county. Her husband assisted in the construction of the stockade at Yakima in 1877 and she was one of the first to seek refuge behind its walls. Mr. Sander has a brother, Frederick W., and two sisters, Pauline and Anstina, living in Berlin, Germany. Mrs. Sander has three

brothers: Perry and Jacob, of Ellensburg; John, of North Yakima; also a half-brother, Clifton Cleman, of Yakima county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sander are: Frederick William, Anna and Clara Edith, who are students in the State Normal at Ellensburg, and a younger daughter, Mabel.

When Mr. Sander settled here there were but ten families in the valley, the work of development having scarcely begun. He had faith in the future of the country and events have proven that his faith was well grounded. He has accumulated twelve hundred acres of land, about nine hundred in one body, and all supplied with water, improved with house, barn, granaries, etc., and stocked with dairy cows and other live stock. The first water system of Ellensburg was installed by Mr. Sander in 1887 and sold to a New York company in 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Sander are connected with the Lutheran church. Mr. Sander is Republican in politics, though not an active partisan. He has ever been an active, enterprising man and his name must always be prominent in the history of the growth and development of the country in which he has made his home.

PERRY CLEMAN. A man of thrift and business capacity is Perry Cleman, native Oregonian and sheep man of Ellensburg, born near Eugene, Oregon, in 1857. He was the son of a veteran printer, farmer and stockman, Augustan Cleman, born in Tennessee, who crossed the Plains to Oregon and settled in the Willamette valley, dying in 1882. Rebecca A. (Griffith) Cleman, Perry Cleman's mother, was born in Missouri, and crossed the Plains in the early fifties, when she met and was married to Augustan Cleman, and with him settled at Salem, Oregon. She passed away November 10, 1902.

When Perry Cleman was eight years of age his parents brought the family to make its home in the Yakima valley. The father later removed to the Kittitas valley, where he bought land. Perry remained in the Yakima valley, where he made his home until 1883, when he also settled in the Kittitas valley. However, he had visited the valley many times prior to making his home there and was thoroughly familiar with the country and was firmly convinced as to its advantages for his chosen vocation—that of handling stock. Since arriving at the age of eighteen, Mr. Cleman has had charge of his own affairs, and his boyhood days having been spent among stockmen, he naturally took up that line of business for himself. As early as the age of twenty he had accumulated a small herd of cattle of his own and for years continued to add to the number until he became known as a prosperous cattle raiser. Subsequently he began to till the soil, and to his live stock interests he added a flock of sheep. He continued business in this way until about the year 1900, when he disposed of

his cattle and devoted his attention almost entirely to the rearing of sheep.

Perry Cleman was married in 1883 to Anna Lewis, also a native of Oregon, in which state her parents were pioneers. Her father, William Lewis, came from Missouri, the state of his birth, in an early day and settled in Oregon. He was an Indian fighter in the war of 1855-56, and, in civil life, a farmer and stock raiser. He now makes his home in Okanogan county, Washington. Mrs. Cleman's mother, Ruth McCallister in her maiden days, was born in the state of Illinois. She, too, crossed the Plains and settled in Oregon early in the history of that state, where she was married to Mr. Lewis. She is still living.

Mr. Cleman has two brothers: John, a stockman and farmer of the Yakima valley, and Jacob, of Ellensburg, and five sisters, Caroline Wagon, North Yakima; Ruth Pressy, Areas Island, near Victoria; Olive Sanders, Ellensburg; Flora Small, Seattle, and Rosa Olson, two miles from Ellensburg. His children are: Virgil, the eldest, aged nineteen; Parnsy, Flora, Stanley, Alice, Otho, Edith and Charles. With the exception of the latter two, who are under school age, all are attending school. In lodge circles Mr. Cleman is known only as a member of the K. of P. and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically, he is a Democrat. His principal holdings in the stock business consist of about three thousand five hundred sheep, which number he is continually increasing. Since making his home in the Yakima and Kittitas valleys, Mr. Cleman's life has been closely connected with the history of those sections. At the time of the memorable Indian outbreak he was instrumental, with others, in protecting the settlers from the fury of the savages, and some of the stockades he, with his father and brother, erected on their farms until recently were conspicuous landmarks of the country.

WILLIAM B. LEVERICH. He is the superintendent of the electric light department for the city at Ellensburg, Washington, a position he is filling with great success. He comes of famous old New York stock and was born in New York City in 1852. His father, Benjamin Leverich, was born in New York in 1828 and died of cholera in 1865. His mother, Mary (Hopson) Leverich, was also a native of New York, her ancestors being among those Hollanders who made the first settlement at New Amsterdam. His father died when William Leverich was but a few years old, so he knew little of his parent. His mother was left some means. The boy attended the common schools and started to learn the trade of boiler making. He did not take kindly to that employment and ran away, coming west when seventeen years old and locating in California. He joined the navy and served three years during which time he visited China and Japan and South America. He decided he could do better





JACOB P. BECKER.

in other lines and left the navy and secured employment with the General Electric Company at San Francisco. This line of work he has followed since with great success. He was in Astoria for seven years in the electrical business and moved to Ellensburg, Washington, December 28, 1898, to accept the position he now occupies.

Mr. Leverich was married in Astoria, Oregon, in 1886 to Mary Miller, a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick. She died in 1897. They had one child, a daughter, Pearl, who was sixteen years old October 16, 1903, and who is living with her father at Ellensburg. Mr. Leverich has seven sisters and one brother living in New York. They are named respectively: Ada, Emma, Ella, Lydia, Sofia, Minnie and Lillie (twins), and Georee. Mr. Leverich is a member of the Republican party and takes considerable interest in political matters. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JACOB P. BECKER, the well-known and progressive citizen and blacksmith of Ellensburg, was born in the state of California, October 16, 1861. His father, Jacob Becker, was a native of Germany, where he was born, January 23, 1826. He was a blacksmith by trade, and also served in the army of his native land for three years. At the age of thirty-two he started for the United States, passing around Cape Horn and landing at San Francisco. He at once resorted to his trade for a livelihood, opening up a shop on his own responsibility. He remained in California for three years, doing well, when he decided to verify the favorable reports from the north in Oregon, making The Dalles his first stopping place. Here he remained for nine years, at the end of which period, 1872, he came to Ellensburg, where he opened a shop and continued to work at his trade until his death, December 12, 1890. His wife, Josephine (Guisse) Becker, was a native of Germany. Jacob P., our subject, came to Ellensburg with his parents at the age of eleven, and has grown right up in the blacksmith shop, which in some measure accounts for his mechanical skill for which he is reputed in Kittitas county. But while naturally proud of his name as a mechanic, Mr. Becker has many regrets that his time as a youth was so wholly taken up in the shop that his education was to some extent neglected. The Beckers can truly be termed the "pioneer blacksmiths" of Kittitas county, as they have been continuously at the business since 1872. Fifteen years ago he associated himself with Martin Stiren, which partnership has since continued, and it can be said without fear of contradiction that they today have the most up-to-date shop in the county, and there is nothing in their line that they do not successfully undertake. All the machinery of the shop is operated by a gasoline engine.

Mr. Becker was united in marriage April 9, 1882, to Miss Lottie H. Preston, a native of East-

port, Maine, where she was born, April 23, 1863. Her father, Neunier Preston, a teamster, was likewise a native of Maine, in which state he also died. Her mother, Charlotte Preston, lives in Ellensburg with her son. Mr. and Mrs. Becker have one son, Chester F., who is now in Portland studying dental surgery. Mr. Becker has two brothers and four sisters, all of whom are living. Fraternally, Mr. B. is connected with the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a zealous and consistent member. He is an ardent Republican and active in the councils of his party. He is a public-spirited, enterprising citizen, ever interested in promoting the best interests of his town and community, and holds in a high degree the respect of his fellow citizens.

MARTIN MEEHAN is a retired stockman living in Ellensburg, Washington. He has had many ups and downs in his business undertakings, but misfortune never disheartened him, and he has pluckily started in again at each reverse to win back what he had lost. He was born in New York February 15, 1838. His father, John Meehan, was born in Ireland in 1801, came to America in 1821 and died in 1885. His mother, Mary (Crahen) Meehan, was also a native of Ireland and died in 1893. Mr. Meehan went to country school and worked on a farm until 1852, when he secured employment in the lumber industry, in the woods of Wisconsin, where he remained until June, 1875. He then moved to Franklin county, Iowa, and settled on a farm for a short period, then came west and spent six months traveling through California, looking for a location. He arrived in Seattle, Washington, November 20, 1875, and the following year engaged in logging on Lake Washington, adjoining that city. In August, 1877, he went to Ellensburg, which then consisted of four small shacks and a log store building, took up a farm across the river from that village and engaged in stock raising. In 1879 he lost most of his horses, moved to Ellensburg, and in 1881 commenced buying cattle. That fall he built the first rustic house ever built in Ellensburg, with lumber brought from Wenas. During the severe winter of 1881-2 he lost nearly one thousand head of stock, having but sixteen head left of his large herd. He then engaged in the timber business, making enough money to pay every dollar of debt he owed, and selling his house began buying calves at \$3 and \$4 a head, thus accumulating about one hundred forty head. On account of rheumatism he sold out and went east. He returned the following spring, built a house on his farm and again went into the stock business. He accumulated about two hundred fifty head, which he sold in 1895, and the following year he drove his herd of 375 head of horses to Seattle and disposed of them. In 1897 he went to Alaska, where he remained until the summer of 1899. He was at Dyea, built boats on Lake Bennett and went

to Dawson, thence to Seventy Mile creek; but found no gold. On his return to the Sound he engaged in the real estate business in Everett for two years, with considerable profit. October 10, 1901, he returned to his own property near Ellensburg and has now retired from business. Mr. Meehan was married in 1860 to Miss Alice Benigon, who was born in upper Canada in 1840, and died November 10, 1872. They had one daughter, Alice, who is the wife of J. J. Carpenter, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Meehan is a member of the Catholic church. He is a Democrat and while he takes much interest in politics has never held office nor been a seeker after political preferment.

EDWARD C. FERGUSON. Edward C. Ferguson is one of the happy characters of Ellensburg. He is an all-round sportsman, and in business life is a plumber and steam fitter. He was born in London, England, August 31, 1852. His father, Mark Ferguson, was born in England, 1814, and in business was a wholesale and retail liquor dealer and manufacturer. He died in 1859. Our subject's mother was Elizabeth (Coxon) Ferguson, also a native of England, born in 1814, dying in 1869. Mr. Ferguson has one brother, Henry, a merchant of London. Edward C. Ferguson received a college education in his native country, and later took a technical course in plumbing and sanitary engineering, which he completed in his twenty-first year. He was in business for himself in London and Liverpool, which he followed successfully for fourteen years. At the end of that period he came to New York City and entered the employ, as foreman, of Murhead Bros., plumbers. He later took contracts on his own account in New York, continuing thus for seven years. His next move was to Boston, where he remained a like period in the plumbing business, and in 1888 he came to Seattle. While in Seattle he took a contract to do a piece of work in Ellensburg and was so favorably impressed with conditions here that he decided to remain. He has since resided in the city and is now doing a thriving business in his line. In politics Mr. Ferguson is a Republican. He has ever been an active and aggressive party worker, representing his constituents in many of his party's caucuses and convent ions, but has never held elective office. For three years he was chief of the Ellensburg fire department, and was the organizer of the present department. It was he, too, who was instrumental in the purchase of the first sprinkler for Ellensburg's dusty streets. He is a member of good standing in the Knights of Pythias order, in which he displays the same spirit and energy that have characterized him in all other institutions with which he has been allied. Mr. Ferguson is a Protestant in religion, but belongs to no particular denomination; however, he is ever ready and generous when called upon by any church for aid. He owns no small

amount of valuable real estate, besides his business. As was initially stated in this sketch, Mr. Ferguson is an all-round sportsman. He is passionately fond of fishing and hunting; especially does he take delight in the pursuit of "big game." He is an expert shot with a rifle or pistol and is well known throughout the Northwest as being a thorough athlete. An ardent lover of dogs and birds, he has one of the first best kennels of Gordon setter dogs, and as fine a pen of game chickens as is to be found in this state. His genial and generous nature, combined with his industry and honor, has made for him an enviable reputation among his people.

WILLIAM O. AMES. Ellensburg's first school was taught in the winter of 1881-82 by W. O. Ames, who came here from Goldendale, Klickitat county, where for two years he had engaged in teaching. In 1882, abandoning his profession as teacher, he began work in Ellensburg as a carpenter and builder and, during the past twenty years, has erected a good portion of the city's business and residence buildings. He has twice erected the Northern Pacific roundhouse, it having been destroyed by fire. At the time of the general fire, when Ellensburg was almost totally destroyed, he and his partner, Jack McCarthy, met with considerable loss by the partial destruction of several large buildings which they had under construction at that time. Later they sustained a heavy loss by the total destruction of their planing mill. In this mill and in their various other milling, lumbering and building enterprises they employed at one time upward of two hundred men. During his long residence in Ellensburg he has followed steadily his business as contractor and builder, and has become thoroughly identified with the city's business life. Mr. Ames was born in South Tamworth, Carroll county, New Hampshire, January 3, 1860. His father was William P. Ames, a lumber manufacturer of South Tamworth, New Hampshire, where he was born in 1824. The father came to Klickitat county, Washington, in 1879 and died there in 1892. He served during the Civil war in a New Hampshire regiment as army surgeon and during an engagement at Burwick's Bay was wounded and taken prisoner, returning after his release and recovery to New Hampshire. The mother of W. O. Ames was Adaline M. (Locke) Ames, also a native of New Hampshire, where she was born in 1824; she died November 22, 1897. Her father, Elisha Locke, was a man of great intellectual attainments and was a leading citizen of his community, both in educational and other matters. When W. O. Ames was eleven years old his parents moved to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he grew to young manhood, working on the farm and attending the common schools. After finishing the common school course he entered the Mitchelville Seminary, from which he was graduated, going thereafter direct to Golden-

dale, Washington, where he became a teacher in 1879. His Ellensburg school in 1881 consisted of forty-nine pupils that were crowded into one small room; this was the beginning of the magnificent educational institutions of the city of today.

Mr. Ames was married March 27, 1884, to Sallie Houghton, who was born in San Francisco in 1863. Like her husband, she was for some time a teacher. Her father was Joseph B. Houghton, born in Maine in 1832 and died in Tacoma, Washington, in 1895. He went to California with the immigrants of '49 and in 1877 settled in Goldendale. He was a contractor and builder; was active in politics and for many years served as city councilman in Tacoma. He was a public spirited man and was a wise counselor; his ancestors were English. Mrs. Ames' mother is Abbie F. (Caldwell) Houghton, a lady of Scotch descent, who was born in Maine in 1837 and who now resides in Tacoma. Mrs. Ames has three brothers and three sisters living. H. F. Bean, a veteran of the Civil war, is a half-brother, and Ida F. Baker is a half-sister of Mr. Ames; Stanley L. Ames is a brother and Kate E. Shoemaker and Carrie M. Henton are sisters. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ames: Earnest W., a graduate of the high school; Willis, Hazel, Helen, Adelyn and Houghton. Mrs. Ames is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Ames holds membership in the Woodmen of the World order. Both are prominent in social and church circles and are esteemed and respected by all. Mr. Ames is a great admirer and firm supporter of President Roosevelt. He is among the successful pioneers of Ellensburg.

WILLIAM D. KILLMORE. It has fallen to the lot of but few men to have experienced a more varied, eventful and romantic career than that of William D. Killmore. Born in Syracuse, New York, October 15, 1832, he is of a race of forerunners of the history, industrial life and development of the United States. His father, Luke Killmore, was a native of Dutchess county, New York, born in 1796 and died in 1867. By trade Luke Killmore was a contractor and builder, and he enjoyed the distinction of having built thirty miles of the old and famous Erie canal. At the time when the Canadian forces moved upon Black Rock, William D. Killmore was a volunteer in the army organized to repel that invasion. He was of Holland Dutch ancestry, originating from the old stock of Philip Kulmuer, who came to the colony of New York in 1710, the name having since been changed to Killmore. The subject's grandfather, Henry Killmore, was a colonel in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and died at the extremely old age of one hundred and seventeen years. William Killmore's mother was Axy (Rathburn) Killmore. She was born in Amer-

ica, and while acquiring her early education was a schoolmate of Millard Fillmore, who subsequently became president of his nation. This was in the little town of Sodus, near Auburn. Her father invented and made the first stove, at Albany, New York.

The first fifteen years of Mr. Killmore's life were spent in the state of his birth. He then went to work out the difficult problem of existence for himself. His first employment was in the capacity of "cub" pilot on the steamers Alida and Frances Skidder, plying the Hudson between Albany and the sea. Leaving the river he entered railroad life, and for two years fired a locomotive on a line in New York state. Later removing to Chicago, he became an engine driver on the Northwestern railroad, which position he held for seven years. In 1859 he crossed the Plains to Pike's Peak, being attracted thither by the gold excitement which had recently come over that section. He had been in this locality but two years when, in 1861, he enlisted in Company F, First Colorado cavalry, commanded by Captain Cook, to fight the Indians. With his company he waged war against the hostile tribes all winter, then the following spring went south to encounter the daring Sibley and turn him back. The little army succeeded in doing this, but not until four engagements had been fought between "Pigeon Ranch" and Galestheo, fifteen miles from Santa Fe, New Mexico, the last named being the bloodiest battle of the four. At the battle of "Pigeon Ranch" Killmore with seventy followers attacked a force of three hundred, and captured it. During the fight he received in all seven bullets, and suffered the loss of two fingers. But three weeks afterward he was out of the hospital and doing duty. With his regiment he marched back to Denver, and was there discharged after the surrender of Gen. Lee. After being mustered out he was employed near Denver for a time, starting with the army and going thence to the City of Mexico after the gold excitement at the Palo Alto mines. He did not reach the mines, but was with the army in Mexico at the time of the capture of Maximilian, and was an eye-witness of that famous leader's tragic death. For five years he was an engineer on the Mexico & Alpasaco railroad, after which time he returned to his old home in New York. After one summer there he again came west, this time to Harrison county, Missouri, and bought a farm. Two and one-half years were spent on this farm when, in 1873, he sold out, and in May of that year he landed in Seattle. He at once came to the Kittitas valley on a tour to spy out the land, and while on this trip he met with an old surveyor named Andrews, who had made a survey of the valley, and who recommended the land as being desirable for the making of a home. Mr. Killmore himself was pleased with

the country, so, on June 8, 1873, he filed a homestead on the farm where he now lives. With him on this tour were J. H. Stevens and Morris Bell, each of whom also took land. When Mr. Killmore left Missouri it was with \$1,200 in his pocket; when he arrived in the Kittitas valley he had but twelve. The provisions the three families brought with them were reduced to \$1.00 worth of sugar, the same amount of coffee, and a little tea, salt, soap, etc., which they had carried in on the back of a pack animal previously hired by Messrs. Killmore and Stevens for \$5.00. Mr. Killmore at that time had a wife and babe, and this meager supply of groceries was all the three families had during the following sixteen months, when Mr. Killmore bought in Ellensburg the first sugar since coming to the country. The supplies at that time came in almost exclusively from The Dalles, Oregon. Mr. Killmore made some trips to that station for provisions, and as there was then no money in circulation he took his pay in goods. But ten men had preceded him in the valley, and it truly was a pioneer's life which they led. He was in the valley at the time of the Indian uprising in 1877, and assisted in building fortifications to protect the families.

The date of his marriage was Feb. 18, 1872, while he was on his farm in Missouri. His bride was Josephine Rego, of Indiana, the daughter of John B. Rego, a native of Metz, France; and her mother was Katherine (Freedley) Rego, born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage. Mr. Killmore has three sisters and one brother, George B.; the brother lives with him near Ellensburg. His sisters are: Katie Downer, who owns the Downer block, Syracuse, New York, for which she was once offered \$250,000 by the government as a site for a postoffice building; Rosetta Bragdon, of Syracuse, whose husband was manager of a plank road thirteen miles long, and Jaqueline Seeley, wife of the Albany, New York, depot master, Hyrem Seeley. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Killmore are: John S., Ida Bull, Lottie, Clara Wason, Katie and Effie. The first and second named and Clara Wason reside a few miles south from Ellensburg, while Lottie, Katie and Effie are at home. Mr. Killmore has been a lifelong Republican, though not an active party man. He is at present a trustee of the Tanum ditch owned by the farmers of his locality. Although he came to the country with a capital of but \$12, he is now worth between \$40,000 and \$50,000. His farm consists of two hundred acres of choice land, well improved, well stocked and watered, and is looked upon as being one of the best farms in the valley. He has been a good stockman and a good manager generally. His present high standing, social and financial, is the outgrowth of spotless integrity, industry and rare business capability.

WILLIAM J. PEED. Prominent among the business men who began operations in Ellensburg in an early day and whose faith in the city's future has never wavered is W. J. Peed, the man whose name stands at the head of this article. For twenty years he has been identified as a business man with the interests of Ellensburg and has had much to do with the progress not only of Ellensburg but of Kittitas county. Mr. Peed is a native of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he was born in 1861. His father was William Peed, a native of Kentucky; he died in 1872. The mother, now living in Denver, Col., is Mary (Hickson) Peed, a native of Ohio, where she was born in 1822; her father was a soldier of the Revolution, serving directly under General Washington. When W. J. Peed was eleven years old his mother moved to Illinois, and two years later, in 1874, to Arkansas City, Cowley county, Kansas, where our subject learned the trade of a harness and saddle maker with a half-brother, Mitchell, who was then engaged in the business. After working for some time in the brother's establishment, he bought out the business and conducted it alone until 1879, when he sold out and went first to New Mexico and later to Colorado, where he remained until 1882. In this year he came to the Pacific coast and in 1883 to Ellensburg, at once going to work at his trade. After a few months he established a business of his own and for a time conducted it alone. At a later period he joined a partner in the establishment, but for some time past has operated alone and has built up and is enjoying a good trade.

Mr. Peed was married in Ellensburg in 1894 to Lizzie Shortill, who was born in New Brunswick, Canada. She is the daughter of Richard Shortill, deceased. Her mother is still living. Mr. Peed has one sister, Linnea Thompson, living in Denver, Colorado, and two half-brothers, James I. and Robert Mitchell, living in Kansas City, Kansas. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Peed are Clarence, Thresa and Vern, all at home in Ellensburg. Mr. Peed is a Republican and has always been an active worker in the ranks. He is at present a member of the city council of Ellensburg and has before served in that capacity. He has been a member of the school board and has always contended for the best educational advantages. He has been active in the work of securing for the valley a perfect system of irrigation and takes a lively interest in all public enterprises. He has investments in lands in the valley and is recognized as one of its substantial and progressive citizens.

JOHN G. ALDRICH. Among the young men of Ellensburg there is none better fitted by education and by personal traits of character for

a successful business career than the subject of this article, J. G. Aldrich. Although he has been a resident of Ellensburg scarcely three years, he has already built up a good business as one of the proprietors of the Hotel Vanderbilt, and has established a reputation as an energetic and progressive citizen. Mr. Aldrich was born in Summit, Benton county, Oregon, August 10, 1876. His early life was spent in the Willamette valley and his education began in the common schools of his native town; continuing his studies he completed full high school courses and in 1895 entered the Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis, graduating therefrom June 30, 1899, receiving the degree of B. S. Until the time of his graduation he lived in the Willamette valley, with the exception of three years spent in Phoenix, Arizona, the change of residence being made on account of his father's health. After the completion of his collegiate course he took the state teachers' examination and was granted a certificate authorizing him to teach in any school in the state of Oregon for a term of six years. It being his original intention to follow school work, he came to Yakima county in August, 1899, and taught a six-months school. At the close of this term a change was made in former plans and, quitting school work, he became connected with the Bartholet Hotel in North Yakima, remaining there as clerk for two years, until January 11, 1902, when he left North Yakima and came to Ellensburg. Being greatly pleased with climatic conditions and business prospects he determined to locate here and, forming a partnership with F. S. Jackson, he joined him in taking a lease on the Vanderbilt Hotel; they took possession February 1, 1902, and have since conducted this popular hostelry in a manner highly satisfactory to the public, making of it also, from a financial standpoint, a paying property.

The father of our subject is James H. Aldrich, now a resident of Portland; he is a pioneer of the Willamette valley, having settled there in the sixties. Born in 1848, his early manhood was spent in the middle west, a portion of it in Iowa and Missouri. On the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Missouri volunteers, going into the service as a drummer. His regiment was under General Pope; his term of service lasted three years, during which he was once captured by the enemy and for a time held prisoner, securing his release eventually in an exchange of prisoners made by the opposing forces. James H. Aldrich is of Scotch and German extraction, his father being of German and his mother of Scotch descent. Before entering the army he had edited a newspaper in Iowa. At the close of the war he crossed the Plains with ox teams, settling in Benton county, Oregon, where he again en-

tered the newspaper field, publishing and editing first the Newport News and later the Corvallis Times. He is an active Democrat and was a firm friend and supporter of Sylvester Fenoyer, ex-governor of the state. The mother of John G. Aldrich was Ida (Stoughton) Aldrich, a native of Michigan; she died in 1881. E. B. Aldrich, a merchant of Fossil, Oregon, is a brother of the Ellensburg townsman. He has, besides, two half-brothers and two half-sisters.

In politics, Mr. Aldrich is an active Republican, and is deeply interested in the success of the party; attends conventions and keeps posted on the political situation. He is a man of acknowledged good judgment and in all things allows his better judgment to dictate the course he pursues. In addition to the hotel he is interested in the mines near Mount Stuart, having a good claim in the best section of that mining region. Having been graduated from college as a lieutenant of cadets, he is at all times interested in the military affairs of state and nation. He is a member of the Yeomen fraternal order, is public spirited, enjoys the confidence and esteem of all and has before him a most promising future.

FRANK S. JACKSON. Although not a native of the Yakima valley, in the sense of having been born here, the young man whose name stands at the head of this article has lived in the valley, at first in Yakima county and later in Kittitas county, since his twelfth year and may consequently be said to have been raised here. He has witnessed the wonderful development of the country and has become thoroughly identified with its commercial and political life. F. S. Jackson is a native of San Diego, California, where he was born December 6, 1869, and has the distinction of being the first American boy baby born in that city, whether his parents moved from Mendocino county, the same state, in 1867. In 1869 the family moved to Napa county, California, making it their home for eight years, and here our subject's school days began. Another move was made, this time to Old Yakima in 1881; here F. S. Jackson worked for a number of years with his father on the farm and in other pursuits, in the meanwhile attending the public schools during the fall and winter months until eighteen years of age, when he began doing for himself, at first engaging in the cultivation of hops and other farm products and eventually opening a store of confectioneries, in which business he continued until the time of his coming to Ellensburg, when he formed a partnership with J. G. Aldrich in leasing and conducting the Vanderbilt Hotel, February 1, 1902. His business career has thus far been in a true sense successful, and in the management of the hotel he has gained

the approval not only of the traveling public but of Ellensburg patrons as well, and has made the business financially profitable.

The father of our subject was John Jackson, a merchant and speculator, who was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1812 and died in Old Yakima in 1886. At the time of the war with Mexico he was a resident of Texas, and during that war served two years as a ranger under Sam Houston. After the war he remained for a time in Red River county, Texas, in mercantile pursuits, but eventually went to Old Mexico, where he lived two years, witnessing the siege of the City of Mexico by the French. From Mexico he went to Mendocino, California, in 1865, removing two years later to San Diego, where he organized a company and took up all the tide land about that city, engaging for a time in land speculations. In 1867 he moved to Napa county, California, and engaged in fruit raising and wine making until 1881, when he settled at Old Yakima, continuing until his death in the production of hops and cereals. He was married April 22, 1846, to Mary Bowman, a native of Kentucky, where she was born in 1831, the wedding taking place in Hopkins county, Texas. The maternal grandparents were Linerus and Elizabeth (Cheatham) Bowman, the latter of English parentage. Mary left the seminary at the age of fifteen to become the wife of Mr. Jackson, and was through all of the Texas border troubles. In coming to California in 1865 she walked ninety miles across the Colorado desert and was with her husband in many hazardous and exciting experiences. The elder Jackson was a Royal Arch Mason and delivered many lectures on Masonry.

Frank S. Jackson has eight brothers and sisters living: Samuel H., on the Sound; Maxey, a cattle man of North Yakima; John B., a hop raiser, North Yakima; Cleopatra, the wife of Dr. McCormick, San Francisco; Philip, a clerk, North Yakima; Ida Stewart, in Idaho; Ella Stout, Seattle; and Anna Jackson, living in Whatcom.

Mr. Jackson is independent in political thought but is an avowed supporter of President Roosevelt. He is in sympathy with all public movements of a progressive nature and takes a lively interest in all measures proposed for the general advancement of the town and surrounding country.

GEORGE E. FORD. A general rule of life is that a man chooses the business in which he engages, suiting his own inclinations as far as possible and taking into consideration his adaptability to the pursuit chosen. Another general rule is that a man is rarely successful in a business into which unusual circumstances have in

a certain sense forced him. Neither of these general rules has applied to George E. Ford, who has for ten years been successfully engaged in the fruit and confectionery business in Ellensburg, a business in which he engaged as the result of a railroad accident, and not altogether from choice. Mr. Ford was born in Lyman, New Hampshire, in 1863, and after the usual number of years spent in the common and high schools of his native state, began railroading at the age of eighteen. He followed the work in New Hampshire until twenty-one years old, when he became a brakeman on the B. & M. R. railroad in Nebraska, working up in a short time to a position as conductor. After four years service on this road he came to Washington and was for four years a conductor on the Northern Pacific railroad. In 1892 he met with a serious accident at Prosser while on duty, the breaking of a pilot bar causing him the loss of one limb, which was cut off between the knee and hip. Being a man of iron constitution, he recovered in a remarkably short time from this injury, which would have killed a man with less vitality and nerve force; he did not go to the hospital, but was brought direct to Ellensburg, where the limb was amputated and the wound dressed. In twelve days he was able to be up, and in eighteen days he was sufficiently recovered to be removed to another residence. The loss of his limb incapacitated him for the train service and he entered the office of the company at Ellensburg as a clerk. One year later he resigned this position and established himself in his present line of business, in which he has since continued and which has proven successful; he has continuously enjoyed a profitable trade. The railroad company treated him fairly and generously, allowing him damages on account of the accident without even the threat of a suit. The father of George E. Ford is Samuel P. Ford, a native of New Hampshire, where he was born in 1833 and where he still lives; he is a farmer by occupation and is of English extraction, his parents being among the earliest settlers at Lowell, Massachusetts, from which place they afterward moved to Haverhill, New Hampshire, where Samuel was born. The Ford family was one of the oldest and most distinguished in the early history of Massachusetts, the grandfather serving as a captain in the Revolution. Jane E. (Kelsea) Ford is the mother of the Ellensburg townsman; she is still living in New Hampshire, where she was born in 1835. Her ancestors were also of the very early settlers in the New England states.

Mr. Ford was married in 1890 to Josie Mayberry, a school teacher and a native of Maine. She is the daughter of J. H. Mayberry. Her mother was a Morrison, an old New England family. Both father and mother were natives of Maine. Mr. Ford has one brother and one sis-

ter: Lawrence K. Ford, living in New Hampshire, and Mary A. Ford, a resident of Hampton, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have four children—Reginald, Jane, Lawrence and Wendall. Mr. Ford is a Republican; although not an active partisan in the sense of being a professed politician, he is always deeply interested in results. He has faith in the future of his home town and county and is one of the reliable, substantial and respected citizens of Ellensburg.

DR. ROY A. WEAVER. Coming to the Kittitas valley at the age of two years with his parents, before a railroad brought modern advantages to the doors of settlers, Dr. Roy A. Weaver is a typical western young man, practicing the profession of dentistry with success and taking a prominent part in the upbuilding of the town in which he has grown to young manhood. Dr. Weaver was born in Joplin, Missouri, August 29, 1880. His father, John N. Weaver, is a mechanic and farmer by occupation, and was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1841. In 1882, taking their children with them, the father and mother came to the Kittitas valley, where they took up a home on the west side of the river near Ellensburg. There was little of a settlement in this section at that time, and pioneer life meant hardship and some privation. Mr. Weaver had poor health in Missouri, and came west in the hope of bettering it. He is still living in the valley. He is of German descent. He had a brother in the Civil war. Dr. Weaver's mother, Anna M. (McDowell) Weaver, is from an old Scotch-Irish family, prominently identified with the early settlement of Illinois and Indiana. Four of her uncles were in the Civil war and one ancestor fought in the War of 1812. She traces her ancestry to General McDowell. Dr. Weaver attended the common school and later the high school in Ellensburg, graduating in 1899. He then began studying dentistry in Dr. Fishburn's office. At the end of an eighteen months' apprenticeship he went to Portland, Oregon, where he took a year's course in a dental college. He then went to Indianapolis in the fall of 1901 and attended dental college there for two years, graduating May 2, 1903. After taking a brief vacation and visiting relatives in the east he came to Ellensburg and opened an office.

Dr. Weaver is independent in political thought, but holds allegiance to Roosevelt and his administration. He is not married. He has two brothers and one sister. Cora Weaver and Lafayette Weaver live at Sultania, California. Victor V. Weaver is a native of Kittitas county, born in 1883. He is attending the Washington Agricultural college.

AMASA S. RANDALL. Among the well established and substantial weekly newspapers published in the Pacific Northwest the Ellensburg Localizer maintains a prominent position. This sketch has to deal with its editor and manager, Amasa S. Randall. Associated with his brothers, U. M. and M. E. Randall, working under the firm name of The Cascade Printing and Publishing Company, Mr. Randall has a chain of three weeklies, the one named, the Cascade Miner and the Cle-Elum Echo, the two latter being published at Roslyn and Cle-Elum, respectively.

Amasa S. Randall was born at Siaron, Minnesota, December 28, 1869, the son of Thomas J. Randall, a farmer. He spent the first eighteen years of his life in working on his father's farm and attending district school. He graduated from the grammar school, then went to Adel, Iowa, where he spent two years in the high school. At that time Mr. Randall's intention was to follow the trade of contractor and builder, but he decided to waive that ambition for the present and come to Ellensburg, whither his father had preceded him. He started for the West with a herd of dairy cows, thinking to enter the dairy business, but in crossing the Yellowstone his train was wrecked by the giving way of the bridge caused by the heavy pressure against it of ice and water. His cattle were lost, and indeed, but for the timely aid of the fireman at the last moment, Mr. Randall himself would have been drowned. Subsequently he obtained from the railroad company about one-half the value of the cattle. Mr. Randall pushed on to Ellensburg, however, but on account of his loss had to change his plans throughout. In Ellensburg he worked for a time with his father at contracting, then entered the mechanical department of the Ellensburg Capital. After serving four years' apprenticeship he secured a more remunerative position on the Localizer, working as a printer.

He remained with the Localizer but six months, however, then worked for a time on the Ellensburg Register, after which he left the state to establish a publishing office of his own at Woodland, California. Here his purpose was to publish a string of newspapers on contract, and in this business he was so successful that he later removed to Sacramento, where he could have better facilities than were to be had in Woodland. After a year at Sacramento he sold out and returned to Woodland to accept the position of business manager with the Home Alliance, a weekly published there. His health failing him, he then came to Washington to recuperate among the mountains, remaining several months. He next went to Hollister, California, where with his brother, U. M., he resurrected and for three years successfully published a defunct pa-

per. Disposing of this publication the brothers came to Roslyn and purchased the plant of the Miner, then a bankrupt sheet, and January 1, 1899, they resumed its issuance. The brothers later incorporated under the firm name of Randall Bros., and in 1901 established the Cle-Elum Echo. They purchased the Localizer, April 15, 1903, from Mr. Schnebly, and admitted another brother, M. E. Randall, to the firm, when the firm name was changed to The Cascade Printing and Publishing Company.

Mr. Randall was married January 1, 1893, in Ellensburg, to Minnie Shull, at native of Albany, Missouri, who came to Washington with her parents about the same time Mr. Randall came. Her father, Calvin T. Shull, a native of Ohio, was for years a government scout on the Plains. During the Civil war Mr. Shull was in the west in the government secret service. He is of German descent, and is now seventy-five years of age. Mrs. Randall's mother, China Shull, was a native of Illinois, born during the sixties. Mr. Randall has two brothers, whose names are given above, and five sisters: Alice, Lizzie, Ida, Mary and Emma. He has one child, Merwyn, seven years of age.

In social life he is a member of the W. O. W., the Foresters of America and the Fraternal Aid Society of San Francisco. Both Mr. Randall and his wife are members of the Christian church. Mr. Randall politically is a Republican, though not an active partisan.

In his newspaper work Mr. Randall has an able and efficient assistant in his wife, who is thoroughly familiar with all the details of the profession from beginning to end. Through the combined efforts of the Randall Bros., the Localizer has gained the reputation of being a clean, fearless and ably edited journal, and a power for good in the community.

JACOB BOWERS, one of Kittitas county's prosperous farmers, resides seven miles north of Ellensburg. He was born in Pennsylvania, December 26, 1853, the son of John and Elizabeth (Shelburg) Bowers. The former was a native of Germany, and a farmer by occupation. He settled in Pennsylvania in an early day, where he resided until his death. The mother, also a native of Germany, was married in Pennsylvania, and died there when our subject was a lad of six years. Jacob was educated, in his earlier years, in the state of his birth, and later in the state of Illinois, where he had removed in 1867. He farmed for five years in the latter state, then went by rail to California. He followed farming in the Golden state eight years, at the end of which time, in 1879, he came to Ellensburg and took a homestead. In 1891 he purchased what is known as the Wold ranch, a farm of two

hundred acres, and seeded the entire tract to alfalfa, timothy and clover. He is still farming this land, and has it in a high state of cultivation. His brothers and sisters are: Elizabeth Larson, living in Pennsylvania; John F., Pennsylvania; Frank, Kansas; Mary, Pennsylvania, and Michael, also of Pennsylvania. Two brothers, Henry and Philip, are now deceased. Those living were all born in Pennsylvania in the years 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, and 1847, respectively.

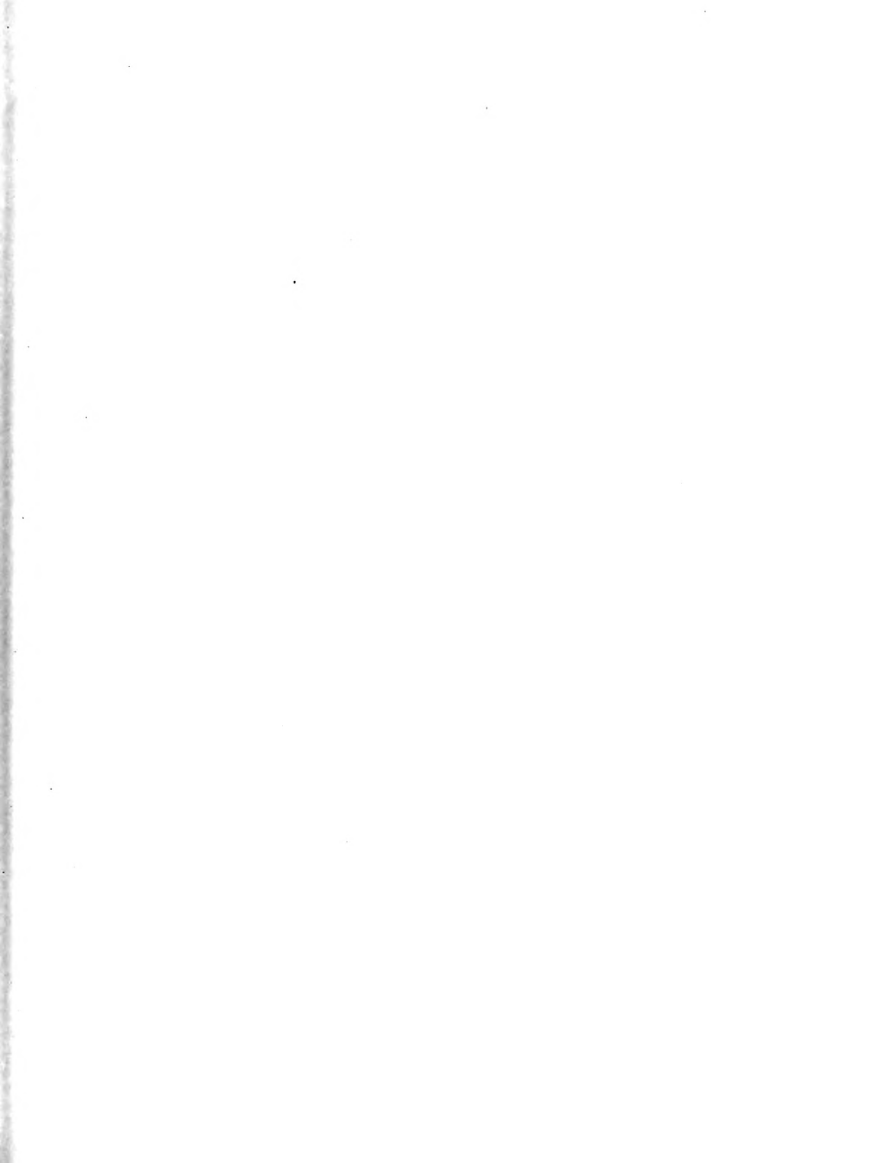
Mr. Bowers was married in California, November 5, 1875, to Miss Ella V. Read. Mrs. Bowers was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, January 17, 1852, and at three years of age removed with her parents to Illinois, where she received her education in the common schools. At the age of twenty she removed to California, and three years later was married to Mr. Bowers. Her father, Frank B. Read, was born in Massachusetts in 1819. He was a farmer, and died in Washington. Her mother, Angeline (Grenell) Read, was born in Rhode Island in 1832, and now lives in California. Mrs. Bowers' brothers and sisters are: Walter G. Read, born in Massachusetts in 1854, now living in California; Lizzie Newland, born in Illinois, now of California; Henry, born in Illinois, living in Washington; Frank J., born in Illinois, now of Washington, and Delia M. Dempsey, a native of Illinois, now living in California. Two sisters, Carry C. and Hattie H. Read, both born in Illinois, are deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bowers are: John F., Walter W., James H., Frank M., Jacob L., Anna E., Carrie C., Joseph R. and Roy R. Bowers. The two first named were born in California and the others in Washington. The first named, and eldest, was born in 1877, and the youngest, whose name is given last, in 1895. All are living at home.

Mr. Bowers is an ardent Republican, and for two years (1901-02) held the office of county commissioner of Kittitas county. His present property interests consist of 1,522 acres of land, 100 head of horses, driving and draft stock, and 300 head of cattle. He is a well-to-do farmer and a good business man. He takes an active interest in all public affairs in his county, and is recognized as an honorable, industrious, conscientious man, and one to be trusted and respected for his sterling qualities.

DR. JOHN ROBBINS, a retired physician, now living on Springfield Farm, near the city of Ellensburg, Washington, is a native of Birmingham, England, born May 21, 1834, the son of John and Elizabeth (Benton) Robbins, both of English nativity. His father, born in the year 1810, in Birmingham, England, was a carpenter and builder, and a Christian gentleman. He died in the country of his birth in his



JACOB BOWERS.





THOMAS HALEY.

seventieth year. Elizabeth Benton, who was born two years later than her husband, was married to John Robbins in 1833, and died in Birmingham, England, in 1850. Dr. Robbins received his early education in the Church of England school, and at the age of fourteen became apprenticed to a noted engraver. He worked in this capacity for seven years, during which time he became a thorough master of the engraver's art. He next took a partner, and went into business for himself, in which he continued for a number of years, during which time he engraved guns and silverware for the World's Exhibition at London, which were awarded prizes. All his spare time for a number of years was devoted to the study of medicine, and he received instruction from the late Dr. Hastings, R. C. S. E., and Dr. Lawrence, S. M. B. Finally, from overwork and study, his health failed and he was compelled to seek a country life. He then went to farming, which he followed until June, 1872, when he came to the United States, settling in Lincoln, Nebraska. From there he went west and took up a homestead near where Hastings, Nebraska, now stands, which he gave up and returned to Lincoln, and later to Omaha. Here he remained for about three years, during which time he engraved the first map of Nebraska, published in the Omaha Bee. He next went to San Francisco, and after a brief stay went to Portland, where he remained three years. In May, 1878, he moved with his wife and fourteen children to Kittitas valley and settled upon the land now known as Springfield Farm, Ellensburg, Washington, where he has since remained. The first two or three years he followed the practice of medicine. But as he came to farm he retired from practice as soon as other physicians came to stay.

In 1854 he was married to Mary Ann Garrett, born in Leamington, England, March 1, 1830. She died in Birmingham, England, March 18, 1859, and on August 20, 1859, he was married to Elizabeth Benton in Leamington, England, where she was born March 7, 1830, and received her education in the Church of England school. She died at her home, Springfield Farm, Ellensburg, Washington, on December 3, 1902, in her sixty-fourth year. She was the only child in the family and lived at home until her marriage. Her father was William Benton, who for a part of his life was valet to an English nobleman; later in his career he kept a general store. Mrs. Robbins' mother was Elizabeth Ollier, the daughter of a farmer. Both Mr. and Mrs. Benton died in the country of their birth. Dr. Robbins has been the father of seventeen children, two by his first and fifteen by his second marriage. Their names, dates and places of birth are as follows: Walter John, born in Birmingham, England, January 6, 1856, now of Ellensburg, Washington;

Ernest Arthur, born in Birmingham, England, March 3, 1858, and died at Springfield Farm, Ellensburg, Washington, October 25, 1895; Fannie Ollier Thomas, born in Birmingham, England, November 30, 1860, now of the Kittitas valley; Bertha Elizabeth Vradenburgh, born in Birmingham, England, April 9, 1862, now living in Puyallup, Washington; William von Essen, born in Birmingham, England, September 26, 1863, now of Ellensburg; Frances Annie Zwicker, born in Birmingham, England, September 25, 1864, died in Kittitas valley, Washington, March 14, 1900; Harry Edward, born in Birmingham, England, August 27, 1865, now of Ellensburg; Minnie Emily Sellwood, born in Birmingham, England, December 8, 1866, now living in Enumclaw, Washington; Charles Ollier, born in Birmingham, England, February 13, 1868, now of Ellensburg; George Benton, born in Birmingham, England, February 24, 1869, now living in Butte, Montana; Blanche Agnes, born in Kings Norton, near Birmingham, England, May 13, 1870, now living at home; Nellie Edith Craig, born in Omaha, Nebraska, November 25, 1872, now living in Puyallup, Washington; Lillie Alice, born in Omaha, Nebraska, August 24, 1874, now living in Ellensburg; Daisie Ella, born in Portland, Oregon, April 28, 1876, died November 14, 1891; Mary Burton, born in a log cabin in Kittitas valley, Washington, August 24, 1878, now living at home; Clara Amie, born on Springfield Farm, Ellensburg, Washington, February 17, 1883, now living at home, and Laura May, born on Springfield Farm, Ellensburg, Washington, February 23, 1885, also living at home. In the fall of 1878, during the Indian outbreak, Dr. Robbins' home was a popular refuge for the families round about. Some of them remained in this retreat for several weeks. Dr. Robbins has one brother, Francis, born in England and now living in Omaha, Nebraska. He also has three sisters—Elizabeth, Eliza and Emily, all born in England, where they still live. Dr. and Mrs. Robbins were members of the Church of England. The doctor has been a good and tender-hearted physician, always responding to calls alike from rich and poor, and many incidents are told by his friends and neighbors of the early times, when he ministered to the needs of those afflicted and in straitened circumstances, without hope of reward and at great personal inconvenience and sacrifice. He has made a success of farming and stock raising, and now, in his old age, is comfortably situated in this world with all the needs of life, surrounded by his children, and respected and esteemed by his neighbors and by a host of friends. He is known as a Christian man of generous impulses, of good business judgment, fair and honorable in all his dealings. His course in life commends itself to the rising generations and all good citizens, and

when he passes from their midst it will be as one of the honored pioneers and beloved citizens of the Kittitas valley.

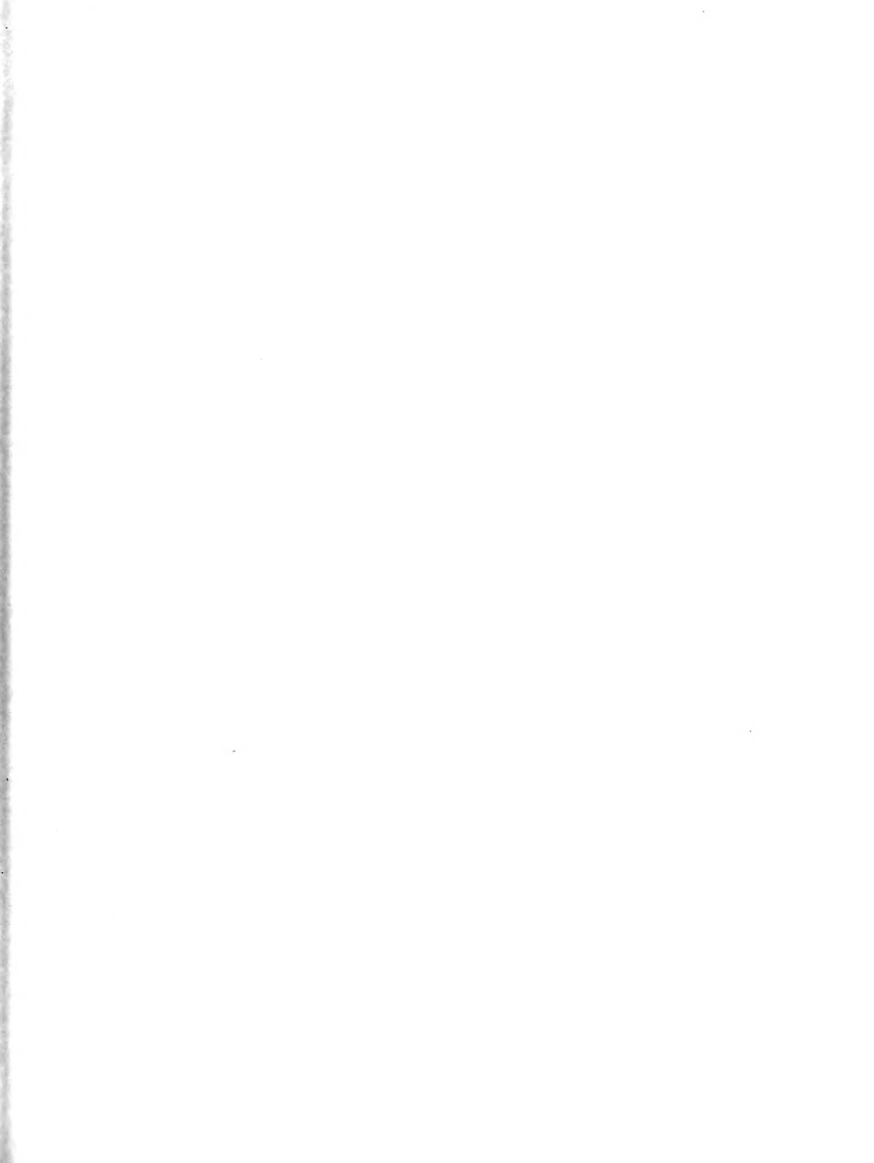
KARL O. KOHLER, who started in the sheep business as a herder in the later eighties, has built up the business until he is now considered one of the leading sheep raisers in the Northwest. His home is in Ellensburg, Washington. Mr. Kohler was born April 14, 1861, in Switzerland, his ancestors being farmers. His father, John Kohler, was born about 1818, and served as a sergeant in the army of 1848, during the religious wars. The mother, Anna Barbara (Thomy) Kohler, was born about 1818. Both parents were natives of Switzerland. They had ten children. Beside Mr. Kohler, these children were: Mrs. Lizzie Zumastein, now a widow; John, now farming in Lewis county, New York; Mrs. Rosa Kreps, now in the dairy business in Shelbyville, Indiana; Mrs. Mary Schnebli, who owns a candy factory in Baden, Switzerland; Mrs. Mary Ann Hunsiker, a widow; Fred, a merchant in his native land; Alfred, a cheesemaker; Amel, a farmer living in Wasco county, Oregon, and Arnold, now herding sheep in Kittitas county, Washington. All were born in Switzerland. Karl O. was educated in Switzerland until sixteen years of age, when he learned the cheesemaking trade, which he followed until he was twenty years old. He then served in the army eight weeks, when he came to the United States and settled in Lewis county, New York. He there worked on farms four years. In the spring of 1885 he went to Kansas, and later to Nebraska, and after a stay of about eight months he came west and went to work on a milk ranch near The Dalles, Oregon. Shortly afterward he engaged in herding sheep. He took charge of a band of 3,000 on shares, with such success that at the end of five years he had a half-interest in 4,200 head of sheep and a good bank account. In 1895 he disposed of his real estate holdings in Wasco county and shipped a trainload of sheep to the Chicago markets. He moved about 2,500 head of sheep to Kittitas county, which has since been his headquarters. In June of that year he went back to Switzerland on a visit and returned October 20, 1895, since which time he has given his attention to his sheep business and has also engaged in raising considerable hay.

Mr. Kohler was married May 28, 1900, in Columbus, Nebraska, to Miss Anna R. Stauffer, born in that city, September 9, 1877. Mrs. Kohler's father, a native of Switzerland, born about 1848, was a farmer and merchant. He held public office for eleven years after he moved to the United States, having served as county clerk of Piate county, Nebraska, during that period. Mrs. Kohler's mother, Elsie (Plaser)

Stauffer, was born in Switzerland and came to this county when fifteen years old. Mrs. Kohler has one brother and three sisters. The brother, John Stauffer, born in Columbus, Nebraska, August 1, 1875, is now living with her. Two sisters, Bertha and Martha, still reside in Columbus, and the other sister, Rosa, lives in Ellensburg, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Kohler have one child, John G., born in Ellensburg, June 28, 1901. The father is an active member of the Republican party. He and his wife are Protestants. Their home, a fine brick house of thoroughly modern construction, occupies one of the finest locations in Ellensburg, the site including ten lots. Mr. Kohler has 180 acres of hay land. He is running about 6,100 head of sheep and owns about twenty-five head of horses. He is the owner of fifty shares of stock in the Pacific Oil Company and 250 shares in a Texas company, and carries a \$5,000 life insurance policy in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THOMAS HALEY, residing two miles north and a mile and one-half east of Ellensburg, Washington, has been engaged in the live stock business in that locality since 1879. He is now arranging to engage in the hay and dairy business because of the shortage of range. He has 680 acres of land, about 250 head of horses and cattle, and an up-to-date creamery plant with an output of about 3,000 pounds per month. He has a large and thoroughly modern home on the place and is considered one of the most thrifty and successful farmers of the county. He was born in New York, January 8, 1847. His father, Michael Haley, was born in Ireland in 1810, and died May 3, 1882. His mother, Bridget (Pheney) Haley, was born in Ireland in 1819, and has since passed away. Thomas was one of a family of nine children, as follows: John, living with him; Michael, a farmer in New York; James, farming in Michigan; William and Martin, both farmers of New York; Peter, a cattle raiser of Minot, North Dakota; Kate Cross, wife of a New York merchant, and Mary Goram, the wife of a New York hotel man. Mr. Haley left the schools of his native state when he was fifteen years old and worked on a farm three years. For the succeeding two and one-half years he worked in the Pennsylvania oil fields. In 1867 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and ran a stationary engine in a foundry. Later he was employed on the construction of the Union Pacific railroad between Cheyenne and Laramie City. He came from Utah to Kittitas county, Washington, July 5, 1869, and filed on 160 acres of desert land. He devoted particular attention to stock raising in all its branches, doing much buying and shipping. He soon transformed his desert land into





SIMEON WALKER MAXEY.

a beautiful home, but in October, 1896, a fire started which wiped out the house and well-filled barns, and everything he had accumulated, except the live stock. By indomitable pluck and perseverance, however, he has regained a greater fortune than that lost by the severe fire, and is now counted one of the most substantial men of the county.

Mr. Haley was married April 10, 1878, to Miss Vancha Hackett, daughter of John and Ellen (Johnson) Hackett. Her father was born in Illinois in 1827, and is dead. Her mother, born in Indiana in 1834, is now a resident of Oregon. Mrs. Haley was born in Oregon City, Oregon, May 4, 1857. Her brothers and sisters are: Erwin, a school teacher in Oregon City; Mary Knox, wife of an Oregon farmer; Stella Hackett, of Oregon City; Alvin, in the real estate business in Mississippi, and Mrs. Florence Wolf, of Sunnyside, Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Haley have two children, both of whom are at the family home. Katie, the eldest, was born April 27, 1879, and Allie, September 11, 1880. Their father belongs to the royal arch degree of Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been through all the chairs in that order. He is a public spirited and progressive citizen and is highly respected.

SIMEON WALKER MAXEY, now residing near Ellensburg, was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, August 9, 1832. His father, William McKendery Maxey, was a physician and minister, born in Tennessee, January 18, 1812, and died February 4, 1885. The mother, Eddy (Owens) Maxey, was born in Tennessee, March 2, 1811, and died January 5, 1880. Her father was Peter Owens, a farmer. Simeon W. received his early education in the common schools of Jefferson county, Illinois, and remained with his father until he reached his majority. Then, in 1853, he borrowed money and purchased forty acres of government land, which he devoted exclusively to horticulture. He set out an orchard which later took the premium as the best selected and arranged orchard in the county. At county fairs he was a frequent exhibitor, and invariably captured some of the best prizes. He served as county superintendent of the Mount Vernon, Illinois, fair, and was one of the members of the awarding committee. Mr. Maxey has now, for over half a century, been an enthusiastic and successful horticulturist. In 1882 he sold out his property holdings in Jefferson county, Illinois, and moved to Washington, where he bought land in Kittitas county, where he has since resided. In 1880 he sold this place and bought a brick block in Ellensburg, now known as the I. O. O. F. hall. He was appointed by Governor Ferry as

commissioner of horticulture for the fourth district, and after serving for three years and a half he was reappointed by Governor McGraw, and continued in the office until the law creating it was abolished. He was superintendent of the state fruit exhibit at the World's Fair in 1893, and was county inspector of horticulture from 1902 till 1904.

During the Civil war Mr. Maxey served with honor and distinction. He enlisted in the 110th volunteer infantry of Illinois in 1862, in Company B, under Captain C. H. Maxey, and was assigned to the 14th army corps, commanded by General Jefferson C. Davis, Second division, commanded by General John M. Palmer, and 19th brigade, commanded by General W. B. Hazen. He was in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, against General Bragg, which forced the Confederates through Cumberland Gap, and later, as first duty sergeant, was in charge of a detachment of six men which made a hazardous sixty-mile trip in taking sixty-eight prisoners to Danville, Kentucky. He took part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Atlanta, and was with Sherman on the march to the sea. In the chase after General Johnston he was engaged in one of the last battles of the war, which was at Bentonville, North Carolina. On this occasion army orders were issued to prevent any foraging ahead of the command. Notwithstanding, on the morning of the battle of Bentonville, Mr. Maxey started out before daylight and got in advance of the army. Near sunrise he fell in with six other soldiers and the party shortly afterward encountered a picket reserve of the enemy and were promptly fired upon. By good fortune no one of them was hit, due likely to the closeness of the range. He was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., and received his discharge at Chicago, in 1865.

Mr. Maxey has brothers and sisters as follows: Samuel T., born August 29, 1834, who served through the war and was discharged as a captain; John V., born in 1836, also in the war; Harriet J., born in 1838, now the widow of Franklin J. Centerfield; William C., born in 1843, who was, during the war, first sergeant of the 80th Illinois regiment; Sarah C., born in 1847, now the wife of Sanford Hill, and Hardy N., born in 1850. Mr. Maxey was married at Richview, Illinois, to Miss Manevia T. Whitenberg, daughter of Daniel T. and Polly A. (Hill) Whitenberg. She was born in Tennessee, March 26, 1838, and died in Ellensburg, January 25, 1902. Their children were Brovaltus A., born January 17, 1850; Morton M., born July 4, 1860, and died September 24, 1897; Francesca D., born January 18, 1862, William C., born April 18, 1863, and Sina C., born October 15, 1866. Mr. Maxey is a member of David Ford Post, G. A. R., at Ellensburg, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

MRS. REBECCA N. BULL was born in Norway. Her father, Nels H. Gran, was born in Norway, December 15, 1815, and died in Nebraska. He was a farmer and the inventor of a threshing machine. The mother, Sophia Graverholt, was born in Norway, near Christiania, in 1816. Mrs. Bull received her early education in the district schools of Norway and was fourteen years old when her parents came to the United States. Upon their arrival they settled in Dixon county, Nebraska, in 1870, where the father took up government land. She finished her education in the schools at Omaha, and later in the normal school, after which she taught in the district schools of Nebraska and also after she came West on the Sound. She came to Ellensburg in 1879, and lived with her brother until her marriage, May 26, 1881, to B. W. Frisbee, when she began her residence on her present farm home. Mr. Frisbee was by profession a photographer and also a teacher. He taught one of the first schools in the valley near Ellensburg. He was a native of New York and was active in building up educational interest where he resided. His death occurred on February 21, 1888. By this marriage two children were born: Leroy W., September 15, 1882, who was educated in the Ellensburg high school and is now attending the university of Washington, with a view to becoming an electrical engineer, and Emma F., April 12, 1884. She was also educated in the Ellensburg high school.

February 6, 1880, Mrs. Frisbee married Walter A. Bull, who was born in Albany, New York, June 20, 1838. Mr. Bull was a descendant on his mother's side of the old Fish family of New York. His forefathers were of English extraction and of a seafaring inclination. Mr. Bull spent his early days at Racine, Wisconsin, and at the outbreak of the war became government commissary clerk. During his service he was superintendent of commissary and later was superintendent of the Freedman bureau. At one time he was charged with the care and feeding of twenty-eight hundred negroes. After his discharge from the government service he engaged in the construction of the Union Pacific until 1860. When on a tour of the west he was attracted to the Kittitas valley and settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres nearly south of Ellensburg, which he improved and added to until he accumulated nearly 1,700 acres. This he put in a high state of cultivation. He devoted much attention to raising of fine stock. He introduced Holstein cattle into the valley and had a fine herd of Polled-Angus. He was an Odd Fellow and Mason and also a member of the A. O. U. W.; was the first probate judge of Kittitas county, under appointment by the commissioners, and served two years; designed the probate court seal—a bull's head; and was also president of the Snoqualmie toll road to

Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Bull had two children: J. A. Evadore Bull, born September 10, 1891, and Leland L. Bull, born September 15, 1893, both on their father's farm. Mrs. Bull's brothers and sisters are: Caroline, now Mrs. Andrew Hia, in Norway; Halvor Nelson, in Ellensburg; Andrew N., in Nebraska; Mrs. Mattie Gilbertson, in Washington county, Nebraska, and Juliana, now Mrs. Christian Johnson, in Dixon county, Nebraska. Mrs. Bull came to Kittitas valley after the Indian troubles were over, but she often talked with the late Chief Moses concerning the strenuous pioneer days. She has many valuable records of the early history of the Kittitas country, and is a lady of intelligence and culture.

PHILIP H. SCHNEBLY, who lives in an elegant home eleven miles northeast of Ellensburg, was born in Washington county, Oregon, October 8, 1852. His father, David J. Schnebly, was born in Maryland, and came to Oregon in 1850. He was a man of finished education, and during his lifetime followed the vocations of teacher and editor. He was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. The subject's mother was Margaret A. (Painter) Schnebly, a native of Missouri, and came west with her father during the early days.

Mr. Schnebly received his education in the state of Oregon in the district schools, and came to the Kittitas valley in 1872. After coming here he at once engaged in the stock business and has made that branch of industry his business since that time. He owns one of the finest farms in the county, and lives in an elegant home. He has "cattle on a thousand hills," in all about fifteen hundred head, most of which are Hereford and Shorthorn Durham stock. He has one brother and one sister: Charles P., born in Oregon, and who is now a farmer; and Mrs. Jean C. Davidson, native of Walla Walla, and now living in Ellensburg. He was married November 11, 1877, to Eliza F. Cooke, the daughter of Hon. Charles P. and Susan E. (Brewster) Cooke. Mr. Cooke was one of the earliest settlers in Kittitas valley, and was a man much in public life. A sketch of his life is to be found elsewhere in this history. Mrs. Cooke was born in New York state, in 1838, and was a descendant from the old Vander Cooke family, historic in the state of New York. Mrs. Schnebly's brothers and sisters are, Mrs. Charles Coleman, Edwin N. Morand D., Edward W., George B., Rufus, Mrs. Al Whitson, and Jay Cooke.

Mr. and Mrs. Schnebly are the parents of ten children, as follows: Lillian M., born January 16, 1879; Fred C., November 12, 1881; Philip D., July 19, 1884; Joseph J., April 20, 1885; Jean, February 14, 1887; Frank, October 5, 1890; Edith, February 8, 1892; Edna, February 28, 1894, and

Rufus and Robert, March 30, 1807. All were born in Kittitas county. The eldest daughter, Lillian M., was educated in the State Normal school, and has traveled extensively. She has marked ability and taste in a literary way, and has contributed some high class articles to the magazines. She was a delegate to the National Press Association in 1895 and 1900.

MELVIN C. SPRAGUE. Melvin Sprague, dealer in paints, oils, and glass, is one of the rugged pioneers of the Pacific states. Born in Barry county, Michigan, July 14, 1842, he is the son of Nelson and Lucinda (Barnum) Sprague. His father was a farmer and saw mill operator, born in the state of New York, and died in 1844, when Melvin was a child of two years. His mother, also a native of New York, was born November 7, 1807, and upon the death of her husband was left a widow with five small children. She died at the age of seventy-nine years and twenty days.

Melvin C. Sprague's life from the beginning has been one of strenuousness and toil. From early boyhood and until sixteen years old he worked during six months of the year, the remainder being spent in the common schools. Giving up this mode of life at that time, he started to walk from Hastings, Michigan, to Nebraska City, Nebraska. Arriving there, he joined an uncle and started on an overland journey to Pike's Peak, in search of gold. On the way thither, however, they met so many returning prospectors that they became discouraged with their Pike's Peak venture, and decided to abandon it and push on to California. This they did, arriving in the Golden state in 1850. Here our subject entered the mining camps and became in time a full fledged miner and prospector. In 1863 he went to Granite creek, in eastern Oregon, thence to Canyon City, Oregon, where he wintered. In the spring he once more went to Granite creek, thence to the Owyhee mines, and shortly after started for Idaho. The party with whom he started on the trip encamped for a week near the big bend on the Snake river, in order to rest their pack horses; the night before they started to move the Indians stampeded the animals and it was with difficulty that they recovered three or four horses out of the original band of a large number. After some time spent on a hard trail the party finally reached their destination in Idaho, and Mr. Sprague shortly after left for the mines near Bannock City, Oregon, where he worked some time. He then removed to Auburn, in the same state, and with an old California partner of his, worked a claim on Gimlet creek. Here, it is interesting to note, he found a nugget valued at some \$355. While in Oregon he followed for a time the vocation of carrying express between

Canyon City and Baker City; in summer on horseback and during the winter months on snowshoes. He has many interesting incidents to relate regarding his experience among the mining camps and mountains of California, Oregon and Idaho, where he encountered wild Indians in plenty. In 1876 he returned on a visit to his old home in Michigan. Later, he came to Seattle and from there went again on a prospecting trip in the vicinity of his present home. On his return to Ellensburg he bade farewell to his former life and went to work at the carpenter's trade. In 1887, in partnership with P. Pressy, he built a carpenter shop and planing-mill. This he later sold, and again paid a visit to his Michigan home. Upon returning to Ellensburg he bought an interest in the store of Harvey Barton, dealer in paints and oils. From that time his business has continued to grow; his place of business having increased from a mere shack to a first class paint store. Mr. Sprague has never married. He is an Odd Fellow, having been a member of that order for the past twenty-seven years. During his life he has seen hardship and misfortune in plenty, and, like all pioneers, has had his quota of ups and downs. He is now comfortably situated and is regarded by his fellow townsmen as a valuable man in the community.

PHILIP H. ADAMS, a farmer and stockman, living twelve miles northeast of Ellensburg, was born in Walla Walla, Washington, February 12, 1876. His father, F. F. Adams, now a merchant of Seattle, is a native of Ohio, where his early life was spent. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in an Ohio regiment of infantry. The mother of Philip H. Adams was Mary V. (Schnebly) Adams, who was born in Oregon and who died there March 31, 1887. When Philip was ten years old his parents immigrated to California and here he was educated in the public schools. Finishing the public school course, for two years he engaged in the study of law, but decided eventually that there were better opportunities for success in other fields, and abandoned the law for agriculture and stock raising, establishing himself on the ranch he now occupies in 1898. This ranch consists of 480 acres, over one-half of which is in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Adams has had as many as 400 head of stock on the farm at one time, and at the present is caring for about 250 head, feeding them alfalfa, timothy and clover, all of which are raised in abundance on the cultivated portions of the estate. Mr. Adams has one brother and two sisters; Herbert H. Adams, an electrical engineer of New York; Mrs. James Ramsey of Ellensburg, and Mrs. H. E. Boyrie of Seattle. Mr. Adams was married in Ellensburg February 27, 1890, to Bertha K. Stephens, daughter of W. V. and Kate Stephens. The father is a

railway train dispatcher; the mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have one child, Frederick D. Adams, born June 16, 1901. Husband and wife are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Adams is independent in politics but rather favors the doctrines of the Democratic party. He is among the successful agriculturists and stockmen of the valley and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

GEORGE W. SALLADAY, living twelve miles northeast of Ellensburg, has for a number of years been engaged in farming and stock raising and has met with good success in the business. His farm consists of 600 acres; 400 acres in cultivation, and the remainder pasture land. The principal crop raised in this part of the valley is hay, for which there is always a ready market at good prices, much of the crop, however, being consumed at home in wintering the flocks and herds. Mr. Salladay settled here in 1900, having been, for a short time previous to this date, engaged in stock raising near Ellensburg. Before going into the business on his own account, he received a liberal education in the public schools and in the high school of Ellensburg, thus preparing himself for the successful career he has since had. George W. Salladay is the son of Jacob and Mary A. (See-*rest*) Salladay, both natives of Ohio and both still living, retired from the more active duties of life, in Ellensburg. The subject of this article has two brothers, L. Elmer Salladay, a hardware merchant of Nez Perce, Idaho, and S. O. Salladay of Ellensburg. He has eight sisters: Anna and Letta, both school teachers of Kittitas county; Minnie Spiker of Nez Perce; Ida Pease of Seattle; Opha, Flora, Loretta and Gladys, attending the Normal school at Ellensburg. Mr. Salladay was born in Sonoma county, California. Combined with the energy of youth he has natural and acquired business ability and is making for himself an enviable position among the successful men of the valley. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is progressive and public spirited and has the respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

THOMAS J. RANDALL, a retired Christian minister and carpenter, was born in Jennings county, Indiana, in 1827. His father, John Randall, a farmer and blacksmith, was a native of Tennessee, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was a pioneer in Indiana, where he died in 1830. The mother, Fannie (Glover) Randall, was born in Indiana. Her parents settled on the banks of the Ohio river, below Madison, at the mouth of Saluda creek, in days when the settlers had to live in stockades to protect themselves from Indians. Thomas J. Randall grew to manhood in his native state. When he

was only three years old his father died. He worked on a farm and attended district school. When he was fourteen years old he went to live with his sister. When seventeen he worked out and went to school. It was a struggle in those days to secure education, for all schooling had to be paid for, but he never faltered in his efforts after knowledge. Even while he was learning the trade of a carpenter he continued his schooling. Later he alternated as a teacher and working as a carpenter. In 1856 he moved to Le Sueur county, Minnesota, and took up a pre-emption claim and worked as a carpenter and millwright. He was there through the whole of the Sioux Indian troubles and massacres and has a lively recollection of pioneer experiences in that country. In those days they had to take the lumber from the rough and make everything by hand. He was converted in Indiana at the age of sixteen years and united with the Christian church. He was a faithful student of the Bible, reading late into the night, after his hard day's work, and finally became noted for his familiarity with the Great Book. From speaking at social gatherings he had become a fluent talker, so he took to preaching and making appointments which he filled acceptably. He preached for seventeen years for one congregation, working all the time at his trade and farm. He continued to live in the same neighborhood until 1888, when he moved to Ellensburg. His family followed shortly afterward. He bought his present home then, where he has since resided.

He was married in 1850 to Julia A. Thomas, who was born in Indiana in 1834. She was the daughter of John M. Thomas, a native of Kentucky, and of Ellen (Buckles) Thomas. Thomas J. Randall has four daughters and three sons. The sons are all newspaper men. Amasa S. Randall is the editor of the Cascade Miner, Cle-Elum Echo and Ellensburg Localizer, upon which his brother, Elroy M. Randall, is also employed. The other son, U. M. Randall, is an editor of the Cascade Miner. Two of the daughters, Alice A. Wright and Lizzie M. Denton, live at Vackerville, California. Another, Ida M. Craig, is a resident of White Bluffs, Yakima county, Washington, and the fourth, Mary B. Harman, resides in Minnesota. In matters of politics Mr. Randall has associated himself with no party. It has ever been his custom to vote for the man. He is a member of the Central Christian church, at Ellensburg.

WILLIAM F. DOUGHTY, a man of diversified business interests, ice dealer, stockman and horticulturist, is recognized as one of the foremost citizens of his town, Ellensburg. He was born in Oakland county, Michigan, June 4, 1850. His father, Samuel Doughty, was a native of England, but came to America when quite young and settled in Canada. Later he crossed the border into the

state of Michigan, where he is remembered as a pioneer of that state. While in Canada Samuel Doughty followed the occupation of lumber dealer. He died in 1876. The mother of William F. Doughty died when he was a mere infant, so it is but little he knows of her history. After the death of his wife, Samuel Doughty married again and removed to Washington county, Kansas, where he settled on a homestead in 1871. Here it was that the son grew to young manhood, laboring on the homestead during the summers and attending country school during the winters. Since he was nineteen years of age, soon after his father's death, Mr. Doughty has fought his way in the world unaided. In 1881 he came west as far as Colorado, where he obtained employment as a railroader. This occupation he followed for two years, being in that time engaged in work for the Denver and Rio Grande and the Oregon Short Line companies. In 1883 he went to Walla Walla, where he obtained employment. After a short sojourn in the Walla Walla country, however, he again removed to Spokane, thence, being moved by the Coeur d'Alene excitement of 1885, to the Coeur d'Alenes. Leaving the mines in 1886 he spent a year in Yakima, then, upon the building of the Northern Pacific extension, found his way to Ellensburg; coming as an employee of the above-mentioned company. Soon after coming to Ellensburg, Mr. Doughty established himself in the truck and drayage business, combining with it in 1889 that of dealing in ice. In 1900 he sold out his drayage business in order to devote his entire time to his many other interests which had accumulated since his advent in Ellensburg.

Mr. Doughty has never been married, and his only near relatives are two step-brothers, Samuel and John William, and one step-sister, Mary Doughty. Though not a wealthy man, Mr. Doughty is in comfortable circumstances and is in a position now to enjoy the fruits of his past life of activity and toil. Besides some city property, which includes his home, he has two farms adjacent to Ellensburg. These are in a high state of cultivation, with good orchards, and are well stocked with imported Short-horn Durham cattle, in the breeding of which Mr. Doughty is greatly interested. He carries on quite an extensive trade in hay. He is a Democrat in politics, yet gives such matters very little serious consideration. The confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen is reflected in the fact that for four years he has served as a city official.

GEORGE WRIGHT. Among the successful stockmen of the thriving region surrounding Ellensburg and North Yakima may be noted the name of George Wright, of the firm of George Wright & Son, who was born in Colchester, England, 1838. His father, James Wright, also a stockman, was born in Colchester in 1805, came to the United States in 1871, where he died seven years later.

Jane (Miller) Wright, George Wright's mother, also was of English birth and died in that country in 1863. At the age of seventeen the boy George was, after the manner of those times, apprenticed to a butcher, with wages at a pound a year. Dissatisfied with his duties, as well as with his salary, he, at the end of a year, ran away from his bondage, coming to Chicago with a companion, about the year 1857. With a capital of some \$500 he began in a small way dealing in stock. To him belongs the distinction of having made the first shipment of cattle and horses from Montreal, Canada, he having gone to that country in 1876. His business venture was so marked with prosperity that at the end of three years he found himself in a position to return to his mother country for a year's visit, and while there was married to Emma Springet, 1860. Upon his return to America he settled in London, Canada, later moving to Watford. In both these cities he dealt in live stock, and while at the latter made several shipments to England. The allurements of the West and the opportunities it held forth to stockmen attracted him, and in '82 he came to Portland, Oregon, and thence to Tacoma. At Tacoma he became president of the Puget Sound Pressed Beef and Packing Company. With this company he was connected for five years, or until 1887, when he removed to Yakima and engaged in his present business of sheep raising. Mrs. Wright was the daughter of Robert and Charlotte Springet, both natives of England, where, in Westboghait, Mr. Springet owned and operated a grist mill. Both are dead. Mr. Wright is without brothers or sisters. Has three sons; James M., F. G. and Albert. The first two named are business partners with Mr. Wright, the former at Yakima and the latter in Seattle. The third son, Albert, resides at Rochester, not far from Olympia.

Although in the main Mr. Wright's course in the business world has run smooth, he has had his misadventures, like all other successful men. One of these in particular lingers vividly in his memory. This was in the year 1870, when he made a shipment of four hundred and sixty-three head of cattle from New York to Southampton, England. En voyage a severe storm threatened the destruction of the ship; in order to save the vessel and the human lives on board it was necessary to consign the greater portion of her cargo to the sea. Thus Mr. Wright's entire herd was thrown overboard. Aside from the original loss of the cattle, the unfortunate owner expended approximately the sum of \$35,000 in a futile effort to recover damages from the owners of the ship. As a young man in Chicago, Mr. Wright was a contemporary with the famous packer, Philip D. Armour, and in matters of finance he was at that time rated above him. Politically, Mr. Wright is known as a Republican, of pronounced convictions. His property interests consist of a home in North Yakima, as well as one in Ellensburg, and thirty thousand acres of grazing

land, where the firm pastures its sheep, of which it has, in round numbers, about forty thousand. George Wright & Sons has just recently signed a contract calling for a shipment of five thousand head of sheep, which number on an average they ship each month. Mr. Wright lives principally in North Yakima, but at the present time is occupying his Ellensburg home. In each of these cities he is counted as one among its leading and most public spirited citizens.

RASMUS P. TJSSEM, proprietor of the Tjossem mill, two and one-half miles south from Ellensburg, claims Stavanger, Norway, as his birth place. The year of his birth was 1841. His father, Peder Tjossem, also was born in Stavanger, 1813. Peder Tjossem inherited the old farm that had been in the family several hundred years, exhibiting deeds on parchment over three hundred years old in proof of the rightfulness of his inheritance. He, however, left the home of his fathers to try his fortunes in a new country, settling in Iowa, where he died in 1892. His wife, Anna (Iverson) Tjossem, the mother of Rasmus, came of an old Norwegian family, and herself was born in Norway. Rasmus Tjossem finished his education before coming to America. In 1852 he came first to Quebec, afterward spending two years on a farm in Illinois, when he went to Marshall county, Iowa, to engage in farming. The profits of nine years of toil were eaten up in the great Chicago fire, he losing a heavy shipment of grain. The years '73, '74 and a part of '75 were spent in the Sound country and in Walla Walla. He came to Kittitas county in May, 1875, and took up government land, upon which his mill now stands. He worked his land until he was enabled to erect, in 1881, a small mill on the river. He built also a saw mill on Wilson creek. These mills he operated, together with his farm and a small herd of cattle until 1889, when he abandoned the saw mill business. In 1887 with John Shoudy he built the City Mill at Ellensburg, soon afterward selling his share to Mr. Shoudy and building the mill he now owns. Mr. Tjossem was at Ellensburg at the time of the Indian outbreak. Unlike the majority of his fellow townsmen he did not seek protection behind the stockade, deeming it a safer plan to keep his family in a convenient sheltered retreat near his house.

In 1865 he was married to Rachel Heggem, a native of Norway, who had come with her parents to America previous to his coming. Her people were known to him in the old country. Mr. Tjossem has three brothers: Thomas, Ole and Jonas, all of whom are farmers in Iowa. Mrs. Tjossem has a brother, Thore Heggem, who also lives in the state of Iowa. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Tjossem are: Albert, who is interested with his father in the mill; Rebecca, who was married to George Donald; Torene, married to Errick Moe;

Lena, wife of Harl Ruthven; Peder, who is a civil engineer in Spokane, and Anna, who remains at home with her parents. Mr. Tjossem is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity, and his religious belief is in the doctrine promulgated by the Society of Friends of the Quaker church. He affiliates with the Republican party and prides himself in the fact that he cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln for president in 1864. Besides his flour mill, which he owns and operates jointly with his son, he has two hundred and sixty acres of choice land, well stocked, comfortably improved and containing a fruit orchard of select and productive trees.

WILLIAM H. CAROTHERS. William H. Carothers is one of the substantial business men of Ellensburg. He was born in Shelby county, Missouri, in 1850, the son of John C. and Louisa M. (Henninger) Carothers, both of old and historic families. His father was a farmer by occupation, born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, about the year 1820, and died in 1902. John C. Carothers was a pioneer of Shelby county, Missouri, settling there with his father, James Carothers, in 1828. The Indians were numerous there at that time and the pioneer Carothers family had many a narrow escape from massacre. Before leaving the state Mr. Carothers improved three farms from raw and uncleared land. He came to Oregon with his family in 1874, and settled in the Willamette valley. He was a soldier all through the Mexican war, and later in the Rebellion. He served in the 11th Missouri Infantry in the first enlistment, and in the 2d Missouri M. S. M. in the second. Starting in as a lieutenant he was brevetted major before the close of the war. His father, William's grandfather, was a soldier in both the War of 1812 and the Black Hawk war. Louisa M. (Henninger) Carothers was born in Virginia of old Jamestown Dutch stock, tracing her ancestry back to colonial times. Both her grandfather and great-grandfather were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, as was also the paternal ancestry of the subject. Her grandfather was but fifteen years of age at the time of his enlistment in the Continental army. She still lives with her son, William, at Ellensburg. William H. Carothers grew to manhood in the state of his nativity, where he was educated in the common schools and in the state normal school at Kirksville. In his early life he was a school teacher by profession, teaching a year in Missouri, and after coming to the Willamette valley, in 1873, he followed the profession there for several years. Later he and his brothers combined their capital and invested it in stock—cattle, sheep and horses. They pastured their stock in the John Day country, in Grant county, Oregon, whither the subject went in 1876, his brothers having preceded him there. He sold out there in 1880 and removed to what is now

Gilliam county, where he remained until 1888, engaged in the stock business. He, with his brother John and his father, then came to the Kittitas valley, bought land and again entered the stock business. In 1890 they sold the farm and removed to Ellensburg, still continuing to manage a flock of sheep until 1895, during which time they were the heaviest shippers of sheep and wool in the valley. Since the year last mentioned the firm has been gradually closing out the sheep business and turning its attention more to mining. The brothers have some promising mining interests about twenty-five miles west from Ellensburg on what is known as Tanum Creek, where they are developing some encouraging deposits of gold, copper and coal. The coal beds they are operating are of the semi-anthracite quality, and of the finest grade.

William H. Carothers was married in 1893, in Missouri, to Lucy Samuels, born in Adair county, Missouri. Her father was Marcus Samuels, a native of Kentucky and one of the first three men to settle in Adair county. The townsite of Kirksville was a part of his original farm. Her mother was Emily (Boone) Samuels, born and reared at Boonesboro, Kentucky, and was a direct descendant from Daniel Boone, from whom the town derived its name. Mr. Carothers has two brothers, Andrew A., of Olex, Gilliam county, Oregon, and John H., of both Oregon and Ellensburg. He also has two sisters, Mrs. Anna M. Knight and Mrs. Ella Kocher, both of Canby, Oregon. His children are: Warren E., Calvin M. and Lillian.

He is a Republican, and an active one, attending all meetings and conventions of his party.

At the time of the Snake and Bannock Indian wars of 1878, Mr. Carothers was in the upper John Day country and was uncomfortably near the seat of trouble. He recalls hearing the boom of General Howard's guns when he engaged the hostile foe as it crossed the John Day river. The settlers fortified their homes and stood ready for a conflict which they expected would take place at any moment.

During the nineties the Carothers brothers met with serious business reverses, but they stood their ground and later prospered again. They are regarded as men of honor and integrity in the community in which they live.

HENRY C. ACKLEY. Probably no one in Ellensburg is better known in industrial, political and fraternal circles than is the subject of this sketch, Henry C. Ackley. Born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1859, he was the son of George M. and Susan M. (Yale) Ackley. His father was a contractor and builder, and for a time a farmer. Born in Tompkins county, New York, in 1822, he died in 1901. George M. Ackley's father was born in the state of New York and settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. George M. was a

soldier in the Civil war, being a member of Company M, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania infantry, was wounded in battle and was also taken prisoner by the enemy on one occasion. All through his army life he served under General Kilburn. He was of English ancestry. Mr. Ackley's mother was of Holland Dutch descent, born in Cortland county, New York, 1825, and still lives in the state of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ackley grew to the age of seventeen in his native state, living on the farm with his parents. In the meantime he had mastered the stone cutter's trade, and after leaving the farm went to Paw Paw, Lee county, Illinois, where he worked at his trade for a year, then removed to Stockton, Kansas. Here he worked at his trade for two years, in which time he built some of the finest buildings in that town. His next move was to Shelton, Buffalo county, Nebraska. Here he engaged in carpenter work and followed it in Shelton for four years, after which time he came to Washington, settling at Tacoma, where he followed contracting and building for four years. In 1880, just after the memorable fire, he came to Ellensburg. In Ellensburg he was for the first two years connected with the sewing machine and music business; then he resumed his old trade of contractor and builder, in which vocation he is engaged at the present time. His line of work is for the most part confined to building residences, of which he has built a large proportion of those erected in the city since he went into business.

His married life dates from the year 1882, when he was married to Mrs. Wicker. By this marriage he has two children, Fred and Harry. Later he was again married, to Mrs. Laura J. Burchard, a native Washingtonian, born in Chehalis, Lewis county, October 20, 1861. Since the age of eighteen Mrs. Ackley has been in the dressmaking and millinery business, which she still continues to follow. Her father is Timothy R. Winston, a contractor and builder, a native of the state of Virginia. He is of Scotch-English descent, and was a pioneer of this state. He still lives in Satsop, Washington, at the age of seventy-four. Mrs. Ackley's mother is Lucinda (Moore) Winston, born in Texas of German parents. She, too, is still living at the age of fifty-seven. Mrs. Ackley has five brothers and five sisters. Her children by her first marriage are: Alice St. Clair, Mamie Burchard and Eva Burchard, all of whom reside in Spokane. Mr. Ackley has two brothers and four sisters. Both he and Mrs. Ackley are members of the Royal Neighbors, belonging to the Royal Tribe of Joseph. Mrs. Ackley belongs to the Degree of Honor and to the M. E. church. Mr. Ackley is a member, in addition to the Royal Neighbors, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of the Sons of Veterans. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party and is an active man in politics. He at one time served his town in the capacity of city marshal. Mr. and Mrs. Ackley are doing well in their separate callings in Ellens-

burg, and are living in the enjoyment of the trust and good will of their neighbors.

CHRISTEN EIDAL is well known among the farmers and stockmen of Kittitas county. He first saw the light of day in Norway, May 15, 1864. His father, Ole Olsen Eidal, a farmer and millwright, was born in 1832, in Norway. He was an active public man, enjoying the trust and esteem of his contemporary townsmen, and died in the land of his birth in 1902. Gullaig (Christensdatter) Eidal, Christen Eidal's mother, still lives in Norway at the ripe age of eighty-one. Mr. Eidal enjoyed the advantage of being educated in one of the military schools of his native land. Hearing of the opportunities America offered to energy and pluck, he came, in 1886, to Minnesota, which state he left the following year to push farther to the west, choosing Kittitas county as his location. He prospered in his work to such an extent that, in 1895, he was enabled to buy his present farm, a tract comprising about seventy acres of well irrigated land four miles northwest of Ellensburg.

September 2, 1893, Mr. Eidal and Segried M. Digen were married in Ellensburg. Mrs. Eidal is a Norwegian whose date of birth was 1874. Her father and mother are still living in Norway; the father, Michael Digen, having been born in 1835, the mother, Marguerite (Dalen) Digen, in 1845. Mrs. Eidal has two sisters, Mrs. Sarah Wold, near Ellensburg, and Mrs. Juliette Thompson, living in Minnesota; two brothers and one sister living in Norway. Mr. Eidal has one sister, Ingeborg (Eidal), now Mrs. Ole Bjore, living in Minnesota, one brother and two sisters in the old country. To Mr. and Mrs. Eidal have been born four children: Elmer Oliver, Otto Clarence, Elna Marguerite and Sarah Elizabeth.

Mr. and Mrs. Eidal belong to the Lutheran church, and he belongs to the Ellensburg camp, Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is independent, belonging to no party but casting his ballot for the man best fitted, in his judgment, for the office.

When Christen Eidal settled in Kittitas county he did so almost without a dollar, but, full of hope and energy, by the dint of relentless toil and perseverance his farm is now one of the garden spots which cover the valley. His annual crops consist in the main of timothy hay; he also conducts a small dairy.

He is optimistic of the valley's future, being of the opinion that any intelligent man who is willing to work jointly with his head and hands can here live a happy and prosperous life. Mr. Eidal's own experience here seems to have exemplified the truth of these deductions.

PETER A. WOLD. Peter A. Wold is one of the picturesque characters of the Yakima valley.

He began life at Druntenie, in northern Norway, in 1835. His father was Arnt Lorsen Wold, a farmer in Norway, who died while still a young man, and his mother was Barbara (Rasmus) Wold, also a native of Norway, who died in 1883.

Mr. Wold's boyhood days were spent in his mother country, where he was given advantage of a good education. While a youth he learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed at home for nine years. In the meantime he read a great deal regarding the United States, and of the opportunities it held forth to young men of meager means with push and energy, with the result that he decided to try his fortunes here. He settled in Chicago in 1862, and, being an expert shoemaker, had no difficulty in securing work at his trade. After two years he went to California and located in San Francisco, there, too, working at making shoes. He was so pleased with the country that he induced his two brothers, Lors and Ingelbregt, to join him, and together they three lived in San Francisco for two years, going thence to Seattle, where the subject opened a shop and started in business for himself. Before leaving Chicago, however, Mr. Wold became the owner of eighty acres of land not far from the city, which later brought him quite a snug sum. When he arrived in Seattle that city was a mere hamlet, not exceeding three hundred inhabitants. He purchased a block of lots near where the Occidental hotel now stands, and these, too, turned to money in the course of time. Later he purchased a farm near Giltman and tried the hop raising business, but this venture proved a failure; so after four years he sold out for \$800 and came to Yakima county and settled in the Kittitas valley. This was in the spring of 1871. Here he leased two hundred head of cows and took up two pieces of land, in all four hundred acres. He did well in the cattle business and made money. As the country developed he began to irrigate his land and raise hay. Here it might be well to note that Mr. Wold was one of the first to lead off in the great scheme of irrigation in the Yakima and Kittitas valleys; he with A. A. Munsen, in 1881, making a ditch heading at First Creek to carry the water fifteen miles down to their farms. Two years later the Ellensburg ditch was begun, and the railroad was constructed through the country.

He was in Ellensburg at the time of the 1889 fire, and also was on the scene during the Indian troubles, so historic in central Washington. He recalls how at night time the hostile red men kindled fires on the summits of the surrounding hills, supposedly as signals to the Snake tribe, which they evidently were expecting to arrive. Mr. Wold assisted in the erection of block houses near the Catholic cemetery by Ellensburg, and a log house where Mr. Olsen's place now stands.

He was married May 2, 1801, to Mrs. Sarah (Digen) Belgium, who was born in Norway and came to the United States in 1881. She came alone

to join an uncle who lived in Minnesota. Her father, Michael Digen, born in Norway, September 21, 1835, still lives in the old country on his farm. Her mother, Marguerite (Dalen) Digen, also a Norwegian, lives in her native land. Mrs. Wold has two sisters, Julia Thompson and Segried Eidal, both of Kittitas county. Mr. Wold had two sisters, Carrie Anderson, living in Seattle, and Mary Christopher, now deceased. He has also two brothers whose names were mentioned earlier in this sketch.

He is a member of the Lutheran church. He is an admirer and supporter of Roosevelt, but belongs to neither of the parties, and in no sense is he a politician.

Mr. Wold has leased his land and his cattle, and is now living in retirement from active work. He now owns only sixty acres of land, but he is rated as being well-to-do. He likes his country and considers it an ideal location for the man with limited means.

Of Peter A. Wold it can in truth be said that no man has done more for the upbuilding and advancement of his chosen locality than has he. He has planted a number of orchards, and has improved and developed four good farms, where families are now living in happiness and prosperity. He has toiled hard and suffered many reverses, but is now receiving the reward of an honest, industrious career, in the enjoyment of the comforts of life and the respect and good will of his neighbors.

MRS. HANNAH D. DOTY, the present proprietress of "The Albany," a popular lodging house of Ellensburg, began life in Winnebago county, Illinois, in 1838. Her father, George Seaton, a farmer by occupation, was born in Oneida county, New York, in the year 1802, and died in 1855. He was a pioneer of Illinois, settling on government land in Winnebago county, in 1837. His son, John Seaton, now owns and resides upon the old homestead. Being an active man in politics, he was during his time more or less in public life. He was of Scotch descent on his father's side, while his maternal ancestors were German. Abigail (McKinster) Seaton, Mrs. Doty's mother, was of Irish descent, and was born in Connecticut, in 1805. She was a member of one of the oldest Connecticut families, and through her mother she traces her lineage back to the well known Baldwin family. The first thirty-five years of Mrs. Doty's life were spent in the state of her birth. Early in life she learned the trade of dressmaking, which vocation she plied for a number of years in Rockford, Illinois, later opening parlors in Chicago, where she remained in business for seven years. She was married in 1874 to Morgan Nurdyke. They removed to Iowa, where they settled on a stock farm nine miles west from Des Moines. By the death of her husband one year after he entered the stock business, our subject was left a widow with one child, Pearl. This little daughter,

however, was not destined for a long life, and her death followed shortly after that of her father. In 1877, Mrs. Nurdyke was married to Milo Doty, a tanner by trade, and four years later moved to Utica, Nebraska, where Mr. Doty established a tannery, which he successfully operated for two years. He then sold it and established himself in the same business in Omaha. Later, wishing to change his vocation, he sold this business and, with his wife, removed to the state of Iowa, where they conducted a fruit farm. In 1888 Mrs. Doty came west to Ellensburg to join her brother, Leonard Seaton, who had preceded her and established himself. With her she brought her adopted daughter, Gertrude, who has subsequently married and lives in Mrs. Doty's old home in Illinois, where she is widely known as an active and persistent temperance worker. Especially to this trait in her daughter's character does Mrs. Doty revert with pride. Two years after coming to Ellensburg Mrs. Doty suffered the loss of her brother, whereupon she established herself in the rooming house business in the Davidson block. This building she occupied for nine years, removing to her present quarters in 1902. Mrs. Doty has one brother surviving, John, and three sisters: Dorothy Clover, Missouri Valley, Iowa; Laura Wilcox, Redfield, Iowa, and Adeline Pomeroy, whose home is in Illinois.

Hannah D. Doty is an ardent member of the Woman's Relief Corps of the G. A. R., as well as of the W. C. T. U. Of the latter society she has held the offices of treasurer and of president, and has ever been recognized as one of the most generous and active members of the organization. Indeed, she is known in her city as an aggressive and enthusiastic temperance worker along all lines. Her church home is with the Baptist faith. Besides her business establishment Mrs. Doty owns considerable mining stock, and holds a block of shares in the Equitable Loan & Trust Company, of Portland, Oregon. Her ability in matters of business is demonstrated by the fact that, venturing forth with practically no capital, she has prospered, and at the present time owns her up-to-date establishment in Ellensburg, besides other holdings of value.

FREDERICK LUDL. It is most fitting and pleasing that among the builders of the great American republic are to be found in large numbers former citizens of the little Swiss republic across the sea. Nor is it strange that among these Swiss pioneers, one, the subject of this biography, should have been so attracted by the Kittitas valley, with its scenery so dear to the heart of the mountaineer, as to tarry and become its first permanent settler. As he stood on the lofty Umptanum divide and gazed across at the Alpine-like mountains forming the Cascade range and looked down upon a virgin valley resplendent in its colored garb of foliage and

silvery streams rimmed with green forest, it seemed to him a magnified reflection of his native land, he says, and then and there he made a firm resolve to spend the rest of his days in the Kittitas land—a resolution yet unbroken.

Born in Switzerland, in the year 1833, he is the scion of a Swiss family, his parents being Frederick and Elizabeth (Schonuer) Ludi, both of whom died years ago. Until he was nineteen years old he attended school; then crossed the sea to America with his brother Jacob, who had previously established himself in business at Rock Island, Illinois. For a few years Frederick remained in Illinois, then worked at his trade, that of a cooper, in Iowa and Missouri, and in 1861 entered the mines of Colorado. A year later he formed one of a party that went north from Denver to the Salmon River mines of Idaho. Thence he and others prospected farther east and discovered the Bannock mines of Montana, paving the way for the building of another state. Mr. Ludi remained in Montana until 1867, when, having accumulated a few hundred dollars and being anxious to find a permanent home, he and John Goller, better known as "Dutch John," started for Puget Sound. As previously stated, when they reached the Kittitas valley in August, they found their journey ended, for before them was the Mecca sought. Mr. Ludi first settled on the west side of the river, but in the spring of 1868 he and his partner removed to the east side and commenced improving a farm, which is now embraced in the southern portion of Ellensburg. Elsewhere in this book will be found Mr. Ludi's story of his early experiences in the country. Goller moved away in later years, but the Swiss pioneer could not be tempted to leave his Kittitas home; he remained to assist in the subjugation of the fertile valley and became one of the founders of a new county. Those early years were fraught with hardship and crude living, but perseverance and energy overcame everything. In 1882 Mr. Ludi sold his farm, which had then become valuable, to George Smith, and later it was bought by David Murray and platted into city property. Since that time he has lived with his old friend, Carl A. Sander, at the latter's home just northeast of the city, enjoying the peace and comforts of a retired life. Two years ago, in the summer of 1902, after an absence of half a century, Mr. Ludi made a trip to his old Swiss home. There he found of his immediate family only four living, two brothers, John and Goodlive, and two sisters, Mary and Catherine. Upon his return, he brought with him his nephew, John Ludi, who resides with his uncle. The venerable pioneer still retains much of his youthful vigor and when he talks of early experiences and pioneer life in the days gone by, the kindly eyes light up with enthusiasm, and, despite his silvery locks and seamed face, he appears in the imagination to be again the hopeful miner, the skilled woodsman, the wary trailman or the doughty pioneer ranchman. His friends

are countless and their respect and good will unbounded; in the years to come the memory of Kittitas valley's first settler will be perpetuated by those who enjoy the fruits of a pioneer's planting, and the name Frederick Ludi will fill a niche in the wall of the Yakima country's history.

MIDDLETON V. AMEN, M. D. Ellensburg's pioneer physician, perhaps the earliest permanently established physician in Kittitas county, is the subject of this biography, who is still a resident of the beautiful valley, to which he came a quarter of a century ago. Born in Licking county, Ohio, November 14, 1835, he is the son of Ralph and Corrilla D. (Welsh) Amen, pioneers of that state. The elder Amen was a stockman and farmer, and was a native of Ohio; he died in 1853. Mrs. Amen was born in Maryland; she died in 1857. When Middleton V. was two years old his parents removed to Wisconsin; thence, in 1837, to Missouri, where the family resided until 1854. He received an education in the public schools of Missouri, and in 1853 was graduated from Dr. McDowell's Medical College, of St. Louis. The following year, the fatherless family crossed the Plains to Oregon, settling in Marion county. There the young physician practiced his profession and farmed for five years, being the principal support of his mother, brothers and sisters. When the Rogue River mines were discovered in 1859, he joined the rush and the next year opened one of the pioneer drug stores of Jacksonville. This business he successfully conducted until 1864, when he sold out and went to Portland. In 1865 he enlisted with the Oregon volunteers as an assistant surgeon; subsequently he went, in the same capacity, with the Fourteenth United States infantry, under General Lovell, to Arizona, and for three years fought the Indians of the Southwest. Returning to Marion county, he remained on the homestead a year, then visited Puget Sound and was engaged in various occupations until the fall of 1878. At that time he was attracted to the Kittitas valley by the fine mining prospects opened on the eastern slope of the Cascades and came prepared to spend a time in the Swauk district. However, friends prevailed upon him to remain in Ellensburg, then a hamlet, and practice his profession, as the two young doctors then in the valley, Drs. Reed and Walk, were preparing to leave. Dr. Amen consented and for twelve years was the only permanent physician in the county, though many came and went. His practice grew steadily and across the valley, over the hills, into the mountains, everywhere he went, allaying human suffering as best he could. With the exception of five years spent in traveling through California and Oregon in 1890-5, he has lived in Ellensburg since 1878. But the burdens of old age and sickness, hastened onward by too great exertions in his earlier years and later pioneer life, have broken down his health so that in

recent years he has been unable to continue his practice or engage in any exacting work. He has two brothers, Ralph, a Methodist minister living in Los Angeles, California, and William R., a fruit grower at Waitsburg, Washington; also a sister, Mrs. Mary E. Hunt, living in Marion county, Oregon.

Several times Dr. Amen has been elected coroner of the county, but never qualified but once. Of one phase of his professional life he is justly proud, the fact that in all his long years of experience not once has he required financial credentials before attending a patient nor has he ever presented a bill for services. Though this idealist's action has probably lost him the financial independence that might now be his, still such sacrifice has not been without its rewards; his name and deeds will ever be inseparably connected with the settlement of Kittitas valley.

MICHAEL ROLLINGER. Michael Rollinger has been a resident of the Kittitas valley since 1883. He was born in Luxemburg, between Belgium and Lorraine, in 1848. George Rollinger, his father, was a native of the same country, as were also his ancestors as far back as the family record extends. George Rollinger followed farming all his life, and died in 1899, in the country of his nativity, at the age of eighty-four. Michael Rollinger's mother was Anna (Waggoner) Rollinger, also a native of Luxemburg, where she died in 1878. The subject grew to the age of nineteen years in his mother country and was given such education as the common schools there offer, when he went to France, remaining there two years. He came to the United States in 1869, and settled in Illinois. After remaining there four years he removed to Watonwan county, Minnesota, bought land and engaged in farming, which means of livelihood he followed but one year in this place, when, being eaten out by grasshoppers, he gave up his farm and went to railroading. He worked in a round-house and car shop for eight years, then gave up work for the railroad company and came to Ellensburg. Here he bought a settler's right to the land he now owns and again entered the business of farming. When he came to the Kittitas valley, Mr. Rollinger had about \$1,000, and with what remained of this sum after paying for the right to his land, he at once commenced to improve and stock his farm. Later, as he became enabled to do so, he invested in more land, inaugurated a small dairy, purchased water rights and planted an orchard, so that now he has five hundred acres of well improved land in the valley; his dairy is stocked with a herd of highly bred Durham cows, and he has forty head of cattle on the range. Two hundred acres of his land are under ditch for irrigation. Mr. Rol-

linger was married in May, 1878, in Minnesota, to Frances Haberman, a native Austrian, who came to the United States with her parents in 1873, when she was fourteen years of age. Her father was Frank Haberman, who was born in Austria and died in Minnesota in 1901. Her brother, August Haberman, is a farmer and fruit grower near Ellensburg. He owns the largest fruit farm in the valley. Mr. Rollinger has one brother, Nicholas Rollinger, a farmer also near Ellensburg, and two sisters, Katie Lordung and May Rollinger, both in the old country. His children are: Sitia Beiren, Lena, Nicholas, Katie, Jacob, Angeline, August and Dora, all of whom are at home, with the exception of the first named. He belongs to the Roman Catholic church. He is deeply interested in educational matters and has repeatedly held office on the school board of his district. He was for a time a director of the District Irrigation Ditch Company, of his county. In his opinion the Kittitas valley is the poor man's haven, as he is convinced from his own experience that any man, however poor financially, who is willing to work, can not only produce a living here but can accumulate money.

FRANK SCHORMAN. Frank Schorman was born in Denmark, November 2, 1864. His father, Carl Schorman, a brick maker by trade, was born in Germany, in 1839, and came from that country to settle in Denmark in 1854. He has in the past held public office in the country of his adoption, and still lives there, one of its esteemed and trustworthy citizens. Anna (Fredricks) Schorman, the subject's mother, born in Denmark in 1843, with her husband continues to make that nation her home. Frank Schorman was reared to manhood in his native land, and was blessed by his father and mother with a liberal education in the lower schools and in the University of Copenhagen. His education qualified him to teach, and in fact he has taught, only as a substitute teacher, however, but he did not choose to follow that profession; he chose rather the trade of jeweler, which he learned in the old country, beginning his apprenticeship at the tender age of fifteen years. Young, hopeful and full of ambition to get on in the world, and knowing the great opportunities offered in the United States, he decided to cast his lot in this country. Acting upon this decision in 1880 he came across the ocean, and, having a friend in the vicinity of Ellensburg, came directly here. Upon his arrival, being rather short of funds, he shunned no honorable means of earning money, so temporarily he worked at any labor he could find to do, but later found a position working at his trade. He soon found, however, that the confinement was undermining his health and that he needed more out-of-door exercise, so,

being handy with tools, after three years in the jewelry shop, he went to work at carpentering. He has continued to follow this vocation more or less ever since. By the year 1897 he had accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to buy a farm. He still owns the farm, and rents it out, preferring to follow carpentering rather than to lead a farmer's life. Although he came to Ellensburg the year of the great fire, he was not a loser, in fact, as has been inferred, he had little at that time to lose.

November 28, 1891, Mr. Schorman was married in Ellensburg to Susie Peterson, also a native of Denmark, born near Aarhus, in 1863. Her father was a carpenter, born in Denmark, 1833, and came to the United States in 1889. Mary (Jensen) Peterson, Mrs. Schorman's mother, a native of Denmark, born in 1836, died in 1869. Mrs. Schorman has but one sister, Anna Peterson, who lives in California, and no brothers. Frank Schorman has two brothers and one sister living in Kittitas county; Frederick, Michael and Hannah Jacobson, and one sister, Mary Schorman, who makes her home in Spokane. Mr. and Mrs. Schorman have three children, Ernest, Mary and Alfred, aged respectively, twelve, eight and two years. Mr. Schorman is a member of the Woodmen of the World fraternity, and belongs to the Democratic party, in which he takes a working interest. His farm consists of eighty acres six miles southeast of Ellensburg, all under cultivation and well improved. Besides this farm he owns his residence in town, a pleasant home and, like his farm, in good condition as regards improvements.

NICHOLAS MUELLER. Apart from being a prominent farmer and stock raiser, Nicholas Mueller stands high as an advocate of good schools and liberal education, contributing generously to their support, making possible the boast that more pupils from his district have entered the county high school than from any other district in the county. Mr. Mueller was born in Prussia, Germany, in the month of November, 1843. His father, Peter Mueller, born in Prussia, 1817, came to the United States in 1873 and settled in St. James, Minnesota, where he became an extensive property owner, and where he died in 1890. Nicholas Mueller's mother, Anna (Thiel) Mueller, also born in Prussia, 1819, still lives in the old Minnesota home. Mr. Mueller was educated in his native country, fitting himself for teaching, which vocation he followed in Prussia for three years. In 1866 he came to the United States, making his home in Wisconsin for two years, at the expiration of which time he again took up his profession of teaching in Minnesota, teaching for four years in succession. Changing his occupation, he for eight years worked in the car shops of the St. Paul, Sioux City & Omaha Railroad Company. Again changing his work he, for two years, conducted a

butcher shop and a boarding house, to his financial advantage. In 1883 he came west to Portland, Oregon, where he lost in misplaced investments the sum of \$1,700. Two years later he came to the Kittitas valley and invested in a farm which he later sold for \$6,000, when he bought his present home, one of the finest farms in the valley. His wife, Isabella (Schweingler) Mueller, to whom he was married in 1871, was born in New York state, 1852. Her father, Jacob Schweingler, a native born Prussian, was a soldier in the old country four years prior to his coming to America. He also served four years in the United States army fighting Indians in Minnesota and the more remote West. He had learned in his native land not to falter at the smell of powder, nor in this country did he fear the poisoned arrow and scalping knife, as was attested upon the uprising of the hostile tribes, when, leaving his farm in the keeping of his children, he "went in to clean them up." He was quite a literary man, well educated, and throughout his life was prominent in all public matters. Kate (Metz) Schweingler, her mother, deceased, was born in Germany. Mrs. Mueller has a brother, Herman Schweingler, a farmer in the Kittitas valley, another brother living in Minnesota, and a sister who lives in Iowa.

The family of Peter Mueller, besides Nicholas, consists of Michael, a railroad engineer with the St. Paul and Omaha Railroad for the last thirty years; Peter, Jr., railway engineer, Portland, Oregon; Jacob Mueller, who came to Kittitas county in 1881, where he first held the office of county treasurer and later was postmaster at Ellensburg under Cleveland's administration, dying in 1889; Nicholas N., engineer for the Northern Pacific Railroad at Portland for fourteen years; and John, also a railway engineer and merchant for over twenty-five years; and daughter, Lena Sander, at St. James, Minn.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mueller are: Laura, Anna, Jacob, Gertrude, now Mrs. Simeon Wippel; Marie, Kate, Della, Viola, Emma and Verna.

The family is Roman Catholic in religion, and occupies a prominent position in that church.

Mr. Mueller owns one hundred and sixty acres of farming and eighty acres of timbered land. His farm is considered one of the best improved tracts in the valley, with a splendid house, barn and other outbuildings which demonstrate care and thrift on the part of the farmer. At the present time he is managing on his farm a choice herd of dairy cows, furnishing quantities of milk to the Ellensburg creamery.

MARTHA A. WOOD. In the year 1872, when the ground upon which now stands the city of Ellensburg was marked only by a lone log cabin, Mrs. Martha A. Wood made her advent in the valley and settled upon a claim.

Born in Warren county, Illinois, 1845, she was the daughter of Samuel and Matilda (Johnson) Welty. Her father was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, born in 1802. He emigrated to Illinois when Warren county was a dense and uncivilized wilderness. He did service in the Black Hawk war, and was a typical hardy frontiersman. In 1871 he removed to California, where he remained until his death four years later. Matilda (Johnson) Welty was born at Marietta, Ohio, in 1813, and died in Ellensburg in 1893. Her father was a pioneer of Illinois, and a veteran of the War of 1812.

The subject's parents moved from Illinois to Fremont county, Iowa, in 1856, and here her girlhood days were spent. She received what education the common schools of those days could afford, and at the age of sixteen she was married to Benjamin Frisbee. To them was born one son, Walter, now a resident of British Columbia. She was married to George Wood in February, 1901. He is a native of Minnesota, and came to Ellensburg in 1890. He is a musician, and it was he who organized the Ellensburg band.

For seven years after coming to Ellensburg, Mrs. Wood continued to live upon her farm. In 1885 she was thrown upon her own resources, whereupon she opened a hotel and lodging house. In this venture she has prospered, and continues in the same business at the present time.

Although she was in Ellensburg at the time of the threatened Indian uprising, she was among the few who refrained from seeking shelter in the stockade. She also was in the town at the time of the fire of 1889, and was so fortunate as to escape, by a narrow margin, any loss. She relates some interesting narratives of her early experiences here—of how the settlers were compelled to go about on shoeless feet during the summer months—to grind their flour in the kitchen coffee mill, and at times were forced to subsist almost solely upon salmon from the river. During a part of the pioneer history of the place, the supplies for the settlement were brought in on wagons from the trading post that is now known as Umatilla Junction, Oregon, though a few provisions were packed across the Cascades from Seattle. Her husband, Mr. Frisbee, was in the country a year earlier than she.

Mrs. Wood has five brothers: George Welty, a farmer of Stafford county, Kansas; Johnson, a hotel keeper of Riverside county, California; Joseph, a machinist, of Los Angeles, California; Zachariah, farmer, Lake county, California, and Albert Welty, a dairyman of Ellensburg.

When Mr. and Mrs. Frisbee arrived in the country they were without funds. They found affairs in general controlled largely by a few wealthy cattle men, while the poorer portion of the population had only what they could produce in a small way. Practically all business at that time was done in trading, such as the settlers "swapping" potatoes, and other farm products, to the Indians for salmon, and such

other commodities as they had that the whites needed.

Though Mrs. Wood has had her share of ill fortune and adversity, she is a woman not easily crushed and has risen above them, so that now she has a thriving business, and is a woman of high standing in the financial circles of her city.

FRANK E. TAYLOR is a representative citizen of Ellensburg, his occupation being that of a carpenter and builder. He is a native of Bureau county, Illinois, born April 19, 1852. His parents moved to Minnesota when he was three years old and here he grew to manhood, working on the farm with his father until his eighteenth year, when he began doing for himself. He continued on the farm until he was twenty-five, then learned the carpenter trade, also engineering, following the latter occupation for six years, after which he again took up the trade of a carpenter. The family was in Minnesota during the Sioux Indian troubles, the father being in the three days battle at New Ulm, and the family narrowly escaping the general massacre preceding the battle. Prior to his leaving the parental roof to assume the duties of life unaided, Mr. Taylor received his education in the common schools of the country, thus wisely preparing himself for the active life he has since led. Leaving the farm in 1882 he went to Minneapolis and for six years was connected with the harvester works of that city. In 1888 he decided to try the west, so came to Ellensburg and worked at the carpenter trade for one year, going then to Wenatche, where he continued at the same work for seven years. In 1896 he returned to the Kittitas valley and for a time followed both farming and carpenter work, eventually buying a quarter-section of land near Thorp, on which he resided for two seasons. In 1901 he moved to Ellensburg, where he has made a permanent home for himself and family. He still owns the farm at Thorp, where his sons reside and look after its management. While working at the carpenter trade Mr. Taylor built, among many other structures, a church at Thorp and several of the residences and business buildings of Ellensburg.

Mr. Taylor was married February 22, 1880, to Edith Smith, who was born in Maine October 6, 1859. Her father, Amos Smith, a native of Massachusetts and a wagon maker by trade, served in the Civil war with a Vermont regiment and came west to Ellensburg in 1888. Her mother is Asenith (Gibson) Smith, a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Taylor has one sister, Elmira Ingles, living at Hastings, Minnesota. The following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor: Amy C., Zelia, Floyd, Hazel, Percy and Loyal.

The parents of Frank E. Taylor were Elias F. and Nancy M. (Sloan) Taylor. Elias F. Taylor was a farmer, born in Providence, Rhode Island,

October 8, 1828. He was a pioneer both in Illinois and in Minnesota, residing but a short time, however, in Illinois, whence he moved to Rice county, Minnesota, in 1856. He died in 1891. He was a veteran of the Civil war, serving three years and three months in the Third Minnesota infantry. The mother, Nancy Taylor, had three brothers in the Civil war.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Taylor are members of the M. E. church. In politics Mr. Taylor is a Republican; he is progressive in his ideas and is especially interested in the maintenance of good educational institutions.

ARTHUR M. HALL, agent of the Northern Pacific Express company at Ellensburg, was born in Cook county, Illinois, not far from the city of Chicago, in the year of 1865. Henley Hall, his father, a native of Virginia, was born April 1, 1837, and died fifty-five years, to the day, later. Originally Mr. Hall, Sr., was a farmer in the state of his birth and at an early age chose Cook county, Illinois, for his home. Here he ranked as a prominent man in political and public circles, being elected in turn to the offices of assessor, collector and commissioner of his county. Throughout his life he was an ardent Republican. Arthur M. Hall's mother, Elizabeth (Marshall) Hall, was a descendant of English stock and a native of the state of Illinois. Her parents were among the early settlers of Illinois, coming direct from the mother country to that state. She had a brother who participated in the Civil war. Mr. Hall grew to manhood in Cook county, Illinois, where as a boy he was educated in the grammar schools and later took a course in the Bryant & Stratton business college in Chicago. Following his graduation from this school he paid a brief visit to his old home, then entered upon the life which he has since followed—that of railroading. He began his railroad career as an express messenger, running between St. Paul and Helena, Montana, and later was transferred to the run between Helena and Portland, Oregon. In 1892 he left this road to accept the position at Ellensburg which he now occupies. The fact of his having held the same position for eleven years is an eloquent testimonial of the confidence and trust reposed in his ability and honor by the company which employs him. Of his family two brothers and two sisters are living: William B., in Chicago with the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company; Herbert H., of Des Plaines, Illinois; Minnie Gary, Wheaton, Illinois, and Clara Pate of Arlington Heights, Illinois. Mr. Hall is a member of the Knights of Pythias order, and is an outspoken and ardent member of the Republican party.

GEORGE W. CARVER. To the agricultural and dairying resources of its surrounding country

Ellensburg stands greatly indebted for its past and present condition of thrift and prosperity. A history of these prolific industries would be incomplete without prominent mention being made of the one of whom this sketch treats, George W. Carver. He is a native of Licking county, Ohio, where he was born June 15, 1840. His paternal ancestors came originally from Scotland, where his grandfather, Seth Carver, was born, emigrating to the state of Ohio to be numbered among the earliest pioneers of that state. In the year 1810 William Carver, father of George W., was born in the county which afterward became the birthplace of his son. He served in the Mexican war, and after that struggle was over he removed with his family to Illinois, where he died in August, 1887. Susan (Livingstone) Carver, George W. Carver's mother, was a woman of German parentage, born in 1812 to die at the ripe age of eighty years. Her father was a soldier throughout the War of 1812. By a comparison of dates mentioned above it will be seen that the subject was a lad of twelve years at the time of his removal from the state of Ohio to McLean county, Illinois. Here he grew to manhood, working on his father's farm and attending district school. Emanating as he did from a fighting ancestry it was only to be expected that, at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, he would be among the first to offer his services in the Union's cause. This he did August 7, 1862, enlisting in Company E, Ninety-fourth Illinois infantry, and, during a part of the war, was under command of Gen. Curtis Fremont. He participated in many prominent battles and skirmishes while in service and was painfully wounded during the battle of Pea Ridge. With his company young Carver was mustered out of service November 17, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois, to remain there, however, only one winter, at the break-up of which he traveled westward, stopping at Leavenworth, Kansas. Here he engaged as a stage driver across the Plains to Utah. For two years he drove on lines leading out of Salt Lake City, carrying the United States mails. As would be supposed, while engaged in this frontier occupation Mr. Carver experienced many hardships and many a "brush" he had with hostile Indians, sometimes barely escaping with his life. One among many interesting adventures Mr. Carver relates is of a time when the Indians succeeded in capturing his stage at Pine Bluffs, Wyoming, and burning its load of mail.

In 1869, at Lincoln, Nebraska, he was united in marriage to Rose H. Curtis, a native of Michigan. The couple's first year of married life was spent in Dodge county, Nebraska, after which, in 1870, they immigrated to Clackamas county, Oregon, and settled on a farm. Here they remained until the year 1876, directly preceding the threatened Indian outbreak of '77, when they came to Washington and took up, as a homestead, their present home, near Ellensburg, on which they have resided contin-

uously since. During the Indian trouble referred to Mr. Carver assisted in the erection of the stockades in the valley for mutual protection. To Mr. and Mrs. Carver have been born eleven children, six of whom are living: William, Rosa B., Susan, James, Elizabeth and Nellie. Mr. Carver is one of a family of eleven, of which but three members besides himself survive: Mary I. and Elizabeth, both living in Illinois, and Susan, whose home is in Canada. George W. Carver is well known as an upright, straightforward citizen as well as a prosperous business man, possessing some two hundred and eighty acres of choice land. Until recently he operated one among the largest dairies in the county. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. In lodge circles he is well known and popular, holding membership in the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities; he is also an influential charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic, David Ford Post, No. 11.

JAMES H. THOMPSON is engaged in the butcher business at the People's market at Ellensburg, Washington. He started to earn his living when a boy of thirteen, when he secured a job with a freighting outfit in Montana. He has been all over the Northwest, even to Cape Nome, Alaska. He was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1862, and went when a baby with his parents to Minnesota. His father, Joseph Thompson, was a native of Pennsylvania and died in 1893. He was a Minnesota pioneer and hotel keeper at Minneapolis. Mr. Thompson's mother, Catherine (Brantchofer) Thompson, was born in Pennsylvania of German parentage and died in 1866. Following his mother's death, the boy was cared for by foster parents in Carver county, Minnesota. He lived on a farm and attended country school until he was thirteen, when he struck out for himself. He landed at Miles City, Montana, and went to freighting for the Diamond R. Freighting Company, which had the government freighting contract in Montana. Later he was corral boss for this company for three years. He moved to Helena, Montana, engaging there in the butcher business and subsequently located near Missoula, where he furnished meat to the contractors who were building the Northern Pacific. He followed the construction of the road to Ellensburg, continuing to furnish the meat supplies. In 1887 he formed a partnership with H. A. Bull at Ellensburg, in the butcher business, but sold out after one year and worked on a salary until 1890. Then he joined in the rush to the Cape Nome gold fields of Alaska, where he remained three years and did well. In January, 1903, he returned to Ellensburg and again engaged in the meat business.

He was married in 1888 at Ellensburg to Mrs. Mamie Ammond, a native of Webster City, Iowa. They have one child, a daughter, named Mary Con-

stance. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Christian church at Ellensburg. Mr. Thompson is a Republican and takes an active interest in party work. He makes it a point to be present at caucuses and primaries as well as at the conventions, but has never been a candidate for office.

WILLIAM B. PRICE. The Grand Pacific Hotel, Ellensburg, has been under the management of William B. Price for three years, during which time it has continued a first class hostelry, well patronized by the traveling public and, to a considerable extent, by citizens of Ellensburg. Mr. Price has been in the restaurant and hotel business in this city for seventeen years, or since 1886. Prior to that date he had a varied experience, well worth relating in a work of this character, that has to do with the personal histories of the pioneers of the business and industrial institutions of Kittitas county. Mr. Price was born in Cloverdale, Sonoma county, California, July 24, 1857. When five years old, in 1862, he was "packed" into Canyon City, Oregon, on a mule, his parents being among the first to go to that place during the mining excitement of those early days. Two years later the family went to Portland; in 1866, to Boise, Idaho; in 1867, to the Salmon river mines; in 1868, to Missoula county, Montana; in 1870, to Big Hole, to Bannock, later to Utah, eventually locating in San Bernardino, southern California. But the settlement here was not permanent; the next move was to Mason county, Washington, where the father received a government appointment as physician and surgeon; from this place the family went overland to Missoula county, Montana, where the mother died in 1873. Two years later, in 1875, the father and son went with a pack train to Seattle, passing through the Kittitas valley. W. B. Price remained on the Sound for four years, when he came to Ellensburg, in 1881, and began operations in the Swauk mining region with his brother Richard; he has been interested in mines ever since. In 1883 he returned to Montana, remaining there seventeen months, arriving again in Ellensburg December 31, 1885. In 1885 he opened a restaurant and has since been continuously in the restaurant and hotel business, at the same time looking after extensive mining interests in various sections. He took charge of the Grand Pacific hotel in 1900 and has found it a profitable investment. The father of William B. Price was Joseph B. Price, a physician and surgeon, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1818. He crossed the Plains in 1851, engaging in mining in California and also becoming one of the most extensive live stock owners in that state. He was a progressive man and intensely active; he practiced his profession while engaged in the other pursuits, served four years as sheriff of Mendocino county, and took a prominent part in the political affairs of the state. He was of Welsh

descent, tracing his ancestry to colonial times; he died in 1900. The mother of our subject was Martha M. (Huff) Price, a native of Illinois, born in 1830 and died in 1873. She was the widow of Dr. Arnold of colonial stock. She was a pioneer of California, crossing the Plains in the early fifties.

W. B. Price was married August 19, 1882, in Ellensburg, to Mary Etta McDonald, a native of Oregon, born in 1863. Her father is Jesse W. McDonald, a native of Missouri, who crossed the Plains in the fifties and came to the Kittitas valley in 1872. He has served four years as county commissioner, has been school director, and in other ways has been active in public affairs. Mrs. Price's mother's maiden name was Perry; she died in 1873. Eugene C. Price of Oregon; Richard Price of Latah county, Idaho, and John M. Price of Montana, are brothers of W. B. Price; he also has three half-brothers—Benjamin, Leonard, and Wenn. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Price are: Guy H., Hoidée C., Joseph C., Ruby B., and Harry. Mr. Price is a member of the Elks and of the M. W. A. In political matters he is a Republican, attends county and state conventions and takes an active part in all campaigns, assisting his friends but not asking for office himself. He confines his business ambitions to his hotel and mining interests, and is recognized as one of the successful and substantial citizens of Ellensburg.

WILLIAM PACKWOOD. William Packwood is one of the promising and energetic young farmers of the Kittitas valley. He is a native Washingtonian, having been born on the farm where he now lives, September 23, 1879. His father, Samuel T. Packwood, was born July 4, 1842; a veteran of the Civil war, who came to Washington four years prior to the subject's birth. His mother was Margaret F. (Holmes) Packwood, a native of Missouri, in which state she was born January 27, 1843, and grew up to the age of sixteen, when she was married to Mr. Packwood. The first twelve years of William Packwood's life were spent on his father's farm, where he received his early education in the district school. At the age mentioned he enrolled in the Ellensburg academy, where he took a three years' course. Leaving school he came back to the farm and worked for his father for seven years after which, at the age of twenty-two, he went into the agricultural business on his own account.

November 20, 1899, he was married to Tennessee Harrell, born in the state for which she was christened, February 17, 1876. Until she had attained womanhood she attended school in her native state. At the age of twenty-two she came to Ellensburg, where later she was married. Her father was Thomas A. Harrell, born in Tennessee, in Hawkins county, 1843. He is a farmer by profession, and still lives in the county of his birth. During the Civil war he was a Union soldier, and saw active

service throughout that struggle. Julia (Derrick) Harrell was Mrs. Packwood's mother. She too, was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee. In 1855, at the age of sixteen, she was married to Mr. Harrell.

Mr. Packwood's brothers are: John I., born in Missouri, 1862, now living at Cle-Elum; Oliver F., born in 1878, and Harvey and Harry, twins, born in 1881, and Samuel T., Jr., and George W., now dead.

He had three sisters, Colorado, Elizabeth and Farnetta, the latter two of whom are dead. Colorado, now Mrs. G. R. Bradshaw, was born in the state of Colorado, June 4, 1874, while parents were en route to Washington.

Mrs. Packwood's brothers and sisters are: Edith, Edwin, Julia A., Rachel E., Thomas, Luther S., Laura M., Stephen and Herbert D. Harrell—all natives of Tennessee, and all living in that state at the present time with the exception of Edwin and Julia A. Harrell, who came to Ellensburg in 1902, and are now living in the vicinity of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Packwood have one child, Delphia by name.

Mr. Packwood was reared in the faith of the Christian church, but has no definite religious connections. In politics he is a Roosevelt Republican. One hundred and sixty acres of farm land, with some stock, comprise his principal property holdings. He is making a specialty of raising timothy and clover hay, of which he produces about three hundred tons per year.

CHRISTIAN HOLM resides some three miles west and half a mile north of Ellensburg, Washington, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was born in Denmark, November 25, 1861, being the second son of Peter Nelson and Elizabeth K. (Skou) Holm. His father was a Danish farmer born in 1813, and now deceased. His mother, who still survives, was born in 1823. Mr. Holm's eldest brother, Hans P., born in 1853, and his sister, Elizabeth M. S. Holm, born in 1868, live in Denmark. Mr. Holm received his early education in the common schools of his native land and worked on his father's farm up to the time he was fourteen years old. He then studied a year with the pastor and spent the succeeding year on the farm. For eighteen months he was occupied in learning the trade of a turner and then farmed once more until April 14, 1879, at which time he left home and embarked for the United States. He arrived in New York, May 3, 1879, and from there went to Nevada, where he was employed a year and one-half. In the fall of 1883 he drove a four horse team from Nevada to Washington, the trip consuming two months. He worked for various people the first year after his arrival in Kittitas valley, then took up farming and stock raising. He has

been very successful in his business enterprises and now owns six hundred head of cattle on the range and fourteen head of horses. He is a frugal, hardworking, and successful citizen. He belongs to the Lutheran church and, politically, is a Republican.

CHARLES H. DUNNING, who is engaged in farming, about one and one-half miles west of Ellensburg, Washington, was born in Canada November 24, 1866, and was there educated. He worked on the farm until he was fifteen years old and then engaged in teaming in the mining districts. In the fall of 1886 he went to Minnesota and engaged in logging. The next spring he moved to Washington and took up a pre-emption claim which he made his home for four years. He bought a band of sheep and for twelve years engaged in that industry. In the fall of 1899 he bought two hundred and forty acres of land where he now makes his home and follows farming. He is the son of Lewis T. Dunning, a Canadian farmer who has resided near Ellensburg since 1891. His mother was Margaret (Pearson) Dunning, a native of Canada. The other children were Eliza B., born in 1863; Abel B., born in 1868; John P., born in 1870, and Melinda L. Dunning, born in 1874, all natives of Canada and now living in Kittitas county, Washington.

Mr. Dunning was married in Ellensburg, August 24, 1893, to Miss Elizabeth R. Snow, daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Parmeter) Snow. Her parents are both dead. Mrs. Dunning was born in Devonshire, England, June 30, 1864, and comes of a family which traces its descent back to William the Conqueror. She came to Washington in 1890 and made her home with her brother until her marriage. Her brother, Nicholas Snow, lives near Ellensburg, and another brother, Walter J., is also in the United States. A sister, Mrs. Mary E. Tapp, lives in England. Mr. and Mrs. Dunning have two children: Colas G., born July 12, 1894, and Lillian B. Dunning, born September 21, 1902. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dunning are church members. Mr. Dunning is an active Republican. He is an intelligent, honest and successful farmer, and his 240 acres are under a high state of cultivation. He also owns forty acres of timber land. He has just completed a fine eight-room house on the place, as a residence for the family. He is a public spirited citizen and ranks as one of the solid farmers of the county.

OLA PETERSON. Born in Sweden March 22, 1853, Ola Peterson came to the United States June 8, 1870, and is now a well established mining man and liquor dealer in Ellensburg. His father was Swan Peterson, a farmer of Swedish birth, who died in 1883. His mother, Precilla Peterson, also born in Sweden, died in 1891. The first eight-

een years of Ola Peterson's life were spent in his native country on his father's farm, and fourteen years of this time was spent principally in school. Upon coming to America he landed in New York, and soon afterward going to St. Paul, Minn., he secured employment as a deck hand on one of the river steamers. This work, however, proved too heavy for his constitution, necessitating his giving it up after a trial of two months. His next work was on the railroad in the capacity of contractor in construction work. From his first day in his adopted country Mr. Peterson diligently applied himself to the study of the English tongue, which he found not difficult and soon mastered. Coming to Portland, Oregon, in the fall of 1876, he worked as a longshoreman until the railroad between Tacoma and the Wilkeson coal mines was almost completed. He did some contracting on this road, and, upon its completion, went prospecting for mineral in the Swauk country. Mr. Peterson ran the first quartz mill in this region. In all he spent seven years in the mountains before coming to Ellensburg in 1885, when he opened a liquor store in that city; he still continues in the same business. During his career as a prospector he found a number of gold nuggets, the largest of which was valued at \$68. While he was in the Swauk country the Nez Perce Indian war broke out. Upon the outbreak of the war the families of almost all the men in camp came to Ellensburg for safety. Only six of the miners remained in camp, they being supplied by the United States government with guns and ammunition with which to defend themselves. Although they were repeatedly threatened by the hostile tribes of Joseph, the miners were not molested.

May 10, 1886, Mr. Peterson was married to Augusta Strigler, born in Sweden November 12, 1868, who came to America with her parents in 1871. Her father, John Strigler, also a native of Sweden, was formerly a lieutenant in the Swedish army. Bengta (Neuman) Strigler, Mrs. Peterson's mother, came to America with her husband, with whom she still lives in the Kittitas valley. Mr. Peterson has four brothers and three sisters, all of whom, with the exception of one brother, who is a tailor in New York City, reside in the old country. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have no children. He is an active worker in the rank and file of the Republican party and in 1890 was that party's candidate for the office of county treasurer, but was defeated by the small margin of twenty-eight votes.

JOHN T. GILMOUR. Mr. Gilmour is a resident of Ellensburg, Washington, and is following the same trade that his father followed before him—that of a blacksmith. He was born in Hancock county, Illinois, November 5, 1840. His father, John W. Gilmour, was born in Kentucky, September 13, 1813, and passed away in Ellensburg,

November 7, 1903, at the age of ninety. The elder Gilmour crossed the Plains with ox teams in 1851, and the following year settled on a homestead in Linn county, Oregon, where he lived for thirty-three years. He then moved to the forks of the Santiam and resided there some eight years, after which time he lived with his children until his death last fall. His wife, Jane (Drounaugh) Gilmour, was born in Kentucky in 1812 and died in 1884. Mr. Gilmour, the subject of this article, attended school in Illinois until he was eleven years old, at which time he crossed the Plains with his parents. He helped them all he could until August 24, 1862, and then took up a claim near Albany, Oregon, where he lived over a quarter of a century. While there, in 1870, he took his father's place at blacksmithing, with whom he had learned his trade, and continued to work at the trade ten years, then moved to Ellensburg and entered into partnership with Willis Thorp. After six months Mr. Gilmour bought out his partner and has since continued to conduct the business alone. He was married October 26, 1862, to Virginia Lineberger, who was born April 29, 1845, in Washington county, Oregon. Her father, Louis L. Lineberger, was born in North Carolina, in 1810, and was a farmer and frontiersman. He came to Oregon in 1843 and died in 1884. Her mother, whose maiden name was Jane Henderson, was born in North Carolina in 1808 and passed away in 1882. Mr. Gilmour was one of a family of ten children, and two brothers and two sisters are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour have been the parents of eleven children, of whom five are deceased. The surviving children are named: Fanny, Lena, Maud, Ona, Fred and John L. Their father was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Old Fellows and has passed through the entire lodge, but in recent years has given up his membership. He is an ardent believer in the principles of the Democratic party, but has never been a seeker after political preferment.

BURT PEASE. A prosperous and contented agriculturist of the Yakima valley is Burt Pease, whose farm lies three miles west and one-half mile north of Ellensburg, on rural delivery route No. 1. He is a native of Douglas county, Minnesota, born June 12, 1865. His father, Benjamin S. Pease, a native of Pennsylvania of Welsh extraction, was born in 1826, in Tioga county. Always an ardent hunter and lover of pioneer life, Benjamin Pease left the state of his birth while yet a youth and made his home for a time in the state of Wisconsin, then later in Iowa, always keeping in the vanguard of civilization. He was married in 1852 to Roxy L. Williams, born in Steuben county, New York, in 1832. Burt Pease came to Ellensburg in 1877, being then a lad of twelve years. Until he reached the age of eighteen years he worked on his father's farm, re-

ceiving, the while, his education in the district school. The following six years of his life were spent in riding the range and caring for the stock of his father and other employers. Seven years ago, during 1897, he purchased the farm where he now lives. His marriage took place July 7, 1880, when he wedded Miss Emma R. Poynor, a resident of Ellensburg since 1888. Mrs. Pease was born in Stockton, California, February 3, 1873. She attended school in that city until her fifteenth year, when she came to Ellensburg with her family. She is the daughter of Jesse B. and Frances A. (Hall) Poynor, who crossed the Plains to California in 1859. Her father was born in Tennessee, October 27, 1837, was married in 1859, two weeks prior to starting for the west, and died in Stockton, California, November 9, 1875. He was of German-Scotch descent and his wife, a native of Missouri, was born of Scotch-Irish parents, July 29, 1842. She died April 28, 1901. The journey of Jesse Poynor and his bride across the Plains was an eventful and at times a hazardous one. The start was made from the state of Missouri, where the couple was married, and five months was consumed before the journey ended in Stockton. On one occasion, while fording a stream, several members of the party were drowned.

Mr. Pease's brothers and sisters are: Edgar, born in Iowa, now living near Ellensburg; Perry L., native of Minnesota, present address Cle-Elum, Washington; Ella J. Wagoner, born in Minnesota, living near Thorp, Washington, and Clara L. Burlingham, who was born in Minnesota and now lives in Ellensburg. Mrs. Pease has two brothers and one sister; Samuel H. Poynor, who was born in Stockton, California, November 28, 1864, and is now in business in Seattle; Rachel G. Frederick, who was born in Stockton May 15, 1867, and who now lives near Ellensburg, and Mathew S. Poynor, who was born January, 23, 1875, in Stockton, and is now a railroad man and has his home in Tacoma. To Mr. and Mrs. Pease have been born six children: Leonard W., Merton C., Ethel E., Fred G., Everett S. and Calvin S., the eldest of whom is eleven years of age and the youngest a little over one year old.

Mr. Pease has membership in the Woodmen of the World society, and politically is a staunch Republican; especially strong in his support and admiration of President Roosevelt. He is at the present time secretary of the West Side Irrigation Company. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church. Burt Pease is a man who believes in the advantage of diversified farming, and he makes it pay. Of his farm thirty acres are under irrigation. Five acres of this are in orchard, one acre is in strawberries and on the remainder he grows various other crops which thrive in the valley. Besides being a farmer, in the common sense of the term, he is a fruit grower, poultry raiser and dairyman. He devotes especial attention

to the latter branch, and has his dairy stocked with a well selected herd of Jersey cattle. He has a good farm and conducts it successfully.

JOHN N. BURCH, farmer and dairyman, residing two and one-half miles northwest of Ellensburg, began life in Michigan May 15, 1858. His father, Levi Burch, a native of the state of New York, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Michigan in 1862. John N. received his early education in the public schools of Lenawee county, Michigan, and at the age of sixteen went out to work among the farmers of his neighborhood. When twenty-one years of age, in 1879, he came west to the state of Washington and hired out as a hand on what is known as the Smith ranch, eighteen months later going to work on the N. T. Goodwin farm, where he continued until his marriage, April 8, 1883. He then went in the employ of W. D. Killmore for one year, and in 1884 rented the N. T. Goodwin farm, cultivating it for himself. Later he took a homestead, where he lived until the spring of 1888, when he purchased the old J. B. Rego place, which he has since made his home. Mrs. Burch's maiden name was Anna Belle Rego. She is a native of Harrison county, Missouri, where she was born April 30, 1867, and removed to Washington with her parents in 1874. She was educated in the schools of Klickitat county, was married to John Burch April 8, 1883, and has since continued to reside upon the farm where she spent the greater part of her childhood. She has four sisters and one brother, as follows: Mary C. Stevens, born in Indiana, now living near Ellensburg; Josephine Killmore, a native of Indiana, living near Ellensburg; J. E. Rego, a native of Missouri, now a land owner near Ellensburg; Emma R. and Effie F. Stevens, both natives of Missouri, now living near Ellensburg. Mr. and Mrs. Burch's children are: Leroy, Winfred, Dora E. and Clara C., the eldest born in 1885, and the youngest in 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Burch are members of the M. E. church, identified with the local organization near their place. Fraternally Mr. B. is a Woodman of the World, and politically is a zealous Republican; being of the gold standard Democrats who supported William McKinley in 1866, since which time his faith in the Republican principles has never wavered, nor his loyalty been brought into question. Mr. Burch has followed both cattle and sheep raising during his life in Washington, but it is as farmer and dairyman he is best known; and he is the owner of a valuable farm, a choice herd of cows and a flock of registered Shropshire sheep. He is a man who stands well with his neighbors and is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the community.

W. A. STEVENS. Born in the state of Pennsylvania, December 3, 1851, W. A. Stevens is now

a prosperous farmer living some four and one-half miles northwest of Ellensburg. Mr. Stevens' father, John H. Stevens, a native of New Brighton, Ohio, born January 12, 1829, served in the Civil war from 1861 until he was mustered out of service in the fall of 1864. Twelve years following his discharge from the army he came west to Oregon, where the next eight years of his life were spent, after which time he returned east as far as Kansas City. He later came to Washington and took up a homestead where the town of Roslyn now stands and still later removed to a farm south of Cle-Elum, where he remained seven years. His last move was to his son's home, where he lived until his death recently. His wife, Harriet (Lockwood) Stevens, was born in Pennsylvania in 1825. Mr. Stevens was educated in the common schools of Clay county, Illinois. At the age of nineteen he adopted the trade of cooper, which he followed a year and six months in Graysville, Illinois. In 1873 he started west. On reaching Missouri he joined a party of three families, and with them pushed westward by team as far as Omaha, Nebraska. On account of danger of encountering hostile Indians, the party deemed it the better part of valor to sell the teams and pursue their course by rail. This they did, arriving in San Francisco June 10, 1873. Mr. Stevens and party shipped from San Francisco to Victoria, British Columbia, thence to Seattle, arriving there June 27th of the same year. Seattle was then a small town, and the only paper then published was the Seattle Intelligencer. The entire party was stricken with the measles while in the city. After working at various callings some three months, Mr. Stevens came to the Kittitas valley and filed on land which has since been his home. His farm is now in a high state of cultivation. At the time of the Indian uprising he started out with a party of companions in an endeavor to capture the wily Chief Moses, but Moses had been taken into custody by another party previous to their arrival on the scene. He assisted in the building of stockades for the protection of the settlers in those days of Indian scare and sleepless nights. Mr. Stevens was married in 1876 to Emma R. Rego, a native of Missouri, born May 17, 1859. She at the age of fifteen came west with her parents to Washington, and two years later became the bride of W. A. Stevens. Her father, John B. Rego, was born in France in 1825, and now lives near Ellensburg. The mother, Kathren B. (Friedly) Rego, is a native of Indiana. Mrs. Stevens' brothers and sisters are: Mary C. Stevens, Josephine Killmore, J. E. Rego, Anna Belle Burch and Effie F. Stevens. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Stevens are: Joseph, born in Ohio, now in California; Charles G., born in Illinois, now residing near Ellensburg; Alice N. Davidson, of Portland; George M. of Chicago and Hattie Steele of Ros-

lyn, all natives of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens' children are: Joseph Edward, Arthur L. and John Leo; the eldest born in 1877 and the youngest in 1892, the two last named still being at home. Joseph Edward was married July 10, 1902, to Miss Georgia L. Blake, of Winlock, Washington, daughter of George and Louisa Blake, and a teacher in the Ellensburg school at the time of her marriage. They live on a farm near the husband's parents. W. A. Stevens is an enthusiastic Odd Fellow and his wife is an active worker in the Rebekahs. They have each passed through the chairs of their respective orders and have represented their orders as delegates at the grand lodges. Politically, Mr. S. is a zealous Republican and enthusiastic admirer of President Roosevelt. He held the office of county assessor from 1893 to 1897, and has also served as deputy in the same office. He is an active member and officer in the M. E. church, and in addition to farm lands owns stock and a small dairy. He is one of the substantial citizens of Kittitas county.

JACOB E. REGO. On rural delivery route No. 1, not far from Ellensburg, lies the farm of Jacob E. Rego, a native of the state of Missouri, born November 24, 1856. He is the son of John B. and Kathren B. (Friedly) Rego, the former born in France, 1825, and the latter in Indiana, 1830, now living near Ellensburg. Jacob E. Rego received his early education in the district school of northern Missouri, and at the age of seventeen years he left the state and came with his parents to the Kittitas valley, Washington. Here he worked on his father's farm, attending school in the meantime, until he reached the age of twenty-two, at which time he started out to make his way in the world, unaided. The following two years he lived in an old pioneer log house, later erecting a small frame dwelling, in which he lived during the succeeding seventeen years. In 1902 he built a modern eleven-room house on his farm, which he now occupies. After living in this county nine years, Mr. Rego returned to his native state and was there married to Miss Emma I. Ross, September 2, 1883. Shortly after the ceremony was performed he returned to his farm with his bride, coming via railroad and stage to The Dalles, where they were met by teams and escorted to the Kittitas valley.

Mrs. Rego was born in Harrison county, Missouri, October 9, 1864. Previous to her marriage, she lived on her father's farm, where she attended the public schools and received a good grammar school education. Her father, Branson M. Ross, was born in Ohio, 1833. His father and mother, both natives of England, died when he was a child. Mr. Ross now lives in Post Falls, Idaho. Mrs. Rego's mother is Susan A. (Ter-

hune) Ross, born in Indiana, 1843, in which state she was educated. She later removed with her parents to Missouri, where she was married to Mr. Ross, with whom she now lives in Post Falls. Mr. Rego's brothers and sisters are: Mary C. Stevens, Josephine S. Killmore, Rosa L. Stevens, Anna Belle Burch and Effie Frances Stevens. The two first named were born in Indiana, the three latter in Missouri. They all are now living in the vicinity of Ellensburg. Mrs. Rego is one of a family of ten children, all born in Missouri, and her brothers and sisters are: Stanton Ross, who came west twenty years ago, and now lives in Post Falls; Nora N. Carder, of Elgin, Oregon; Susan S. Stockell, Rathdrum, Idaho; Naomi C. Ludington, now of Post Falls; Wm. S. Ross, now with his parents; Osie Stewart, Ellensburg; Effie Royce, Rathdrum; Robert J. and Bessie M. Ross, the former now in Spokane and the latter in Post Falls. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rego are: Zeffa E., born February 5, 1885; John B., Jr., born March 31, 1890; Ruby, born October 5, 1893, and Ruth A., born December 24, 1895, all living at home with their parents. Mr. Rego is a staunch Roosevelt Republican. He has four hundred and fifty acres of well improved land, his crops consisting largely of alfalfa, timothy and clover. Of the latter crop he annually bales about two hundred tons of hay. He handles a herd of one hundred and fifty head of well-bred Durham cattle.

GEORGE MINIELLY. George Minielly is a prosperous and energetic farmer living not far distant from Ellensburg. He is a native of Ontario, Canada, which country is also the birthplace of his father, mother and the other members of his immediate family. His father and mother are still living in their native country, as are also his brothers, William and Albert, and his sisters, Eliza Price, Clara, Laura and Rozina. His brothers and sisters other than those mentioned are: James, a farmer residing near Ellensburg; Ellen Bryan, Lansing, Michigan; Alice, Detroit, Michigan. One brother, John, passed away in Canada. Mr. Minielly received his education in the common schools of his native country, working in the meantime on his father's farm. When he reached the age of fifteen he left home and entered the employ of various farmers in his neighborhood, working by the day, until he was nineteen, when he came west to Fairhaven, Washington. He worked in different logging camps thereabouts, and also spent some time on Orcas Island. In 1893 he left the island and went to Indian Territory, later going to Oklahoma and thence to Kansas City. He remained in the city three months, then came west once more and settled temporarily in Tacoma. After teaming there a short time, he crossed the

Cascades to Yakima valley and spent the summer laboring on a ranch; the following two years he worked on a hay baler. In 1896 he came to Ellensburg and purchased a hay press, which he has since run during haying seasons. In 1899 he bought forty acres of land, four and one-half miles northwest of Ellensburg, and has since made his home on the property.

He was married in Ellensburg, December 25, 1898, to Miss Addie Ellen Ferguson, a native of Washington, who was born on a farm near where she now lives. Her father, James Ferguson, a farmer of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Illinois, May 11, 1830, and still lives near Ellensburg. Mrs. Mimielly's mother is Elizabeth (McEwen) Ferguson, born July 3, 1857, in Kansas, and still lives with her husband on the farm. Mrs. Mimielly was educated in the common schools of Kittitas county and was married in her eighteenth year. She has four brothers and a like number of sisters, all of whom, with the exception of J. M. and Mrs. Montgomery, are native Washingtonians. They are: John M., native of Iowa; Margaret O. Montgomery, James H., Lottie R. E. Harris, George H., Lillie D., Benjamin F. and Bessie L. Ferguson. The first named, and eldest of the family, was born in 1870; the last named, and youngest, was born in 1880. All reside near Ellensburg. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mimielly are: Myrtle, born October 13, 1899, and Stanley, born March 20, 1900. Both were born on the farm near Ellensburg. Mr. Mimielly is fraternally a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs to the Presbyterian church. His wife is a Baptist. In politics, he is a Republican, though not active in the councils of his party. His principal property interest is the valuable farm where he makes his home.

EDGAR PEASE. Edgar Pease is engaged in the farming and stock raising business about five miles northwest of Ellensburg. He was born in Woodhull, Steuben county, New York, September 5, 1853. His father, Benjamin S. Pease, was born in the state of Pennsylvania in 1827. Edgar Pease's grandfather was a native of Vermont, and his grandmother of Massachusetts. His grandfather, John Olives Pease, was an ardent Methodist, and for nearly half a century was a ruling elder in that church. He was married in the state of Pennsylvania and died in that state at the age of eighty-four. His wife followed him to the grave five years later, leaving a family of fifteen children, of whom Benjamin was second in age. His mother's name was Roxey L. (Williams) Pease, and she was born in New York in 1832. Benjamin S. and Mrs. Pease removed with their family from the state of New York to make their home in Iowa, near Mason

City, in the old pioneer days while the Indians still claimed mastery of the country. In 1857 they again removed, this time to Douglas county, Minnesota, at a time when their nearest neighbor lived twenty-five miles distant, and the nearest grist mill was at a distance of seventy miles. The country was rapidly settled, however, and three years later a school was established, where the children received their early education. In 1861 the Sioux Indian outbreak occurred and most of the settlers were driven out of the county. Some attempted to erect a stockade, but on account of a few faint-hearted ones, who became frightened and deserted, the attempt was a failure. Mr. Pease then removed in turn to Sauk Centre, Stearns county, and to St. Cloud. In the latter place the winter of 1861 was spent, and here again Edgar attended school. In the following spring the family returned to the east, and here one of Edgar's uncles died. The fall of 1862 found the family again in Sauk Centre, Minnesota, and in February, 1863, they returned to Douglas county.

In 1867 the father sold out and started for Washington, but on account of an insurrection in the party of emigrants the journey was postponed after Fort Ransom had been reached, and the Pease family returned to Parke's Prairie, Minnesota, and there settled on land. Here they lived until 1884, at which time they came to Kittitas county, Washington. Upon arriving in this state Edgar purchased a quarter section of land, to which, two years later, he added two hundred and forty acres. Two years ago he sold his old homestead to his son and bought his present farm. His surviving brothers and sisters are: Perry L., Cle-Elum; Ellia I. Waggoner, Thorp; Burt, Ellensburg; Clara L. Burlingham, Ellensburg, and they are all natives of Minnesota.

At Parke's Prairie, November 4, 1874, Mr. Pease was married to Miss Rebecca L. Logan, born April 25, 1854, in Sparta, Wisconsin. She received her education at first in the grammar school and later in the high school, of her native town, and for several years following her graduation taught in schools of her state. Her father was Samuel Logan, a native of Ireland, born in 1824. He came to America when a boy, and later engaged in the merchandise business in Sparta, Wisconsin. During the Civil war he held the rank of sergeant. He died in 1879. Her mother was Harriet Jane (Buessey) Logan, born in Massachusetts, 1830. Mrs. Pease's sisters are: Margaret E. Heath, Portland, Oregon; Sarah Jane Gordon, Thorp, Washington, and Eva J. Knoke, Bemidji, Minnesota. All were born in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Pease have three sons and one daughter, whose names and addresses are: Clarence M., Ellensburg; Ernest B., Ellensburg; Louisa H., at home, and Hugh L.,

also living with his parents. The first named was born in 1876, and Hugh in 1885.

Mr. Pease is an active Odd Fellow, having passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge of that society and represented it in grand lodge, and his wife is an equally active Rebecca. He has been a life-long Republican, and is now holding the office of county commissioner, being elected in 1903 to the four-year term.

THOMAS MEEK owns and tills a farm two and one-half miles northwest of Ellensburg. Born in Durham county, England, in 1846, he is the son of Thomas and Hanna (Willis) Meek, both also of English birth. His father was a farmer, also born in Durham county, in 1797, and died in the old country in 1880. His mother was born in 1803, and became a highly educated woman. During the first twenty years of his life, Thomas Jr. worked on the farms of his father and others, in the meantime attended school, and in this way obtained a good practical education. At twenty he left the farm and followed teaming some twenty years, then opened a store. After three years in the merchandise business he left England to try his fortune in America. He arrived in New York in 1881, and almost immediately came west to Bismarck, North Dakota. He there entered the railroad service, in which he continued five years. His next move was to the state of Montana. He tarried in that state but three months, however, then pushed on westward and settled in Roslyn, Washington. At that point he became an employee of the North Pacific Coal Company, and remained with the firm fifteen years, then settled on the farm near Ellensburg, which he still owns and where he has since lived.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth Hodson, 1878, in Durham county, England. Mrs. Meek was born in Yorkshire, England, September 8, 1856. She was brought up in her native country and received a common school education. Her parents were George and Mary (Dent) Hodson, both born in England, the father in 1826, and the mother in 1827. Both were well educated in their mother country, came to America in 1881, and are now living in Roslyn. Mr. Meek has three brothers and the same number of sisters. His brothers are: John, born in England, where he now lives; George W., also living in England, where he was born, and Harry W., who was born in England, crossed the ocean in 1881 and now lives in Roslyn. His eldest brother, Nicholas, now deceased, was also born in England. His sisters are: Jane Anderson and Margaret Deacon, who were both born and still reside in England, and Elizabeth Jackson, also born in England, came to this country in 1893, and is now living in Roslyn. Mrs. Meek has

two brothers, Thomas and Frank Hodson, both natives of Britain. The former lives near Ellensburg, and the latter makes his home in Colorado. Mr. Meek had one uncle, George Willis, who was accidentally killed while working on his farm in England. An aunt, Margaret Jewett, is still living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Meek are: Isaac, Hanna, Frances, Thomas, Joseph, John B. and George. Isaac was born in 1880, and George, the youngest, is now five years of age. The family, while in the old country, were allied with the Church of England, but belong to no religious denomination at the present time. Mr. Meek, in politics, takes little more than a thinking part, except at election time, when he freely votes for the man of his choice. He is an ardent admirer of President Roosevelt, however, and will support him for another term, he says, if given the chance. He owns two hundred and eighty acres of farming land in the Kittitas valley, all well stocked and under cultivation. He has a dairy on his farm which is supplied with the milk of fifteen cows; he also has a small herd of cattle on the range. Among forage crops Mr. Meek has made a specialty of alfalfa, of which he has the finest field to be seen anywhere in the valley.

JOSEPH J. HANLON is a prosperous farmer residing near Ellensburg, on rural delivery route No. 1. He was born in Canada, May 17, 1866. His parents, John and Kate (Mallon) Hanlon, were both born in Ireland and later emigrated to Canada. His mother died while he was a small boy. As a boy, Joseph Hanlon attended the district schools of his native country, and when between twelve and thirteen years of age he went to Pretoria with his father, during the oil excitement in that place. In 1888 he returned to the United States and spent a short time in Rochester, New York. From there he went to Manitoba, Canada, and thence to Kittitas county, Washington, July, 1889. Here he purchased two hundred and sixty acres of land, which he has since lived upon and cultivated. He has four brothers, James, John, Thomas and Peter, and two sisters, Mary and Kate Hanlon; all of whom were born, and are now living, in Canada.

Mr. Hanlon was married February 4, 1894, to Miss Hattie Hatfield, then a resident of Ellensburg. She was born in Texas, July 27, 1878. While she was yet a young girl her father brought his family to Ellensburg, where she attended school until arriving at the age of sixteen, when she was married. Her father was Ephraim Hatfield, a native of Arkansas, and her mother was Kathren (Smith) Hatfield. She has two brothers and one sister: Charles and John Hatfield and Gertrude Barnett, all of whom were born in Texas and now live near Thorp, Wash-

ington. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon are: John Oliver, Minnie L. and Ernest E. Hanlon, all living at home. They were born in this state, October 15, 1805, May 23, 1807, and March 29, 1809, respectively. Fraternally, Mr. Hanlon is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was originally a Democrat, but is now an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Hanlon at the present time has any church affiliation, although Mrs. Hanlon was brought up in the Baptist denomination. Mr. Hanlon's property interests consist, in the main, of two hundred and sixty acres of choice farm land, with the usual amount of stock found on an up-to-date farm. His crops are principally large quantities of hay, and he is rated as one of the substantial farmers of his county.

GEORGE ROBERT BRADSHAW. Since July 17, 1893, George Robert Bradshaw has been closely identified with the agricultural progress of the Kittitas valley. His farm lies on rural delivery route No. 1, and not far from the city of Ellensburg. Born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, he is the son of Benjamin W. and Mary J. (Larkin) Bradshaw, the former born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, January 4, 1844, and the latter in Virginia, December 18, 1846. The Bradshaws for at least three generations back have been born in the county of our subject's birth, where Benjamin W. Bradshaw's father still owns and conducts a farm and a country store. He has been a lifelong Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Bradshaw, mother of George Robert, was the daughter of a shipping merchant in Virginia. Her father, while accompanying a shipment of hogs from Bristol, Tennessee, to Baltimore, was caught beneath a railroad wreck and his lower limbs were horribly mangled. He was pinned beneath the wreckage for four hours, during which time he made his will. His daughter, upon being notified of the accident, mounted a horse and rode eighty miles to where Mr. Larkin lay, only to find him dead. She was educated in the state of Tennessee, and, with her husband, is now living in Wild Rose, in that state. George Robert Bradshaw up to his twelfth year attended the district school at the place of his birth, later spent four years in the academy at Churchill, and finished his education at Okolona College in Tennessee. At the age of twenty-one he left school and removed to Russell county, Kansas. But four months were spent here, however, when he decided to try his fortune in the state of Washington. He arrived in Ellensburg, July 17, 1893, and has been here ever since, with the exception of a five-months' visit to his old home in the east. Mr. Bradshaw has three sisters: Laura L. Hollenbeck, Lizzie Packwood and Elsie Pat-

erson, all of whom are living near Ellensburg, save the last named, who lives at her father's home. All were born in Tennessee, in 1867, 1869 and 1878, respectively.

On January 12, 1898, near Ellensburg, Mr. Bradshaw was married to Miss Colorado Packwood, a native of Colorado Springs, Colorado. She was born June 4, 1874, and came to Ellensburg with her parents at an early age. She there received her education, and, at the age of sixteen, was married to W. S. Sewell, but the match proved to be not a happy one, so, after three years, the two were separated. During the next four years Mrs. Sewell lived with her parents, and then she became the wife of Mr. Bradshaw. Her father is Samuel T. Packwood, born in Missouri, July 4, 1844, and now a farmer in the vicinity of Ellensburg. He was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and spent a year of his war service in the Little Rock military prison. Mrs. Bradshaw's mother, Martha F. (Holmes) Packwood, was born in Mississippi, 1845. At the age of nine years she removed with her parents to Missouri, where she obtained her education. She married Mr. Packwood at the age of nineteen years. Mrs. Bradshaw's brothers are: John R., Oliver F., William, Harry and Harvey Packwood. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw are: Martha Farnetta, born near Ellensburg, November 18, 1892; Lizzie J., born near Ellensburg, October 18, 1899, and Lucreta T., born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, November 28, 1901.

Mr. Bradshaw belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and to the Republican party. He is active in politics. His wife is a member of the Church of Christ. He owns 400 acres of grazing land and 100 acres of land in cultivation. His specialty is the production of timothy and clover hay. He owns the handsome registered Percheron stallion Marquis, weighing nineteen hundred and fifty pounds—one of the finest draft horses in the valley.

PHILIP FREDERICK is engaged in farming his own lands five miles west and one mile north of the city of Ellensburg, rural free delivery route No. 1, Washington. He was born in Richardson county, Nebraska, January 8, 1869. His father, Henry Frederick, was born in Germany in 1835. He followed farming in Nebraska, served during the Civil war, in the Ohio National Guard, moved to Kittitas valley, Washington, in 1876 and died in 1877. His mother, Anna (Goulong) Frederick, was born in Ohio, July 26, 1840, and died at the age of fifty-seven years. Her son, Philip, was educated in the common schools of his native state and also those of Washington. Until fifteen years old he worked on his father's farm and later on other

farms. In 1894 he bought eighty acres of land, which he has since farmed. He was married in Ellensburg, May 8, 1895, to Mrs. Rachel G. Adler, daughter of Jesse B. and Francis A. (Hall) Poynor. Her father was born in Missouri in 1837, crossed the Plains by ox team in 1850 and located in San Joaquin county, California, where he engaged in farming until his death, during November, 1875. Her mother was born in Greene county, Missouri, July 29, 1842, and was married at the age of sixteen. She died in Washington, April 28, 1901. Mrs. Frederick was born in San Joaquin county, California, May 15, 1867. She was educated in the Golden state and when nineteen years old moved to Washington with her aunt, Mrs. S. M. Prater. She was married August 11, 1886, to Joseph Adler, who died in 1891. By this union there were three children: Nettie A., born September 3, 1887; William H., born August 7, 1889, and Josie A. Adler, born August 5, 1891, all natives of Ellensburg. Mrs. Frederick had three brothers and two sisters. William Poynor and Martha J. (Poynor) Frederick are dead. Samuel H. Poynor lives in Seattle, Ritta E. (Poynor) Pease lives near Ellensburg, and Mathew A. Poynor lives in Tacoma.

Mr. Frederick's brothers and sisters are: Martin, born in Nebraska, December 13, 1864, now a resident of Kittitas county; Maggie (Frederick) Beck (deceased), born in Nebraska, March 20, 1869; Anthony, born in Nebraska, March 17, 1871, now living in Natchee, Yakima county, Washington; Mary (Frederick) Snipes, born September 11, 1874, a resident of Toppenish, Washington, and Jacob, born October 26, 1877, a resident of the Kittitas valley. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick have two daughters, Hazel M., born February 9, 1897, and Bertha V., born June 2, 1902. The parents are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mrs. Frederick is third vice-president of the Epworth League. Mr. Frederick is a Republican and takes considerable interest in politics. He has an excellent farm of eighty acres, with about twenty head of cattle and nine milch cows and runs a dairy on a small scale. He is a prosperous and much esteemed citizen of this locality.

MARTIN FREDERICK has been engaged in farming in Kittitas county, Washington, since 1876. His home is near Ellensburg, Washington, on rural free delivery route No. 1. He was born in Nebraska, December 13, 1864, and came to Washington with his father and mother, Henry and Anna (Goulong) Frederick, when twelve years old. His father died the year after he took up his farm in Kittitas valley and Martin, as the eldest son, took charge of the farm. He ran the place for two years until his mother remarried and then until he was twenty-four

years old, worked for other farmers. He purchased his present farm in 1889 and has since made his home on the property. His eldest sister, Maggie, is dead. Mary (Frederick) Snipes, the surviving sister, and his brothers, Philip, Anthony and Jacob, reside in Washington. Mr. Frederick was married November 18, 1888, to Miss Martha J. Poynor, who died December 9, 1891. He was again married, December 24, 1896, to Mrs. S. Francis Goss. Her father, Isaac O. Childs, was a native of Virginia and died in Nebraska in 1890. Her mother, Mary M. (Daniels) Childs, was born in Pennsylvania February 15, 1840, and was married when eighteen years old to Mr. Crane, by whom she had one child. A year after their marriage Mr. Crane went to the war and was never heard of again. She was later married to Mr. Childs, by whom she had six children. Mrs. Frederick was born in Nebraska March 20, 1872. In 1884 she came to Washington with her parents, by wagon, and after a year in this state returned with them to Nebraska, in like conveyance, making the return trip by way of California. She came to Ellensburg when eighteen years old and in 1891 was married to Edward F. Goss, from whom she separated after two years. Three years later she married her present husband.

Her brothers and sisters are: Ellen E. Daniels and Martha J. Abbot, of Pennsylvania; Amy A. Allison, of Kittitas valley; Dora I. Bailey, of Indiana; Warren G. Childs, of Idaho, and Hannah E. Stager, of Spokane. Her children are: Etta R. Goss, born December 7, 1891, and Jessie C. Frederick, born February 5, 1897. Mrs. Frederick is a member of the Christian church. Her husband is a member of Tanum lodge, No. 155, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also a member of the Order of Washington. He is an active Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Frederick owns eighty acres of land, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation. He is a practical and experienced farmer and a valuable citizen.

HADDEN HAMTON SPIER, a Western product in the full sense of the term, lives six and one-half miles northwest of Ellensburg, Washington, on rural delivery route No. 1. He was born in Linn county, Oregon, June 1, 1877. His father, William S. Spier, was born in Tennessee in 1830, and was a farmer and miner. He died in 1882. Mr. Spier's mother, Hanna E. (Asher) Spier, was born at Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1853. When she was eleven years old she moved to Indiana and there at the age of seventeen she married Mr. Spier. Two years after his death she married Robert Wallis, who died

in 1901. Mrs. Wallis lived continuously on one farm from 1880 to 1895.

Mr. Spier was educated in the common schools of Kittitas county until he was fourteen years old, living at his mother's home. Later he has been engaged at various kinds of work until he bought his present forty-acre farm on the Yakima river, where he has since resided.

His eldest sister, Carrie O., wife of John Lynn, lives at Rosa station, Kittitas county. His brother, William O. Spier, is the fireman at the power house at Roslyn, and his other brother, Frank Spier, is in Lane county, Oregon. A brother, O'Shea Spier, is dead. His sister, Minnie Hannen, lives at Cle-Elum. His half-sisters and half-brothers are: Anna Wallis, living at the family home; Robert Wallis, working in the Roslyn mines with his brother, Claud Wallis, and Ella Wallis, born in 1891, who is living at home.

Mr. Spier is an active Republican. He was raised in the Baptist faith. He raises some stock. The chief product of his farm is hay. Mr. Spier has a wide circle of friends and is one of the most popular and energetic farmers of the valley.

CARY A. SNYDER is engaged in farming near Ellensburg, Washington, on rural delivery route No. 1. He was born in Illinois May 24, 1858. His father was Andrew Snyder, a farmer, who was born in West Virginia in 1824. His mother, Manervia (Edie) Snyder, was born in Ohio in 1827 and passed away at Olympia, Washington, January 5, 1889. The subject of this sketch was one of a family of six children. His sister, Sarah S., born in Ohio in 1850, is dead. Benjamin F. was born in Ohio, August 17, 1851. Joseph H. Snyder was born in Illinois, June 4, 1856, and is living on Puget Sound. Fred A. Snyder was born in Illinois, October 11, 1863, and lives at Whatcom, Washington. Louis A. Snyder, the youngest brother, was born in Nebraska, July 23, 1869, and lives at Olympia, Washington.

Mr. Snyder received his first education in the common schools of his native state. When he was eleven years old his parents moved to Nebraska, where he went to school in the winter months and worked on his father's farm and for other farmers. In 1882 he left Nebraska and went to the coast, where he secured work in a logging camp near Olympia. After one year he came to Kittitas county and for the succeeding four years was employed on the J. H. Stevens' ranch. Then he bought land and started to farming on his own account.

He was married April 3, 1887, to Florence M. Stevens, who was then sixteen years old. She was the daughter of James H. and Mary C. (Rego) Stevens. Her father was born in

Pennsylvania in 1842, and was a soldier in the Civil war. Her mother was born in Indiana, October 28, 1850, and became a bride when twenty years old. Her brother and sister are: Robert H. Stevens, born February 23, 1876; Nellie I. Stevens, born October 19, 1886, both natives of Washington and living near Ellensburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have five children: Elsie L., born June 26, 1888; Arthur E., December 27, 1890; Walter L., February 8, 1895; Kathleen, November 9, 1896, and Dorothy H., November 3, 1897. Mrs. Snyder belongs to the Christian church. Mr. Snyder has passed through all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his wife has filled all the chairs in the Rebekahs. He also belongs to the camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is an active member of the Republican party. Mr. Snyder is a thrifty and energetic farmer. To his original farm of eighty acres he has added thirty acres and has a place that is under a high state of cultivation. He is also the owner of fourteen and three-fifths shares in the West Side irrigation ditch and is rapidly increasing his property interests.

MERTON L. THOMAS is engaged in farming, three miles west, and a like distance north, of Ellensburg, Washington. Like his father and mother, Loring and Juletta (Adams) Thomas, he is a native of the state of New York, born July 11, 1862. His father was born in 1820, and his mother, who is still living, is six years younger. Her son Merton spent his boyhood days in Minnesota and Iowa, where he was educated. He worked on his father's farm and also for other farmers nearby. In 1891 he drove overland from Iowa to Kittitas county, Washington, and the next summer engaged in farming a rented place. He spent one summer teaming in Okanogan county. June 5, 1903, he took charge of the county poor farm and still retains that position. His brothers and sisters, Mrs. Lodema R. Andrews, George A., John W., Mrs. Etta M. Francis and Mrs. Nellie A. Hewer, all reside in Kittitas county.

Mr. Thomas was married October 29, 1902, to Miss Nellie English, who was born in Stockton, Kansas, February 7, 1885, and was educated in the common and high schools at Ellensburg. Her father was Albert English, a native of New York. Her mother, Sarah J. (Nelson) English, was born in Missouri in 1868 and died in 1894. Mrs. Thomas has one sister, Eva Ethel English, born in Colorado and now living in Washington.

Mr. Thomas is an industrious and successful farmer and good citizen, and is esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances for his many good

qualities. In politics, he is an earnest supporter of President Roosevelt. He is a member of the Christian church and a progressive farmer, of modern ideas.

JOHN LINCOLN GREEN, engaged in farming near Ellensburg, Washington, is a stonemason by trade. He was born in Owen county, Indiana, June 27, 1860. His father, John William Green, was born in Indiana, February 22, 1832, and served with distinction during the Civil war. He was confined in Libby prison for a time, having been captured by the Confederates. Mr. Green's mother, Elizabeth E. (Gregory) Green, was born in North Carolina, October 10, 1821, and was married January 31, 1850. She died in Kansas in 1887. Her son was educated in Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, and in the latter state worked for various people until he was twenty-two years old, then began trading in stock. He left Kansas in 1888 and drove a span of mules from there to Kittitas county, Washington, where he bought the eighty acres of land he now owns. The first winter in the west was spent in the coal mines, and since that time he has been living on his farm. His brother, Joseph William Green, and his sister, Mrs. Margaret E. De Schager, are now deceased. Richard E., born April 26, 1852, and James F. Green, born in Indiana, November 24, 1857, are surviving brothers and reside in Douglas county, Illinois.

He was married in Ellensburg, June 12, 1890, to Miss Dora M. Adams, daughter of Jesse and Mary S. (Ellison) Adams. Her father was an Illinois farmer and her mother a native of Missouri; both reside in Ellensburg. Mrs. Green was born April 2, 1874, in Baxter Springs, Kansas, and was nine years old when she came to Washington with her parents. She was educated in the schools of the Evergreen state, and was sixteen years old at the time of her marriage. She has one sister, Mrs. Icca Fullen, living in Ellensburg. Mr. and Mrs. Green have five children now living: Mary Ellen, born January 12, 1891; Jesse William, born October 26, 1892; Ray D., born November 17, 1895; John D., born December 22, 1897, and Dora L., born November 27, 1899. A daughter, Elizabeth, born December 16, 1894, died January 5, 1895, and Mrs. Green passed away March 13, 1901.

Mr. Green is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is active in politics and a member of the Republican party. He attends the Baptist church. His holdings include eighty acres of fine farming lands and a number of head of cattle and horses. He is making a specialty of raising English coach horses. He is well known, and a highly respected member of the community.

ARTHUR F. CURRIER is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born February 19, 1857. He lives on his well-improved farm, situated about two and one-half miles west of Ellensburg, Washington. His father, Gideon Currier, was born in Maine, April 6, 1817, and removed to Boston when he was eighteen years old, and there learned the trade of a stonemason. He subsequently became one of the leading contractors of Boston, and erected some of the finest buildings in the city. Mr. Currier's mother, Jane (Safford) Currier, was born in New York state, May 23, 1819. She died in 1895, after fifty-five years of married life. Her other children, beside Arthur, are: Francis E., born March 18, 1842, now living in Brooklyn, New York; Alfred H., born February 6, 1846, now living in Boston, and Anson H., born August 7, 1854, now of Nashville, Oregon. The children were all born in Boston. Mr. Currier attended the public schools of Boston and graduated from the high school. He worked for four years for the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway Company, in Arkansas, after his graduation, and in 1883 was married to Miss Leora Brumfield, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 2, 1861. Her father, Erastus Brumfield, was born in New York September 28, 1820, and died when she was twelve years old. Her mother, Amy (Brockway) Brumfield, was also born in New York, April 4, 1822, and is now a resident of Kittitas county.

After his marriage, Mr. Currier went to San Diego, California, and engaged in fruit raising for four and one-half years. In 1888 he moved to Ellensburg and bought a farm ten miles north of the city. He made that his home for ten years, then sold it and purchased his present place. Mr. and Mrs. Currier have three children. The eldest child, Emma J., was born in San Diego, December 7, 1885, and is now attending the Ellensburg high school. Florence was also born there on August 26, 1887. Velma A., the youngest child, was born in Washington, August 12, 1890. Mr. Currier is one of the leading citizens of the county and very popular. Politically, he is a Republican. He and his wife belong to the Baptist church.

JESSE C. POLAND is engaged in farming his well-improved ranch, situated about one mile northwest of Ellensburg, Washington. He was born in Montgomery county, Illinois, July 20, 1876. His father, George C. Poland, was born in Illinois February 10, 1844, was a farmer and served three years in the Civil war. He died March 25, 1901. His mother, Ruth C. (Barringer) Poland, was likewise born in Illinois, December 27, 1849, and is now a resident of Ellensburg. Her son came to Washington with his parents when he was six

years old. They located near Ellensburg, where he attended the public school and the high school and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-two years old. He then began farming his own land and has continued to do so with great success. His brothers and sisters are: Clarence E., born in Illinois, October 19, 1869, now a resident of Ellensburg; Cortus O., born in Illinois, March 14, 1871, now a resident of Puyallup, Washington, and Mrs. Clara J. Litterer, born in Illinois, March 12, 1873, and also a resident of Ellensburg.

In Ellensburg, March 24, 1901, Mr. Poland was married to Miss Cora C. Grim, daughter of William and Anna (Bailes) Grim. Her father was born in Ohio, March 7, 1840, and is engaged in farming five miles east of Ellensburg. Her mother was born in Missouri, October 19, 1852. Mrs. Poland was born in Ellensburg, July 23, 1882, and was educated in the schools of Kittitas county. She was one of ten children. Her sisters, Jane, Ida and Dora E., are dead. The surviving children are: Jacob A., born September 19, 1872; Bird O., born May 20, 1877; Ivy A., born July 1, 1878; Minnie G. Walker, born November 11, 1880; William Harry, born March 1, 1885, and John E. Grim, born May 30, 1887, all living near Ellensburg. Mr. and Mrs. Poland have two children: Arthur M., born January 17, 1902, and Elmer E., born October 30, 1903. Their home place consists of one hundred and twenty acres of fine land. Much of the place has been seeded to timothy and clover.

CHARLES HERBY WILSON lives on his farm two miles west, and about a quarter of a mile north, of Ellensburg, Washington. He was born in Ohio, August 1, 1866, being the son of Charles and Angie (Teppie) Wilson. His father was an Ohio farmer and died in that state. His mother lives in Ellensburg. The family moved to Missouri when he was a small boy, and after residing there five years crossed the Plains in 1874 by wagon and located in the Willamette valley, Oregon. He lived there one year, and passed a year in Pendleton, then went to the Kittitas valley. In 1884 he engaged in freighting out of The Dalles, Oregon, which he followed for nine years. He then rented a farm two years, and in 1895 filed a homestead on his present farm. His brothers and sisters are: Ira, of Kittitas county; Grant, of Roslyn, Washington; Mrs. L. C. Preston (deceased); Mrs. Tillie Stout, of Colfax; Herman, of Roslyn; Ernest, of Ellensburg, and John S., of the Kittitas valley, Washington.

Mr. Wilson was married June 10, 1886, to Miss Mary Marsdon, who was born in England, May 12, 1866, and educated in private schools in her native land. She came to Ellensburg at the age of sixteen and married two years later. Her

father, Peter Marsdon, a native of Scotland, and her mother, Debron (Jolly) Marsdon, born in England, died when she was a young girl. She has two brothers, John and Thomas, both in England. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one child, Phoebe Jane, born December 30, 1897. The family are members of the Church of England. The husband is a Republican and fraternally, is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He has one hundred and sixty acres of well improved land, one hundred and eighty head of cattle, mostly high grade Durham stock, and plenty of horses. He is a prosperous farmer and a man of pleasant address and esteemed by all.

JOHN S. WILSON was born in Oregon, January 13, 1881, and lives at Ellensburg, Washington. He is the son of Charles and Angie (Teppie) Wilson. His father, an Ohio farmer, is dead; the mother lives at Ellensburg. One of the children, L. C. (Wilson) Preston, is dead. The surviving brothers and sister are: Ira, Grant, Herman, Ernest and Charles H. Wilson, all residents of Washington, and Tillie (Wilson) Stout, of Colfax, Washington.

Mr. Wilson was educated in Kittitas county and has earned his own living since he was twelve years old. He has at times farmed and worked in the mines, and for about a year has been engaged in teaming. He was married June 15, 1903, to Mrs. Myrtle Pountain, whose maiden name was Jones. Her father is engaged in farming near Ellensburg. Mrs. Wilson was born in Missouri, November 23, 1879, and came to Ellensburg with her parents when she was an infant, and was educated there. She had two children by her first husband: Roy Pountain, born in November, 1896, and Melvin Pountain, born in 1898. Her brothers, Charles, Oray and Lloyd Jones, live in Ellensburg, which is also the residence of her sister, Gertrude. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Democratic party. He has a nice bunch of cattle in addition to his well-equipped teaming outfit of hacks and horses. By strict attention to business and courteous treatment of all patrons he is winning enviable success.

WILLIAM JONAS, one of Kittitas county's successful farmers, lives two miles north and a mile and a quarter east of Ellensburg, Washington. His father, Hubert Jonas, was born in Germany, in 1814, and came to the United States when thirty-six years old, and farmed in Michigan, Nebraska and Washington. His mother, Katherine (Shoemaker) Jonas, was born in Germany, in 1815, and died in America, in 1880. Their other sons are: Frank, who lives in Spo-

kane county, and Joseph, a resident of Thorp, Washington.

Mr. Jonas, of this article, was educated in the schools of Michigan, and followed farming in that state until he was twenty-seven. Then he operated a farm in Nebraska for five years and, beginning in 1885, he was engaged in railroad work for one year. In 1886 he came to Washington and took up one hundred and twenty acres as a homestead, and later bought one hundred and sixty acres, which he has since farmed. He was married in Nebraska in March, 1879, to Emma Schnier, who was born in Germany in 1855. She is now deceased. The children which survive her are: Anna, born August 15, 1881; Hubert, born November 13, 1883; Lizzie, born April 15, 1885; Katie, born May 29, 1887; William F., born July 13, 1890; Emma J., born June 11, 1892; George, born March 8, 1898, all of whom are living at home.

Mr. Jonas is a member of the Catholic church. He takes an active interest in political affairs, affiliating with the Democratic party. His holdings consist of two hundred and eighty acres of land, which he farms admirably, forty-five head of cattle and five head of horses. He devotes about twenty acres to clover, the rest of his cultivated land to grain.

WILLIAM W. SPURLING, engaged in farming on his place two miles north and one mile west of Ellensburg, Washington, was born in Marion county, Iowa, January 17, 1851. His father, Noah Spurling, a farmer, died when the son was three years old. The mother, Emeline (Higgins) Spurling, married again, but died when William was ten years old. He lived with his stepfather until he was eighteen, attending the common schools of Iowa, then engaged in farming with his brother-in-law, until he was twenty-one. He then ran his own farm for nine years, and in the fall of 1880 moved to Oregon and spent one winter in Weston. In 1881 he moved to Kittitas county and worked for the Standard Mill Company, that fall taking up a pre-emption claim, which he later commuted. This land is his present home. His sisters are: Mary Jane Myers, Laura M. Davis and Louisa M. Thorp, all natives of Indiana. The two first named live in Iowa and the latter in Oklahoma. A half-brother, George W. Kee, lives in Colorado.

Mr. Spurling was married July 31, 1873, to Miss Amanda Stephens, daughter of C. and Sarah J. (Riddlen) Stephens. Her brothers and sisters are: Elizabeth Chambers, of Iowa; William, of Iowa; Virgil A., of Oregon; George W., of Iowa; Mary Jane Myers, of Iowa; Green Stephens, of Iowa; Martha De Vore, of Oregon; Nancy E. Rose, of Iowa, and Ada Jones, also of

Iowa. Mrs. Spurling was born in Iowa, February 9, 1853, and was educated in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Spurling have eight children: Virgil A., born in Iowa, June 25, 1874, and now engaged in the lumber business on Puget Sound; Mrs. Lola J. Poland, born in Iowa, September 28, 1874, lives in Puyallup; Cecil E., born in Oregon, January 28, 1881; Seth L., born in Kittitas county, July 15, 1883; Ada E., born February 11, 1885, now taking the normal course in Ellensburg; Grover A., born February 13, 1888, and Amanda A., born December 25, 1891. Mr. Spurling is an active member of the Democratic party. On his present farm of two hundred acres he has fifty-five head of cattle, mostly Durhams, of which breed he makes a specialty; fifteen horses and other live stock. He is an energetic and successful farmer and deserves the prosperity which has come to him.

HOWARD EBERT, a successful farmer one and one-half miles west, and five miles north, of Ellensburg, Washington, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, March 7, 1839. His father, Philip Ebert, was a Pennsylvania farmer. His mother, Mary A. (Slaybaugh) Ebert, died in Illinois, to which state the family moved when Howard was eleven years old. He was educated there during the seven years residence of his family. In 1858 he went to Missouri for a year. In the spring of 1859 he started across the Plains with ten other men, in charge of the Cook and Miller drove of six hundred cattle. They arrived on the Carson river after a trip of about four months, and he there went to work in the mines. He later visited San Francisco, and went to Mendocino county, where he became the owner, for the first time, of cattle and horses. He remained in California until 1863, when he moved to Oregon. He was in the produce business, and during the war he was a member of the First Oregon infantry. He took up a homestead in Benton county, and lived there twenty years. In 1884 he moved to Kittitas county, took up a timber culture claim, and bought railroad land. His brothers and sisters are: William, of Kansas City; Daniel, of Illinois; Mrs. Sophia Goldsberry, of Illinois, and Mrs. Jane S. Long, of Iowa.

Mr. Ebert was married, in Oregon, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, who died in 1873. He later married Miss Jane Porter, daughter of Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth (Lee) Porter, both of whom are dead. Mrs. Ebert's brothers and sisters are: James T., of Oregon; Florence Hale, of Michigan; Elizabeth Dunn, of Oregon; Alva Chapman, of Oregon, and Rose Price, likewise of Oregon. Mrs. Ebert was born in Ohio, April 18, 1855, and crossed the Plains with her parents when very young. To the first marriage were

born two children, Ernest, born May 5, 1865, and Marcus D., born June 3, 1872. By the second marriage there were five children: Varena J., born November 15, 1874; George A., born July 15, 1877; James T., born May 18, 1879; Amy Ann, born December 9, 1889, and Josie M., born October 27, 1891. Mr. Ebert is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attends the Christian church. He is an active member of the Republican party. He now has four hundred acres of land and twenty-one head of horses. When it is remembered that at a time when he was but twelve years old he began breaking sod with an ox team, it is not strange that his ability as a successful farmer should be generally recognized.

PARISH A. DICKEY, a well-to-do farmer, living seven and one-half miles north of Ellensburg, Washington, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, February 8, 1830. His father, John Dickey, was a Kentucky farmer, who moved later to Indiana, where he died in 1855. His mother, Susan (Parish) Dickey, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and died in Indiana at the age of forty-five years. They had nine children, including Parish A., as follows: Robert, Mrs. Sarah Ward, John, Benjamin, James, Mrs. Dorcas Smiley, Mrs. Nancy Johnson and Oliver. Mr. Dickey was married in Fayette county, Indiana, November 2, 1854, to Miss Rebecca Remington, daughter of Martillo and Anna (Lyons) Remington. Her father was a blacksmith and carpenter in New York, and crossed the Plains to California in 1855, where he later died. Her mother passed away at the age of sixty in Indiana. Mrs. Dickey was born June 6, 1838, in Indiana, where she was educated. She is one of a family of twelve children, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of her brother, Moses, and herself. The brother still lives in Indiana, and is a man of public affairs, having served two terms in the state legislature. Mr. Dickey was educated in the schools of Indiana, and worked on his father's farm until twenty-four years old. Later he engaged in farming in various parts of his native state, until March, 1886, when he moved to Washington and took up as a homestead the land upon which he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey have seven children, as follows: Mrs. Ollie Birdsall, of Chicago; Mrs. Lucy M. Horney (deceased), born July 16, 1857; Henry D., born May 3, 1860, in Richmond, Indiana; Edward V., born February 12, 1870, at home; Mrs. Mary Phillips, born April 7, 1872, now residing in Harrison, Idaho; Mrs. Mattie M. Hubbard, born July 3, 1873, at home, and Maurice W., born February 18, 1883. Mr. Dickey was raised under strict church influences,

his parents being members of the Presbyterian church. He is a pronounced Democrat politically, and takes an active part in the councils of his party. He is an up-to-date farmer and has one of the best places in the valley, a splendid orchard of choice fruits being one of the attractions of his well-appointed place.

THOMAS SWANN is engaged in farming three and one-half miles north, and one-half mile west, of the city of Ellensburg, Washington. He is a native of Nova Scotia, having been born in Colchester county, May 16, 1854. His father, James Swann, was a native of Scotland, born in 1812, and is deceased. His mother, Elizabeth (Graham) Swann, was a native of Nova Scotia, and died in Olympia, Washington, December 30, 1890. Her son was educated in his native land, and until he was twenty-one worked in his father's sawmill and on the parental homestead. He came to the United States in the spring of 1875, locating in Providence, Rhode Island. After six months, he went by rail to Sacramento, California, and from there to San Francisco, by steamer; thence to Port Townsend, Washington. He then worked two years in the Port Discovery sawmills and later spent nine months logging in Thurston county. In the spring of 1880, he drove logs in the Yakima river, then returned to the Sound and bought a ranch at the head of Mud bay, where he logged and farmed nearly eighteen years. In the summer of 1898 he returned to the Kittitas valley and took up as a homestead the land he now occupies. His eldest sister, Mrs. Mary S. McIntosh, and another sister, Margaret, are now deceased. The surviving brothers and sisters are: George G., living on the Sound; Robert, of this state; Mrs. Eliza J. Vincent, of Nova Scotia; Mrs. Jeanette J. Azels, of Berkeley, California, and Daniel C., of Palouse City, Washington.

Mr. Swann was married January 4, 1881, to Miss Margaret Ann Forbes, who died November 18, 1883. November 8, 1884, he married Miss Minnie L. McLane, and was divorced in 1892. February 12, 1900, he was married to Mrs. Adda (Hodges) Forbes. Her father and mother, William and Nancy (Dunlap) Young, are both dead. Mrs. Swann was born in Oregon, February 14, 1846, was educated in that state and in Washington, and is a graduate of the Olympia high school. After teaching school one year, she was married at the age of fifteen, to John Forbes. Her half-brothers are Mortimer, William and James Hodges. Mr. Swann has one child by his first wife, now Mrs. Audrey L. Sisk, born April 1, 1882, and now living in Kittitas county. By his second marriage he has the following children: Ruby V., born December 26, 1885; Martha P. (deceased); Torance M., born February 8, 1888,

and James W., born March 9, 1889. Mr. Swann is an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt, and is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He has one hundred and sixty acres in the home place, which is well improved. He also owns a twelve-room house and two lots in Olympia. He is well liked in the community and is prominent in all matters tending to the upbuilding of the Kittitas valley.

CHARLES W. JONES lives on a farm eight and one-half miles northwest of Ellensburg. He was born in Clinton county, Illinois, December 30, 1861, and is the son of Charles L. and Elvira (Quick) Jones, both of whom are at the present time living on a farm four miles west of Centralia, Clinton county, Illinois.

Charles L. Jones was born in Virginia in 1829, and came to Illinois as a pioneer. He secured ownership of a large tract of land, on a part of which he and his wife make their home. Mrs. Jones, the subject's mother, is a native of Ohio, born in 1871.

Charles W. Jones received his education in a common country school of his native state, and worked on his father's farm until arriving at the age of twenty, when he was married to Martha J. Maxey, February 12, 1880. After his marriage he farmed on his own account, in Illinois, for a brief period, then, in 1884, came to the Kittitas valley and bought a relinquishment on a hundred and sixty acre homestead. He immediately began improving his land, and in the allotted time made final proof upon it. He now has it, for the most part, in grain.

He has one brother and two sisters living, Edward M., Mrs. Eliza L. Garretson and Mrs. W. Atwood Gerry. They were born respectively, in 1870, 1862, 1868, and are all living on or near the old home, in the state of their birth.

His wife was the daughter of Henry N. and Nancy J. (Downs) Maxey. Henry N. Maxey was born in Illinois in 1827. He was an old soldier in the Civil war. He enlisted in 1865, in Company G, Forty-ninth regiment, and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Illinois and continued farming. He came to Kittitas in 1884, where he lived until his death, in 1894. Mrs. Maxey is now living at Ellensburg.

Mrs. Martha Jones was born in Illinois in 1859. She, too, was educated in the Illinois common schools. Her brothers and sisters are: Thomas M., William N. and James H. Maxey, and Alma Watts, all natives of Illinois. Two brothers are living in Kittitas valley and Mrs. Watts and James are still in the state of their birth.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are: Thomas L., Inez, Ira S. and N. Evaline. The

dates of their births are: 1883, 1888, 1890, 1893, respectively. All are living at home, and with the exception of the first named, who was born in Illinois, all are natives of Washington.

Mr. Jones is an active worker in the Democratic party and is wide-awake in all enterprises launched for the benefit and upbuilding of his community. With a fine farm, stocked with herds of well-bred cattle and horses, an enviable reputation as a neighbor and business man, Charles W. Jones is universally rated as a substantial and valuable citizen in his community.

ALEXANDER MADDUX. Alexander Maddux, a prosperous farmer whose home is nine miles northwest of Ellensburg, was born in Washington county, Illinois, December 25, 1852. His father was Benjamin Maddux, a native of Georgia and of Irish-German parentage. He removed with his father to Illinois when a boy of ten years. Subject's mother was Malinda (Smith) Maddux, a native of Illinois. She passed away when he was a babe of three weeks. As a boy, Alexander attended the common schools until seventeen years of age. His father died and left him an orphan in his seventh year, and from that time until he was eleven he was given a home with his uncle. From his eleventh to his seventeenth year he worked in different places for his board and schooling. After leaving school he worked out by the month until he arrived at his majority, when he began farming independently. In 1879 he went to Vernon county, Missouri, where he followed agricultural pursuits for some twelve years. In 1891 he came to the Kittitas valley and took up a forty acre farm, to which he has since added eighty acres, which comprise his present real estate holdings. He has one brother, George, born in Illinois, 1851, and now residing in Missouri.

In Vernon county, Missouri, January 7, 1885, Mr. Maddux was married to Miss Mary E. Trimble, born in Kentucky in 1859. She is the daughter of David F. Trimble, a Kentuckian by birth and a farmer and veteran of the Civil war. Mrs. Trimble, whose maiden name was Fox, was born in Kentucky, and is now living in Virginia.

Mrs. Maddux has brothers and sisters, as follows: John H. Trimble, living in Indiana; George W., deceased; Marion, Frank and Leander, of West Virginia; Mrs. Emily J. Knox, of Nebraska, and Mrs. Sarah A. Stamper, a resident of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Maddux have one daughter, Ruby P., born November 16, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Maddux both affiliate with the Free Methodist church; the husband is an active worker in the Republican party. Few men have been thrown against the sharp corners of life harder and more roughly handled by Fate than has Alexander Maddux, and equally few have overcome besetting obstacles and borne reverses with greater fortitude and bravery than has he. Being left an orphan at a critical period in

life, he was compelled to work out the problem of success practically alone and unaided, and he may justly feel proud of his achievements, since he now has a comfortable and happy home, and is regarded by the world at large as a trustworthy and honorable man.

WILLIAM B. LASSWELL, living on his farm near Ellensburg, was born in California, March 16, 1861, the son of William and Ellen (Williams) Lasswell, the former of English descent, the latter a native of Scotland. William Lasswell was born in Illinois in 1833, and at an early age removed with his parents to Indiana. In 1852 he came to California in a wagon drawn by oxen, and has lived in that state since. Mrs. Lasswell, our subject's mother, came from Scotland to Ohio during her first year, remained there until grown to womanhood, then came to California, where she is now living. Her son, William B., attended the common schools of his native state until fourteen years of age, and then began driving a four-horse express wagon over the mountain roads. He followed this vocation until in his sixteenth year, when he went to Contra Costa county, California, remaining there three years. In the spring of 1880 he came to Ellensburg and worked on various farms for five years, during which time he filed a pre-emption on a piece of land, upon which he later made final proof. He disposed of his claim to good advantage, rented land, and followed the cattle business two years. He purchased his present farm in 1899, and has constantly improved it since that time until he now has it in a high state of cultivation. He has four brothers and four sisters; Anna, Carrie, Robert, Ida, George, Alice, Edward and Albert, all of whom were born in California, and, with the exception of Anna and George, who have passed away, are still living in their native state.

Mr. Lasswell was married in Ellensburg, October 8, 1886, to Miss Nancy Garrison, who was born in Chehalis, Washington, June 29, 1870. She received her early education in the town of her birth, and came to Kittitas county at the age of thirteen years. Her father, Calvin Garrison, is a native of Oregon, and is now living in Centralia, Washington. Her mother is Pollie (Phelps) Garrison, born in Iowa, and is now living with her husband in Centralia. Mrs. Lasswell's brothers and sisters are: Hurley, living in British Columbia; Albert, British Columbia; Lillian Huntington, Washington; William G., Washington; Subenia English, British Columbia; May Huntington, California; Frank, British Columbia; Joseph, Centralia, Washington, and Myrtle Garrison, living in Centralia. All were born in the state of Washington. One brother, George, born in Washington, is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lasswell have three children: Pearl, born January 27, 1889; Mabel, born September 7, 1895, and Minnie, born April 16, 1899.

All were born in the Kittitas valley. Besides these, five children have died. Their names and dates of birth were: Lillie, July 29, 1887; Ewing, January 27, 1889; Maud, September 6, 1893; Lottie, October 7, 1894, and Della, September 6, 1902.

The father of the family is, fraternally, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the A. O. U. W. Politically, he is a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Lasswell owns eighty acres of choice land, forty head of cattle and a sufficient number of horses with which to successfully cultivate his land. He makes a specialty of dairying and is operating a modern and well appointed dairy on his ranch. He is an enthusiast in matters pertaining to education and for the past three years has been a member of his local school board. He is counted a trustworthy and valuable citizen of his county.

BENARD HANSON, born in Norway, October 10, 1844, is now a farmer residing on an extensive tract of land near Ellensburg. His father, Charley Hanson, a farmer, lived and died in Norway, the country of his birth. Our subject's mother was Bertha (Béran) Hanson, also born in Norway. Benard Hanson left home at the tender age of eight and worked for his board and clothing until fourteen, when he adopted the life of a sailor. He followed the sea, covering the greater part of the globe, until October 5, 1867, when he landed at San Francisco, and went to work in the state of California. He remained there for ten years, then came to the Kittitas valley and worked among the mills thereabouts for five years. In the meantime he had filed a timber claim, and later purchased 437 acres of railroad land. On this tract he made his present home. He has his land in a high state of cultivation, a select orchard, forty acres of alfalfa and twenty-five acres of timothy. The remainder of his land is in grain and native grass. His brothers and sisters are: Hans, Ole, John, Bardenes, Brendler and Agnes. All were born in Norway and are still living in that country. Besides these, two brothers, Charles and Jacob, are dead.

Mr. Hanson was married in the Kittitas valley, December 25, 1882, to Miss Sophia Bell Jones, born in California, November 20, 1865. Her early girlhood was spent in school in her native state, when, at the age of thirteen, she came to the Kittitas valley with her parents, where she finished her education. At the age of eighteen she was married to Mr. Hanson. Her father is John B. and her mother Martha L. (Brown) Jones; the former born in Kentucky and the latter in Illinois. Mr. Jones was born in 1838, was a farmer and came to this state in 1877. He is now living on Wilson creek, five miles from Ellensburg. Mrs. Jones crossed the Plains to California in an early day. Her father was a Canadian, and lived in California for a number of years. Mrs. Hanson's brothers

and sisters are: Mary F. Coble, California, born in 1804; Mattie R. Waycott, born in California in 1867, now of Washington; Narcissus Needham, born in California in 1870, now of Washington; Johnie, born in California in 1872, living in Washington; Henrietta Washburn, born in Washington in 1878 and still a resident of Washington; Water, born in Washington in 1882, living on Wilson creek, and Alpha Fetters, born in Washington in 1884, and still living in this state. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are: Bertha Taylor, born in Kittitas county, 1883, now living in the valley; John Henry, Kittitas county, 1886, at home; Martha E., Kittitas county, 1888, at home; Jacob W., Washington, 1891, at home; Mary F., Kittitas county, 1893, at home; Ora Bell Hanson, Kittitas county, 1895, at home; Charles Richard, Kittitas county, 1897, at home; Narcissa, Kittitas county, 1899, at home, and Theodore R., born in the Kittitas valley, 1902, and now living with his parents. Mr. Hanson is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. He has a good farm and a large number of cattle, horses and hogs. He is a well-to-do and a good citizen, held in high esteem by his neighbors.

MARCUS M. CAHOON. Marcus M. Cahoon was born in Benton county, Oregon, August 29, 1849, and now lives on a farm nine miles northwest of Ellensburg. His father was Mark Cahoon, born in Virginia, November 16, 1810. He, too, was a farmer, and removed from his native state to Ohio, thence to Indiana, and later to Missouri. During 1847 he came to Oregon in the capacity of captain of a wagon train, having in line one hundred and fifty wagons. In 1858 he went to Jackson county, Oregon, and in the spring of 1860 went to Yolo county, California, and from that state, in 1865, came to Lewis county, Washington Territory. In 1877 he removed to Yakima county, and in the spring of 1878 he came to the Kittitas valley, where he died in 1890. He was of Irish descent. Our subject's mother, Ann (Modie) Cahoon, was born in Ohio, of Scotch and German parents, and died May, 1852. The first eleven years of Marcus M. Cahoon's life were spent in school in Oregon, in Benton and Jackson counties. In 1860 the family removed to Yolo county, California, and thence, August 8, 1865, to Lewis county, Washington, and engaged in farming. November, 1877, Marcus left Lewis county and came to Yakima county. In the spring of 1878 he removed to the Kittitas valley, and in May pre-empted a quarter section of land, which he later homesteaded. He has been improving this land ever since, and now has the major portion of it in cultivation. His brothers and sisters are: Adaline E. Simmons, born in Missouri, 1837, now of North Yakima; Jenette Ford, Liddie A. Ford, Cynthe J. Hawkins, and J. W. Cahoon, of

Ellensburg, all born in Missouri, and only the first and last named are now living.

In Lewis county, Washington, December 6, 1875, Mr. Cahoon was married to Miss Emma Barton, daughter of Jackson and Belinda (Calvert) Barton, the former a native of Ohio, born in 1824, and the latter of Pennsylvania, born in 1833. Mrs. Barton died in 1873. Jackson Barton was a farmer who crossed the Plains in 1853 and settled in Lewis county, Washington, where he still lives. Here Mrs. Cahoon was born, December 6, 1857, and was educated in the common schools of her native county. She was married in her eighteenth year. Her brothers and sisters are: Effie Kieth, born September 6, 1864; Grant, June 14, 1867; Alvin, February 13, 1870; Clinton, October 17, 1874; Mary Sidel, born in Missouri, July 16, 1851; Clark, born in Umatilla county, Oregon, en route from Missouri, July 24, 1853; Amelia Davis, July 4, 1855; Harvey, January 7, 1860, and Ella Harrison, June 13, 1862. They were all born in Lewis county, Washington, with the exception of Mary and Clark, and all but Clark, Harvey and Alvin, who are now deceased, reside in the Evergreen state.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cahoon are: Clinton M., born in Yakima county, January 3, 1878; Effie A. Moen, born in Kittitas county, September 5, 1882; Marcus E. and Nora E., both born in Kittitas county, June 22, 1884, and February 19, 1886, respectively. The children all live in the vicinity of Ellensburg. Mr. Cahoon has, besides his land, forty head of cattle, and a sufficient number of horses, implements, etc., to successfully cultivate his farm. He is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, is a foremost leader in all movements put on foot for the betterment of surrounding conditions, and is universally respected and regarded as an industrious and conscientious citizen.

SIMEON EVANS. Originally from Ozark county, Missouri, born March 9, 1853, Simeon Evans is now a prosperous farmer residing twelve miles north, and four west, of Ellensburg. His parents are Jesse and Bertema (Welch) Evans, the former a farmer, born in Indiana, 1815, coming from one of the early pioneer families of that state. Simeon received his early education in the common schools of his native state, and at the age of nineteen launched out upon an independent career to make his own way in the world. His father, as a result of the Civil war, met with financial disaster, and this made it extremely difficult for the son to acquire an education. He persevered, however, and succeeded in becoming proficient in the branches taught in the grammar schools of his day. After leaving home young Evans farmed in the state of his birth until 1882, then departed for the state of Washington. He bought a farm soon after his arrival, but later sold it and purchased the property

where he makes his present home. He has forty acres of his land in timothy and clover meadow. His two brothers and one sister were born in Missouri, and are named: Robert, living in Missouri; Jane Filand, born in 1851, now living in Yakima county, and James, born 1855, now of Kittitas county.

Mr. Evans was married to Miss Malinda McDonald, in September, 1872, in his native state. She died in June, 1881, and six years later he married Miss Florence J. Ellison, the daughter of William and Mrs. (Fleek) Ellison, the former a farmer. Mrs. Evans was born in Kansas, 1870, and educated in the grammar schools of her native state. She came to Washington with her father in 1889, and was married the following year. To this union have been born fourteen children, as follows: Born in Kansas and now living in Kittitas county, Charles Ellison, Eugene, Lewis, Minnie Baugh and Roy; Elizabeth Fletcher, born in Missouri, March 9, 1870, living in Yakima; Robert, born in Missouri, April 24, 1882, now in Kittitas; Sarah S. Cahoon, born in Missouri, now in Kittitas; Rolla, born in this state; Ruth, Henry and May, all born in Kittitas county; Leonora and Verna, also natives of Washington. The last six named children live with their parents in the Kittitas valley.

Mr. Evans is a Republican in politics. He owns 160 acres of land, thirty head of cattle and three horses, besides farm equipage. He is rated a well-to-do farmer and a peaceful, law-abiding citizen. He is liberal and enterprising whenever called upon for co-operation in any undertaking for the betterment of surrounding conditions, and, as a consequence, stands high in the estimation of his fellows.

BARTHEL ZWICKER., a prosperous farmer residing near Ellensburg, Washington, is a native of Germany, born February 19, 1860. His father, Cornelias Zwickler, was a German, and died while Barthel was a small lad. His mother, Anna M. (Meier) Zwickler, was born in Germany in 1823. She came to the United States in 1874 and settled in Michigan, dying in 1896. Mr. Zwickler received his education, up to his fourteenth year, in the common schools of his native country, coming to this country with his mother in 1874. He was in Michigan ten years, most of which time was spent as an employee in a copper stamp-mill. In 1884 he came to the Kittitas valley, and for four years worked by the month for various farmers, then took a homestead of his own and added to it by a purchase of 160 acres of railroad land. He has been farming this property from that time until the present, and has it all under cultivation, his crops being principally grain and grass. He has four sisters, all natives of Germany, and all living in the state of Michigan. Their names are: Anna Mertes, Mary Peck, Thersia Glesener, and Clara Molton.

Mr. Zwickler was married, May 20, 1891, to

Miss Frances A. Robbins, a native of England. She grew to womanhood and was also educated in the Kittitas valley, Washington, and was married at the age of twenty-six. Her father, Dr. John Robbins, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1834, and came to the United States in 1872. In 1878 he came to Washington Territory, and was a pioneer of the West. He is now living in the vicinity of Ellensburg, on Springfield farm. Her mother, Elizabeth (Benton) Robbins, was born in Yorkshire, England, 1812, and was married in 1833. Mrs. Zwickler's brothers and sisters are: Walter J., born January 6, 1856; Earnest A., March 3, 1858; Fannie Thomas, November 30, 1860; Bertha Vradenburgh, April 9, 1862; William Von E., September 26, 1863; Harry E., August 27, 1865; Minnie E. Sellwood, December 8, 1866; Charles O., born February 13, 1868; George B., February 24, 1869; Nellie E. Craig, November 25, 1872; Blanche A., May 13, 1870; Lillie A., August 24, 1874; Daisie E., April 28, 1876; Mary B., August 24, 1878; Clara A., February 17, 1883, and Laura M. Robbins, February 23, 1885. Mrs. Zwickler died May 14, 1900, leaving two children, Anna E. and Clara M., both born in the Kittitas valley, May 8, 1897, and August 6, 1899, respectively. Both live at home with their father. Mr. Zwickler is a Republican in politics. In addition to the land previously mentioned in this biography, he has one hundred head of well bred Durham cattle and twelve head of horses. He takes an active interest in all public affairs of his locality. He is a man of high morals, excellent social and financial standing, and is determined and aggressive in furthering all public enterprises which his conscience tells him are for the best advantage of the community at large, and equally so in opposing those which he considers to be detrimental to the best interests of the citizens. In all, he is a leading man in the valley.

CHARLES H. McDONALD, Charles H. McDonald is a native of Portland, Oregon, born September 9, 1852, and is now a farmer living in the Kittitas valley. His father, Halley McDonald, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1810, and was an architect by trade. He crossed the Plains to California in 1847, and three years later made his home in Portland, dying there March 10, 1901. Elizabeth (Sampson) McDonald, mother of Charles H., is also a native of Providence, Rhode Island, born in 1821, married at the age of twenty, and now living in Portland, Ore. The school life of Mr. McDonald was spent in the grammar and high schools of his native city. He finished his course at the age of eighteen and began farming. He followed this vocation four years, then went to eastern Oregon and engaged in the stock raising business, which he pursued some six years. In 1882 he turned his attention to mining, and followed that branch of industry for a similar length of time. In

1888 he came to Ellensburg, entered the field as a stockman and creamery operator, and still remains in that business. He has a brother, William H., born in Providence, now a business man in New York City. His other brother, John C., born in Portland, Oregon, is still living in his native city, engaged in the insurance business. His sisters are: El a Hinman, born in Portland, now of Ellensburg; Bertie G. Innes, a native and resident of Portland, and Anna McDonald, of like place of birth and residence.

Mr. McDonald was married in Ellensburg, June, 1889, to Miss Carrie Cannon. Two children have been born to this union, Henry Earl and Nellie; both born in the Kittitas valley, the son on September 14, 1889, and the daughter February 14, 1893. Both children are living at home. Mr. McDonald is an active and aggressive Republican, taking a deep interest and a foremost part in the county organization of his party. Besides his farm and dairy he has seventy head of cows and a sufficient number of horses to carry on the business of farming. Few men are better posted on the early history of the Northwest, in which he has taken an active part, than is Mr. McDonald. He is a substantial business man and a good citizen.

WILLIAM WALTERS lives one and one-half miles west of Ellensburg, Washington, on rural free delivery route No. 1. He owns twenty acres of excellent land watered by the big irrigation ditch and expects to make this place his permanent home. He is also a stockholder in the Lagoon cannery, which is being successfully operated in Nelson, Alaska, and has other investments and securities, ample evidences of his business ability and prosperity. He was born in Granola, Elk county, Kansas, April 14, 1874. His father, David Walters, was of Dutch descent and a native of Kentucky. He served in the Mexican war and died when the subject of this sketch was an infant. William's mother, Alice (Williams) Walters, was also a native of Kentucky. Her father was of an English family and he served during the war with Mexico. Mr. Walters attended various schools in his native county until he was sixteen. In 1890 he got the Washington fever and moved west, locating in Ellensburg. He invested his money in the sheep business, in partnership with his brothers. In the fall of 1901 he sold his interests and purchased the small irrigated farm that is now his home. He has three brothers. Hubbard, born in Illinois in 1868, is now a resident of Owyhee, Oregon. The second brother, Jefferson, was born in 1871, and lives in Ellensburg. David, born in Kansas in 1876, is a resident of North Yakima, Washington. Nellie Walters, a half-sister, born in Kansas in 1884, now lives in Granola, that state.

Mr. Walters was married in Howard, Kansas, August 15, 1900, to Miss Cora Gulick, who was

born in Elk Falls, Kansas, February 22, 1880, and was educated in the schools of her native town. She is the daughter of Gilbert and Mary Gulick, both natives of Champaign, Illinois, and was one of a family of thirteen children. Her brothers and sisters were as follows: Warren, Fredenburg, Edward S., Harvey L., Charles J., Rose E., Nettie and Rettie (twins), Grover C., Hattie (deceased), Judd S. and Josie F. Gulick.

Mr. and Mrs. Walters have one child, William D., who was born September 29, 1901.

HENRY TONER was left an orphan when but a mere lad, and has had to struggle for himself since he was thirteen years old. He is to-day one of the leading farmers of central Washington, having by application and business acumen accumulated a property that assures a steady income. He resides two miles west and one-half mile south of Ellensburg. Mr. Toner was born in Lonesdale, Rhode Island, March 18, 1857. His father, Henry Toner, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Mary (McCartan) Toner, was born in Scotland. Mr. Toner's educational opportunities were limited on account of the death of his parents, but he received a few years' instruction in the public schools of his native county before he went to Marysville, California, when fourteen years old, and began farm work. He continued that employment until 1880, when he moved to Kittitas (then Yakima) county, Washington. He rented a farm and established the foundation for his fortune. He was most successful on the rented place and later purchased his present farm. He has acquired a property, the income from which will keep him and his family comfortably, without the hard labor which usually accompanies farm life. He now rents the farm, except the home and garden. He owns 280 acres of farm lands, 1,440 acres of grazing land, 100 head of horses and cattle and about 3,000 head of sheep. Mr. Toner was one of a family of four children. His eldest brother, John, was an engineer on a man-of-war. His sister, Alice, and brother, Barney, are dead. The youngest sister, Kittie, is a resident of Lonesdale, Rhode Island. He was married in the city of Old Yakima, December 24, 1880, to Miss Katinka Coleman, who was born in Santa Rosa, California, October 14, 1850. Her father, William Coleman, was born in Kentucky in 1822, and died in Ellensburg, April 7, 1888. Her mother, Mary (Neurdan) Coleman, was born in Kentucky and died when her daughter Katinka was very young. James, born in 1840, and Mrs. Angeline Brown, Mrs. Toner's eldest brother and sister, are now deceased. Elias, born in 1853, now a resident of Ellensburg, and Orange Coleman, born October 10, 1857, and now living in Oregon, are her brothers. Mrs. Toner is a member of the Methodist church and both husband and wife are among the most respected citizens of the valley.

PETER J. NORLING, a native of Sweden, where he was born November 16, 1848, has been a resident of Washington since 1883. He is engaged in farming and stock raising, on his farm two miles southwest of Ellensburg, on rural free delivery route No. 1. He is the son of John and Elsie (Peterson) Nelson, both natives of Sweden. His father died when he was but twelve months old, and his mother passed away five years later. Mr. Norling was educated in Sweden and came to the United States in 1871, locating in Chicago. He was there employed as a carpenter until 1875, when he went to Colorado to accept a position as millwright in a mine. May 1, 1883, he arrived in Ellensburg and was employed by State Senator J. P. Sharp, for whom he worked three years. Mr. Norling then purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he worked for five years and then disposed of. He then purchased the ranch upon which he now resides. He has two sisters and one brother: Hannah, born in 1841; Angie, born in 1843, and Nels Nelson, born in 1845.

He was married in Ellensburg, July 3, 1894, to Annie Marie (Magnuson) Swanson, a widow, who was born in Kalma, Sweden, March 25, 1858. She has two brothers and three sisters, all natives of the old country. They are: Otto W. Magnuson, born in 1860 and now a resident of Utah; Augusta, born in 1865, a resident of Stockholm; Mrs. Amelia Johnson, born in 1873 and dwelling in Africa; John, born in 1878, and Annetta, born in 1880, and now living in Stockholm. Mrs. Norling had three children by her first marriage: Augusta, born February 4, 1887; John, February 11, 1889, and Oscar Swanson, February 27, 1891. Mr. Norling is the father of one child, George W., who was born May 14, 1896. The parents are members of the Swedish Lutheran church, and Mr. Norling's political affiliations are with the Republican party.

GEORGE P. JAMES followed coal mining in many of the states of the union until he secured his present land holdings and settled down as a farmer on his one hundred and sixty acre farm five miles southwest of Ellensburg, Washington. He was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, October 13, 1850. His father, John James, was noted as the inventor of the first tubular boiler ever used in England, but was defrauded out of the profits of his patent. The mother, Jane Ann (Graham) James, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, October 21, 1823, and was a direct descendant of Graham, the famous Scot, who was chief lieutenant for William Wallace. Mr. James received his early education in England and came to the United States in 1876. He has traveled extensively on this continent and has followed coal mining in every state where the "black diamonds" are found. He was one of a family of nine children, named as fol-

lows: Susanna, John, William, Annie, Daniel, Mary, Thomasina and Hanna.

He was married in Jellico, Tennessee, to Miss Mary L. Bolton, June 19, 1890. His wife is the daughter of Tandy and Sarah M. (Hansard) Bolton. Her father was born in North Carolina, served as a blacksmith in the Civil war, on the Union side, and died in Texas. Her mother was a native of Virginia, of English parentage, and died in Kentucky. Mrs. James was born in Knox county, Tennessee, May 11, 1847. Her brothers and sisters were also natives of that county. They are: Nellie Ann, Betsie Jane, John Thomas, William J., Margaret A., Mary, the wife of R. L. Munday, married in 1862, and the mother of two children, both of whom are dead; and Sarah J. Munday, now living in Whitman county, Kentucky. Mr. James has sixty-five acres of his land under a high state of cultivation. He has ten head of cattle and five horses. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the husband is a member of the Republican party.

JOHN N. WEAVER is a progressive and successful Kittitas farmer, living on the place, on rural free delivery route No. 1, out of Ellensburg, Washington. There he has his original homestead of one hundred and twenty acres, of which the greater part is under irrigating ditches, and he is now arranging for the construction of a reservoir which will provide water to irrigate the remainder of the place. His place is well equipped with farming implements and he owns a half interest in a steam thrasher. He has a comfortable home and fine barn. His live stock includes forty-five head of range animals and twenty milk cows.

Mr. Weaver was born in Clinton county, Indiana, January 22, 1850. His father, James M. Weaver, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1822. His mother, Ann (Hupp) Weaver, was born the same year in Pennsylvania, of German descent. Mr. Weaver was educated in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri and in 1870 began work on his father's farm in Cherokee county, Kansas. In 1871 he rented a farm adjoining, which he worked four years, but met with poor success on account of droughts and grasshoppers. He then moved to Joplin, Missouri, where he was engaged in lead mining for two years. He took a course in engineering and for the succeeding seven years ran an engine and was later master mechanic for the Fitcher Lead & Zinc Company at Joplin. In 1883 he moved to Ellensburg and took up the land where he now resides.

Mr. Weaver's eldest brother, William W. Weaver, was born in Indiana in 1845, and served during the war, being present at the fall of Richmond. Mary Ann (Weaver) McDowell, a sister, was born in Indiana in 1847 and lives at Roslyn, Washington. She is a widow. Elizabeth E.

(Weaver) McDonell, born in Indiana in 1848, died in Kansas in 1875. George W. Weaver, a brother, born in Indiana July 4, 1851, is farming near Ellensburg. Charles W. Weaver, the next brother, was born in Indiana, April 20, 1853, and lives at Grand Junction, Colorado. James H. Weaver, born in Indiana, November 1, 1854, lives at Joplin. Amanda V. (Weaver) Kennedy, born August 12, 1859, resides in Cherokee county, Kansas. Joseph W. Weaver, born November 15, 1858, and Pheba A. (Weaver) Reynolds, born September 25, 1860, live at Joplin, where Mr. Reynolds owns an automobile factory. Roda A. Weaver, who was born February 12, 1862, died March 9, 1866. Indiana I. Weaver, born April 12, 1864, passed away June 9, 1869. Franklin M. Weaver, who was born November 30, 1867, died December 21, 1872.

Mr. Weaver was married at Columbus, Kansas, May 18, 1871, to Anna M. McDonell, who was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, November 14, 1852. Her father was James T. McDonell, who was born in Virginia August 14, 1827, now a resident of Ellensburg. Her mother, Mary Ann (Warner) McDonell, was a native of Indiana. Mrs. Weaver has one brother, Albert G., born December 24, 1850. Her sisters are Mary M., born August 26, 1855; Adda A., born June 20, 1858; Carrie L., born July 12, 1860, and Emma J., born March 23, 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have had five children, four of whom survive. The eldest daughter, Cora B. Weaver, was born June 3, 1872. She was educated at the Ellensburg state normal school and graduated in 1898. She received a life diploma in 1902 and is engaged in teaching at Ellensburg. The eldest son, Leffa M., was born December 23, 1874, and is married and living in California. Roy A. Weaver, the second son, was born August 29, 1880, graduated from the Indiana Dental college April 2, 1903, and is practicing his profession at Ellensburg. Victor M. Weaver, who was born December 28, 1883, is taking a course in agriculture at the State Agricultural College and School of Science at Pullman, Washington. Ina M. Weaver, born January 17, 1893, died March 17, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Weaver has never taken an active interest in politics.

CHARLES F. STOOPS, a substantial farmer and stock raiser, living on his place some four and one-half miles southwest of Ellensburg, Washington, was born in Dallas City, Illinois, March 5, 1850. His father, John Stoops, was of Dutch descent and was born in Pennsylvania July 11, 1835. He served three years in the Union army under General Buchanan. The mother, Elizabeth (Kenard) Stoops, was born in Kentucky, July 11, 1838, of Scotch parentage. Her father took an active part in the extermination of the Mormons in Nauvoo, Illinois. Mr. Stoops was educated in the common schools of Du-

rand, Wisconsin, but on account of his desire to help support his parents he left before graduating from the high school and went to work on a farm, where he labored until he was twenty-seven years of age. He then moved to Blaine, Washington, where he engaged in the sawmill business for about seven years. He then moved to Kittitas county and located some prospects on the Man-as-lash river. Failing to secure returns he engaged in farming and stock raising, to which he has since devoted his energies and ability.

He was married in Ellensburg March 29, 1893, to Miss Marian H. Williams, daughter of Thomas D. Williams, a native of Canada and pioneer of Illinois. Her mother, Margaret E. (Crawford) Williams, was born June 26, 1848, near Canton, Illinois. The Crawford family made the trip across the Plains from Illinois to Oregon, in 1851, by wagon and were among the earliest settlers in the Willamette valley, arriving there August 2, 1851. Charles F. Stoops had four brothers and five sisters, as follows: Mary E. Ottly, born June 2, 1859, the wife of John Ottly of Custer, Washington; Mrs. Amanda Mercer, living in Pierce county, Wisconsin, her native state; William, born January 31, 1850, in Dunn county, Wisconsin, his present residence; where he has served three terms as justice of the peace; Jesse E., born August 31, 1866, died in Walla Walla, Washington, July 11, 1899; Mrs. Alice Hays, died June 17, 1898; Mrs. Irene G. Robertson, living in Seattle; Herbert P. and Archibald, residents of Blaine, Washington, and Clara A. Stoops, the youngest, born September 19, 1876, now living in North Yakima, Washington. Mrs. Charles F. Stoops was born in Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, California, June 13, 1869. She has three brothers and one sister. The brothers are: John H., residing in Rexburg, Idaho; Thomas A., living in Ellensburg, and Ralph, a resident of Wasco, Oregon. The sister, Mrs. Margaret E. Sharp, is living in Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoops have one son, Roy T., born December 21, 1893. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The husband has 120 acres of state school land leased for five years from August 2, 1902, and they have a comfortable house on the place. The farm has an ample barn, is well stocked with horses, cattle and swine, and is a modern, well-cultivated ranch.

CHARLES M. RICHARDS, a successful farmer and owner of a well-improved ranch six and one-half miles west of Ellensburg, Washington, has been a farmer all his life. Born November 7, 1860, in McLean county, Illinois, Mr. Richards received his education in the common schools of that state and of Iowa, and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-two years old. His father, Albert Richards, was a native of Indiana, born in 1820, and died in Waterville, Washington, in 1896. The mother, Elizabeth (Cooper) Richards, was born in

Ohio in 1835, and is now a resident of Nebraska. Her son, Charles, has three brothers and two sisters. Allen, born February 22, 1858, is living in Sunset, Washington. Oliver, born July 3, 1865, resides in Thorp, Washington, and the youngest brother, William, born in March, 1873, is a resident of Ponca, Nebraska, where both sisters live. They are: Mrs. Fannie Jones, born in 1807, and Mrs. Jennie Tucker, born in 1809. In 1884 Mr. Richards came to Kittitas county, Washington, where he worked one year on a farm and later rented the same place for a like period. He then moved to the Big Bend country, remained there until the spring of 1898, then returned and purchased the farm he is now working with so much success. He owns 400 acres of farm land, and the ranch is equipped with all necessary implements. There are two large barns and a comfortable home on the place, and he owns about sixty-two head of cattle, fifteen head of horses and thirty hogs.

Mr. Richards was married in Thorp, Washington, October 5, 1885, to Miss Salena M. Southern, daughter of Braxton D. and Nancy J. (Veach) Southern; the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Michigan. Mrs. Richards was born in Cedar county, Iowa, December 28, 1868, and was one of nine children. Her brothers were: Leroy, born in Iowa; Eli C., who died in 1892; Seward, Festes E. and Edward E. Southern. The last named is a resident of Thorp. One sister, Clara J., passed away May 28, 1898, at the age of twenty-five. A married sister, Anna E. Ross, died in North Yakima. The other sister, Mrs. Corinne Beck, born in 1865, is a resident of North Yakima.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards have one child, Leroy D., born in Waterville, Washington, November 17, 1892. The father is a member of the Woodmen of the World and his wife belongs to the Women of Woodcraft. Mrs. Richards is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her husband is a Republican in politics and active in party work.

JAMES T. HAYES, a well-known resident of Kittitas county, is at present residing on a farm five miles east and five miles south of Ellensburg. He was born in Iowa, May 23, 1856, the son of Sanford and Rebecca (Fry) Hayes, both of whom are now residing in Kittitas county. Sanford Hayes is a native of Vermont, born in 1827. After attaining manhood he farmed for several years in his native state, and later went to Iowa, this state then being in the earliest stages of settlement. After residing in Iowa for several years, during which time he was married, he crossed the Plains to Washington Territory, his newly wedded wife accompanying. This journey was made in the latter fifties. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes settled in Olympia, then a pioneer town of Washington. Later they proceeded to Oregon, and thence to California, where they remained for several years. The West at this time,

however, was a bit too wild to suit Mr. Hayes and his wife, so they returned to Iowa, but eventually found that they had seen too much of the West to be satisfied to live permanently in the East. In 1881 they came back to Washington, this time to stay, and are now residing in Kittitas county. Mrs. Rebecca Hayes was born in Pennsylvania in 1835, and when a child moved with her parents to Iowa. She grew up in pioneer Iowa, and after marriage, as mentioned, crossed the Plains to the Pacific coast states, thus more than keeping pace with the westward march of settlers. She shared with her husband all the hardships incident to the journey westward, then returning with him to Iowa. James T. spent the greater part of his boyhood in Iowa, the state of his nativity. He lived with his parents at the Iowa home till twenty years of age, then going to Missouri, where he was engaged in farming for one year. Farming, however, did not prove entirely to his taste, so he went to Colorado and for a year was employed as a freighter. Next, he went to the vicinity of Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he farmed for two years, after which he moved to Cherokee county, Iowa, there farming for a year. His final move was to Kittitas county, Washington, in 1882. For eleven years after his arrival he followed freighting, the greater part of the time between The Dalles and Ellensburg, and from Ellensburg into the Salmon river country. He acquired his present farm in 1890, first renting, and later purchasing it.

On April 25, 1876, in Cedar county, Missouri, Mr. Hayes married Miss Nancy Fortney, a native of Iowa, born March 14, 1858. Her parents were David and Neta E. (Cox) Fortney, early settlers in Missouri. David Fortney was born in Kentucky in 1828, and in after life was a farmer. He was among the early settlers in Missouri, residing there all his life except a short time spent in Iowa, during which time Nancy was born. Neta E. (Cox) Fortney was born in Indiana and died in Cedar county, Missouri, in 1898. She was the mother of ten children. Children that have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are: Elsie, in Colorado, February 21, 1877, deceased at the age of five years; Johnthan, February 22, 1880, George, January 30, 1881, both in Nebraska; Abraham, July 31, 1883; Maria, May 24, 1885; Dora, August 25, 1889; Clarence, December 13, 1892; Samuel, May 28, 1894; Harry, June 16, 1897, and Cora, September 8, 1899, all in Kittitas county. Fraternally, Mr. Hayes is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He is a man of high standing socially and in a business way, undoubtedly being, as he is reputed, one of the leading men of his community.

CHRIS JACOBSON is a hale and hearty rancher, residing at present on his farm four miles east and five miles south of Ellensburg. He was born in Denmark, August 14, 1860, the son of Jacob and

Else (Larsen) Jacobson, both now deceased. The elder Jacobson was born in Denmark in 1823, and in after years was a farmer. His death occurred in Denmark in 1894. Else (Larsen) Jacobson was also a native of Denmark, and is now deceased as mentioned. Young Chris received in his Denmark home the parental training usual to Danish lads, such being conducive to his development into a young man respectfully obedient to the wishes of his elders, rather than a young "tinder-head" who strikes out during the pin-feather stage charged with fervor to set the world on fire with his achievements, to the utter demoralization of all filial ties. His home training, however, did not prevent his being seized with a desire to come to America when he had reached the age of eighteen. He managed to work his way across the broad Atlantic, landed at New York, and after divers experiences in the New World,—utterly new to him—sometimes prospering and frequently the reverse, finally drifted into Nebraska. Here he found farming congenial to his desires, so he tried it. Two years satisfied him with farm life in Nebraska; then he hied himself westward, and the year 1889 found him in Ellensburg. Here he accepted employment of the Northern Pacific Company, first as a section workman and later as oiler in the yards at Ellensburg. After a year thus spent he was promoted to the position of car inspector, and acted in this capacity until 1894, then quitting the railroad for good. Since that time he has farmed to the exclusion of any other regular vocation, and at present possesses a neat little farm, one of the most attractive, perhaps, in the community of which he is a resident.

On August 8, 1891, Mr. Jacobson married Miss Johne Shorman, then a resident of Kittitas county. She was born in Denmark, November 16, 1866, and in the land of her nativity grew to womanhood and was educated. In 1890 she came with her brother from the old country to the United States, her objective point being Kittitas county, and a year later married Mr. Jacobson. Carl Shorman, her father, was born in Germany in 1838, and when seventeen years of age went to Denmark, where he was married later. He came from Denmark to the United States in 1904, and on May 10th of that year landed in Kittitas county. Annie (Fredricksen) Shorman, the mother, was born in Denmark in 1843. At present she is residing in Kittitas county. Children born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson are: Annie, in Klickitat county, October 13, 1893, now living at home; Carl, November 5, 1894, and Emma, November 30, 1899, the latter two being natives of Kittitas county. Fraternally Mr. Jacobson is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religion with the Lutheran church. He is a Republican and ardently in favor of the Roosevelt administration. Though not one of the most extensive farmers of his neighborhood he is one of the most worthy, and what his farm lacks in size it makes

good in being extremely well cultivated and neat in appearance.

JENS SORENSON is a sturdy son of Denmark, residing on a well-cultivated farm four miles east and four miles south of Ellensburg. He was born in Hourup, Denmark, June 29, 1860, the son of Soren C. and Mary (Nelson) Sorenson, both now deceased. Soren C. Sorenson was born in Denmark in 1823, and in after life was a farmer. He died in Denmark in 1897. Mary (Nelson) Sorenson, also native of Denmark, was born in 1828, and died in 1887, having lived in the land of her nativity all her life. Jens lived with his parents till he was twenty-one years of age, during boyhood receiving as good an education as was to be had in the common schools of Denmark. At the age mentioned, in 1881, he came to the United States, his objective point being Council Bluffs, Iowa. Here he was a railway employee for five years, the last two of which he was in the car repairing shops. Upon discontinuing this employment he went to Nebraska, where he farmed for three years. Then, in 1888, he came west, settling at Ellensburg, where he accepted employment of the Northern Pacific Company in the car repairing shops. He was thus engaged for five years, at the end of which time he bought a tract of fine hay land, on which is his present home. This was in 1892. The next year he moved his family upon the place, making preparations to reside there permanently. The house they occupied at the time was an unpretentious "shanty" answering only the purpose of a shelter, but well in keeping with the worldly means of its occupants. Since then, however, the prosperity due to hard work and capable management has enabled Mr. Sorenson to build a fine seven-room house on his farm, as well as an equally good barn and divers other farm buildings necessary for the protection of stock and crops.

Mr. Sorenson has been married twice. The first marriage occurred June 10, 1885, in Nebraska. Miss Mary Jacobson was the bride, twenty-two years of age at the time of her marriage. She was born in Denmark in 1863, and when a young woman came to the United States. Her parents, Jacobed P. and Else (Larsen) Jacobson, were natives of Denmark, the former born in 1823, and dying in 1896; the latter born in 1833, and passing away in 1889. The first Mrs. Sorenson, at the time of death, was the mother of five children. The present Mrs. Sorenson was Miss Sinea Jacobson before her marriage. She was born in Denmark, August 18, 1879, and in her native land grew to womanhood and was educated. She came to the United States in 1896, and her marriage occurred seven years later. Children born to the first marriage are: William, in Nebraska, and deceased when a child; Clara, May 17, 1888; Amel, March 31, 1890; Mary, December 10, 1892, and

Elga, January 1, 1894, all but the first born near Ellensburg. The present Mrs. Sorenson has one child, John, who was born February 1, 1904. In religion Mr. Sorenson adheres to the Lutheran church, and in politics he is a Republican. He is a native of the old country, a Dane throughout, but notwithstanding is now thoroughly imbued with the political and social principles of newer America and fully in sympathy with the national spirit of the country of which he is a citizen.

GEORGE W. WEAVER is the owner of a fine grain and stock ranch of 600 acres, located on rural free delivery route No. 1, northwest of Ellensburg, Washington. He was born July 4, 1851, in Clinton county, Indiana, and received his early education in Tippecanoe county, that state. He left school when he was about sixteen years old and followed farming, the nursery business and mining, until 1875, when he purchased a farm in Cherokee county, Kansas. He resided there and conducted the place until 1883, then sold out and moved to Washington, arriving in Yakima county, June 18, 1883. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of land from the Northern Pacific Railroad and engaged in farming and stock raising, which pursuits he has since followed with abundant success. His home is modern, and the place is supplied with well built barns and all the necessary farming implements. He owns about one hundred head of horses and cattle.

August 2, 1876, during his residence in Cherokee county, Kansas, Mr. Weaver was married to Miss Eulia E. McDowell. Her father, Calvin C. McDowell, a native of Virginia, was born September 30, 1820. He was a practicing physician in Wirtonia up to the time of his death in 1883. During the War of the Rebellion Dr. McDowell was a captain of Company G, 26th regiment Indiana infantry, which was one of the last regiments to return after peace was declared. His wife, mother of Mrs. Weaver, was Nancy A. (Strain) McDowell, born in Ohio, May 6, 1835, and now a resident of Ellensburg, Washington. Mrs. Weaver was born in Indiana, January 27, 1855, and was one of a family of six children. Her eldest brother, J. Frank McDowell, born in Indiana, April 11, 1843, is living in Gray county, Kansas. Samuel O., born March 3, 1848, is also a resident of Kansas. Andrew W., the youngest brother, born October 8, 1856, is a resident of Missouri. Mrs. Eliza J. Coleman, born August 18, 1867, and Mrs. Claudia J. Hall, born July 7, 1871, live in Ellensburg, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have five children. Clyde C., the eldest, was born May 7, 1877. Clyde E. was born November 27, 1879. Velma, the eldest girl, was born May 22, 1884. Vera, November 1, 1886, and Hazel, born April 30, 1893, passed away July 6, 1901. The parents are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Weaver is a Republican and takes an active interest in matters of political importance.

OLIVER R. GEDDIS is a farmer and stock raiser residing near Ellensburg, Washington, on his well-improved farm one and one-half miles west of that city. Always a hard worker and ambitious, the panic of the early nineties, which swept away the bulk of his property, did not dismay him. Starting in with a few horses in 1893, he pluckily determined to achieve success. In 1900 he purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres. By close attention to business he has accumulated a property valued at about eight thousand dollars. Stock raising, to which he devoted much attention in former years, he is abandoning to a considerable extent. He has sold most of his stock and is devoting his farm to hay and grain, for which he finds an excellent and profitable market. It is quite natural that Mr. Geddis should achieve the success that has come to him, as he is the son of a farmer and stock raiser, and for many years was his father's right hand man. He was born in Albany, Oregon, March 30, 1864, and came to Kittitas county, Washington, when but seven years old, so he might almost be considered a native of that county. He received his early education in the common schools of this county. At the age of nineteen he left school and began to ride range for his father, which he continued for twelve years. He and his father accumulated a large amount of property, consisting of live stock and land, which was almost all swept away, during the hard times following the panic of 1893. His father, S. R. Geddis, was born in Pennsylvania, February 12, 1837, of Scotch descent. He served in the Rogue River war during his residence in Oregon. He is now a resident of Alaska, where he is engaged in mining. The mother, Emma (Tureman) Geddis, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1844, of Dutch descent. Oliver R. was one of a family of ten children. His sisters, Mrs. Melinda Barnes and Mary Geddis, and brother, Charles B., were born in Oregon and are now deceased. The surviving brothers and sisters all live in Ellensburg. They include Fred L., Jessie A., and Lott O. Geddis, all born in Yakima county, Washington; Mrs. Emma C. Van Geisen, Mrs. Pearl Wilson and S. R. Geddis, all born in Kittitas county.

Mr. Geddis was married in Ellensburg, Washington, March 25, 1897, to Miss Minnie Charlton, daughter of Charles A. and Permelia (Newland) Charlton. Her father was born in West Virginia, March 23, 1820, was a farmer and served in the Rogue River war in Oregon. Her mother was born in Missouri, December 12, 1843, the daughter of a lumber merchant. Both parents were of Scotch extraction. Mrs. Geddis was born in Lebanon, Linn county, Oregon, November 11, 1876, and had six sisters and five brothers, as follows: Mrs. Francis S. Turner of Colville, Washington; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Burrell, a widow, of Denison, Texas; Mrs. Mary E. Smithson, and James M. Charlton, both dead; Mrs. Charlotte A. Burke, a resident of the Kittitas valley; Joseph H., living in Wenatchee;

Mrs. Margarette H. Clifton, a widow, of Kittitas county; Charles H., of Seattle; Mrs. Iva M. Holbrook, of Tacoma; William L., a traveling salesman with headquarters in Ogden, Utah, and Alfred H. Charlton, of Ellensburg, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Geddis had one child, born June 12, 1899, who passed away March 4, 1900. Mrs. Geddis is a member of the Presbyterian church, and she and her husband are regular attendants. Mr. Geddis is an active Republican. He does not believe in fraternal insurance and for that reason is not a member of such orders.

CHARLES W. MOFFET, living on his place two miles west of Ellensburg, is a skilled butter maker, a calling followed by his father and forefathers. He was practically raised in the business of butter and cheese making and relatives are today still operating the plant in Ohio that his grandfather started in 1832. In 1890 Mr. Moffet came to Ellensburg, Washington, where he commenced work for the Ellensburg Creamery Company, as butter maker and manager, which position he has filled so successfully that he has finally consummated a deal for its purchase. Mr. Moffet was born in Shawnee county, Kansas, August 17, 1856. His father, Orlando Moffet, was a native of New York, of Scotch descent, born in February, 1818. The mother, Catherine (Beam) Moffet, was a native of Iowa.

Charles W. received his education in the schools of his native state and when seventeen years old commenced work in his father's dairy, where he learned his trade. He worked there four years and then engaged in the dairy business for himself, in the same county, at which he continued six years, with much success. He then sold out and moved to Topeka, Kansas, where he learned the trade of a brickmason and followed that for sixteen years in that state, and in Oregon; but later returned to butter making in the Ellensburg creamery. He has three sisters and two brothers, as follows: Mrs. Margaret Cruse, now residing in Tecumseh, Kansas; William, now living near Topeka, where he has been operating a dairy for thirty years; Mrs. Susan Howey, whose husband has been engaged for many years in breeding fancy swine and has taken many first premiums at state and county fairs in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska; Isaiah, a farmer near Topeka, and Mrs. Laura Beam, wife of a carpenter living near Topeka—all being residents of Kansas.

He was married in Shawnee county, Kansas, February 4, 1877, to Miss Fanny Burbank, daughter of Samuel Burbank, a native of Canada, since deceased, and Margaret (Washington) Burbank, a native of Illinois and now a resident of Kansas. Mrs. Moffet was born in Scott county, Illinois, April 19, 1857, and has the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Ellen Moffet, born February 7, 1854;

Ottis Burbank, born August 2, 1859, and now residing in Shawnee county, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Tavis, born January 1, 1861, and residing in Kansas; Mrs. Hattie Reed, born April 5, 1865; Mrs. Jane Foust, born December 12, 1870; Mrs. Anna Middendorf, born February 12, 1871, now a resident of Scott county, Illinois, and Joseph, born in Kansas, October 8, 1872, and now living at home. With the exception of the first and last named, they were all born in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Moffet have four children, all born in Kansas. Their eldest daughter, Minnie L., born February 15, 1880, is now keeping books for the Ellensburg creamery; Edith, born December 7, 1882, died the following spring, and Calley O., born July 21, 1883, died May 19, 1885. Frankie M. was born March 29, 1886. The father of the family has been most successful in his business undertakings and has accumulated a comfortable property. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the National Union. Mr. Moffet and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

EVEN T. STRANDE was born in Christiania, Norway, March 20, 1851, and came to the United States when he was but eighteen years old. He was one of the first settlers in Kittitas Valley, Washington, having freighted for twelve years from The Dalles, Oregon, before there was any railroad. His home is on rural free delivery route No. 1, one mile south and four miles west of Ellensburg, Washington, where he is engaged in farming four hundred acres of land which he owns. He has fifty head of cattle and fifteen head of horses on the place, which is fitted up with a nice home. He is now building a large barn.

His father, Thorston L. Strande, was born in Norway about 1821. He was a stone mason, but for fifty years just previous to his death, about two years ago, he was foreman of a glass factory at Christiania. Mr. Strande's mother was born in Norway, about 1822. Her maiden name was Bertha Evens. Mr. Strande's elder brothers, Engon and Lars, are also in this country, residing respectively in Iowa and South Dakota. Senard Strande, born in Norway in 1854, took the father's place in the glass factory. The other brother, Andrew, who was born in 1863, is living in Norway. The sister, Mary Strande, is a resident of Iowa.

Mr. Strande was educated in the land of his birth, where he also learned the trade of a stone mason, which he followed seven years after his arrival in this country. After freighting, Mr. Strande in the spring of 1874 filed a pre-emption on eighty acres of land. He was married at Ellensburg, February 14, 1875, to Rebecca Anderson, and they have made their home since on the farm. The original eighty acres has greatly increased. Mr. Strande used his homestead right on eighty acres of railroad land, which he had to contest, and secured

another eighty by purchase, making him two hundred and forty acres in his home farm. He has also one hundred and sixty acres of grazing and timber lands. Mrs. Strande is the daughter of Andrew Anderson, a native of Norway, who died in Iowa in 1879. She was born in Norway, June 6, 1846. She has had six brothers, John, Michel, Isaac, farmers in Minnesota; Mangus and Arne, in Norway, and Albert, deceased, all natives of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Strande have four children. Their eldest child, Melinda Strande Nelson, was born at Ellensburg, November 19, 1875, and is the wife of a farmer living near there. The other children are: Theodore, born June 26, 1880; Matilda, born December 11, 1884, and Oscar, born August 20, 1887. Mrs. Strande's mother, Mrs. Anderson, who was born June 15, 1812, is still living, a resident of Minnesota.

Mr. Strande is a Republican and takes an active interest in political matters. He and Mrs. Strande are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM A. RICE, now engaged in farming his home place, two miles south of Ellensburg, Washington, is considered one of the best forest rangers in the state. He received an appointment as forest ranger in 1899 and served until 1901, when he resigned. Since that time the national department has tried earnestly to induce him to re-enter the service, for the performance of the duties of which he has shown conspicuous ability. There is a position open for him in the forest reserve force at any time he wishes.

Mr. Rice was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, January, 19, 1856, and is one of a family of seven children. His father, James M. Rice, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1823, and was the leading Republican of the county. Mr. Rice received his early education at Waveland Collegiate Institute, in Indiana, for about six years, when sickness required him to leave school and his native state. He went to Colorado in search of health in 1877, and there spent ten years in farming and freighting. He then moved to Ellensburg, invested in city property and engaged in carpentering for about four years. He then bought one hundred and ten acres of raw and partially uncultivated lands. He has now brought about seventy-five acres under cultivation and has built a home on the place that is one of the finest farm residences in the county. It contains nine rooms, and bath and modern conveniences are to be put in at once.

Mr. Rice was married April 4, 1882, in Rockville, Indiana, to Miss Mary Ellen McCampbell, a native of the state, born May 18, 1826. She is one of a family of eleven children, and her father, John H. McCampbell, was born in Kentucky, about 1818, and died in 1881. Her mother, Sarah A. (Grismore) McCampbell, was born in Kentucky in 1820 and died in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have three

children: Emma V., born April 6, 1883; James L., April 23, 1886, and Thomas H., December 8, 1892. The eldest two were born in Buena Vista, Colorado, and the youngest boy in Ellensburg. Mr. Rice is a Republican and served three consecutive terms as councilman in Ellensburg, where he was the leading advocate of good sewerage and was to a large extent responsible for the installing of the system which has made that city one of the most healthful in the country. He was nominated for a fourth term, but declined to run, being averse to office holding. Both he and Mrs. Rice are members of the Presbyterian church.

EDWIN P. EMERSON is a successful agriculturist residing at present four miles south and five miles east of the thriving town of Ellensburg. He was born in Stetson, Maine, thus being of that popular class of American citizens known as Yankees. His parents also were Yankees, both being natives of Maine. Cyrus W. Emerson, the father, was born in 1825, and died February 22, 1903, having lived his entire lifetime in his native state. The mother, Hannah (Hammonds) Emerson, was born in 1831, and attained womanhood and was married in the Pine Tree state, but resides at present in Seattle. Edwin P. lived with his parents on the farm in Maine until he reached his nineteenth year, during boyhood acquiring a fair education in the common schools. At the age mentioned, he migrated to Minnesota, this being in 1882. He remained in Minnesota only ten months, however, then came west to Kittitas county, where for four years following his arrival he was employed as a lumberman. In 1877 he went to the Puget sound region and for the ensuing three years logged on Skagit river. After this time he went to a point near Tacoma, there logging for four years. In 1894 he discontinued this vocation permanently, having filed a desert entry on his present farm eight years previously. Water was first put on the place in 1889, since which time eighty acres have been put under cultivation, the other eighty being left as a salt grass pasture.

On January 11, 1898, Mr. Emerson married Miss Maggie Bollman, a native of Yakima, born in 1875. Her parents, Mose and Susan (Funk) Bollman, are at present residing in Kittitas county. Mose Bollman was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, and since attaining manhood has been a contractor and farmer mainly. When the gold fever in California was at its height he crossed the Plains with a wagon train, like thousands of others at that time, bent on the acquiring of fortune at whatever hazard to life or health. After following divers occupations for a number of years in that state he came to Kittitas county, arriving in the early seventies. He is of German descent. Susan (Funk) Bollman was born in Missouri in 1851, and when a young woman came west, afterwards being married in The Dalles,

Oregon. As mentioned, she is at present residing with her husband in Kittitas county. Children that have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson are: Cyrus M., born April 11, 1901; Roy, born June 5, 1902; Fred, born April 25, 1903. All are natives of Kittitas county. In religion Mr. Emerson is an Adventist, and in politics he holds to the Republican views. He is a good representative man, popular wherever known, and possessed of industry and integrity.

NIELS LARSEN is one of the many Danish settlers who live in the Ellensburg country, his home being four miles south and four and one-half miles east of the city of Ellensburg. Mr. Larsen was born in Denmark, August 21, 1860, the son of Anders and Mary (Nelson) Larsen, the latter deceased and the former at present residing in Denmark. The elder Larsen was born in 1834, and now at the age of seventy years is residing in the old country, farming, as he has ever been since attaining manhood. The mother was born in 1834 and died in 1901, having lived all her life in Denmark and raised a family of six children. Niels grew to manhood and was educated in the land of his nativity. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-seven years of age, from his twenty-first year till that age being in partnership with his father on the farm. When twenty-seven, he came to the United States, his objective point being Duluth, Minnesota, where for a year and a half after arrival he followed occupations of a diverse nature. Then he came west to Washington, arriving at Ellensburg in 1880. Here he was first employed in a brick-yard for three months, after which he accepted employment from the Northern Pacific Company as a section workman. For three years he was thus engaged, during the time his wages being one dollar and sixty cents per day. Quitting the section gang, he went into the round-house as an engine-wiper, following the vocation for a year afterwards. The big strike of 1894 compelled him to cease his work with the railroad company, so he tried the life of a farm hand. A year of this was sufficient, however, and the strike being then settled, he returned to his old vocation on the railroad section. He continued at this work for four years following, and during that time accumulated enough money to purchase his farm. During the last nine months of his work with the railway company he was employed in the car repairing shops, having been promoted from the section gang. He bought the farm, as mentioned, in 1901, and since then has made the place his home.

December 22, 1891, Mr. Larsen married Miss Christena Somesen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans C. Somesen, who came not many years ago from Denmark to the United States. The parents are now residing in Wisconsin, their home having been there since 1898. Miss Christena was born in Denmark, August 27, 1853, and in her native land

grew to young womanhood and was educated. She came with her parents to the United States when a young woman, her marriage to Mr. Larsen occurring later when she was twenty-seven years of age. The event was solemnized in Ellensburg. Children that have been born to this marriage are: Harry, July 17, 1892; Myers, July 18, 1894; Daniel, September 29, 1896, and Betena, July 22, 1898. All were born near Ellensburg. Mr. Larsen is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics a Republican. He is an honest, hard-working man, who, as did many of his Danish neighbors in this locality, came from the old country with neither money nor experience, his sole reliance being a determined will. He is worthy of respect for his patient, persevering industry, to which quality he is mainly indebted for his success.

ERICK A. MOE. Among the numerous ranchers of the Ellensburg country who by industry and capable management have acquired comfortable homes and well improved farms none is more worthy of mention than Erick A. Moe. Mr. Moe is a native of Norway. He was born in this land of noble traditions, November 26, 1871, and was the son of Anders A. and Mary (Erickson) Moe, the former now living in Norway, and the latter deceased. The elder Moe was born in Norway in 1843, since his birth having resided there continuously. The mother, Mary Moe, likewise a native of Norway, was born in 1853, and, as mentioned, is now deceased. Erick A. resided at home with his parents till his seventeenth year, at that age coming to America. This was in 1888. He came at once to Tacoma and was immediately employed on a steamboat plying on Puget Sound. He was thus engaged for a year. His next employment was with the railroad company between Tacoma and Steilacoom, here spending nearly a year. Next he came to Ellensburg, where he was employed for six years in the mill of that place, owned by R. P. Tjossem, during which time he married the daughter of his employer. In 1897 he gave up his position in the mill and rented a farm, shortly afterwards buying his present farm. He moved onto this ranch with his wife in 1898, and since then has resided there continuously.

On April 27, 1897, Mr. Moe married Miss Torena Tjossem, then residing with her parents in Ellensburg. She was the daughter of Rasmus P. and Rachel (Heggem) Tjossem, the former a mill-owner and one of the prominent business men of the Ellensburg country. Rasmus P. Tjossem was born in Norway in 1841 and came to the United States in 1876, first visiting the eastern states. He arrived in Ellensburg in the early eighties, and before becoming a mill-owner was a farmer. Rachel (Heggem) Tjossem was born in Norway, and when a young woman came to the United States. She married the elder Tjossem in Iowa, and later came

west with him, settling at the present location near Ellensburg. Miss Torena was born in Marshall county, Iowa, in 1872, and when a child came west with her parents. She married Mr. Moe when twenty-four years of age. Children that have been born to this marriage are: Rachel, born March 25, 1898; Mary A., born January 27, 1900, deceased at the age of thirteen months; Dollie T., born October 24, 1903, all born near Ellensburg. In religion, Mr. Moe is a Presbyterian, and in politics he espouses the Republican cause. From the point of view of property interests he is undoubtedly one of the most substantial citizens of the county in which he resides, and he is no less worthy in all the manly attributes.

WILLIAM T. SHELDON is a wealthy farmer and stockman residing five miles south and four miles east of Ellensburg. He was born in Clinton county, Iowa, February 4, 1862, the son of Iram and Catherine (Ellis) Sheldon, the former now deceased. Iram Sheldon was born in New York state in 1847 and when a youth moved with his parents to Iowa, in which state he grew to manhood and was married. He died when thirty-three years of age. Catherine (Ellis) Sheldon was born in Illinois, and when a girl moved with her parents to Iowa, in this state marrying the elder Sheldon, as mentioned. She was of Scotch-Dutch descent and her husband of English. William T. grew to manhood and was educated in Iowa. His mother married a second time, and William lived until nineteen years of age with this parent and his stepfather in Cherokee county, Iowa. At the age mentioned, he took up the carpenter's trade, but worked at it only a short time, then returning to his former vocation of farming. After a year of farming in Iowa he came west, his objective point being Kittitas county, where he settled near Ellensburg. For five years following his arrival he teamed, generally out of The Dalles, Oregon, to tributary points. Then he went to the Palouse country, where he spent three years at farming, after which he returned to Kittitas county and bought an eighty-acre tract of land, which property he owns at present. He is now farming and raising stock, as mentioned, and in addition operates a threshing machine and hay-baler every fall.

Mr. Sheldon was married September 8, 1881, to Miss Viola Hayes, who, at the time of marriage, was residing in Nebraska. She was the daughter of Sanford and Rebecca (Fry) Hayes, who were among the pioneer settlers of Washington. Sanford Hayes was born in Vermont in 1827. After reaching manhood he farmed for a few years in his native state, later moving to Iowa, which was then being settled up. He lived in Iowa several years, marrying during this period, then, with his bride, crossed the Plains, his objective point being Washington. He first settled in Olympia, but later visited Ore-

gon and California, traveling at a time when the "prairie schooner" and pack-train were the only means of transportation and the settler's rifle the only protection from hostile Indians and animals. Eventually, however, he settled in Kittitas county, where he is residing at present. Rebecca (Fry) Hayes was born in Pennsylvania in 1835, and when a child moved with her parents to Iowa, in which state, as stated, she was married. Her present residence is in Kittitas county. Viola Hayes was born near Olympia, April 15, 1865, and accompanied her parents during their travels in Oregon, California, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri. In the three latter states she received her education. While in Nebraska, as mentioned, she married W. T. Sheldon, being seventeen years of age at the time of her marriage. Children that have been born to this marriage are: Villy, born in Whitman county, June 9, 1885; William B., April 10, 1891; Clara, September 19, 1893; Milo F., July 25, 1897; Iram, August 12, 1899, and Howard M., July 26, 1901, all in Kittitas county. Mr. Sheldon belongs to the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints. He is a Republican, and ardent in his support of the Roosevelt administration. His property holdings are extensive, comprising slightly over thirteen hundred acres of land, two hundred and fifty head of cattle, and numerous other possessions in line with the business which he conducts. It is worthy of mention that Mr. Sheldon owns the largest apple orchard in Kittitas county. It is twenty acres in extent, almost all the trees being in full bearing.

WILLIAM D. CARTER, a transfer man at Ellensburg, Washington, is a Virginian, as his father and mother were before him. Born in the famous old Shenandoah Valley, August 19, 1860, he left home July 4, 1887, to come west and eventually located at Ellensburg. His father, John L. Carter, who was a farmer and a native of the Shenandoah valley, saw service during the war. His mother was Virginia E. (Rawlings) Carter, born in Virginia in 1839. Mr. Carter has two brothers and a married sister. Marge L. (Carter) Kinchloe, the sister, and Shelby H. Carter, the younger brother, live in Virginia. J. P. Carter, the elder brother, resides in Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Carter was educated in the Shenandoah academy at Winchester, Virginia, and when eighteen years old went to Charleston, West Virginia, where he handled wheat stocks successfully for two years. He then moved to Millwood, Virginia, and clerked in a general merchandise store two years, after which he spent a year at home before moving west. He arrived at Ellensburg July 12, 1887, and went to work in a flour-mill owned by R. P. Tjosem. With a blacksmith from his old home he formed a partnership and engaged in blacksmithing, but sold out next spring and engaged in the transfer and livery business. He sold out in 1894, but

the purchasers failing to make payments he resumed control in 1896. Two years later he closed out the livery, went into partnership with Mart Mason and secured a lease on three hundred acres of Yakima Indian reservation lands, the first ever sanctioned by the government. He was engaged in farming until 1900, during which time he purchased six carloads of horses and took them to North Dakota for sale. December 15, 1900, he bought an outfit and started his present transfer business. He has now two outfits running, thoroughly equipped, has a nice five-room house, two lots and a good barn.

Mr. Carter was married at Ellensburg, December 6, 1888, to Miss Anna Hardwick, daughter of Hugh M. Hardwick and Fannie (Grider) Hardwick, both natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Carter was born at Decatur, Texas, was educated as a school teacher, and taught for a time in her native state. Her mother and three sisters and four of her brothers live in Oklahoma. One sister, Cora (Hardwick) Ewing, is dead. The others are: Mattie (Hardwick) Culbertson, Jennie (Hardwick) Smith, Jessie (Hardwick) McBee, Lee, Hugh, Roy and Homer Hardwick.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter have one child, Phelma V. Carter, born at Ellensburg, June 22, 1900. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carter are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Carter is a Republican and has served five terms in the Ellensburg city council. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has been through all the chairs, also has the distinction of having been elected a delegate to the grand lodge session held at Seattle, Washington.

CATHERINE MORRISON is a successful farmer and stock raiser, whose home is one mile south and seven miles east of Ellensburg, Washington. She is one of the few women who have displayed business ability and sagacity in the successful conduct of such enterprises in the Northwest. Her ability in this line is possibly due to the fact that she comes from a race of successful tillers of the soil.

Mrs. Morrison was born in Pierce county, Washington, April 17, 1859—a time when the residents of the Northwest were few in number. Her father, Charles Wheeler, a native of Illinois, was a farmer and moved from the coast to Kittitas county in 1870. Her mother, Maria (Fry) Wheeler, was born in Ohio in 1832, her father being also an agriculturist.

Mrs. Morrison received her education, though it was a meagre one, in the schools of Pierce county, Washington. She was but twelve years old when her father moved to Kittitas county. July 15, 1876, she was married to William Morrison. Her brothers and sisters include the following: Samantha (Wheeler) Curtice, now a resident of Okanogan county, Washington; George Wheeler and Abe Wheeler, residents of Kittitas county, Washington;

Virenda (Wheeler) Cook, also a resident of Kittitas county, and Carrie (Wheeler) Harper, now residing in Iowa.

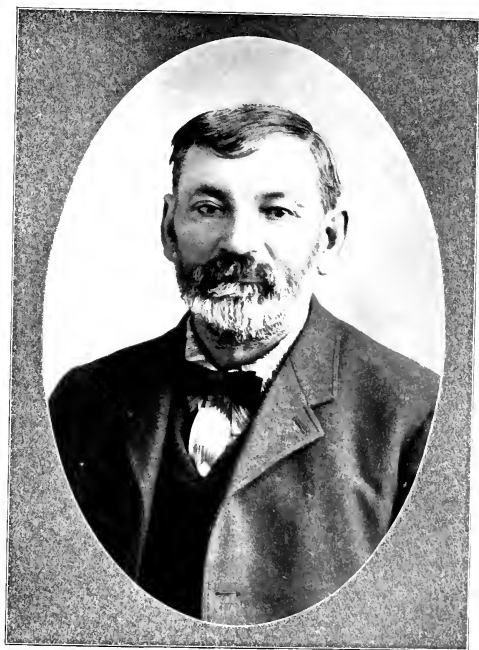
Mrs. Morrison is the mother of seven children. Her son, Thomas J. Morrison, was born May 11, 1877; Mary V. (Morrison) Roberson, born May 11, 1879, died May 1, 1903; Charles W. Morrison was born September 16, 1881; Abraham Morrison was born January 9, 1884; Georgie Morrison was born February 13, 1886, and died December 9, 1899; Grant Morrison was born February 9, 1888; Anna Morrison, the youngest child, was born March 22, 1891. Mrs. Morrison has one grandchild, John T. Roberson, born April 21, 1901.

Mrs. Morrison owns a farm of one hundred and seven acres, of which she has thirty acres in cultivation. She also has about sixty head of good cattle and horses.

CHARLES W. C. PANSING is a successful farmer and stock raiser, and personally does much of the labor on his place despite the unfortunate accident which robbed him of both his feet. He has eight hundred acres of farm land, half a mile south and seven miles east of Ellensburg, Washington, well supplied with farm buildings, implements and machinery. He also owns about one hundred and seventy-five head of cattle and twenty head of horses. Mr. Pansing is a native of Hanover, Germany, born March 20, 1846. His father, Edward Pansing, and his mother, Margaretta (Ameshoff) Pansing, natives of the same country, are both dead. Mr. Pansing was educated in Germany and left school when he was fourteen years old to work on his father's farm. He came to the United States in 1868 and located in Montgomery county, Ohio, where, for ten years following, he worked on a tobacco farm. Leaving Ohio, he moved to Yamhill county, Oregon, but left there after a stay of eleven months, on account of his health, and moved to Yakima county in the spring of 1877. He worked for Mr. Sanders for about three years. It was during this period that he had the misfortune to have both his feet so severely frozen that it was necessary to amputate them at the instep.

He had four brothers and one sister, all born in Hanover, as follows: Henry, born about 1842; Sina (Pansing) Bultman, born in 1833; William, born in 1835, and Herman, born in 1839; are now dead. The surviving brother, Frederick Pansing, born in 1837, is a resident of Ohio, where he is engaged in farming and raising tobacco. Mr. Pansing does not take a great deal of interest in party politics, but is an ardent admirer and supporter of President Roosevelt. He is a member of the German Lutheran church.

S. NEWELL BANISTER, a farmer residing some two and one-half miles east of Ellensburg,



CHARLES W. C. PANSING.



Washington, is of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born in Pierpont, Saint Lawrence county, New York, November 5, 1831. His father, Benjamin Banister, was born in Virginia, and enlisted in the American army in the War of 1812. The mother, Bethirah (Axtel) Banister, was born in Virginia about 1800. Mr. Banister was educated in the schools of New York and Illinois, and when about seventeen years old left school and began working on a farm. Three years later he started for California, by wagon, and arrived in the Golden state in 1852. He engaged in placer mining one year. For two years following he was engaged in freighting and then moved to the northern part of the state and bought a farm, which he cultivated for three years. He was a member of an independent company, organized to fight Indians, and had a number of narrow escapes from death at the hands of the wily savages. In 1862 he left Crescent City valley and located in Umatilla, Oregon, where he engaged in freighting for six years. In 1869 he filed on a homestead in Vancouver, Washington, and farmed there nearly seven years. He then moved to Kittitas county for the winter, the next spring went to Walla Walla and engaged in farming for another period of seven years. He then returned to Kittitas county, where he has since made his home. His brothers and sisters include the following: Mrs. Mandena Otis, of Spokane, Washington; Jason, living in Idaho; Robert, an Oregon farmer; Lindon, killed while serving in General Sherman's army during the Civil war; Mrs. Sarah Isum, a widow, who resides in Illinois; Salmira Banister, who died when six years old; William, died at the age of eight; Daniel, died at the age of three, and Nathan, who has also passed away.

Mr. Banister was married in Vancouver, Washington, May 5, 1868, to Miss Martha Dixon, who was born March 31, 1841. Her father, Elija Dixon, born in Virginia in 1806, was a farmer. Her mother, Sarah (Cadwalader) Dixon, was born in North Carolina in 1804. Both were of Dutch-Irish descent. Mrs. Banister had four brothers and five sisters, as follows: John, of Kittitas county; Mrs. Melinda Wigle, a widow, living in Yakima county, Washington; Charles, Drusella, Ruth and Isaac, all dead; Mary Hardester, wife of a retired farmer of Walla Walla, Washington; Sarah Cross, wife of a farmer of Vancouver, Washington, and Joseph Dixon, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Banister have five children: Sarah (Banister) McEwen was born March 28, 1870, and lives in Kittitas county; Mrs. Melinda Dixon, born February 6, 1872, lives in Ellensburg; Mrs. Mamie Smith, born October 28, 1874, is dead; Mrs. Belle Lewis, born February 4, 1879, lives in Yakima county, and Lindon, born June 23, 1885, makes his home with his parents.

Mrs. Banister is a member of the Methodist church, while the husband is an active member of the Republican party. His farm place consists of one hundred and sixty acres, of which he has about

sixty acres under cultivation. The farm is well equipped with all needed machinery and is stocked with thirty-five milch cows, horses and hogs.

EDD A. ERICKSON is a farmer and stock raiser who lives four miles east of Ellensburg, Washington. He was born in Kittitas county, June 5, 1875, and has resided there ever since. His father, Erick Erickson, and his mother, Carrie (Larson) Erickson, were natives of Norway. Edd A. acquired an education in the common schools, and when eighteen years old began to work on his father's farm, where he remained for four years. Then he rented a farm, which he worked with success for three years. During one summer following he worked for others, and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres, which he has since cultivated, and which is now his home. The place is well stocked with all necessary farming appurtenances, and supports sixty-five head of horses and some cattle. Mr. Erickson's brothers were all born in the valley, and are farmers. His sisters, also natives of Kittitas county, are all married to farmers. The names of the latter are: Mrs. Mary (Erickson) Burroughs and Mrs. Laura (Erickson) Sherrill. The brothers are: William Erickson, John Erickson and Lewis Erickson. The subject of this biography was married, June 30, 1897, to Miss Dora Dolsen, who was born in Detroit, Michigan, June 14, 1877. Her father, William Dolsen, was born in Canada, April 17, 1843, and is now living in Seattle, where he follows the carpenter trade. The mother, Bertha (Chase) Dolsen, was born in New York city, April 7, 1853. The brothers of Mrs. Erickson are: Edward A. and William R. Dolsen, both born in Michigan, and now teamsters in Seattle. Her only sister, Estella A., is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Erickson has been born one child, Loyal, born February 22, 1901. In politics, Mr. Erickson is a decided Republican. He is a hard worker, and one who makes his labor count. Beginning with practically nothing, he has built up a home and property interests of which he may justly be proud.

DAVID H. LYEN is engaged in blacksmithing three and a half miles east and one-half mile north of Ellensburg, Washington. He was born in Washington, about eighty miles from Portland, June 2, 1860. His father was Ezekiel W. Lyen, a native of Kentucky, and moved from this state to Washington, settling in the Kittitas valley, where he raised thoroughbred racing stock. At one time he owned the fastest running mare in Kittitas valley. He was treasurer of Yakima county for four years, his term of office being from 1866 to 1873. The mother of David H. was Nancy Jane (Ballard) Lyen, born in Illinois, at Whitehall Fern. Her father was a farmer.

Mr. Lyen was educated in the common schools of Yakima and Kittitas counties until he was sixteen years old, at which time he went to work on his father's farm, devoting his attention chiefly to stock raising. In 1883 he filed on a homestead in the Kittitas valley and farmed it for five years with more than ordinary success. Then his father died from a paralytic stroke, leaving an estate valued at forty thousand dollars. His mother was appointed administratrix, but she gave the management of the trust principally to Mr. Lyen. He gave a mortgage on his farm to secure money to probate the estate. Then, on account of his trusting to hired advice, practically nothing was realized from the estate, and Mr. Lyen lost his farm under a mortgage. After this reverse, beginning in 1891, Mr. Lyen engaged in sheep-shearing during the spring months, and in running threshing machines in the fall. This work he followed for several years, and at different times has owned partnership interest in three different threshing outfits. During the summer and winter months he worked in blacksmith shops till he mastered the trade. Within the last two years he has learned horseshoeing under the best experts in the state. With experience thus acquired, in March, 1902, he opened up a blacksmith shop, and, in his work, has met with the success to be expected. His increasing trade now makes necessary the building of a larger shop. The new shop will be built at a point more convenient to patrons.

In 1852, Mr. Lyen's parents crossed the Plains and came to Oregon. They came with ox teams, and suffered the well-known hardships incident to such a journey. Besides David H., the children in the family were: John F., born in 1855, now farming in Kittitas county; Margaret C. and Mattie, both now dead; Mrs. Lavina (Lyen) Fowler, born in 1857, now living at Oakland, California, and Leander J. S. A., born in 1862, now a farmer of Kittitas county. Mr. Lyen is a Democrat, and an active worker in politics, but has no desire to hold public office. Fraternally, he is a member of the T. O. T. E., and in religious matters inclines to the Christian church. He is recognized as a man worthy of public trusts, but he is not an office-seeker.

CASPER E. REED resides five miles east and three miles north of Ellensburg, Washington, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was born in Norway, December 30, 1871. His father, Jacob Reed, was a native of Norway, born in 1845, and was a tailor in the old country. He is now engaged in farming near Tacoma. His mother, Ann (Flolo) Reed, was born in Norway in 1846, of a family of farmers. Mr. Reed received his education partly in Norway and in Tacoma. He was graduated from the McCaulay Business college at Tacoma in the fall of 1889 and then engaged in the

transfer business for about three years. He learned the printing trade when young. He sold out his transfer business and took charge of the estate of his father in Tacoma, valued at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, prior to the panic of 1893. He spent three years in disposing of the property and closing up the estate. Then he moved to Kittitas county, June 15, 1897, and worked that summer for P. H. and C. P. Schnebly. For the following three years he followed the stock business and then leased one hundred and sixty acres of school land. This he has since purchased in partnership with E. G. Marks and has been cultivating it successfully. His brothers and sisters are: Anna (Reed) Foss, born in Norway, now the wife of a boat builder at Tacoma; Nels Reed, born in Norway and engaged in the mining business at Portland, Oregon; Carrie (Reed) Skibnes, wife of the Northern Pacific yardmaster at Tacoma; Harold Reed, born December 25, 1873, a tailor at San Francisco; Christine (Reed) Greenlaw, wife of a farmer near Tacoma; John Reed, in the logging business at Tacoma; Eilert Reed, a shingle bolt contractor of Everett; Jennie Reed, who is dead, and Albert Reed, a Tacoma druggist. Mr. Reed is a Democrat and a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. He has accumulated a half-interest in one hundred and thirty head of cattle, owns ten horses, seventeen milch cows, one hundred and sixty acres of land, and a good house and barn. He is a breeder of blooded Poland-China hogs, one of which cost four hundred dollars.

JOHN CROCKER is engaged in stock raising and farming three miles east and three and one-half miles north of Ellensburg, Washington. He was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, December 11, 1844. His father, Otto Crocker, was born in Germany in 1797. He was quite wealthy, but his fortune was consumed in trying to regain his father's estate, which was long in litigation. Mr. Crocker's mother, Mary (Pastor) Crocker, was born in 1807, and was the daughter of a noted Lutheran preacher.

Mr. Crocker was educated in Germany, and at the age of sixteen left the common schools and took a year's course in an agricultural college. At the age of eighteen he engaged as foreman on a farm, where he remained five years. He then came to the United States and learned the cabinet-making trade, which he followed one year. Afterward, for five years, he farmed in New York state, and then moved to Kansas. There drought and grasshoppers caused the loss of all he had accumulated, and in March, 1888, he moved to Kittitas county, Washington. Here he worked in sawmills and on farms one year, leased a farm for a year and then filed on a homestead twenty miles from Ellensburg. To get supplies to this place it was necessary for him to build seven miles of road. He cultivated forty acres for six years, and then leased four hun-

dred and eighty acres, which he worked for six years, during which time he purchased his present farm. He has two brothers and three sisters, all born in Germany, as follows: Mary (Crocker) Rabe, wife of a New York blacksmith; Sophia (Crocker) Costorfi, wife of a farmer in New York; Dora (Crocker) Holz, also the wife of a farmer in New York; Henry and Frederick Crocker, farmers in Germany.

Mr. Crocker was married in New York, November 20, 1870, to Miss Minnie Willet, who was born in Germany, November 3, 1850, and who died November 10, 1902. Her father died when she was six months old. Her mother, Dora (Ilet) Willet, was born in Germany and died in New York at the age of seventy-four years. Mrs. Crocker has one sister, Hanna (Willet) Fell, the wife of a farmer in New York.

Mr. Crocker is a member of the Republican party and belongs to the German Lutheran church. On his well improved one hundred and sixty acre farm he has a splendid home and commodious barn. He owns ninety head of cattle and sufficient number of horses and machinery to operated the farm with.

JAMES A. HOLCOMB, a farmer and dairyman living seven and one-half miles northeast of Ellensburg, is a typical Westerner, born in San Benito county, California, June 7, 1874. His parents were James A. and Mary (Rader) Holcomb. Soon after the birth of James A., his parents came to the Kittitas valley, and here the boy attended school until fourteen years of age. At the age indicated, he left school and for five years following worked for divers farmers in his neighborhood, and then embarked in the creamery business, assuming charge of the first creamery operated in the Kittitas valley. He continued in this capacity for two years, then returned to his native state (California) and engaged in the mercantile business at Fort Bidwell. After spending two years at that point he sold out his interests and returned to the Kittitas valley, arriving in the fall of 1898. The return journey was made by wagon, and consumed seventeen days. He spent his first year after returning in touring the surrounding country with a photographic outfit, which venture netted him a considerable sum. At the end of the year he sold his photographic outfit and embarked once more in the creamery business, which he ran in connection with an eighty-acre farm. On this farm he still makes his home. Over one-half of his land is in the highest state of cultivation and has natural irrigation. Mr. Holcomb was married at Cedarvale, California, September 9, 1896, to Miss Elmira Richardson, born in California, April 18, 1877. She is the daughter of James and Sardinia (Himes) Richardson, both of whom are now living in California, the state of Mrs. Holcomb's nativity. Mr. Richard-

son, her father, was born June 15, 1830, in the state of Maine, and by trade is a carpenter. In the year 1892 he was granted a patent by the government on a hay loader, which was manufactured in Stockton, California. Mrs. Richardson was born in New York state, and is of Scotch extraction.

Mr. Holcomb, of whom we write, has one sister, Maggie (Holcomb) Coon, born in California, 1872, who is now living in Washington. Mrs. Holcomb's brothers and sisters are: Perley Richardson and Satira (Richardson) Peck, both born and now living in California. Besides these she has two half-brothers and ten half-sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb have four children: Leota, born September 20, 1898; James L., March 26, 1899; Melisie M., August 30, 1900, and Rubbie Holcomb, March 14, 1902. Leota was born in California, and the remaining three in Kittitas valley. Mr. Holcomb is a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and is a Republican in politics. Both he and Mrs. Holcomb attend the First Christian church. He has eighty acres of first quality land, a commodious dwelling and all necessary stock and implements to operate his farm. He is a man not afraid to toil, and all his efforts are characterized by a degree of enthusiasm and perseverance that makes work pay. He is a man of sterling worth and honor, a valuable man in the community, and it may be said with truth that he has as many friends as he has acquaintances.

ISAAC F. CARLTON, who for many years resided on a farm five miles northeast of Ellensburg, was born in Atkinsville, North Carolina, February 15, 1827. He was the son of Bloom Carlton, who, before the war, was a slave-holder, and the mother was a native of North Carolina. Isaac F. graduated from the Atkinsville college at the age of nineteen. Immediately after graduation he came west to the state of Missouri, where he served for a number of years as overseer on a large farm. He left Missouri in the employ of the United States government as wagon-master of an expedition bound for Salt Lake City. Upon the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, and fought throughout the war, receiving at the battle of Poison Springs a saber wound on the shoulder. He was mustered out at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. After being discharged from the army he went to Kansas, where he was employed for a time as a sawyer in a large mill. He left Kansas in 1868 and went to Arkansas, thence to Nevada by mule team about the time of the Custer massacre. From Nevada he moved to Los Angeles, California, thence to Arizona, and again to Nevada, in which state he engaged in mining. This business he followed for nearly two years, after which he leased a hay ranch, which he worked for two years. His final move was from Nevada to Oregon, thence, in 1881, to

the Kittitas valley. Here he filed on one hundred and sixty acres of land and at once launched upon the business of farming and stock raising. After eleven years of this pursuit he died on his Kittitas farm at the ripe old age of seventy-five. He had three sisters, Liza, Mary and Jane, all of whom are now dead.

Deceased was married at Fort Scott, Kansas, July 10, 1863, to Miss Rose H. Rollet, the daughter of Peter and Grace (O'Conner) Rollet, the former a native of England, and the latter of Dublin, Ireland. Both are now deceased. Mrs. Carlton's brothers and sisters were: John, Richard, Thomas, Mrs. Amelia (Rollet) Earl, Elizabeth and Mrs. Mary Ann Clark. The last named, the only one of them now living, resides in Canada and is one hundred and four years old. All were born in England. Mr. Carlton was a member of the Odd Fellow and Masonic fraternities. His wife, who survives him, is a member of the Eastern Star and Rebekah orders. He was a man of indomitable energy, sterling integrity and generous impulses. Though a gallant soldier and a patient sufferer, it was in civil life that his courage and magnanimity were most manifest. The malady to which he succumbed was one of long standing and which he spent a small fortune in combating. His patient forbearance during the years of harrowing pain to which he was subjected won for him the regard and esteem of all who knew him, and set an example of heroism worthy of emulation by those who survive him.

WILLIAM H. RADER, one of the well-known farmers of Kittitas county, resides on a farm lying three miles east and five miles north of Ellensburg. He is the son of Andrew J. and Margaret (Chance) Rader, both natives of Indiana. The elder Rader at the outbreak of the Rebellion endeavored to go to the front as a cavalryman, but at the last moment was debarred from service on account of physical disability. William H., our subject, received his education in his native state and in California. When twenty years of age, he left school and returned to his father's farm, where he worked for about five years, till he came west to Oregon. After spending a year in that state, he came to Kittitas county, attracted thither by the attractive opportunities offered in the new country, such as it was then. Upon his arrival, in 1879, he at once purchased one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land, which has furnished him a home and livelihood from that day to this. The farm is small, but extremely well cultivated.

On July 11, 1880, Mr. Rader was united in marriage to Miss Ellen B. Bailes, who was born in Oregon, September 26, 1864. Her father, Healthly Bailes, is well known among the pioneers of the west. He was born in the year 1828, and is a minister of the Christian faith. The greater part of his life has been devoted to religious work

throughout the states of Oregon and Washington. He now lives near Tillamook, Oregon. The mother, Sarah (Marshall) Bailes, spent the greater portion of her life laboring beside her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Rader have nine children, whose names are: Blossom, Floyd W., Bessie, Virginia, Benjamin, Ruth, Lena, Larem and Jay. All were born in the Kittitas valley—Blossom, the eldest, in 1881, and Jay, the youngest, in 1902.

Mr. Rader is a staunch Republican, but never accepted office at the hands of his party, preferring to assist his friends rather than to be elected to office. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church, and are active workers. Fraternally, Mr. Rader is associated with the Modern Woodmen. He is an enthusiast in matters of education and for sixteen years has held the office of director in his school district. It was principally through his personal efforts that his district is now able to boast one of the finest school houses and equipages of the country district in the county. As thrifty in business as in public matters, he has acquired, besides his home farm, a section of farm land in Douglas county, half of which he purchased from his father. The farm which he makes his home is well stocked in every way. Successful in business, honest and public-spirited, he has risen to an enviable position in his community.

AUGUST HABERMANN is a farmer residing three miles east and five miles north of Ellensburg. He was born in Germany, October, 1854, and is the son of Frank and Annie (Linsner) Habermann, both natives of Germany. August attended school in his native country until he was thirteen, when he went to work on his father's farm. Three years later he entered the employ of others, giving his wages to his father. In this work he continued two years, when he decided to cast his lot in America. He came direct from the old country to Minnesota, and there worked on a farm for two years, after which he went to Nebraska. As that country was not to his liking he went to Kansas, and there filed on a homestead. He cultivated his land for four years, but during the time, lost so heavily from storms and drought that he left and came to this state. He stayed for a while in the Palouse country, and then pushed on to Seattle, where he worked a short time at the carpenter's trade. His next and final move was to Kittitas valley, whither he came in July, 1883. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land, which he has since farmed. To this original tract he has added from time to time, till now he has four hundred and eighty acres of land all under cultivation.

Mr. Habermann was married, in 1879, in the state of Kansas, to Miss Anna Luisner. He has one sister living, Mrs. Frances (Habermann) Rolinger, a native of Germany, now residing in the

Kittitas valley. Another sister, Cicily Habermann, is now deceased. Mrs. Habermann knows but little of her family, since her parents both died when she was an infant. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Habermann, as follows: Rudolph, the eldest, was born in Seattle, February 14, 1881; Othilla, in Kansas, on October 21, 1882; Frank, in Kittitas county, December 25, 1884; Rosa, May 6, 1887; William, July 3, 1891; Nicholas, August 15, 1893; Albert, October 6, 1895; John, October 16, 1900, and Martin, who is the youngest of the family. Excepting Rudolph and Othilla, all the children were born in the Kittitas valley. Mr. and Mrs. Habermann are members of the Catholic church. The former is a Republican, and a staunch supporter of President Roosevelt. He has one of the most desirable farms in the valley, on which is a modern ten-room house, and two large barns. The place is stocked with thirty-two head of cattle, and horses and farming implements sufficient to carry on all agricultural pursuits. Mr. Habermann is regarded by his neighbors as a man whose word is as good as his bond. He is energetic and enterprising, and well endowed with the qualities which go to give a man weight in his community.

WILLIAM PREWITT, a farmer living four and one-half miles northeast of Ellensburg, was born in Missouri, March 27, 1864. He is the son of Joseph and Catherine (Harris) Prewitt, the former born in Missouri, the latter in Kansas, and both now living in the first named state.

William Prewitt's life up to the time when he was sixteen years of age was spent in the common schools of Texas. After leaving school he was three years in the employ of various farmers in Texas, but the fall of 1883 found him in the Kittitas valley. He was employed on farms and in sawmills in the valley for about eight years, during which time he purchased a farm. He then went to Okanogan county and "squatted" on a piece of land. After eight years he sold his claim and returned to his Kittitas valley farm, where he has remained continually since. He was married in Kittitas county, November 4, 1885, to Miss Amanda Coon, a native of Texas, born August 11, 1866. Mr. Prewitt has one brother and one sister, Robert Prewitt, born in Missouri, May 18, 1858, who is now a farmer in the Kittitas valley; and Catherine Ross, also born in Missouri, February 12, 1861, and now living on a farm in that state. Mrs. Prewitt's father, William Coon, a native of Ohio, born May 2, 1837, was a farmer and a Civil war veteran. He is now dead. Her mother, Edna (Freeman) Coon, was a native of Indiana, born February 5, 1830, to parents of Irish lineage. Mrs. Prewitt's brothers and sister are: John, David, Thomas and Martha Coon, all natives of Texas, born January 26, 1862, February 23, 1864, January 23, 1879, and May 30, 1883, re-

spectively. John and David are at present living in the state of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Prewitt have six children, as follows: Rose Reynolds, born in Kittitas county, October 1, 1886; Clara, born in Kittitas county, April 28, 1888; Eunice, born in Okanogan county, May 29, 1890; Joseph, born in Okanogan county, July 29, 1892; Lee, born in Kittitas county, August 20, 1894, and Grace Prewitt, born in Kittitas county, March 11, 1900.

Mr. Prewitt is a member of the Brotherhood of America, and politically is an active Democrat. He has a good two hundred and forty acre farm, well stocked and in a high state of cultivation. He is a well-to-do farmer and a man of high honor, and occupies an exalted position among his neighbors.

W. R. THOMAS. W. R. Thomas is a carpenter by trade, though he is now an extensive land owner and stock raiser in the Kittitas valley. He was born in Transylvania county, North Carolina, January 9, 1859. His father, William A. Thomas, born in North Carolina, 1821, was a farmer and stockman. He was a successful breeder of fancy trotting horses. The mother, Anthaler V. (McCall) Thomas, was the daughter of a North Carolina merchant and ante-bellum slave-holder. She was born in North Carolina in 1839, at Albert, a famous summer resort.

Mr. Thomas, after receiving a good education in Roan college, Tennessee, at the age of eighteen learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some fifteen years in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Washington. He came to the Kittitas valley in 1889 and worked at his trade for three and a half years in the employ of the Northern Pacific Company, at the end of which time he purchased eighty acres of land from this company, lying seven miles east of Ellensburg. This he cultivated for four years, when he sold at a good figure and purchased his present farm. He was married in his native state in 1880, to Harriet Hart, who subsequently died, leaving two children. Mr. Thomas afterward was married to Miss Bessie Cleveland. To this marriage six children have been born. Mr. Thomas has one sister, Laura L. Rhodes, a native of Georgia, whose husband is a farmer now living in North Carolina.

Mrs. Thomas was born in Illinois, June 22, 1881, and is the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lewis) Cleveland, both natives of Illinois. The former, now deceased, was born in 1830 and was a Baptist minister of note. The latter was born in 1842, and now lives at North Yakima.

Mrs. Thomas has one sister and one brother, Josephine Smith, born in Illinois, October 10, 1868, now living at Portland, and Charles Cleveland, native of Illinois, now living in North Yakima. She had six brothers and sisters, now deceased. Mr. Thomas' children are: Anna, born in North Caro-

lina, now living in Tacoma; Tillie, deceased; Gertrude, born in 1806; Wilburn, born in 1897; Emma, born in 1899; Harry, born in 1900; Teddy, born in 1902, and Veta, born in 1903; the latter six natives of Kittitas county. He is a member of the Masonic order, and for twelve years was a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. He has always been an active Republican, but has ever refused to accept office at the hands of his party. He is one of the prosperous farmers of his county, having accumulated nine hundred and twenty acres of land, three hundred and twenty-five head of horses and cattle, a good house and commodious outbuildings, a carpenter shop, and holds shares in a co-operative creamery plant.

He is truly a self-made man. When but twelve years of age, subject's father died, and a little later the mother departed this life; the care of the entire family devolving upon him, which responsibility he met faithfully. By self-sacrifice and hard work he has educated his younger sisters, and cared for all the needs of the family. He has from his earliest manhood been a public-spirited and energetic man, and has made a success of every undertaking.

E. B. WASSON lives on a farm southeast of Ellensburg. He was born in Vernon county, Missouri, April 7, 1871, the son of John and Amanda (Blackwell) Wasson. His father was born in Belfast, Ireland, and died in 1874. The mother was a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and died when E. B., our subject, was but six months old. He attended school until he was sixteen, and then was forced to go to work at whatever he could find to do in order to earn a living. He came to this state from Missouri in 1880, and found employment among various mills and mines for a period of eight years, till he purchased his present farm in Kittitas valley. His sister and two brothers are: Lillian, Richard A. and R. Lee, all three born in Missouri. Besides these, two sisters, Mrs. Nancy (Wasson) Colin and Jennie Wasson, are dead.

On April 20, 1899, Mr. Wasson married Miss Clara D. Killmore, a native of Kittitas valley, born October 20, 1878. She is the daughter of William D. and Josephine (Rego) Killmore. The mother was born in Indiana, and the father in New York state. Her brother and sisters are: John S., Mrs. Ida Bull, Lettie, Effie and Kate. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wasson, Josephine, born February 7, 1900, and Delos J., born February 20, 1903. Fraternally, Mr. Wasson is associated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World orders, and in religious matters, though reared in the Presbyterian faith, he at present has no church connections. In politics, he is a staunch Republican. He owns one hundred and seventy acres of land, which is in a high state of cultivation. The property is well stocked with all necessary farming implements and stock with which to

carry on agricultural pursuits. Left an orphan at an early age, and thrown upon his own resources to make his way in life, he has faced all adversities with a courage that conquers, and is now counted one of the substantial citizens of the Kittitas valley.

JOHN S. KILLMORE is of the well-known pioneer family of Kittitas county headed by William D. and Josephine (Rego) Killmore. He was born in the state of Missouri, February 3, 1873, and now lives some four miles southeast of Ellensburg. His father was born in New York state, and his mother in Indiana. Mr. Killmore came to the Kittitas valley during his infancy, and he has grown up here, receiving his education in the grammar schools of the county, and in the state normal school at Ellensburg. His original intent was to fit himself for the profession of teaching, but abandoning that idea, he left school when twenty-four years of age and went to Alaska. For some four months there he operated a freighting outfit between Dyea and Sheepcamp, with headquarters at the former station. At first he was successful in this venture, but later on as business began to decrease, he sold his outfit and returned to the Kittitas valley, where he purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land, which has since furnished him a home and livelihood. He was married in the valley, April 20, 1899, to Catherine Younger, a native of Germany, born October 5, 1876. Her father, Peter Younger, is of German birth, born July 10, 1842. He is a machinist and farmer by occupation, and was a veteran of the German army. He now lives in Washington. The mother is Marie (Coleman) Younger, born in Germany, March 10, 1850, now living in this state. Mr. Killmore has five sisters, as follows: Mrs. Ida Bull, Lettie, Mrs. Clara Wasson, Katherine and Effie. Mrs. Bull and Mrs. Wasson are living in Kittitas valley, and the others with their parents. Mrs. Killmore's brother and sisters are: Marie, Jacob, Pauline and Bertha Younger, all of whom are living in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Killmore have three children, William, born May 27, 1900; Marie and Margerite, twins, born October 10, 1901. Fraternally, Mr. Killmore is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the Masonic orders. In politics, he is a strong Roosevelt man. His farm is well stocked and improved, and is among the best in the valley. He bears a spotless reputation among his neighbors, and socially, as well as financially, he is ranked among the foremost men of his community.

MARY S. RUGG. Mary S. Rugg, proprietress of the Moore lodging house, is one of the thriving business women of Ellensburg. She was born in Tuscombina, Miller county, Missouri, in 1846, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (McCubbin) Elli-

son. Her father was born in Kentucky, in 1815, and died in 1888. He was a pioneer of Missouri and Kansas, and for three years was a soldier in the latter named state. Crossing the Plains in the early fifties, he settled first in California, then in Oregon, and finally in the Kittitas valley, Washington, in the year 1880. Mary (McCubbin) Ellison was born in Greer county, Kentucky, in 1818. She crossed the Plains and with her husband endured the hardships attending pioneer life, dying in Kittitas county in 1887.

The first fifteen years of Mrs. Rugg's life were spent in the state of Missouri. In 1851 her parents emigrated to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, where, and at other points in Kansas, they lived a number of years. She was married in Kansas to Jesse Adams, in 1858. She removed to Washington in 1883, and, being at that time a widow with two small children, she experienced for a time great difficulty in supporting herself and family. She engaged in the restaurant business first of all, and later, in 1890, she opened a lodging house in her present quarters. With the lodging house she conducted a dining room, only temporarily, however, as she found the work too heavy for the good of her health, and dispensed with the boarding house feature, confining her business exclusively to keeping roomers. Her first husband, Mr. Adams, was a native of Illinois, born in 1840. His father was a farmer. When Mrs. Rugg came to Ellensburg she was completely without means for the support of her children, but by dint of hard and persistent effort she succeeded in not only raising her children in comfort, but bought and paid for the property in which she conducts her business, and has furnished her house in the most up-to-date style. Fortunately she lost nothing in the fire of 1880, although she was here at the time it occurred. In 1885 she was married to James Moore, being a widow at that time. Her brothers and sisters are: Lydia Parkinson, Indian Territory; William Ellison, Lookout Mountain, near Cle-Elum; Delaine Ellison, and Henry Ellison, Oregon; Mattie Ripley, Idaho; Lewis F. Ellison, who lives on the old homestead, near Thorp, and owns a sawmill on Tatum creek; George, California. Death robbed her of one brother and one daughter: John Ellison and Dora Green. John Ellison was once assessor of Kittitas county. Her daughter, Mrs. Icia Fullen, lives in Ellensburg.

In November, 1898, Mrs. Adams was married to Daniel D. Rugg, a printer and book-binder by trade, who was born in Vermont in 1849, and came to Ellensburg in 1890. His father was Daniel B. Rugg, a native of Vermont, and a veteran of the Civil war, being a member of the Fifty-third Massachusetts infantry, and died in the army. Amelia C. (Thompson) Rugg, mother of Daniel D., was a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Rugg grew to manhood in his native state. Learning the printer's trade, he subsequently followed it as a means of

livelihood for the greater part of his life. He came west in 1878 and settled at Blue Hills, Nebraska. Later he went to Colorado, where he followed railroading for a time. He also followed railroad work to some extent after coming to Ellensburg in 1890. He tried ranching for a while, but that venture not proving a success, he again took up work in town. He was married to Mary S. Moore in 1898, and has since continued with her in the lodging house business. He has a brother, William W. Rugg, and a sister, Amelia A. Rugg. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and in political matters gauges his standard by the man, irrespective of party. Mrs. Rugg belongs to the Christian church. She owns four lots in Ellensburg and eighty acres of timber land on Tatum creek, for which she has been offered twice the price she paid for it. She also loans money and holds some mortgages on town property. Her lodging house business has grown from comparatively nothing to one that pays one hundred and sixty dollars per month.

GEORGE DAVIS HOGUE, farmer and stock raiser, owns a fine one hundred and sixty acre farm about seven miles west of Ellensburg, where he resides. The farm can all be irrigated and is well set with fruit trees. Mr. Hogue was born in Knox county, Illinois, January 8, 1860, the son of George and Mary (Killen) Hogue. His father, a carpenter by trade, was born in Pennsylvania, June 23, 1813, and moved to Ohio in 1850. He went from Ohio to Illinois and from there to Nebraska, where he died in 1883. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania; she died in Illinois in 1860, at the age of thirty-three. They had seven children: Jennie D., wife of John A. Wilson, Oakland, California; Hester A., wife of H. A. Brown, Brock, Nebraska; Emily, wife of T. F. Jacobs, Montezuma, Iowa; Matthew, who died in Oakland, California, in 1902, and Mary and Grace, who died in infancy. Mr. Hogue received his education in the common schools of Nebraska and attended the state normal at Peru in 1878. Subsequently he engaged in farming near Peru, which pursuit he followed until the spring of 1881, when he came to Seattle, Washington, and the same fall walked over the Snoqualmie pass to the Kittitas valley. He returned to the east in 1880, but realizing that the west was preferable as a home, he came back the same year and settled on his present place.

He was married at Ellensburg, Washington, October 25, 1885, to Sina C. Maxey, a daughter of Simon W. and Minerva T. (Whitenburg) Maxey. Her father was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, August 9, 1832, and is a well-known Kittitas farmer and fruit grower. He settled in Kittitas valley in 1882. Mr. Maxey served as one of the fruit commissioners at the world's fair held in Chicago, and is now the county's fruit inspector. Mrs. Hogue's mother was born in Blount county, Tennessee,

March 26, 1838, and died in Ellensburg in 1902. Mrs. Hogue was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, October 15, 1866, and was the youngest of six children, her brothers and sisters being: Brovautas A., born January 17, 1859; Franceska D., born January 18, 1862; Morton M., born July 4, 1860; William C., born April 18, 1863; Alzora M., born January 12, 1857, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hogue are the parents of four children: Maxey G., born December 3, 1886; Letah G., born February 6, 1889; Glenn H., born October 21, 1891; and Rhea E., born December 8, 1896, all of whom are natives of Kittitas county. Mr. Hogue and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is independent in his political views, a modest and successful man, and well liked in the community in which he resides.

MRS. ANNA M. (STEVENS) PEASE, widow of the late John Merchant Pease, is engaged in farming on the homestead three and one-half miles southwest of Ellensburg, Washington, where she and her husband settled in 1878. She is a worthy woman and commands the esteem of all who know her. She was born in Miama, Ohio, March 9, 1846. Her father, James H. Stevens, was born in Virginia, in 1815, of English parentage, and died November 2, 1893. He was a contractor and builder. Her mother, Ann F. (Glass) Stevens, was born in Ohio in 1820 and is still living. Mrs. Pease crossed the Plains with her parents in an ox wagon in 1852. They left Miama in April and arrived at Santa Cruz, California, the following September. Later the family moved to Ione, Amador county, California, where Mrs. Pease received her early education.

Mrs. Pease was married April 6, 1864. J. M. Pease, her husband, was born in Maine, September 20, 1830, and learned the cooper trade. When he was twenty-two years old he left home for the west and came to California by the water route, around the Horn. He was engaged in the butchering business at Ione at the time of his marriage. In 1865, he moved to Gold Run, California, and engaged in mining there until 1878, when he moved to the present family home in Washington. Mrs. Pease has the following brothers and sisters: James B. Stevens, now engaged at the United States custom house at San Francisco; Mrs. J. B. Leach, of Los Angeles, who died August 12, 1903; Mrs. C. H. Willard, of Santa Paula, California; Mrs. Hellen McPhail, of Reno, Nevada; Mrs. Lizzie Doulton, of Santa Barbara, California, and Thomas C. Stevens, also of Santa Barbara. She is the mother of six children. The eldest, Edgar B., born January 4, 1865, is a native of Ione, California. The others were born in Gold Run, California. They are: Henry W., born October 28, 1868; William M., born January 28, 1871; Carmi R., born February

24, 1873; Sherwood O., born June 6, 1875, and Helen B., born January 20, 1878.

Mr. Pease, deceased, was a member of Ione lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in California. He was a staunch Republican, but was not active in matters of politics. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He passed away May 31, 1899, and is interred in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows cemetery at Ellensburg. Since his death Mrs. Pease, our subject, has continued to reside on the farm, and has manifested her ability as a manager and business woman. The place has been greatly improved and enhanced in value by her energy and business tact.

CLARENCE WILLIAM PEASE is a farmer, residing six miles and a half northwest of Ellensburg, Washington. Farming has been his vocation since he attained his majority, and he makes a specialty of wheat and small grain. He was born in Parker Prairie, Ottertail county, Minnesota, June 2, 1876. His father, Edgar Pease, was born in Iowa in 1853. The mother, Rebecca L. (Logan) Pease, was born in Wisconsin in 1855. Clarence W. attended the common schools of his native county until 1883, when his father moved to Kittitas county, Washington. There he was permitted to complete his education in the public schools. When he was twenty years old he left home, bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, and engaged in farming. He now lives on this place and has about ninety acres of it under plow. His two brothers are Ernest B. and Hugh L. Pease. He has one sister, Louisa L.

On March 11, 1903, Mr. Pease married Miss Mabel Barker. Miss Barker's father died when she was an infant and she called her step-father, John Taylor, her father. Her mother, Hatty (Bridgman) Taylor, was a native of Minnesota. Mrs. Pease was born June 2, 1883, and has one brother, Frederick, born in 1888. Mr. Pease was a member of the Washington state militia from 1895 until he received an honorable discharge in 1898. He has been prosperous and now has three hundred and sixty acres of land. He is well thought of wherever known, and is of that type of men who make many friends and few enemies.

JAMES ANDERSON, engaged in the dairy business one mile south of Ellensburg, Washington, is a native of Denmark. His father and mother were both natives of that country. Andrew Anderson, the father, was a farmer. Carrie (Olson) Anderson, the mother, was born in 1804. Mr. Anderson has been in the United States since 1879. He landed in New York and thence proceeded to Webster City, Iowa, where he secured farm work. This vocation he followed for nine years, but on April 5, 1888, started

west and located on his present home. He owns seventeen acres of excellent land near Ellensburg and a herd of good dairy cows. His brothers and sisters are Matthew, Olie, Annie, Lena and Mary Anderson. Such education as is his he obtained in his native land before he came to this country. He took out his naturalization papers at Webster City, Iowa, in 1880. Mr. Anderson was married in Denmark, November 1, 1877, to Bertha M. Swanson, who was born in Helmstadt, September 21, 1847. Her father, Swenuhan J. Swanson, was a farmer and a native of Sweden. The mother, Ellen (Croft) Swanson, also a native of Sweden, was born in 1819, and is now living at Webster City, Iowa. She has two brothers, Charlie and Albert, and a sister named Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have three children. The eldest, Andros Edward Anderson, was born in Denmark, March 10, 1879, and is a locomotive fireman. The eldest daughter, Carlyn Sylvie, was born in Webster City, Iowa, December 29, 1880, and is teaching school in Okanogan county, Washington. The youngest child, Lillian Elfreda Anderson, was born near Ellensburg, Washington, October 11, 1890. All of the family are members of the Lutheran church. The children are attentive to the well-regulated standards under which they have been reared and now make complete a family circle of which their parents are justly proud. Wherever known Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are highly esteemed.

ERNEST THEODORE SANDMEYER is a successful farmer, living three miles and a half southeast of Ellensburg, Washington. He was born in Basel, Switzerland, March 5, 1874, and is the son of John H. Sandmeyer, also a native of that country, and a descendant of a family compelled to flee from Germany to Switzerland at the beginning of last century, for the sake of liberty and freedom of thought. The elder Sandmeyer invented the machine which is used for stamping out watch cases, for which he has a patent in the United States. He was a watchmaker and patented a number of other inventions, which the family now own. The mother of Ernest T. was Mary (Tschudy) Sandmeyer, a native of Switzerland.

Mr. Sandmeyer received his education in the public schools of Switzerland, which included a two years' course in a high school. He sailed from Havre, France, in August, 1887, and landed at New York, proceeding thence to Columbus, Nebraska, where he joined his uncle. There he engaged in farming until 1893, when he moved to The Dalles, Oregon, and made investments in the sheep business. Two years later he moved to his present home, the "Lowden" place.

Mr. Sandmeyer's brothers and sisters are: Mary, now Mrs. Graber, of Basel, Switzerland;

Matilda, now Mrs. J. O'Neil, of Chicago; Max, an electrical engineer in Chicago; Henry, a student at the Chicago university; Arthur, a machinist, and Olga, a student, both residents of Chicago. He was married in Princeville, Oregon, July 16, 1899, to Miss Emma Yaisli, who was born near Columbus, Nebraska, September 11, 1878. Her father, John Yaisli, was born in Switzerland, of aristocratic parentage, and moved to Nebraska, there to engage in farming. The mother, Mary (Rickli) Yaisli, was also a native of Switzerland. Mrs. Sandmeyer's brothers and sisters are Ida, now Mrs. F. Souers, of Akron, Ohio; John, Otto, and Lena, now Mrs. Jacob Kesser; Peter and Benjamin, both sheep raisers. All of them reside in Oregon. Mrs. Kesser lives at Antelope, and the others at Cross Keys. Mr. and Mrs. Sandmeyer have two daughters and one son: Nellie Mary, born August 21, 1900; Isabella, born December 1, 1901, and Theodore Otto, born August 20, 1903. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sandmeyer are members of the Dutch Reformed church. They have a neat home, and a well tilled farm, which comprises one hundred and sixty acres of fertile land which is all under irrigation. The place is peculiarly well adapted to the growing of hay. The farm buildings are commodious and convenient. Property interests, good character, and industry have given to Mr. and Mrs. Sandmeyer a standing creditable in any community.

JOHN BULL, engaged in farming and the raising of stock on a fine two hundred and forty acre farm seven miles southeast of Ellensburg, Washington, has been a resident of Kittitas county all his life, having been born in that county May 12, 1873, of pioneer parents. His father, Walter A. Bull, was born in Albany, New York, July 20, 1838, and was in the commissary department and Freedman bureau during the war. He later engaged in the construction of the Union Pacific, and subsequently was a pioneer resident and prominent citizen of Kittitas county up to the time of his death. Mr. Bull's mother was Jenny Olmstead, daughter of J. D. Olmstead, who came to Washington from Ottawa, Illinois, in 1871, and at one time was in the mercantile business.

Mr. Bull received his education in the common schools of Kittitas county and remained with his father until the latter's death. He was one of a family of five children. His brothers and sisters are: Cora, now the wife of Charles S. Wright of Woodmeare, Long Island; Lewis, Charles and Grant Bull, the last two named being residents of Kittitas county. He was married November 1, 1890, to Miss Ida Killmore, daughter of William D. and Josephine (Rego) Killmore. Her brothers and sisters are: John S., Lettie V., Clara D., now Mrs. E. B. Wasson; Katie M. and Effie R. Mrs. Killmore, mother of

the above named, was born in Kittitas county, November 8, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Bull have two children. M. J. Jessie, the eldest, was born February 2, 1901, and M. Lorine was born November 11, 1902.

MICHAEL T. SIMMONS is one of the most successful farmers of eastern Washington and lives about five and one-half miles southeast of Ellensburg, Washington. He was born in Mason county, Washington, October 8, 1862, and it was in that county he did his first farming. Thereby hangs a tale, which Mr. Simmons relates with considerable amusement. In planting his first vegetable garden he devoted some of the space to beans. Shortly after they had been planted Mr. Simmons was surprised to see the seed beans coming out of the ground on top of the stalk, and naturally decided they were growing upside down, and he promptly proceeded to put them in the ground again. But he has since learned more of the science of farming, in which calling he has been so successful that today he is considered one of the best agriculturists in the county. Within the past five years he has brought his present farm from a badly run-down condition to a high state of cultivation, well equipped with a fine house, barn and other buildings.

Mr. Simmons is the son of Michael T. and Elizabeth (Kindred) Simmons. The father was born in Kentucky, August 14, 1814. He crossed the Plains by ox team in 1844 and was one of the first settlers in Oregon. At Deschutes falls he erected the first mill in the Northwest, and also established the town of Newmarket, now known as Tumwater. He took a prominent part in engagements against the Indians in pioneer days. His death occurred in 1866, and that of his wife, on March 23, 1891. She was born in Indiana, February 15, 1820.

Michael T. was educated in the pioneer schools of Mason county, and when nine years old began work in a logging camp. When seventeen he learned the shoemaking trade. Afterward he was employed on the preliminary survey of the Northern Pacific and from 1881 to 1884 was engaged at various labors in Kittitas county. Then he engaged in logging on Puget Sound, until 1891, when he began farming on Oyster bay, Mason county. He moved to Kittitas county in 1896 and rented land until 1898, when he bought his present farm. His brother, Christopher C., was the first white child born in the western part of Washington. The other brothers and sisters are: George W., David K., Enos F., a physician; McDonald, Benjamin F., Charlotte E., Douglass W., Mary, Catherine and Charles Mason. Mr. Simmons was married in Lewis county, Washington, October 11, 1885, to Miss Louise F. Gavitt, daughter of Peter and Eliza

(Rosecrans) Gavitt. Her father and mother were natives of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. The father was born in 1827, and was of French descent, but his mother was a lineal descendant of Roger Williams. His wife was born in 1836, and was the mother of six children, Polly, Ruby Annabell, Eliza Jane, Richmond Lee, Peter M. and Louise F., wife of Mr. Simmons. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have two children, Lee Gavitt, born in Mason county, August 13, 1886, and Ruby Elizabeth, born in the same county, May 8, 1891. Mr. Simmons is a staunch Republican, and is one of the leading farmers and most active citizens of the county.

JAMES WATSON is one of the first citizens of the county and owns and farms three hundred and twenty acres of level valley land, all under irrigation, three and one-half miles southeast of Ellensburg, Washington. The place is well stocked with cattle, horses, etc., and Mr. Watson is considered one of the most substantial and prosperous citizens of the valley. He was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1849, the son of James Watson, a machinist, and Jennette (Walker) Watson, both of whom were born and died in Scotland. He has two brothers and an uncle living in San Francisco. Peter Watson, one brother, is in the wool business there. The other, Benjamin Watson, and the uncle, William Watson, are machinists. Mr. Watson received his early education in Scotland. At the age of fifteen he began his apprenticeship as a machinist and served five years and one-half at the forge and lathe; then, in 1869, he moved to Canada, where for a time he was employed by a brewery at Lachene. In the spring of 1870 he went to Chicago, where he remained two years. Later he traveled considerably throughout the Northwest, visiting San Francisco and points in Arizona and British Columbia. He finally settled, in June, 1877, upon his present farm. At that time his nearest neighbors were George W. Carver, R. P. Tjossem, and the "Robbers' Roost," where John A. Shoudy and John Stewart conducted a store. This store was the only source of supplies at that time, but later J. D. Olmstead established another store about seven miles southeast at a place now known as the Nolan farm. In 1877 Mr. Watson acted as courier for the settlers during the time when Chief Joseph and the other Indians were on the warpath. Mr. Watson went to the mouth of the Wenatche and had a meeting with Chief Moses, the purpose of which was to urge Moses to remain friendly to the whites and not to join the Joseph band of marauders, and in accomplishing this object he was entirely successful. Mr. Watson took out his first citizenship papers in Arizona in 1875 and the second papers in Yakima county. He cast his first vote

for Glover Cleveland for president. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and in religion is an adherent of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN WILLIAM GERMAN is a farmer and stockman, living eleven miles northeast of Ellensburg; was born in McClennan county, Texas, November 7, 1864, and is the son of Granderson F. and Maranda (Davis) German, born in Chatham, North Carolina, March 20, 1819, and Anderson county, Tennessee, August 13, 1823, respectively. The father died in Kittitas county, May 20, 1902; the mother is still living with the son. Granderson F. German was a physician, widely known throughout Kittitas county, and a veteran of the Seminole and Mexican wars. In the latter named war he served under Col. Thomas Jessup and General Scott. His service was principally on the Pacific coast. Mr. German received his early education in the common schools of Wise county, Texas. He came to Kittitas county October 20, 1884, in company with his father. Settling near his present home, he embarked upon his career as a stockman and farmer. He went to Okanogan county later, and remained in the stock raising business there for five years, when he returned to the Kittitas valley and purchased the old Tillman Houser homestead, 1892, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, and this tract has furnished him a home since that time. His principal crop is hay. The sisters and brothers of Mr. German are: Elizabeth Pendegast, Atoka, Indian Territory; Rachel Johnson, Bridgeport, Douglas county, Washington; Frances F. Prigmore, Kittitas valley; Maranda Gage, Kittitas county; Robert D., M. D., Kennedy, Indian Territory; and Malisie Bushon, Childress county, Texas. Mr. German was married in the Kittitas valley, November 15, 1888, to Miss Pernina Houser, born in Kittitas county, near Ellensburg, December 27, 1859. She enjoys the distinction of having been the first white child born in the Kittitas valley. Her father was Tillman Houser, the oldest settler in the valley, and Louisa (Workiser) Houser, a native of Pennsylvania, a sketch of whose lives appears elsewhere in this history. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. German are: Sarah Messerly, Wenatchee; Harrison, who lives on the old Fulton ranch; Clarence J., Kittitas county; Alvy, North Yakima, and Amelia Churchill, Kittitas county. Mr. and Mrs. German have one son, Grover Cleveland, born April 15, 1892, near Ellensburg. The former holds membership in the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Fairview Lodge, 959. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, and was brought up under the influence of the Baptist church. Mr. German has large stock interests throughout the Kittitas valley, and extensive tracts of grazing land leased, upon which he pastures his stock.

He is rated in financial circles, and is among the most prominent and highly respected citizens of his county.

AUGUST NESSELHOUS was born in Germany in April, 1838, and is now a farmer residing eleven miles northeast of Ellensburg. His father was Xaver F. Nesselhaus, born in 1806, of German parents, and during the greater part of his life was a grape grower on the Rhine. Elizabeth (Echer) Nesselhaus, the mother, was born of German parents, in 1808. Mr. Nesselhaus came to the United States with his father in 1847, settling at St. Louis, Missouri. What education he has he acquired in Germany, not having had an opportunity to attend school in this country. By the time he had reached the age of twenty he had become master of the cooper's trade, and in that capacity worked steadily until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the First volunteer infantry of Iowa, Company D, under Captain Mathius. He was in the battle of Wilson Creek, and saw General Lyon fall mortally wounded. Besides this fight, he was a participant in many other skirmishes. He was mustered out of service in September, 1861, at St. Louis, having received a severe wound in the hip which disqualified him for further duty. Returning home, he engaged in farming until in 1862, when he crossed the Plains with an ox outfit and settled at Baker City, Oregon. After a brief sojourn there and in Boise he went to Portland and resumed the work of cooper. There he followed his trade until 1866, when he returned east, via the Panama route, going direct to Burlington, Iowa, where his father then lived. In July, 1870, he came west to the Kittitas valley and took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, which he at once began to improve, leading the life of a bachelor for over twenty years. In 1890 he returned east again, and was united in marriage to Miss Anna Weidemeier, October 15, 1890. Mr. Nesselhaus' brothers and sisters are: Robert, Sophie, now Mrs. Frank Cooz, Davenport, Iowa; Mathias and Mrs. Amie St. Croix, Moline, Illinois. The parents of Mrs. Nesselhaus were Ferdinand and Gertrude (Stienkule) Weidemeier, both natives of Prussia, the former born in 1824 and the latter in 1826. They were married in 1852, and came to the United States in 1856, and settled at St. Louis. Mrs. Nesselhaus was born in Burlington, Iowa, July 20, 1863. She has four brothers—John E., George H., Adolph and Joseph, all residing in Burlington, Iowa, except George H., who lives at Ellensburg. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Nesselhaus are: Gertrude M., born October 24, 1891; Ida E., born February 7, 1893; Robert F., born October 3, 1895; Matilda A., born May 12, 1898; and Clara E.,

born October 5, 1900. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nesselhous are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Nesselhous is a member of David Ford Post, No. 11, G. A. R., and in national politics is a Republican, but in local matters places the man before the party. He is an extremely active, public spirited citizen, and generous to a fault; is a good neighbor and staunch friend.

WILLIAM DENNIS is by trade a turner, but is now engaged in farming and stock raising in the Kittitas valley, twelve and one-half miles northeast of Ellensburg. He was born November 26, 1849, in New York City, and is the son of George and Mary (Eurbert) Dennis, both natives of Germany. George Dennis was a tailor, and came to the United States when a young man.

The early life of Mr. Dennis was spent in Newark, New Jersey, and there he received his education. At the age of seventeen he ran away from home in order to take part in the Civil war. He served first in the Sixth West Virginia cavalry, being a member of Company A. After six months with this command he enlisted in Company B of the same regiment under Captain Clark. He was stationed at Clarksburg, West Virginia, the regiment being divided among other regiments. Next he was attached to the Eighth Ohio in 1863, when he saw service at the battle of Antietam. He also fought in the battles of Martinsburg, Cedar Swamp, and others of minor importance. At Martinsburg he was captured by the enemy under General Mosby. In company with a negro, Private Dennis had wandered away from his command on a foraging expedition, and was surprised by the enemy, with the result that both he and his colored companion were taken prisoners of war. However, they escaped while passing through a wooded country, and made their way to the army of General Sheridan, who saw them safely back to their regiment. Mr. Dennis was discharged from the army at Wheeling, West Virginia, and returned to his home in Newark. From Newark he went to Texas and located in Dallas. Afterward he engaged in driving cattle up the James Chris-holm trail in the employ of Colonel Anley. After six years of this life he went to Nebraska and farmed for three years. With a team and wagon he then started on the long journey across the Plains to Baker City, Oregon, arriving at his destination just six weeks later, having made the quickest trip on record. He came to Kittitas county in 1882, and settled on the place where the slaughter house now stands. He lived there one year, when he located on his present place of residence at the mouth of the Coleman canon.

In the state of Nebraska, 1873, Mr. Dennis married Miss Matilda Bartelt, a native of Wausau, Wisconsin, born January 1, 1854. She was the daughter of John and Matilda (Lust) Bartelt, both of Germany. The father was born in Hamburg, and was a farmer and wagon maker. He came to the United States in 1844, bringing with him his family, among whom was Matilda, then a child, and afterwards the wife of Mr. Dennis. The two were married in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1851. Mrs. Dennis' brothers and sisters are: William, living at Waverly, and station agent at Fairfield; Charles, Fairfield; John, Waverly, a merchant; Herman, a farmer near Fairfield; Lenna, now Mrs. Walter Swan, Kennewick, and Tennie, now the widow of Charles Morris, near Fairfield. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis are: Edward William, born in Harland county, Nebraska, May 2, 1875; Laura Mes-serly, born in Walla Walla county, October 9, 1878, now of Wenatchee; Mary Shelton, born June 2, 1880, in Walla Walla county; Ollie Joyce, born March 10, 1883, Ellensburg; Jesse, born January 5, 1886, at home; Harry, born February 20, 1888, at home; Jennie, born November 13, 1892; and Lena, born April 13, 1894, now living at home. For three years Mr. Dennis served as United States deputy marshal in Harland county, Nebraska. He was raised in the Catholic faith, but has no marked religious connections at present. In 1901 he was so unfortunate as to lose his house and contents by fire; his total loss being about \$2,000, partially covered by insurance. His present land holdings amount to eight hundred acres, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is living a peaceful and prosperous life; his children have the advantage of a first-class school, and, taken altogether, the family is comfortably and happily situated. Mr. Dennis is an active worker, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors.

FRANK C. BARNHART. Twelve miles northeast of Ellensburg lies the farm of Frank C. Barnhart, farmer and stockman. His birth-place and date of birth are Webster county, Missouri, May 28, 1858. He is the son of Thomas H. and Mary (Letterman) Barnhart. His father was born in Tennessee, July 15, 1835, of German parentage, and the mother was born of English parents, in Indiana, June 14, 1835. She died August 5, 1902. Mr. Barnhart was educated in the common schools of his native state. He came to Yakima in 1876 and went into the dairy business. In 1877 he came to the Kittitas valley, took up the homestead in which he still lives, and engaged in farming and the raising of stock. In 1883 he went into the sheep business, continuing in it for three years, when he sold out, but later was forced to take his sheep back.

He continued to farm and run sheep until 1899, when he found the work too heavy for his health and again parted with the sheep, and has since confined himself to farming. During his career as a stockman, he made a specialty of Spanish Merino sheep and Durham cattle, and his flocks and herds were among the finest in the valley. Mr. Barnhart's brothers and sisters are: William Frederick, a commercial traveler, California; George W., a farmer in the Methow valley; Mrs. Hily Ann Rader, Methow valley; Addie (Mrs. J. P. Rader) Methow; Mrs. Sarah Jane Witheral, Yakima valley; and Ivy Johnson, whose husband is a farmer and stockman of the Methow valley. Mr. Barnhart was married in the Kittitas valley, June 29, 1879, to Miss Matilda L. Bailes, born in Umatilla county, Oregon, August 26, 1862. She is the daughter of Keathley and Sarah Ann (Marshall) Bailes, the former a native of Indiana, born in 1825, of English-Dutch descent; and the latter born in Missouri, about 1832, of Dutch extraction. The parents are now living at Tillamook, Oregon. The fathers of Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart crossed the Plains together from Missouri to Oregon in 1861. They started with a herd of cattle, which was stolen by thieves en route. The sisters and brothers of Mrs. Barnhart are: Mrs. Mary Ann Pedigo, Cowlitz county; Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Brown, Ellensburg; Mrs. Emmaline Royse, Oregon; Andy Bailes, a farmer of the Kittitas valley; Mrs. Parthina C. Grissom, Ellensburg; James W. Bailes, Ellensburg; George W. Bailes, Tillamook, Oregon, and Mrs. Mattie I. Jackson, Cowlitz county, Washington. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart are: Pleasant Frederick, born October 7, 1881, now a farmer and dairyman; Sarah Estella, born July 9, 1885; Lizzie May, born October 18, 1887; Walter T., born February 10, 1889; Ernest, born November 7, 1890; Albert B., born August 18, 1892; Jesse W., born October 4, 1894; Theresie Frances, born February 10, 1899; and Mildred Ann, born October 29, 1900. All were born in the Kittitas valley, and all, with the exception of the first named, are living with their parents. Mr. Barnhart was reared under the Christian faith, but is not a member of any particular denomination at present. He has membership in the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Fairview lodge, No. 969. He has one of the choice alfalfa farms of the valley, and is in easy circumstances. As a citizen and neighbor he is well and favorably known throughout his county.

WILLIS F. ZETZSCHE is a contractor and builder of Ellensburg. His father, Frederick Zetsche, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1830, and came to the United States in 1847, and settled in Washington county, Illinois. Here he followed farming and carpentering. The mother,

Margaret J. (Beckham) Zetsche, was a native of Tennessee. Besides Willis there were four children in the family. Of these Julius F. is now a merchant of St. Louis; Thomas C. is superintendent of the iron works at the union depot, St. Louis; Mae J., now Mrs. H. Davenport, is a minister; and William L. is a paper hanger of Ellensburg.

Mr. Zetsche received his early education in the state of his parents' adoption. He then learned the carpenter trade under his father and also mastered the trade of tinsmith. His first venture in a business way was in the opening of a hardware store in Okawville, which he conducted for a period of two years. He afterward went into a general merchandise business and continued in that line for nine years; when he sold out his interests and came to the Kittitas valley, September 11, 1888. He first settled on the Maxey ranch, south of Ellensburg, and remained there for one year, during which time he lost his house by fire. His next move was to Ellensburg, and there he began his career as a carpenter and builder. He had the distinction of completing the first store building erected in the city after the memorable fire of 1889. He was married at Okawville, Illinois, January 26, 1882, to Miss Mary A. Downes, who was born in Washington county, Illinois. Her father was born in Illinois, of English parentage, and at different periods of his life, was a farmer, a teacher and a veteran of the Civil war. The mother was Angelina (Owens) Downes, a native of Washington county, Illinois, and was of English parentage.

Mr. Downes served as a private with distinction throughout the entire Civil war. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois, under the command of Colonel Thomas Casey, and Captain Charles Maxey. He was mustered into state service August 14, 1862, and later, on September 23d of the same year, was mustered into the United States service. He was discharged February 13, 1863, on account of sickness. On the 10th of September, 1864, he was drafted to serve one year or longer. On this occasion he entered Company K, Second Illinois, Second brigade, Third division, Fourth corps of the Army of the Cumberland. At Victoria, Texas, he was discharged, October 20, 1865, at which time he was serving under Colonel Swain and Lieutenant James McClellan.

Mr. Zetsche is a member of the carpenters' union in Ellensburg. Both he and his wife were raised under the influence of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is said to be an expert workman, and sustains an enviable reputation for industry and honesty. Socially and in business circles, he is one of the most popular tradesmen of his city.

LEANDER F. LYEN was born in Cowlitz county, Washington, May 19, 1862, and is now a prosperous farmer and stockman residing ten miles northeast of Ellensburg. His father, also a farmer and stockman, was a native of Kentucky, born in that state about 1823; and his mother was Nancy J. (Ballard) Lyen, born in Whitehall, Tennessee, in 1819. With his father Mr. Lyen came to Yakima county in 1866, and settled in the Moxee valley. Later they moved to what is now North Yakima, and remained there about a year; the next move was to Kittitas county. Leander F. received his education in the public schools, which were conducted in the primitive log cabins of that day. His father crossed the Plains in an ox-wagon in 1852, and thus became one of the pioneers of the West. Mr. Lyen, of this biography, came to the Kittitas valley in 1870, and engaged in the cattle and sheep business, which he has since followed. On December 15, 1889, he married Miss Mollie E. (Reed) Prigmore at Ellensburg. Miss Prigmore was born in McClellan county, Texas, March 20, 1866. She was the daughter of Ezekiel I. and Frances (German) Prigmore, the father a native of Texas, born in 1847, and the mother born in Missouri, in 1851. Mr. Prigmore was a farmer and came to this county in 1887. His wife is still living here. The other children of the family besides Mrs. Lyen are: Mrs. S. E. Mullin, of Whatcom, Washington; John R. Prigmore, of Seattle; Mrs. A. B. Jewett, of Whatcom; Samuel Prigmore, of Kittitas county; Gertrude Prigmore, now resident in Kittitas county. Two others—D. Y. Prigmore and LeRoy Prigmore—are deceased. The latter died in Alaska.

Mr. Lyen was reared under the influence of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Democrat, although he is now a staunch supporter of President Roosevelt. Being raised in the west, he is very conversant with the early traditions of the Indians, as well as the pioneer history of the state in general. He is comfortably situated in his home, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the Kittitas valley. He is everywhere regarded as being public spirited, and an honorable, law-abiding citizen, and counts his friends by the score.

ALBERT TJSOSSEM. Albert Tjossem, a miller residing three miles southeast of Ellensburg, was born in LeGrand, Iowa, July 16, 1867. He is the son of Rasmus P. Tjossem and Rachel (Heggem) Tjossem, both natives of Norway. Mr. Tjossem received his early education in the district schools of his native state, and came to Kittitas county with his father in September, 1877, settling in the southeastern part of Kittitas valley. He at once began working with his

father, and together they built a flour-mill, which they jointly operated. In 1889 the second mill built by them was burned to the ground, but was rebuilt in 1900, and equipped as few rural mills are with the most modern of machinery. Its daily capacity is about one hundred barrels; its machinery is driven by a ten-foot head of water conducted to the mill by a ditch having its head just below the south bridge. A spur has been built by the railroad at the mill, and the place is known as Holmes Station. The proprietors of the mill are in partnership under the firm name of R. P. Tjossem & Son. A ready market is found for all the mill products, principally along the Japan coast, while a portion finds sale in the local markets. The grain is for the most part imported from outside the county, only about one-third being locally grown. The mill of R. P. Tjossem & Son is well known throughout the interior of Washington, and bears the reputation of turning out some of the best grades of flour milled in the Northwest. Mr. Tjossem's brothers and sisters are: Rebecca Donald, Torena Moe, Lena Ruthven, Anna and Peter R. Tjossem. The last named is a draughtsman living in Spokane; the remaining four are residents of Kittitas county.

Mr. Tjossem was married in Ellensburg, June, 1899, to Olive Rutledge. Mrs. Tjossem died in June, 1901, and in Sept. 17, 1902, Mr. Tjossem was married a second time to Laura E. Cooper, daughter of John A. and Mary L. (Prose) Cooper. Mrs. Tjossem was born in Pesotum, Champaign county, Illinois, April 15, 1872. Her father was born in 1839, of Virginia stock, was a soldier in the rebellion, and is now a farmer living near Tuscola, Illinois. Mary L. Cooper is a native of the state of Ohio, born May 17, 1837. Mr. Tjossem is a member in good standing of the Masonic lodge of Ellensburg, and is an adherent to the Presbyterian church. He is liberal and public spirited. Few men have done more for the advancement and upbuilding of his county, and few enjoy the esteem and good will of a wider circle of social and business friends.

FREDERICK SCHORMANN, one of the substantial farmers of Kittitas valley, resides on his farm seven and one-half miles southeast of Ellensburg, where he devotes his time to farming and the breeding of fine horses. Mr. Schormann is a native of Denmark and was born in the prosperous little city of Aarhus, January 3, 1860. His father, Carl Schormann, was a native of Germany, born in 1838. At the age of sixteen he moved to Denmark, where he met and married Anna Fredericksen, who was a native of Denmark, born in the year 1843. They still make Denmark their home. Mr. Schormann has filled a number of important offices in the com-

munity where he lives, and is held in high esteem as a citizen. The son Frederick grew up and was educated in the land of his birth, but, upon reaching his majority, began to cast about him for a field of labor that promised more than a simple livelihood. Letters at this time coming from his brother Frank, who had immigrated to the United States in 1889, telling of this land of liberal laws and wealth of resources, determined him to try the new land of promise and, in 1890, he crossed the sea and shortly afterwards located in Ellensburg. He engaged at general work for a time but, in 1894, settled down on his present farm, where he has since resided, and where he has continued to prosper. He is the third child in a family of five. Frank, the oldest, is a resident of Ellensburg. Michael and Johanna Jacobson live in the Kittitas valley, and Mary resides in Spokane.

Mr. Schormann was married in Ellensburg, November 16, 1894, to Mary P. Miller. Her father, Peter Jensen, was born in Denmark, where he still resides. He was a soldier in the war of 1864. The mother, Christina Jensen, was also a native of Denmark. Mrs. Schormann has one brother, Jensen Petersen, living in Denmark. Mr. and Mrs. Schormann have one child, Olga S., born Aug. 20, 1899. Mr. Schormann is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, with membership in the Ellensburg camp. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church. He is a thrifty, prosperous farmer and a breeder of fine French Percheron horses, of which he makes a specialty. He has a well improved farm and, with his demonstrated business ability, it is not presuming too much to predict a prosperous future for him.

MARGARET E. CLYMER was born in Crawford county, Ohio, December 6, 1848. She is the daughter of Andrew P. and Hanna (Shoemaker) Smith, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith was born about the year 1825, coming of old Quaker stock. Early in life he was a builder and contractor, but later turned his energies to farming. He moved to Crawford county, Ohio, when a child, and spent the major portion of his life there. He is of German ancestry. Mrs. Clymer received her early education in the district schools of her native state, and on March 31, 1864, was married to Joseph C. Clymer. Mr. Clymer served his country during the Rebellion, principally in the regimental band of the Sixty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, in which he enlisted in 1862, and in the hospital corps. It was his desire to serve as a regular soldier, but he was incapacitated on account of defective eyesight. His war record was replete with deeds of kindness, patience and daring, and in every particular was a credit to himself and to his country.

Following his discharge he settled and remained for seven years at Galion, Ohio, where he had charge of a nursery belonging to his father. Subsequently he removed to Lima, Ohio, where he conducted a nursery of his own. After four years in this business he abandoned it that he might take up work on the railway. He began his railroad career as a fireman on the B. & O. railroad, which station he filled three years, then to engage with the Erie & Western as engineer, remaining in this position for about five years. He came west as far as Fargo, North Dakota, to attend the convention of locomotive engineers held in that city. Being favorably impressed with the country, he decided to remain, at once securing a position with the Northern Pacific railroad, in the construction department. He remained so occupied until the line was completed, his last construction work being done on the bridges spanning the Columbia at Pasco. He left the Northern Pacific in 1894, and three years later died near Ellensburg. Mr. Clymer was born in Ohio, 1840, and was a descendant of the Clymer family of Revolutionary fame. This family included the Hon. George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, one of the first to settle in the colony of Pennsylvania, and afterwards closely identified with the history of that commonwealth. At the time of his death, Mr. Clymer was a member of David Ford Post No. 11, G. A. R., at Ellensburg. He was survived by Mrs. Clymer and two sons—John P., born in Galion, Ohio, 1868, and who is now a conductor on the Northern Pacific railroad, and Albert B., also a native of Galion, born in 1870, and now inspector for a transcontinental railroad. Mrs. Clymer is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, David Ford Post No. 19, of Ellensburg, which post she has served several times as president. She also holds membership in the Rebekah Lodge, No. 25, and in the Women of Woodcraft. Her church home is with the Presbyterians. She is an ardent lover of flowers, of which she has probably the finest collection in the valley. She is a lady exceptionally well informed on all leading topics, is energetic and public spirited, and as a consequence is respected and loved by all who know her.

HENRY M. BRYANT, the subject of this biography, is a native of South Bend, Indiana, where he was born September 13, 1841. His father, Alfred Bryant, was one of the early missionaries of the Presbyterian church to northern Indiana and southern Michigan. The father was a man noted for his piety and for his effective preaching as well as for his literary ability, the fifth edition of some of his books being now in circulation. His ancestors settled in Springfield, New Jersey, about the middle of the seventeenth

century. His father was a captain in the War of the Revolution. He was born in New Jersey in 1808. During his missionary life he built thirteen churches in southern Michigan and northern Indiana. He spent many years in that section, and was esteemed both by Indians and whites for his sterling qualities as man and minister. He died in 1882. The mother of our subject was Adrianna (Greene) Bryant, a native of Hanover, New Jersey. Her ancestors went from England to Holland on account of religious persecution, and eventually came to America that they might enjoy religious freedom. She died in 1854 at the age of forty-four. The early life of Henry M. Bryant was spent in southern Michigan, where his education was received. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted, in 1861, in Company F, Twelfth Michigan infantry, under Captain Reeves, as third sergeant, his company serving with the Army of the Cumberland, in Tennessee. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing he was taken sick and was sent to St. Louis, where he was reported dead; when his father went for the body, however, he was found still living and was taken home. His physical condition was such that he could not return to the army, and until 1864 his time was spent in various efforts to recover his health. For a while he conducted a store for a lumber company near Fillmore, New York. In the year named, after visiting home, he crossed the Plains to Salt Lake City, leaving Atchison, Kansas, in the spring with a freight outfit and an ox team, which he drove through without serious loss, occupying ninety days on the journey. Here for a time he was associated with Bernard Gray, a son of Captain Thomas Gray, of the quartermaster's department, Washington, District of Columbia, in the newspaper business. Disposing of his interests in this business he went to East Bannock, Montana, in April, 1865; from there to Virginia City, and thence to Helena. At Virginia City he was connected for a while with the Montana Post as collector and solicitor. In October, 1865, he entered the mercantile business in Helena, becoming one of the firm of Gilpatrick & Bryant, dealers in books and notions, and, at the same time, writing for the local papers. At this time flour sold in Montana for one dollar and twenty cents per pound and newspapers at from one dollar to three dollars per copy. In 1867 the building and stock of merchandise were destroyed by fire; the business was re-established but, a few months later, was closed out. December 4, 1870, he took up a homestead in the Kittitas valley which he commuted in 1872. During this period he was variously engaged as hotel clerk, assistant postmaster and proprietor of a notion store; acting also as agent for the Lewiston and N. W. Stage Company at Walla Walla. Mr. Bryant came to Kittitas county in 1874, where he had previously be-

come interested in stock; from here going to Seattle and, while en route, casting a vote at Vancouver for Hayes for president. Until 1879 he acted as Wells, Fargo & Company's agent at Seattle; returning at this time to Ellensburg, where he formed a partnership in the merchandise business with Austin A. Bell of Seattle. He put up the second trading post in Ellensburg, selling out to Thomas Johnson in 1882 and going to his ranch.

In the fall of 1883 Mr. Bryant was married to Miss Lillie May Peterson, a daughter of W. H. Peterson, county auditor. Mr. Peterson and daughter are natives of West Virginia, where the latter was born in 1863. The father is a pioneer of the county and has held several county offices. Mrs. Bryant died in 1885. Mr. Bryant has been prominent in business circles; was county auditor one term; is a member of the K. P. lodge and of the G. A. R.; is an active and influential Republican, and one of the most successful and respected citizens of Kittitas county.

GEORGE E. SAYLES, police judge and city clerk of Ellensburg, was born and reared in the west, and has seen a great country develop in the past thirty years. Educated for the profession of a teacher, he turned to law and politics, which he finds more congenial. He was elected city clerk of Ellensburg in 1900 and has twice been re-elected to the office. He is also justice of the peace and police judge, the latter appointment coming from the city council. Mr. Sayles was born in Olympia, Washington, December 20, 1872. His father, Oscar Sayles, was an Illinois farmer, and crossed the Plains into Oregon at an early day, settling in the Grande Ronde valley. Later he moved near the capital city of Washington. He was exempt from duty as a soldier on account of disability. His ancestors fought for America in the Mexican war and were Scotchmen of sturdy stock. Mr. Sayles' mother, Sarah (Mills) Sayles, is of Irish descent and a native of Illinois. Her father, George Mills, lives in Olympia. Her brother, Jesse T. Mills, was appointed a member of the state board of control under Governor McBride, and also served as sheriff of Thurston county. Her father held a captain's commission in the federal army during the Civil war. George Sayles grew to manhood at Olympia. He received a thorough education in the common schools and high school, finishing with a course at the state normal in Ellensburg after a preparatory course in the Ellensburg high school, which he entered at the age of sixteen years. After completing his education he went to Montana and tried his hand at mining, traveling over much of the state during his stay there. A severe attack of sickness made him an invalid for eighteen months. After

recovering he returned to Ellensburg and, finding the genial Washington climate much more conducive to good health, he has since made Ellensburg his home. Mr. Sayles is a Republican and a most active worker in the party. He is a well known figure in primary work, also in conventions. He holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Eagles. He has two brothers and two sisters: Anna Sayles Poland resides at Ellensburg; Alta and the brothers, Roy and Chester, live in Seattle. Mr. Sayles' uncle, George G. Mills, is a prominent business man and politician of Olympia. He recently married a daughter of Judge J. M. Gordon, supreme court justice, retired. Mr. Mills was in the government land office at Seattle for a number of years, afterwards engaging in business. Two other uncles of Mr. Sayles—James Mills and John Mills—are prominent farmers of Thurston county, which is also the home of his three aunts—Fannie, Mary and Laura Mills. In political, fraternal and social life Mr. Sayles is a representative citizen of Ellensburg, and it is not presuming greatly to predict that the future holds for him a successful career.

JOHN H. CAROTHERS, born in Shelby county, Missouri, in 1859, the son of John C. and Louisa M. (Henninger) Carothers, is a leading stock raiser and mining man of Ellensburg. His father, a native of the state of Pennsylvania, was born in 1820 and was a pioneer of Shelby county, Missouri, where he settled with his family as early as 1828. Here he lived and labored quietly on his farm until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when he joined the army, with which he remained until peace had been declared between the two warring nations. Again, in 1860, he enlisted in the army as a private and went forth to do battle with the Confederate forces. He was a good soldier, and his valor was rewarded by his being commissioned a captain before the end of the war. During the latter part of his service Captain Carothers served under the command of General McNeil. In 1874 he removed to the far west and took a stock ranch in eastern Oregon, where he with his sons engaged in the cattle and sheep business, making his home the while in the Willamette valley. He also acquired land in the Kittitas valley, where he brought his family to live in 1888, and where in 1902 he passed away. Louisa M. (Henninger) Carothers was born in Gordon City, Virginia, in 1827. She numbers among her direct ancestors some of the earliest pathfinders and history makers of that state. She now is living with her sons in Ellensburg.

At the time of his advent in Oregon, John H. Carothers was a youth of sixteen years, hav-

ing spent his boyhood in the state of his birth, where he had acquired a grammar and high school education. Having been raised to the stock business he took to it naturally upon coming west, continuing in it with his father and brothers, William and Andrew. They turned their attention to sheep principally, though they kept a large herd of cattle. The brothers still own the old farm in eastern Oregon, which is being operated by Andrew. It was upon this farm that was grown the fruit thirteen varieties of which took prizes at the Omaha Exposition. The brothers exhibit with warranted pride a \$200 gold medal as the prize awarded them upon this occasion. For years after coming to Kittitas county the Carothers were the most extensive raisers and shippers of sheep in that section of the country, during which time they held almost the exclusive trade in mutton of the entire coast line of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. Their shipments of mutton at times amounted to eight and ten train loads in a single consignment. About the year 1900 the Carothers brothers began to close out their sheep business, since which time they have confined themselves to buying and selling sheep and of late years turned their attention largely to mining. Their mining interests consist of gold, copper and coal mines in the vicinity of Cle-Elum, Washington. Here they are developing what promises to be one of the most valuable semi-anthracite coal mines in the Northwest, for from this deposit has been taken some of the highest grade coal ever found in the state. Mr. Carothers has two brothers and two sisters—William H., of Ellensburg; Andrew, of Olex, Oregon; Anna M. Knight, living in the Willamette valley, and Ella Kocker, of Canby, Oregon. He was for a number of years a member and an officer of the Sons of Veterans order, but is now out of that society altogether. He is a staunch Republican, and takes an active part in the caucuses and conventions of that party.

LEANDER W. BELDIN, member of the firm of Beldin & Beldin, painters and paper hangers, was born in Rockford, Illinois, in 1872. His father, Leander W. Beldin, also a painter, was born in 1846. He was an early pioneer of Comanche county, Kansas, and was in the woolen mill business for thirteen years in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. Mr. Beldin Senior's grandfather was a Frenchman, his mother a German, his father a Yankee. The mother of L. W. Beldin, Junior, Harriet (Varona) Beldin, was born in New York state, in 1850, and was of Yankee parentage, her ancestors being originally English. When Leander W. Beldin was two years of age his parents began a series of migrations, first to Wichita, Kansas, then to Colorado, and thence to Comanche county, Kansas, establishing them-

selves, in 1884, at Harper, Kansas, where Mr. Beldin grew up and received his education. In the year 1890, when he was eighteen years of age, his parents removed to Tacoma, Washington, where Mr. Beldin learned the painter's trade, which he followed there for seven years. He then went to Portland, Oregon, where he remained for two years, and in 1901 came to Ellensburg. Here he has established a good business and bought a home. Subject was married in May, 1902, to Charlotte Belle Wright, a native of Nebraska. Her father, Archibald Wright, died in 1892. Her mother, Ida (Randall) Wright, was born in Iowa, and still survives. Her uncle, Amasa Randall, is the editor of *The Localizer*, published at Ellensburg. Mr. Beldin has one brother, Fred Grant Beldin, of Portland, Oregon.

He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, this being the only organization he is connected with. He belongs to no political party, preferring rather at elections to be free to vote for the man irrespective of the candidate's party.

CYRENUS E. STEVENS is a farmer and stockman living seven miles northeast of Ellensburg. Illinois is his native state, where he was born in Kane county, August 25, 1866. His father, D. W. Stevens, a farmer, was born in Onondaga county, New York, in March, 1843. D. W. Stevens was an early settler in Illinois. He served three years and nine months in the Civil war in a New York regiment. At the second battle of The Wilderness he was severely wounded by being shot in the arm, on account of which he receives a heavy pension from the government. He is originally of English descent. One of his ancestors was a member of the historic "Boston Tea Party," and for his services in behalf of the cause of freedom received a large grant of land in the state of New York. Amelia (Hayden) Stevens, mother of Cyrenus E., is a native of New York, born in 1843, of Holland Dutch parentage. Both D. W. and Mrs. Stevens are still living in the state of New York. Subject was reared in Illinois, working on the farm and attending the common schools. At the age of twenty-two he decided to "go West," and the spring of 1889 found him located in the Kittitas valley. Here he bought and cultivated a farm in partnership with his brother-in-law, H. Ames. This partnership continued until the fall of ninety-two, when he bought his partner's interest in the farm, since which time he has conducted it alone. He was at Ellensburg at the time of the great fire, but was not a loser. In 1894 he assumed the management of the county poor farm, and for six years he conducted that in connection with his own place, giving it up only in 1900. In the year 1887 Mr. Stevens

was married to Katie Ames, daughter of Avery A. and Esther (Davis) Ames, born in Illinois in the year 1870. Her father, a Civil war veteran, was born in Vermont, in January, 1828. He is now living in the state of Illinois. Mrs. Stevens' mother was born in Vermont, 1837, and died in 1890. Mrs. Stevens has one sister, Annis McDiarmid, and four brothers: H. Ames, a farmer of Kittitas county; Edwin, of South Dakota; Charles and Fred, both of whom are living in Illinois. Mr. Stevens' brothers and sisters are: John and Perry, of Illinois; Fred, of Wisconsin, and Mabel, Edith, Lottie and Clara, living in Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have been born six children, only three of whom, Amy, Avery and Margaret, are living. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Odd Fellows fraternities; of the latter he was a charter member of the lodge at Thorp. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are members of the Baptist faith. In politics he votes for the man of his choice, not confining himself to any party's candidates. However, he is an ardent admirer and supporter of Theodore Roosevelt. His holdings in real estate consist of eighty acres of improved and cultivated land all under irrigation, upon which he has a valuable orchard, and has filed a claim to a tract adjacent to his home place.

SAMUEL W. FARRIS, a farmer, stock raiser and dairyman of the famous Kittitas valley, is located two and one-half miles northeast of Ellensburg. He was born in San Jacinto county, California, in 1863, the son of Franklin and Sarah M. (Hall) Farris. The father, a veteran of the Mexican war, farmer and teamster in early days, was born in the state of Missouri in 1829, and died in Kittitas county, Washington, December 24, 1902. Subject's grandfather played an important role in the reclaiming of the vast wilderness out of which have grown the populous central states, and the subduing of the hostile tribes of aborigines that then inhabited it. With no less a personage than Daniel Boone he helped blaze a trail through the wilds of what is now Missouri, and together they, with other pioneers, built the town of Boonesboro, Kentucky. Later in his career he, with a brother and one other companion, a young boy, was captured by Indians on the Plains between Leavenworth and Santa Fe. For fifteen days they were held prisoners, when he and the boy companion managed to escape and found refuge in an Indian mission. Franklin Farris crossed the Plains to California in 1850, where he followed farming and teaming. In 1898 he came to the Kittitas valley to join his son, Samuel. The mother of Samuel Farris was born in Missouri and still lives in Kittitas county. Mr. Farris, of this article, spent his younger days in California, where he worked on the farm and attended school as a boy, and later worked some at the blacksmith's trade, though in the main he followed farming and

stock raising. At the age of twenty-one he formed a business partnership with his father, in which relation they continued until the son was twenty-eight. In the fall of 1892 he came to the Kittitas valley, where he farmed for five years on the west side of the river. In 1897 he removed to the southeastern section of the valley, where he again conducted a farm for four years, then located on his present farm, which is known as Poplar Grove. In 1901 he was married in Kittitas county to Frankie Neona Fuller, born in Illinois, in 1872. Being a woman of education, she, for a number of years, taught in the public schools of the state of her nativity, and in Douglas and Kittitas counties, Washington. She is the daughter of A. A. and Frankie (Ballard) Fuller, both natives of Illinois, in which state her father followed the vocation of blacksmith. She has two brothers, Alonzo and Milo P. Fuller, and one sister, Sarah Bittinger. Mr. Farris has one brother, George W., and two sisters, Mrs. Clara J. Noel and Mary E. Prater, all of whom reside on farms in Kittitas county. Mr. and Mrs. Farris have but one child, Lavina Ruth, one year old.

Mr. Farris holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, and the family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. A Republican in politics, he has been in times gone by an active party worker, but in recent years he has devoted but little time to the affairs of his party. He owns forty acres of choice irrigated land, which yields large quantities of excellent fruit. He also conducts a dairy of a dozen well-bred Holstein and Jersey cows. He finds a ready market for the products of his orchard and dairy, from which each year he derives a substantial income.

THOMAS B. GOODWIN, living one and one-half miles west of Thorp, is among the most successful farmers and stockmen in the Kittitas valley. As a pioneer of the county and of other portions of the west, he has experienced all the hardships incident to the development of a new country and has lived to triumph over all difficulties and force from his surroundings a degree of success that comes only to the courageous and determined few who found the country in its primitive state and braved its dangers and crude conditions, with unchanging faith in its future. Mr. Goodwin has realized his expectations and now has one of the most valuable ranches in the county. Born in Putnam county, Indiana, July 24, 1846, he was taken by his parents to Iowa when he was six years old and there, until he was seventeen, he attended school and worked on his father's farm. In 1864 he joined a brother and a neighbor in a trip with ox teams across the Plains. Reaching Omaha, the party continued up the Missouri river through Nebraska and Montana, mining for a short time in the latter state. Mr. Goodwin also herding cattle for a few weeks in

the Galiton valley. He then joined a return party for the states and, after a long and toilsome journey, during which they suffered many privations, he succeeded in reaching the homestead farm in Iowa. After two years on his father's farm he bought a home in Wayne county, sold it later and invested in cattle, losing eventually all that he had. Returning again to his father's place he remained until 1873, when he went to California, arriving there with a family of four children and with eight dollars in cash. He afterwards spent some time in Portland, going thence to the Washington side of the Columbia, and engaging in the dairy business, but eventually settling in the Willamette valley, where he remained until 1877, coming then to Kittitas county. With his cousin, Thomas Goodwin, he brought from The Dalles the first header used north of the Columbia river. From W. D. Killmore he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, paying \$16 an acre for the quarter section, erected a house in 1877 and the following year had eighty acres fenced and twelve acres in wheat. He paid Charles Freeman one hundred and twenty dollars for a team of mules, giving his note at twenty-four per cent interest; bought water rights of Herman Page and at once went to work improving his farm. Later he bought two hundred and forty acres of George O'Hair, going in debt for the full value, ten thousand dollars, besides borrowing three thousand dollars to pay on the first farm purchased, and following this by a purchase of two additional farms, one of two hundred and eighty acres, partially under a ditch, and another of three hundred and twenty acres, the latter pasture land. In twelve years all his obligations were canceled and he had quite a sum of money in the bank.

Mr. Goodwin is the son of Rolley and Hanna (Gardner) Goodwin, both natives of Kentucky, the former born in 1805 and the latter in 1806. The elder Goodwin was a pioneer both of Indiana and Iowa, moving to the last named state in 1852. He was of English-Irish descent and was a farmer and stockman. The mother and father died in Iowa. Thomas B. Goodwin was married in Iowa in 1865 to Sarah Cumberlin, who was born in Indiana in 1841. She was the daughter of Moses and Manda (McClung) Cumberlin, natives of Indiana. The wife has been dead for a number of years. Mr. Goodwin's children are: Elmer E. Goodwin, Laura I. Burns, Jennie B. Osborn, Norman L. Goodwin, all born in Iowa; Oee V. Goodwin, born in Oregon; Lillian M., Olive O., Stanley E., and Aubrey C. Goodwin, born in Washington. As an active Democrat Mr. Goodwin has always been prominent in local politics, and in 1901 was chosen representative to the state legislature. The fact that he has accumulated one of the most extensive and valuable estates in the valley is evidence of the possession of those sterling qualities which have brought success to so many of the pioneers of the West. He is recognized as a man of superior judgment, of

sterling integrity and correct principles; he is esteemed and respected by all with whom he comes in contact.

ELMER E. GOODWIN has been a landholder since he was twenty-two years old, and is now engaged in farming, about three-quarters of a mile southwest of Thorp, Washington. He was born in Iowa, March 25, 1866, being the eldest son of Thomas B. and Sarah E. (Cumberlin) Goodwin. His father was born in Indiana, July 24, 1846, and has resided in Washington since 1887. In 1901 he was representative from Kittitas county in the state legislature. His mother was born in Indiana in 1841. She is a graduate of a Iowa high school, and taught school several years before her marriage. She was the mother of the following other children: Laura I. Burns, Jennie B. Osborn, Norman L., Lillian M., Oce V., Olive O., Stanley E. and Aubrey C. Goodwin, all living near Thorp, Washington. Elmer E. Goodwin was educated in the schools of Kittitas county, and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years old. When twenty-two he took up a claim in Douglas county, and a year afterward he rented his father's farm for a period of two years. Since his marriage, January 20, 1897, to Miss Nancy L. White, he has been farming his present holdings. His wife was born in Texas, April 17, 1877, and was there educated. Her father, James F. White, was born in Tennessee and now lives in Texas. Her mother, Matilda (Hatfield) White, was also born in Tennessee. Mrs. Goodwin has ten brothers and sisters: Walton W., Mrs. Fannie King, John, Perry, Amy, Ava, Ollie, Luther, and Clint C. White, all born, and still living, in Texas, and Mrs. Etta Garlinton, born in Texas and now residing in Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have two children: Thomas F., born November 9, 1897, and Lantie L., born February 25, 1899.

Mr. Goodwin is a prosperous young farmer; his holdings consist of eighty acres of farm land, of which he has more than half in orchard, and seven hundred acres of timber land. He has numerous horses and cattle and all the necessary farming implements. He is a loving husband and father and good neighbor, and is well respected in the community. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JOHN C. GOODWIN, living on his farm one mile south and one-quarter of a mile east of Thorp, Washington, was born in Illinois, June 22, 1848. He was there educated in the common schools and worked on his father's farm until sixteen years old, when he enlisted in the army. His father was David Goodwin, born in New York, of English parentage, in 1818, and died at the advanced age of eighty-two

years. His mother, Kathren (McArthy) Goodwin, was born in York state in 1828, and is now living in Ellensburg, Washington. Mr. Goodwin entered the army as a member of Company F, Fifty-seventh Illinois volunteers. He saw service under Generals Sherman, Logan, McPherson and Howard; also under General Oscherhouse, of the department of Tennessee. He was in the battles of Chattanooga and Resaca, and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. After the fall of Savannah his company went to Columbia, South Carolina. After the surrender of Lee the company was sent to Washington for general review, and was later mustered out in Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Goodwin then went to Chicago, and returned home, where he remained three years, attending school part of this time. In 1868 he went to Missouri, where he resided three years. The succeeding seven years he worked in the mines near Denver, Colorado, and later visited the Big Hole country, Wyoming; Butte, Montana; Corinne, Utah; San Francisco; and Portland, Oregon. Later he came to Yakima (now Kittitas) county, Washington, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land from the railroad, which he has since placed in excellent cultivation. His brother David lives in Iowa; a married sister, Anna Simmons, lives in Montana; another sister, Mary J. Smithson, is the wife of the mayor of Ellensburg, and the youngest sister, Ella (Goodwin) Park, is a resident of Texas, and his youngest brother, William H., resides in Chicago.

Mr. Goodwin was married December 24, 1882, to Miss Josephine Stevens, who was born in Ohio, February 19, 1855. Her father, Benjamin Stevens, was born in Pennsylvania, December 4, 1804, and died in Illinois, where the family had located when Mrs. Goodwin was four years old. Her mother, Elizabeth (Hecker) Stevens, was born in the Quaker state, January 30, 1810, and came to Washington with her daughter in 1881. She passed away in the Evergreen state, and she was the mother of seven children: Elizabeth Green, living in Illinois; John H. Stevens, residing in Washington; Benjamin F., living in Oklahoma; Adam M. and James H., living in Washington; Myra Richards, living in Tacoma, and Emily, in Kittitas county. Mr. Goodwin has one hundred and sixty acres of well improved land, stocked with forty-five head of cattle and numerous horses, and is one of the substantial farmers of the valley. He is past-grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, an active member of the Congregational church, and one of the leaders of the Republican party in his county. When Yakima county was divided and the officers for Kittitas county were elected, Mr. Goodwin was chosen sheriff, and served with great success. He has been actively connected with county affairs ever since, and has served two terms as county commissioner.

CHARLES T. HATFIELD, one of the successful farmers of Kittitas county, resides a short distance west of Thorp. He is a native of Texas, born January 8, 1873, but, since he was ten years old, has lived the greater portion of the time in Kittitas county, Washington. He is the son of Ephraim and Katie (Smith) Hatfield. Ephraim Hatfield was born in Tennessee in 1847; moved to Texas when a young man, and from that state came to Washington by wagon in 1873. He afterwards returned to Texas, where he is still living. His wife, the mother of our subject, died when the son was a small boy.

Charles T. Hatfield was educated in Kittitas county. When he left school he engaged in farming with his father, on the home place, until his twenty-first year. At this time he rented the place of his father, and has ever since continued in charge, excepting a period of six years, from 1894 to 1900, during which he was engaged in mining and stock raising in Idaho. Mr. Hatfield is one of a family of two boys and two girls. His brother, John Hatfield, lives near Thorp. His sister, Mrs. Gertrude Bennett, lives on Thorp prairie, and the second sister, Mrs. Hattie Hanlin, resides near Ellensburg.

Charles T. Hatfield and Miss Minnie Meadows were married in Ellensburg in 1892. Mrs. Hatfield is the daughter of Perry Meadows, now deceased. She is a native of Missouri, born May 16, 1863. When a child, her parents moved to Texas, and there she received her education in the public schools. In 1884 the family moved to Washington. She has two brothers, John and Elijah Meadows, natives of Missouri, now living in Kittitas county. A sister, Mrs. Jane (Meadows) Jones, died some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield have four children living; their names follow: Lolo, born in Kittitas county, December 22, 1892; Katie, born in Idaho, July 16, 1896; Sylvanus, born in Idaho, November 21, 1898, and Charles R., born in Kittitas county, March 2, 1901. Two children have passed away: Iva M., born September 22, 1894, and Hazel M., born September 24, 1902. In politics, Mr. Hatfield supports the Democratic party. He and Mrs. Hatfield are members of the Methodist church. In general farming and in stock raising, Mr. Hatfield has met with good success, and now has on his place twenty head of Hereford cattle and six head of Percheron horses. He is a man of influence in the community in which he lives and commands the respect and confidence of all who know him.

QUINTON E. CROSS, living on his farm, six miles west and two north of Thorp, Washington, was born in Kentucky, July 2, 1874. His father, Joseph C. Cross, was also born in Kentucky, May 28, 1849; in which state his mother, Sarah A. (Slater) Cross, was also born, March 28, 1850. Both are residents of Kittitas county.

Mr. Cross was married in Kittitas county, No-

vember 9, 1902, to Callie Mattox, who was born in Missouri, September 27, 1886. Her father, William Mattox, was a native of Indiana and a farmer, with an honorable Civil war record to his credit. He is now living in Kittitas county. Her mother was Martha (Maynard) Mattox. They came to Washington when their daughter Callie was very young, and she was educated in the common schools of Kittitas county. Her brothers and sisters are Clifford Mattox, Mary Mornser, Elmer Mattox, Eva Hatfield and William Mattox, all residents of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Cross have one child, Lelle Cross, who was born in Kittitas county, August 18, 1903. Mr. Cross is a Republican and is much interested in politics. In fraternal connections, he is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He is a hard-working, ambitious and successful young man, and is building a comfortable home on his hundred and twenty acre farm.

CHARLES A. SPLAWN, who is engaged in farming and stock raising three miles west of Thorp, Washington, was born in Missouri, September 13, 1831; is a pioneer and the son of a pioneer. His father, John Splawn, was born in Kentucky, in 1810, and was a farmer and school teacher. He was a pioneer of Missouri, and was in the Black Hawk war. He died in 1848. Mr. Splawn's mother, Nancy (McHaney) Splawn, was born in Virginia, and was married when fifteen years old. She resides in Ellensburg at the ripe age of ninety. Mr. Splawn was educated and lived in Missouri, working on his father's farm until he was twenty. Then he crossed the Plains to Oregon by ox team in 1851. He was at Brownsville and in the Willamette valley for a while, and went thence to the Gallice creek mines, where Indians ran him out. He ran a pack-train from Winchester, Oregon, during 1852 and 1853, and for thirty days served under Captain Martin in the war against the Rogue River Indians. Later he was at Coos Bay, Williams creek and Grave creek, mining. He struck a good property, but Indians drove him away. He ran a pack-train for a time for himself, and later for the government, and at times had fights with Indians. Then engaged in logging and cattle selling. In February, 1861, he located in Yakima county and ran cattle until 1878, when he moved to Kittitas valley and engaged in stock raising and mining, which he has since continued. His brothers, George, Mose, Williams and Andrew J. Splawn, were all born in Missouri, and live in central Washington. Mr. Splawn was married at Fort Simcoe in 1863 to Dulcina H. Thorp, who was born in Missouri in 1844, and started across the Plains with her parents when she was only nine days old. She was eighteen years old when married, and died in 1860. Her parents were Fielding M. and Margaret (Bounds) Thorp. The lives of these respected pioneers will

be found in the biography of L. L. Thorp. In 1873 Mr. Splawn married a sister of his first wife, who was born in Oregon in 1851, and was twenty-two years old at the time of the wedding. Her brothers and sisters were Mary, now dead; Adelia E. Crockett, of Northwest Territory; Julia, Olive O'Hare, of Seattle; Leonard L., of North Yakima; Willis W., of Seattle; Bales B., deceased, and Milton A. Mr. Splawn was the father of two children. That by the first marriage, Viola V. (Shadle) is dead; by the second marriage, Flora H. Splawn, living with her parents. She was born in Yakima county, March 14, 1875. Mr. Splawn is a Democrat and has filled a number of offices with marked ability. He was appointed auditor of Yakima county, but resigned and was appointed sheriff by the county commissioners. The next term he was elected sheriff, and served two terms. He was also elected probate judge, and served two years. Later he was elected county commissioner, and served two years, and for seven years he occupied the office of justice of the peace. He is one of the leading land owners of the county, owning 1,640 acres of farm and grazing lands. He has two hundred head of cattle and forty head of horses. He is a thorough business man, of unquestioned character, and is highly respected throughout the county.

MILFORD A. THORP, the original founder of the town of Thorp, Washington, where he now resides, was born in Independence, Oregon, in 1857. His father, Alvin A. Thorp, was born in Missouri, in 1820, crossed the Plains in 1844, and took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in Oregon. He next went to California, and was there during the first gold excitement in 1848. He now resides in Baker City, Oregon, and is eighty-three years old. The mother, Esther (Eddy) Thorp, was born in New York, and crossed the Plains to Oregon with her parents when she was a small girl. Milford was nine years old when his parents moved to Moxee valley, Washington. After four years they moved to the Henry Schnebly ranch in Kittitas valley. His mother's health declining, the family returned to the old home in Oregon, where the mother died the following year, 1872. For the next five years our subject divided his time between his stock interests in Washington and the family home in Oregon. In 1879 he moved to the Kittitas valley, and for six years rode the range for different parties. In 1885 he bought James McMurray's claim, which he pre-empted and has since made his home. He platted the town of Thorp, the first postoffice being established in 1890. His brothers and sisters are: Mrs. Eva Butler; Emma C. (deceased); Rosa L. Hale; Ida, Andrew and Harvey (deceased), and Ezra. The three living reside in Oregon.

He was married in 1877 to Miss Ella Russell, who died in 1878. By this union there was one

child, Winfred E., born November 25, 1878. In 1886 he was married to Miss Maggie Grant, who was born in Missouri, June 18, 1864. Her parents, Benton and Elizabeth (Lindsay) Grant, were also natives of Missouri, and crossed the Plains in 1866. Mrs. Thorp's brother, Walter, and sister, Jessie, are dead. She has one child, Zola Ouida Thorp, born February 3, 1887. Mr. Thorp is a prominent Odd Fellow, having occupied all the official chairs. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Thorp is a member of the Rebekahs and of the Women of Woodcraft, in both of which she is prominent. Mr. Thorp is a Democrat and one of the leaders of the party in his section of the state. He is one of the most progressive and successful farmers in Washington. He owns nine hundred and eighty acres, of which two hundred acres are in tame grass and the balance in timber and grazing lands. He has fifty head of good cattle, and his farm is thoroughly equipped with all necessary implements.

JAMES L. MILLS, a lumber manufacturer in Thorp, Washington, has been engaged in the milling business since a boy. He was born in Canada, August 11, 1845. His father, Barnabas Mills, was born in Nova Scotia, and was a pioneer of western Canada, where he engaged in farming. He died in Michigan in 1893. Mr. Mills' mother was also born in Nova Scotia; she died in Canada in 1853. She was the mother of twelve children, as follows: Nelson, Hamilton, Barnabas, Reuben, Mrs. Jane E. Griffith, Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, all living in Michigan; Mrs. Mary Arnold and Mrs. Margaret A. Arnold, of Canada; Mrs. Sarah Conger, of New York; George K., native of Canada, now of Michigan; Mrs. Alice E. Smith, of Canada, and James L., the subject of this biography. Mr. Mills was educated in Canada and Michigan and is graduated from a commercial school in Detroit. When a boy he started to work in the lumber mills, and in 1868 he took charge of a lumber yard in Toledo, Ohio, for his brother. In 1874 the business was moved to Cleveland, and he continued in charge until 1878, when he went to Colorado for his health. In 1879 he came to Thorp, bought out a homestead and pre-empted the land, and that fall started work on a water ditch for his mill. He commenced to operate the mill in 1880. He bought the J. E. Bates farm in 1884, and later secured one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land, all of which he has under cultivation.

Mr. Mills was married in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1877, to Miss Marie L. Cannon, who was born in Ohio, June 15, 1850. She is highly educated, and taught school previous to her marriage. Her father, James H. Cannon, was born in Massachusetts in 1821, and died in Washington. Her mother, Lydia G. (Babcock) Cannon, born in Massachusetts in 1827, and now lives with her son-in-law

in Thorp. She is the mother of four children: Herbert J., of Cleveland, Ohio; Page (deceased); James H., of Cleveland, and Mrs. Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have four children: Nelson, born April 27, 1881; James H., born July 25, 1882, and died when five years old; Ada V., May 27, 1885, and Paul L., January 26, 1890. The husband and wife are Good Templars and members of the Methodist church. Mr. Mills is a leader in the church work, is one of the trustees, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years. He is an honest, upright and industrious man. His property holdings include three hundred and twenty acres of land, besides the sawmill and site.

JOHN M. NEWMAN, farmer and blacksmith, in Thorp, Washington, was born in Missouri, August 10, 1851. His father, Michael P. Newman, was born in Virginia, in 1821, of Irish parentage. He was a blacksmith and a pioneer in Missouri; crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1864, and died there later. Mr. Newman's mother was Olive (Thurlow) Newman, a native of Missouri, who passed away when her son John was but five years old. She was the mother of six children as follows: Mrs. Laura Prescott, of Oregon; James W., of Palouse City, Washington; Richard, of Asotin, Washington; Mrs. Viola Alexander, of Yakima; Charles M., of Cle-Elum, Washington, and John M., the subject of this biography. All but Laura are half brothers and sisters. Mr. Newman crossed the Plains, with his father, when thirteen years old, was educated in Silverton, Oregon, and lived at his father's home until he was twenty-one. He then opened his own blacksmith shop in Kings valley, Oregon, and remained there until the fall of 1878, when he moved to the Kittitas valley. He bought thirty acres of land near Thorp, which he later sold. He also purchased one hundred and sixty acres near the present town site, which is still his home. He has conducted a blacksmith shop part of the time during his residence in this place.

He was married in Oregon, in 1873, to Miss Isabella Forgy, who died in 1896, leaving eight children. He was again married, in 1901, to Mrs. Edna Hurlbut, daughter of John and Lucinda (Clawson) Hay. Her father was born in Ohio in 1829, and is now a retired farmer living in Arkansas. Her mother was born in Illinois in 1830, and was educated as a school teacher. Mrs. Newman was born in Wisconsin, January 11, 1857, and taught school previous to her marriage to W. F. Hurlbut in 1880. Her brothers, Milton and Frank, and her sister, Daretta Hay, are now deceased. The surviving sisters and brother are: Mrs. Ida Crow, of Iowa; Eugene, of Chicago, and Mrs. Lulu Buseler, of Arkansas. Mr. Newman's children are: Mrs. Olive Wilcox; Mrs. Lillie V. Simpson; James O., Mrs. Minnie M. Shull, Fred P., Jacob M., John A., Lena and Ada (both dead); Jessie R. and

Esther Hay Newman; the last named by the second marriage. Mr. Newman is a leading member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a prominent Democrat, and was commissioner of Kittitas county four years. Mrs. Newman is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Newman owns one hundred and thirty acres of land adjoining Thorp, and one hundred and twenty acres on Thorp prairie. He has eight head of cattle and fifteen head of horses and has the only livery stable in the town. He is both prosperous and popular.

LORENZO KELLICUT was born in Pennsylvania, April 8, 1852, and is now engaged in farming some two miles west of Thorp, Washington. When he was two years old his parents moved to Wisconsin, where he secured his education in the common schools. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty years old, and for the succeeding ten years was employed by other farmers. In the spring of 1883 he started for Washington, and on June 11th of that year arrived in the Kittitas valley. For two years he worked at day labor, and then bought a tract of railroad land. He later sold that property and took up his present farm under the homestead act, where he has since made his home. His father, David Kellicut, born in New York, was a farmer and blacksmith. He was one of the early settlers of Wisconsin, locating there in 1854, and died in Missouri in 1868. Lorenzo's mother, Juda (Kelley) Kellicut, was also born in York state, and died some twenty years ago. The children, besides Lorenzo, are: Edward, Ansel, Erastus, Filander, Adelia (Hutchinson), Alice (Young), Viola (Widmer), Lancel and David. Mrs. Hutchinson lives in Thorp; Mrs. Young resides in the Big Bend country, and David is a resident of Kittitas county. Erastus resides in Missouri, and the others all live in Wisconsin.

Mr. Kellicut was married in the Kittitas valley, October 18, 1884, to Miss Ida E. Hutchinson, who was born in Monroe county, Wisconsin, September 17, 1860. She was educated in her native state and in Minnesota, and came to Washington with her parents in 1873. Her father, Oren Hutchinson, born in Massachusetts, August 25, 1819, was a farmer. He died December 2, 1886. Her mother, Ann J. (Marlet) Hutchinson, was born February 4, 1822, and was married at the age of twenty. She was the mother of nine children, including Mrs. Kellicut. They are: Mrs. Adeline Bacon (deceased); Morris Hutchinson, of Thorp; Clara, Eliza A., Jerome and Albert, all of whom have passed away; Mrs. Eldora L. Briggs, of North Yakima, and Oscar E., of Thorp. Mr. and Mrs. Kellicut have four children, as follows: Hallie E., born in Kittitas county, June 17, 1887, and died June 18, 1897; Carrie V., October 22, 1892; Raymond L., September 2, 1894, and Ivel O., March 4, 1900. Mr. Kellicut is a Mason, an Odd Fellow,

and a member of the Woodmen of the World. His wife is a member of the Rebekahs. Both attend the Methodist church. Mr. Kellicott is a Democrat and takes considerable interest in politics. He is one of the most industrious and successful farmers of the valley. His farm is all under a high state of cultivation, about one hundred acres being in tame grass. He has thirty-six head of cattle and all the needed horses, as well as a complete outfit of farming implements. His home is a modern ten-room house, and he has a commodious barn and outbuildings.

MARTIN A. GORDON, is engaged in farming, one mile west of Thorp, Washington. He was born in Indiana, April 27, 1839, and received his education in Minnesota, to which state his parents moved when he was a small boy. He remained at home until he was twenty-one, then engaged in farming. For thirty years he lived in Minnesota, and part of this time he was engaged in running a sawmill. He then moved to Dakota, and again took up farming for a period of nine years. In 1889 he came west to Washington and purchased one hundred and eighty acres of Northern Pacific railroad land, which he has been since cultivating. His father, Wheeler Gordon, was born in North Carolina, but went to Wisconsin in pioneer days, when the present state was a territory. He was a carpenter by trade, and died in Wisconsin. Mr. Gordon's mother was Mary (Draper) Gordon, a native of New York state. She died in Washington. Mr. Gordon was one of a family of five children. His brothers were: James Madison Gordon, born in Indiana, and died in Minnesota, in 1877; Francis, born in Indiana, now living near Thorp; George, born in Wisconsin, residing with Martin, and Thomas, born in Indiana, now deceased. Mr. Gordon has sold forty acres of his original holdings, but has the remaining one hundred and forty acres in an excellent state of cultivation. He is a first-class farmer and is meeting with great success.

ROBERT BARNETT received his early education in the common schools of Ohio, in which state he was born May 12, 1839. Since 1892 his home has been on his farm of forty acres located one mile west of Thorp, Washington. His parents, David and Mary A. (Stewart) Barnett, were both born in Ohio, and also died in that state, the mother at the age of eighty-one years. His father was a farmer. Robert was one of four children, all born in Ohio. His brother, Marcellus, is living in Everett, Washington, and his sisters, Nancy J. Wolf and Margaret Bowers, live in Ohio. From the time he was thirteen years old until he was twenty-three, Mr. Barnett engaged in logging, and worked in various sawmills. In 1864 he crossed the Plains to Virginia City, Montana, where he spent two years in the mines, and then went home, going down the

Yellowstone river on a flatboat. He was sick one year, and in 1868 went to West Virginia and sold books for three months. The succeeding three years he engaged in farming in Illinois, and subsequently farmed in Iowa for fifteen years. He then moved to Thorp, Washington, and resided there three years before going to his present farm, which he bought in 1892.

He was married in Illinois, in 1870, to Miss Henrietta Aurand, daughter of Joel and Susan (Getgen) Aurand, both of whom are now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have seven children, as follows: Marvin E., born October 9, 1870; Oren U., August 11, 1873; Ernest G., December 9, 1875; Myrtle M. Lord, January 7, 1878; David J., March 9, 1880; Myra L., May 22, 1883, and Eliza R., April 5, 1885. Mr. Barnett is a man of first-class character, industrious and well liked. His forty-acre place is well cultivated and the surroundings homelike and comfortable. The place is productive and yields a liberal competency.

BRAXTON DUNCAN SOUTHERN, a pioneer of 1877 in the Yakima valley, is now residing in Thorp, having retired from active labors as an agriculturist. Mr. Southern was born in Giles county, Virginia, May 3, 1833. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Southern, both born in North Carolina, the former in 1817. They were the parents of eighteen children, of whom B. D. Southern is the youngest; his only surviving brother, Charles W. Southern, is an Illinois farmer. Besides the eighteen children, the aged parents of the subject of this article possessed before their deaths, eighty-eight grandchildren, three hundred and eighty-seven great-grandchildren, one hundred and seventy-six great-great-grandchildren, and eleven great-great-great-grandchildren. It is told of the mother that she at one time remarked to her daughters, who were gathered about her: "You may each of you well be proud, for your daughter's daughter has a daughter." She died at the age of eighty-seven, and her father lived to be ninety-two. The family settled on the "Black Hawk purchase" in Iowa in 1839. The father died in 1840, and at a very early age our subject was forced to assume the burdens of life, his early education depending entirely upon his own efforts; and, there being no free schools, it was necessary for him to earn money with which to pay tuition fees. At the age of fifteen he quit school, and for a year clerked in a wood yard on the Mississippi river, following this with a period of two years as clerk on the river steamer, Kate Kearney. In 1851 the cholera became epidemic in the Mississippi valley, and Mr. Southern moved to Lagrange, Illinois, remaining about two years, a portion of the time in a cooper shop, one summer on a farm, and then moved to Iowa, where he rigged up a five-yoke team of oxen and for a time





THOMAS L. GAMBLE.

engaged in breaking prairie at three dollars per acre. He followed farming until 1870, moving then to Solano county, California, whence he removed in one year, on account of his wife's health, to Linn county, Oregon, where he purchased land and farmed until 1877, when he moved to Yakima county, Washington, locating four and one-half miles west of Old Yakima. On account of the Indian troubles, nothing was accomplished the first year on the farm. The family spent some time in the sod fort on Ahtanum creek during the crisis of excitement, Mr. Southern being chosen a captain of the gathered forces. Full details regarding this fort and the Indian troubles will be found in the chronological chapter of the history. In 1880 Mr. Southern sold a portion of his Yakima farm and purchased land in the Kittitas valley, where, until 1900, he engaged in farming and stock raising. At this time he sold out, and for two years farmed in Klickitat county, in turn selling out here and retiring to his present home in 1902.

Mr. Southern was married October 6, 1853, in Michigan, to Nancy J. Veach, daughter of Eli W. and Lucretia (Robinson) Veach. The father was born in New Jersey in 1803 and died in 1855. He was a talented and an educated man; taught school for many years, and for fully half his life was in public office. The mother was a native of Kentucky, born in 1806. Mrs. Southern was born in Cass county, Michigan, July 3, 1835. David Veach, of Thorp, and William W. Veach, of Buckley, are brothers of Mrs. Southern. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Southern are: Anna Rosa, born July 31, 1854 (deceased); L. Roy, born April 6, 1856, living in Goldendale; Eli C., born February 24, 1858 (deceased); Seward, born July 10, 1862, living in Kittitas county; Corinne Beck, born August 4, 1864, living in North Yakima; Selena M. Richards, born December 28, 1866, living in Kittitas county; Earnest, born July 29, 1870, living in North Yakima; Clara J., born July 21, 1872 (deceased); Edward E., born April 27, 1875, now a merchant of Thorp. Edward went to the Philippines as lieutenant of Company H, First Washington Volunteers, and led his company through the first battle. Mr. Southern is a prominent Mason, having organized the Ellensburg lodge, of which he is now past grand master. He and Mrs. Southern are members of the Methodist church. Politically, Mr. Southern is a Republican. He is prominent and influential in all circles, and is honored and esteemed as one of the most substantial and successful pioneers in the valley.

THOMAS L. GAMBLE, the mayor of Cle-Elum, Washington, and a heavy property owner, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1827. His father, William Gamble, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1774, and came to the United States in 1795, when twenty-one years old,

locating in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He died July 13, 1865. In 1813 he was sent out by Colonel Craig, United States Army, of Pittsburg, with \$10,000 to pay the soldiers in the west, who were about to mutiny because they had not been paid. Mr. Gamble made the perilous journey alone and successfully, being guided part of the time by friendly Indians. Mr. Gamble's mother was Mary (Sherrard) Gamble, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1797, and died February 21, 1870. Mr. Gamble's parents lived on a farm in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch grew up to manhood. He attended subscription school three months in the winter and the rest of the time he worked on the farm. He remained at home until the death of both his parents, then took charge of the place himself. In 1878 he left Pennsylvania with barely money enough to get west and pay for filing on his present farm at Cle-Elum, where he arrived April 13, 1883. He was the first settler on the township. Across the river, on the old Walla Walla and Seattle wagon road, was another settler, and there were a few below him on the Teanaway river. Roslyn was not known then, but soon afterwards prospectors found indications of coal, and the Northern Pacific sent in others, and three or four years later began to develop the property. This coal discovery had probably much to do with bringing the railroad over its present route, as the intention had been to follow the survey up the Naches river and across the Cascade mountains at Cowlitz pass.

Walter Reed, a former Pennsylvania acquaintance, through correspondence, was induced to locate a claim adjoining that of Mr. Gamble. Mr. Reed, May 17, 1888, filed the plat of the townsite of Cle-Elum, and a few weeks later Mr. Gamble filed his plat of Hazelwood. He laid out one hundred acres at first, but afterwards thirty acres were withdrawn from the town for the use of the coal company's outside works. He has recently made several additions, amounting to some thirty-three acres, since the town began to grow, three years ago.

As soon as twelve families located in the district, Mr. Gamble and Mr. Reed formed a school district, of which Mr. Gamble was the first clerk. In 1894 he entered into a contract with men who wanted to prospect for coal on his farm. Coal was discovered in 1894, and shipments began the following year. The Northwestern Improvement Company now operates the property, and pays Mr. Gamble a royalty on the output.

Mr. Gamble has occupied public office on a number of occasions, with much credit. He was elected county commissioner in 1889 on the Republican ticket. He was road supervisor for his district, and served as clerk of the school district from the time of its organization continuously up to 1897. In February, 1902, he was elected mayor of Cle-Elum, which office he now holds. Under his administration the city has been bonded and a fine waterworks

system is being put in. Sewerage plans are being made and other civic improvements are under way. He was United States commissioner for four years' term, and was justice of the peace for a number of years.

Mr. Gamble is a bachelor. He has one sister, Mary Gamble, who is now a resident of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He is a man of discernment and business tact, with a high sense of justice and fairness, which is carried into his business transactions, making him both respected and trusted by the public.

ROBERT E. KERMEN is the fire boss at the coal mines in Cle-Elum, Washington, and is a miner of long experience. He was born on the Isle of Man, October 15, 1867. His parents, Robert and Annie J. (Logan) Kermen, were natives of the Isle of Man, and came to the United States in 1886. They now reside in Cle-Elum. His father was born in 1845, and his mother five years later. Robert was one of four children. The others are: Fred, of Cle-Elum; Mrs. Lydia Dwyer, of Chicago, and Edward. Robert E. was educated in the extreme northwestern part of England, where he lived until he was sixteen years old. He then worked three years in the iron mines before coming to the United States, in 1886, with his parents. On his arrival in this country he worked two years in the coal mines in Rich Hill, Missouri, and also worked in other coal mines in various parts of the same state and in Arkansas and Kansas. He worked on a salt property in the latter state, and for the Rock Island railroad. After visiting New Mexico, Arizona and California, and putting in considerable time in the mines of those states, he came to Washington and began work on the Great Northern switchback. In 1892 he moved to Roslyn and became shift foreman in the mines, where he was employed two years. He then went to the Peshastin district, engaged in quartz mining, and later prospected in Idaho. For the past three years he has been in the Cle-Elum mines as fire boss.

Mr. Kermen was married in Roslyn, August 9, 1895, to Mrs. McClennan, who was born in Springfield, Illinois, March 27, 1864. She is the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Simpson) Smith, both deceased. Her brothers and sisters are: James (deceased); Kittie Herring; Jenett Hare; Mary A. and Isabella Littlejohn, and David Smith. Mrs. Kermen has three children as a result of her first marriage. They are: Pearl, born November 3, 1886; Nina, July 15, 1887, and Kelso McClennan, born March 4, 1890. Her children by her present husband are: Ernest, born May 7, 1890, and Edward Kermen, born February 6, 1901. The father is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has been through all the chairs of the order. He and his wife are members of the Rathbone Sisters. Mr. Kermen is an active Republican; in 1891 was

elected a member of the city council. He is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal church. He has been very successful in his business undertakings and has accumulated considerable property, including two city blocks and his residence. He is an active, energetic business man, of ability and judgment, and is highly respected.

OSCAR JAMES, of Cle-Elum, Washington, is a practical geologist, and has had years of experience in nearly every character of mining. He was born in Logan county, Ohio, December 28, 1863. His father, Eli James, born in Ohio, in 1832, was killed during the Civil war. His mother, Anna (Elliott) James, was born in Ohio, March 18, 1833, and now lives at Seattle, Washington, as does also his brother, Eli E. James. Mr. James was educated in Iowa, to which state his parents moved when he was five years old. When thirteen he started to work in the mines as a driver. From 1878, when he went to work in the coal mines in Missouri, he has mined in many states for many different metals. At various times he has been in the Scranton coal mines in Kansas, the Trinidad coal mines in Colorado, quartz mines in Old Mexico and Arizona, quicksilver and coal mines in California, and gold mines in Nevada. He opened the first coal mine in Gallatin county, Montana, which was later sold to the Northern Pacific Railway Company for \$20,000. In 1887 he came to Roslyn, then almost unknown, and prospected extensively. With some friends he secured a property, which they later sold to the Honolulu Coal Company for \$90,000 cash. In 1894 he leased Thomas Gamble's land, and with three partners began development work, sinking the first coal shaft in this state. This lease was later sold to the Northern Pacific Company. He then operated the Hauser property in Montana for two years, and later acted for the manager of the Portland Development Company a similar period. Of late years he has been living in Cle-Elum, locating timber and mining claims.

Mr. James was married in Ellensburg, November 5, 1894, to Miss L. E. Lewis, who was born in Illinois, September 5, 1873. She graduated from the Baptist university, Indian Territory, when sixteen, and a year later moved to Whatcom, Washington, where she engaged in the millinery business four years immediately prior to her marriage. Her father, William Lewis, born June 3, 1830, was a Welsh miner, who was superintendent of the Birmingham coal mines in Alabama at the time of his death. Melvina (Smith) Lewis, her mother, was born in Prussia, March 28, 1831, and is now residing in Minneapolis. Mrs. James has two brothers and one sister: Henry, of Whatcom, Washington; John, of Montana, and Anna (Lewis) McGregor, living near Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. James have one son, Cecil, who was born in North Yakima, April 12, 1896. Mr. James is a member of the

Blue Lodge of Masons, and both he and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, and the husband is an active member of the Republican party. He owns a home at Cle-Elum, and is interested in coal lands and mining properties. Mr. James is considered to be better posted on the geological formation of the Cle-Elum district than almost any other person in the state.

WILLIAM W. TUTTLE, the wide-awake transfer man of Cle-Elum, Washington, was born in Newport, Ohio, September 2, 1850. His father, Hiram C. Tuttle, born in 1818, was a soldier during the Civil war, and died in Nebraska. His mother, Sarah (Terrel) Tuttle, is a native of Ohio, and is now living in Iowa. Mr. Tuttle went to Indiana with his parents when a child, and was there educated. He later lived in Iowa two years, and in 1867 moved to Missouri, where he worked on a farm a like period, and was also employed in a mill for five years. He then moved to Illinois and engaged in railroad work some six years and a half. He was next employed five years in the manufacture of farming implements, at the expiration of which period he moved to Wichita, Kansas, and worked in the railroad shops until 1888; then he moved to Tacoma, Washington. He remained in that city three years, working as a carpenter and also as an employee in the Northern Pacific shops. In the fall of 1892 he began to work for the railroad at Cle-Elum, running the pump station, and at the end of four years engaged in his present transfer business. His brothers and sisters are: Sidney, of Illinois; Hiram C. and Theron, of Oklahoma; George W., of Almira, Kansas (deceased); Mrs. Helen Doney, of Tacoma, and Romaine, Estella, Ellenora and Emma, all deceased.

Mr. Tuttle was married in Sterling, Illinois, June 16, 1872, to Miss Jennie Moores, daughter of John and Rebecca (Shier) Moores, both now dead. His wife was born in Illinois, February 22, 1853, and was educated in her native state. Her brothers and sisters are: George, of Iowa; Wright (deceased); Mrs. Elizabeth Stafford, of California, and Mrs. Maribah Reece, of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have five children, as follows: William W., born in Illinois, as was Leroy L.; Lyle D., a native of Kansas; Mrs. Maud E. (Tuttle) Simpson, born in Illinois, and Mrs. Mabel (Tuttle) Williamson, born in Kansas. The children all live in Cle-Elum. Mr. Tuttle and his family belong to the Presbyterian church. He is an active member of the Democratic party, and has been road supervisor for two years. He has a comfortable five-room home, has built up a lucrative business, and is prosperous and progressive.

RALPH HARRISON resides in Cle-Elum, Washington, and is a mining man, as was his father

before him. He is the son of Ralph and Mary (Cartridge) Harrison, both natives of England. His father died in 1893, and his mother passed away ten years later. Mr. Harrison was born in Pennsylvania, January 21, 1864. He was educated in that state, where he learned the carpenter trade, and also mined with his father. In 1877 the family moved to Illinois and he there followed mining. In 1882 he went to North Dakota and engaged in coal mining and prospecting for two years. The following two years were spent in Montana and in 1885 he came to Roslyn. In 1900 he opened up the properties of the Summit Coal Mining Company, and during his seventeen years' residence in Kittitas county he has been engaged in prospecting and mining. His brothers and sisters are: Mrs. Anna Graham, of Whatcom, Washington; Edgar and Robert, of Cle-Elum, and Mrs. Mary Jorgeson, of Washington.

Mr. Harrison was married in Roslyn, to Miss Carrie Welch, who was born in Ohio, August 30, 1874. Her parents, Jacob and Mary E. (Davson) Welch, were natives of Ohio and moved to Kansas when she was a small girl. She was there educated and came to Washington with her parents in 1880. Her sister, Agnes (Welch) Piper, lives in Cle-Elum, and her brother, John, is a resident of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have three daughters: Jessie M., born May 22, 1891; Blanch A., born September 20, 1893, and Verna V., born November 16, 1896. Mr. Harrison is a fraternal member of the Knights of Pythias. He is an active member of the Republican party and he and his family are members of the Episcopal church. He is a thorough prospector and miner, has large interests in coal deposits in the Cle-Elum district, and is now pushing development work on the Summit property.

WILLIAM B. SIDES, of Cle-Elum, Washington, is engaged in the butchering and packing-house business. He was born at Bainbridge, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1864, and is the son of Jacob Sides, who was born in the same county, March 20, 1838. His mother, Mary E. (McAllister) Sides, was born in 1848, and died, October 27, 1875. Mr. Sides has three brothers and two sisters. They are Mamie (Sides) Koller, of Pennsylvania; Lizzie (Sides) Bell, of Pennsylvania; Alfred C., a shoe salesman in Pennsylvania, and John H., of Roslyn, Washington. William B. was educated in his native state and when twelve years old began to learn the butcher trade. After spending six years in a shop he moved to Illinois and for two and a half years engaged in farming. Later he took up his trade in Kansas for a short time; at Walla Walla for a year; at Ellensburg another year, and at Waterville, Washington, for four years. He sold out at Waterville and moved to Roslyn, where, in partnership with Mr. Hartman, he opened a market in which

he is now interested. The firm has its own shop and slaughter-house and packing-house at Roslyn and its own buildings at Cle-Elum. Of the Cle-Elum interests Mr. Sides is manager.

Mr. Sides was married at Waterville, Washington, July 7, 1891, to Miss Alice May Whaley, who was born in Sioux City, Iowa, July, 15, 1871. Her father, Joseph Whaley, was born in Virginia in 1839, and served in the Union army during the war. The mother, Nancy (Harvey) Whaley, was born in Illinois in 1843. Mrs. Sides has three brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Henry E. Whaley, a locomotive engineer; Otis J. Whaley, a machinist and Mervin E., an express messenger at Seattle. One sister, Miss Myrtle V., of Kalispell, is a stenographer, and the other, Mrs. Frankie (Whaley) Knemeyer, resides at Waterville. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Sides are Cecil M., born in 1892; Mervin H., born in 1894; and Alfred C., born in 1896. Mr. Sides is an Odd Fellow, fraternally, and in politics is a staunch Democrat. He was elected mayor of Roslyn on the Democratic ticket in 1900, but after serving one term he declined renomination. In business affairs he has been creditably successful, and from the part he has taken in public affairs and his manner of serving he has come deservedly to be one of the highly prominent citizens of his community.

ARTHUR JARRED, a farmer living three miles southeast of Cle-Elum, Washington, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, July 18, 1837, the fourth child in a family of seven. His father, Arthur Jarred, a native of Virginia, and his mother, Galila (Nugent) Jarred, a native of North Carolina, are deceased. George W. Jarred is the only brother of our subject that is now living. Those deceased are Mrs. Synthia Ann (Jarred) Justus, Alma, Mack, Lucretia (Jarred) Darouch and Henry. Mr. Jarred attended school in Indiana and Illinois until he was twenty years old, and then engaged in farming in partnership with his father. This occupation he followed for thirteen years. In 1865 he moved to Kansas and remained a year, and then, after a few months in Iowa, he located on a farm in Missouri, where he engaged in stock raising for four years. On account of ill health he went to Utah and afterwards located near Bozeman, Montana, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land. He followed stock raising with success for twelve years and then sold out. He spent a year in Klickitat county, and then in 1884 moved to Yakima county, where he again took up stock raising. After a residence of thirteen years there he took an overland trip by wagon to California. Returning after a brief stay, he made his home at North Yakima for four years. He went to Alaska in 1889 and on his return moved to Kittitas county and bought his present farm of eighty acres, of which he has made a most desirable home. He also owns

forty acres in Thurston county. Mr. Jarred was married in Paris, Illinois, December 29, 1859, to Miss Sarah Jane Wallace, who was born in Indiana, March 25, 1841. She was the daughter of Edward and Sarah J. (Carson) Wallace. Mrs. Jarred has two brothers, James and Clark, and five sisters, Mary, Margaret, Rebecca, Lavina and Mrs. Caroline Wallace. Mr. and Mrs. Jarred have had six children, of whom but two survive. These are Capitola (Jarred) Stoner, of Walla Walla, and Henry M. Jarred, of Kittitas county. In politics Mr. Jarred is a Democrat, and as a citizen is a credit to his community, having the confidence and respect of all.

W. F. HENSELEIT is engaged in farming three and one-half miles southwest of Liberty, Kittitas county, Washington. His postoffice address is Cle-Elum. Mr. Henseleit is a native of Russia, born September 6, 1870. He is the son of August and Frederica (Winkler) Henseleit, natives of Prussia, of German extraction; the father was born September 30, 1834, and the mother, July 26, 1840. The subject of this biography is one of a family of eight children, five of whom are still living; their names follow: Louis, a machinist living in Seattle, born in Russia September 2, 1863; Mrs. Julia (Henseleit) Hartman, living in Kittitas county, born in Russia April 15, 1865; Mrs. Alidia (Henseleit) Duerwaechter, wife of a Seattle brewer, born in Russia April 18, 1875; Martha Henseleit, born in Russia June 30, 1883. One brother and two sisters, John, Emma and Ella, are dead.

Mr. Henseleit spent his early life in the country of his birth and there received his education. In 1888, at the age of eighteen, he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Roslyn. Here for six years he worked in the coal mines. In 1891 his parents moved from Roslyn to a farm and in 1894 he followed their example, settling in his present location, where he has since farmed and made his home. Both have been very successful in agricultural pursuits and their farms are among the best in the county. The father has two hundred and forty acres and the son five hundred and sixty acres, two hundred and seventy-five acres of the son's ranch having been brought under a high state of cultivation. From its primitive state it has been transformed into an ideal home and a valuable property. Besides a good dwelling house and a large barn, the farm is equipped with all necessary machinery and stocked with fifty horses and cattle. Fraternally Mr. Henseleit is connected with the Knights of Pythias and politically with the Socialists. His parents are members of the German Lutheran church. He is one of the successful farmers of Kittitas county, respected by friends and neighbors as a man of industry, honor and integrity.

JOHN ROSEBURG, deceased, who for a number of years was one of the successful farmers in the Cle-Elum district, passed away in 1896, after three years of suffering from a cancer of the stomach. Deceased was born in Sweden, February 27, 1854, and was the son of Andreas H. Roseburg, born in 1802, and Katherina (Anderson) Roseburg, born on March 18, 1818. Both parents are now dead. He was educated in his native land and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-seven years of age. Then he came to the United States. Here he railroaded for five years, and then, after a trip through British Columbia and the Sound country, settled on a farm three miles southwest of Cle-Elum, at which place the family now resides. He had started to cultivate the place, and had built a nice home when death overtook him.

Mr. Roseburg was married in Sweden, April 6, 1880, to Miss Brita Justine Asmundson, who was born in Sweden, March 1, 1860. Her father, Christian Asmundson, was born on March 18, 1823, and the mother, Christina (Johnson) Asmundson, was born April 24, 1824. Her brothers and sisters were Anna, born in Sweden; Edward, in Norway. Josephina, Hedda, Tiekla and Otto. Of these, all but Anna and Edward are now dead. Carl, another brother, is now residing in Sweden. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Roseburg are Andrew E., August and Magnus, all farmers, who reside in Kittitas county, six miles southwest of Cle-Elum; Gustaf, now in Seattle, Jonas A. and Carolina M (Roseburg) Modh, both now dead; Hedda S. (Roseburg) Johnson, now in Sweden. Mr. Roseburg was the father of the following children: Hartvig, born in Sweden, July 13, 1881; Charlie, born in Washington, February 1, 1889; Henry, born November 19, 1891; Herrman W., born August 19, 1893; and Clara Matilda, born October 4, 1894. Deceased was a member of the Lutheran church, and a Republican. Since his death his widow and eldest son, Hartvig, have been running the farm of one hundred and sixty acres with more than ordinary success. They have also bought and paid for fifty-one acres of cultivated land adjoining the old place. She has all necessary farming implements, live stock, and substantial farm buildings. Like her husband she is a member of the Lutheran church, and is notably a woman of much executive ability.

WILLIAM MORRISON, engaged in farming three and one-half miles southwest of Cle-Elum, Washington, comes of good old Scottish ancestry. He was born in Scotland, December 31, 1855. His father, Norman Morrison, was born in Scotland in 1825 and was a farmer. His mother, Jennette (Graham) Morrison, now deceased, was also a native of Scotland. Mr. Morrison left school in his native land when twelve years old to engage in coal mining, which he followed twenty-six years, both in Scotland and America. He came to the United

States in 1870, and worked in Iowa, Colorado and Illinois before coming to Roslyn, Washington, in 1887. He mined there four years and for the following seven years was in the furniture and hardware business, during which time he purchased his present farm. He sold out his stock after moving it to Cle-Elum and in 1901 located on the farm.

Mr. Morrison was married in Kittitas county, July 19, 1902, to Miss Mary Bostock Weightman, who was born in England, November 22, 1870. Her parents, George and Martha (Fletcher) Weightman, were natives of England and are dead. Her brothers and sisters are: Elizabeth, Eliza, Emily, Robert, Phoeba, George and Jasper. Mr. Morrison's brothers and sisters are: Norman, of this state; Jennette (Morrison) Dilley of Seattle; Alexander, deceased; Mrs. Mary (Morrison) Jones, of Ohio, and a half brother, John Davidson, of Idaho. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He does not affiliate with any particular political party. He has two hundred and fifty-eight acres of fine land, a nice farm-house and three good barns. He is well-to-do and industrious and he and family are respected and well liked in the community. The Morrisons have large estates in chancery in England, but owing to the loss of papers are having difficulty in proving the validity of their claims.

FELIX PAYS is a farmer residing one and one-half miles south of Cle-Elum, Washington. He was born in Belgium, September 28, 1843, and after a meager education began working, when ten years old, in the coal mines of his native land. In 1883 he immigrated to Illinois, where he spent three years in the coal mines. He worked four years in mines in Iowa, and in Nebraska for ten years. Then, on May 1, 1897, he started from Nebraska to Washington, his objective point being Cle-Elum, with a wagon and team. Upon arriving he at once bought his present lands from the railroad.

Mr. Pays was married in Belgium, January 2, 1867, to Miss Leona Rolland, who was born December 4, 1846. She was the daughter of Andrew Rolland, born in 1816 and Catherine (Carney) Rolland, born in 1817, both natives of Belgium. Mr. Pays has two sisters. One of them, Mrs. Matilda (Pays) Delhart, now resides in Belgium, and the other, Mrs. Orilla (Pays) Burgman, is living in Kansas. The two sisters of Mrs. Pays are Mrs. Pauline (Rolland) Cocher, of Belgium, and Mrs. Alexander (Rolland) Gilland, also in Belgium. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pays are: Mrs. Felicie (Pays) McDonald, born in Belgium, December, 1868, now living at Thorp; Benjamin Pays, born November 1, 1871, now residing in Cle-Elum; Leopold Pays, born September 4, 1878; Polly Pays, born October, 1879; Johnny Pays, born September 9, 1884, and Emma Pays, born May 17, 1886. Both are members of the Catholic church. Fraternally,

Mr. Pays is associated with the Knights of Pythias and the United Workmen. In matters of politics he favors the Democratic platform. By industry and frugality he has acquired a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres with a good house and barn, and all necessary farming implements. He also has property interests in Cle-Elum. His rating among acquaintances is that of a strong character.

ELEAZAR B. MASON, familiarly known as "Colonel Mason," is a farmer residing ten miles east of Cle-Elum. He was born in New York state, September 3, 1838. His father and mother, Sampson and Polly (Hamilton) Mason, were likewise born in the state of New York. Sampson Mason was a farmer. The mother died March 20, 1842, and the father September 25, 1878. Sampson Mason was twice married, the second wife and the step-mother of Eleazar B. Mason being Maria (Yaw) Mason; she passed away September 13, 1889. The public schools of Hamilton county, New York, furnished Mr. Mason his education. He attended school till he was fourteen years old, and then came west and settled in Kent county, Michigan. Here he followed lumbering until 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Second Michigan cavalry, and went to the war. His war record is one of bravery and daring. At Jackson, Michigan, he was mustered out of service, in 1865, having participated in eighty-five battles, among which were the hard fought engagements at Nashville, Franklin and Perryville. Remarkable as it may seem, in all these struggles Mr. Mason received no wound, barring a saber cut across the hand, although on different occasions his uniform was perforated with balls. His career as a soldier ended when he received an honorable discharge, as above mentioned. In 1862 he was granted a pension on the grounds of disability. Upon leaving Michigan, Colonel Mason went to California, where he followed farming for five years, after which time he spent two years on Puget Sound. He left Washington, again to make his home in California, and after six years, in 1880, he came to the Kittitas valley and took a homestead, where he is now living. He has his farm in a good state of cultivation, and equipped with all modern conveniences.

In Kent county, Michigan, September, 1861, he married Miss Cordelia I. Maxim, daughter of Alfred and Lucretia (Colm) Maxim, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New York; the parents are dead. Mrs. Mason was born in Michigan, in 1844. Mr. Mason has five brothers, John H., born April 27, 1828; Albert C., born December 2, 1831; William H., born November 27, 1833; Sampson, born December 23, 1835; and Loren A., born October 27, 1847. His sisters, four in number, are Amanda P. Lawton, born December 20, 1826; Margaret R. Wright, born December 7, 1829; Charlotte E. Stanton, born September 23,

1841; and Mrs. Polly M. Creevey, born June 15, 1850. Of these, all are deceased save John H., William H. and Mrs. Creevey. To Mrs. Creevey, and to Loren (deceased), Mr. Mason is but a half-brother. All were born in the state of New York. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mason were Elmora E., born in New York state, June 20, 1862, now living in Seattle; Lucretia, born in Michigan; and Albert, born in California; the two last named passed away in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Mason is a Jeffersonian Democrat, and is decided, as well as logical, in his views. He tills his farm sufficiently to bring him a comfortable living in connection with his pension, and is passing the declining years of his life in easy enjoyment, of which his life's work has made him deserving. Colonel Mason is widely known and is universally respected as an honest, upright man.

OTTO GASSMAN is a blacksmith and farmer living seven miles east of Cle-Elum. He was born in Germany, September 13, 1860, and is the son of John and Hermina (Banke) Gassman. The father was born in Germany in 1828, and came to the United States in 1871. He located in this country in 1881, and has maintained a continuous residence here since that date. The mother was born in Germany in 1824, and is still living in her native country. Mr. Gassman received his education and learned the blacksmith's trade in Germany. He came to the Cle-Elum country in 1888, and engaged in the blacksmithing business for the Northern Pacific company at Roslyn, at which place he remained for a brief time. From there he went to Ellensburg, where he opened a shop. He worked here for a year at his trade, and then went to Tacoma, and for a time ran an engine for a brewery company. From Tacoma he went to Ellensburg, and there remained the following year, after which time he came to his present location and purchased forty acres of land from the railroad company. Of this land he has but nine acres cleared, but is doing well at the blacksmithing business, which he carries on in connection with his farm work.

Mr. Gassman was married in Germany, March 17, 1885, to Miss Anna Ziman, a native of Germany, born November 2, 1852. Both her parents, John and Francisca (Kuns) Ziman, were natives of Germany, and are now deceased. Mrs. Gassman has one sister, Rosa Ziman, now living in Germany, the land of her nativity. Mr. Gassman has a sister, Mrs. Emma (Gassman) Reimer, who was born in Germany, September 20, 1862, and is still living in her native country, where she has a position as a mail clerk. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gassman are: Mrs. Ella (Gassman) Deroux, born in Germany, August 27, 1886, living in Kittitas county, her husband being a miner; and Emel Gassman, born in Ellensburg, September 17, 1889. His personal property consists of a small herd of cattle,

and several head of horses, besides his blacksmithing outfit, and farming implements. His reputation is that of a man of honor, and he is respected by all who know him.

MILES H. STOREY. Miles H. Storey, a farmer and stockman, living nine miles northeast of Cle-Elum, was born in Cass county, Michigan, August 10, 1851. His father, Chauncey Storey, was born in New York state, in 1811, and was a farmer. The mother, Louisa (Williams) Storey, was born in Richmond county, Indiana, in 1837. Both parents are now dead. During the first eighteen years of Mr. Storey's life he attended the common schools of his native state. After leaving school he engaged in farming and lumbering, which he followed for eight years in Michigan, when he went to Illinois and leased a farm. He remained there for three years, and, while he was successful, he disliked the heavy storms prevalent in that section. On this account he left Illinois and came to Washington, settling near Vancouver, where he farmed for about two years. Meeting with poor success at this location, he came to Kittitas county in May, 1885, and lived two years on the Teanaway, after which time he filed claim to a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land where he now lives. He has about one-fourth of his land under cultivation, raising principally hay to feed his herd of cattle. During the summer of 1885-86 he followed freighting from Teanaway to Ellensburg and North Yakima. August 6, 1886, he hauled lumber across the present site of Cle-Elum before a foundation had been laid. September 10th of the same year he hauled to Ellensburg one of the first five loads of coal mined at Roslyn, before a building had been completed in that town.

Mr. Storey has one sister, Viola (Storey) Wager, the wife of a farmer living in Michigan; and one brother, Charles, living in Kansas. Both were born in Michigan, the sister in 1855, and the brother, August 1, 1867. He was for a number of years a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, but recently withdrew from the order. In politics he is a Republican. He has his farm well improved, and is rated as being well-to-do. He was an early pioneer, as is noted above, and has played an important part in the history and development of his county. He is a man of sound judgment, good reputation, and is a worthy citizen.

MICHAEL C. MILLER, a prominent sawmill owner of the Cle-Elum and Ellensburg countries, was born in Port Arthur, Canada, January 17, 1864. He was the son of Samuel and Mary (Frost) Miller, both natives of France, who came to Canada in the early days. Mr. Miller's life has been one of such activity that he has had very little time in which to acquire an education. However, by hard

experience with the world, and by his wide-awake nature, he has gained sufficient knowledge of affairs and men to enable him to successfully carry on his business, and render him an intelligent and interesting conversationalist. When twelve years of age he came to the United States, stopping at Duluth, Michigan, and there launched upon a career of independence. He began by herding cattle, and doing any other work he could find to do. At seventeen he went to Louisiana, where he worked on a rice plantation near Lake Charles for two years. Then he moved to Texas and there worked for eighteen months at odd jobs which came in his way. After leaving Texas he worked at various callings in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona. Next he went to California and engaged in the wood business. In this venture he was comparatively successful and remained so occupied for about eight years, till, upon the opening of the Oklahoma strip, he sold out and turned his steps eastward in search of land. Joining one thousand other land-seekers at Caldwell, Kansas, he made a rush for the coveted strip, but was too late for success, as all the land had been taken. From Oklahoma he made his way to Washington, stopping at Farmington, Whitman county, and working there the following summer for the railroad company. His next move was to Spokane, and finally he came to this county and secured employment in and about Ellensburg. Upon the opening of the big irrigating ditch he took a position with the ditch company and remained with it until its dissolution. Upon the failure of the company Mr. Miller was left with but forty-five cents in money, and no home. Undaunted, he again started out to work up from the bottom. Eventually he obtained a start in the lumber milling business, and after a year he began work for William Thompson, of Roslyn, in a sawmill. In 1894 the Cooley mill burned, whereupon Mr. Miller purchased a half interest in the business, and at once began to rebuild the plant. He operated the mill for two years, and then bought his partner's interest and moved the mill to its present site at Cle-Elum. The plant now turns out between twelve and fifteen thousand feet of lumber per day, and is well equipped for manufacturing all kinds of lumber for building purposes. It is operated under the firm name of Wright Bros. & Miller, and a ready local market is found for all its products.

Mr. Miller was married at Cle-Elum, September 9, 1899, by Justice of the Peace T. M. Jones, to Miss Lillie Davis, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Reese) Davis. Both of Mrs. Miller's parents were born in Wales, and came to America about thirteen years ago. The father was killed in the memorable explosion in the Roslyn mines in 1892, where forty-seven miners met a similar death. Mrs. Miller was born in Ballaclava, Wales, July 17, 1882, and came to Washington with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one child, Ethel Taimor, born at Cle-Elum, August 8, 1900. Mr. Miller was

reared under Catholic and Baptist influence, though he has no direct church connections at the present time. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Neighbors fraternities, and is highly esteemed by all his acquaintances.

LOUIS CASS KENNEDY, a merchant of Cle-Elum, was born in Streator, Illinois, March 28, 1870. William P. Kennedy, his father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1832, of Irish parentage. The elder Kennedy served in the army for four years during the Civil war, and is now a member of the G. A. R. The mother, Sarah M. (Thatcher) Kennedy, is of German stock, born in Ohio, in 1834. When a boy, Louis Cass attended the common schools of his birthplace, and in later years mastered the machinist's trade. This vocation he followed in Illinois until he became nineteen years of age, when, in 1890, he came to Washington. He settled at Roslyn and engaged in coal mining, which he followed for about ten years. After leaving this occupation he spent four years in the employ of the firm of Carollo & Genasci. Next he went into business with his brother under the firm name of Kennedy Bros., at his present place in Cle-Elum. The firm carries a \$15,000 stock of groceries and miners' supplies, and is doing a prosperous business. Mr. Kennedy has five brothers: Francis M., a city employee; William P., miner; Martin L., miner; Edward H., miner, all of Streator, Illinois, and Richard E., junior partner of the firm of Kennedy Bros., of Roslyn.

Before coming to Washington, at Streator, Illinois, Mr. Kennedy was married to Miss Matilda Frame, daughter of John and Matilda (Dunlope) Frame, both of whom were born near Glasgow, Scotland. John Frame was a miner, and came to the United States in 1871, settling in the state of Illinois. Mrs. Kennedy's brothers and sisters are: Ruth H. Paton, whose husband is a miner at Roslyn; Margaret Maxwell, whose husband is a miner at Roslyn, and Robert Frame, a teamster living in Roslyn. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are parents of two children, Matilda Mae, born July 15, 1890, in Streator, Illinois, and Ruth, born in Roslyn, February 22, 1900. Mr. Kennedy was reared under the influence of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of Welcome lodge, No. 30, Roslyn Knights of Pythias. During the years 1901 and 1902 he was a member of the Roslyn city council under Mayor Morgan, and resigned his office in order to take up business at Cle-Elum. He is now one of the substantial and trusted citizens of his town, public spirited and enterprising, and awake to every opportunity for the advancement of his community.

JOSEPH SCHOBER, of the firm of Giacomine & Schober, a leading grocery and bakery firm of Cle-Elum, is an Austrian by birth, born in October,

1869, and came to the United States in 1890. He is the son of Jacob and Margaret Schober, both born in Austria, where they are still living, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Schober acquired a good common school education in his native land during his youth. Upon coming to this country he settled at Blocton, Alabama, and engaged in mining coal. This business he followed at Blocton for nine years, during which time he mastered the English language. Leaving Alabama he went to California, where he followed gold mining one year; thence to British Columbia, again to engage in coal mining. Here he remained for two years, then came to his present location, formed a partnership with John Giacomine and entered the field of mercantile pursuits. From its inception the business of Giacomine & Schober has been one of profit and growth. Mr. Schober began with a capital of about \$1,200, which sum he has since more than doubled. The Hazelwood bakery, which is owned and operated by the firm, turns out daily four hundred loaves of bread, exclusive of the other products of the bakery, and runs a wagon to all the surrounding towns and through adjacent rural districts. Mr. Schober has three brothers; Jacob, John and Veronika, the latter of Brooklyn, New York, the others, miners, of Blocton, Alabama.

In 1895, in the state of Alabama, Mr. Schober was married to Miss Augusta Lusher, whose parents are living in Austria. Mrs. Schober was born in Austria, and came to the United States in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Schober are parents of three children: Joseph, Albert and Frank, all of whom were born in Alabama. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schober are members of the Roman Catholic church, and are social leaders in their town. Mr. Schober has ever been an industrious and energetic man, honest in all his dealings, and public spirited. He is now reaping the rewards of his busy and straightforward life in the confidence and patronage of the public which he serves.

CHARLES SMALLWOOD is a prosperous miner of Cle-Elum, Washington. He was born in Whitehaven, Cumberland, county, England, June 7, 1856, and is the son of Charles Smallwood, a farmer, and Elizabeth (Dockery) Smallwood, both natives of England. Mr. Smallwood attended the common schools until twelve years of age, and then began working on a farm. When sixteen years old he went into the mines. In 1886 he came to the United States and settled in Rich Hill, Missouri, where he remained for five years. From there he moved to Roslyn and began his work for the coal company, and has since continued in that employment. His home, since 1901, has been at Cle-Elum. He was married in the town of his birth, March 14, 1879, to Margaret Nicholson, who was born in the same place, May 1, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood now have two children: William R., now a miner,

born in Rich Hill, Missouri, June 22, 1886, and Mary Jane, born in Roslyn, March 20, 1892. Mr. Smallwood is a member of Welcome lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Roslyn. He has passed through all the chairs of that order. He is also a member of the Episcopal church. He takes much interest in educational matters, and has served as a school director. He has considerable property holdings, including several houses and lots in Cle-Elum, one hundred and sixty acres of farming land in the Ellensburg valley, and one hundred and sixty acres of coal land just west of Cle-Elum. On March 28, 1888, three years prior to his coming to Roslyn, he was badly burned in an explosion in the mines at Rich Hill, Missouri, where forty-two miners lost their lives. In Roslyn, February, 1892, he suffered a similar accident, again being badly burned. Since the last accident Mr. Smallwood has been more fortunate, and now, from the property his labor and good judgment have and are accumulating, he expects to derive values that will safely assure the well-being of himself and his family.

PETER YOUNGER, engaged in farming three miles east of Cle-Elum, Washington, was born in Germany, July 28, 1843, being the son of Zilvesta and Gertrude (Spindle) Younger, both natives of the Fatherland and both now dead. Mr. Younger was educated in Germany and when fifteen years old began work in the quartz mines. After eight years he entered a machine shop, where he labored about twenty years. In 1880 he came to the United States, located in Pittsburg, and worked in machine shops four years. He then came to Cle-Elum and bought seventy-two acres of land, on which he has since resided. He had two brothers, Jacob and Nicholas, the last named being deceased.

Mr. Younger was married in Germany, November 9, 1872, to Miss Marie Kloumann, daughter of John and Mari (Bur) Kloumann. She was born in Germany, March 10, 1848. Her sister, Gertrude Bloome, and brother, Joseph, still live in the old country. Mr. and Mrs. Younger have the following children: Maria, born October 6, 1873; Mrs. Cathrena Killmore, born October 5, 1874, of Ellensburg; Jacob, December 6, 1876; Pauline, August 15, 1881, and Bettie, February 2, 1890. Mr. Younger is a Democrat and belongs to the Catholic church. He is industrious and saving and besides his seventy-two acre farm, owns a good home and thirteen head of cattle.

JAMES S. DYSART, living five miles east of Cle-Elum, Washington, on his farm, was born March 22, 1839, in New York state, where he received his early education and worked on a farm until he was eighteen years old. In 1855 he came to the coast and spent the next six years in Califor-

nia, being engaged in the sawmill business. He spent about five years in Nevada, and in 1860 came to Washington. After prospecting a year he took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Yakima county, near Ellensburg, and later bought an adjoining tract, of similar size, from the railroad. He sold the railroad land in 1901. In 1876 he put in the first sawmill on Yakima river, which he ran four years. He has devoted much time to raising cattle and horses. Mr. Dysart is the son of Duncan and Elizabeth Dysart. His mother's maiden name was Shaw. Both parents were natives of Scotland, and died in New York state. Their other children were Euphemia, of Nebraska, and Elizabeth, now deceased. Mr. Dysart is a member of the Blue lodge of Masons, and belongs to the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican and is active in all matters of importance. He served four years as county commissioner of Kittitas county and was the only Republican elected at that time. His present home is on his well-improved farm of eighty acres.

JAMES M. McDONALD, who is farming five miles east of Cle-Elum, Washington, was born in Missouri, Franklin county, December 31, 1843. His father, William McDonald, was a farmer in Missouri and started across the Plains in 1852 and died on the trip. The family came on and located in Willamette valley, Oregon. His mother, Jane (Callowell) McDonald, died at the age of eighty-four years. Mr. McDonald was nine years old when the family reached Oregon. He went to school there and worked on his mother's farm until he was twenty-two years old. In June, 1874, he moved to Washington and engaged in farming. In 1882 he spent some time in the mines and then took up a homestead on Swauk prairie, where he lived seventeen years. He sold out and in 1890 bought the Seaton place, on the Teanaway river, where he now lives. His brothers and sister are: Jess W., of Ellensburg; F. S. McDonald, of California; O. R. McDonald, of Spokane; Fenton R. McDonald, of Spokane Indian reservation, and Mary Hanna, of Ellensburg. Mr. McDonald was married in Oregon in 1870 to Sarah Davis, who was born in Silverton, Oregon, July 14, 1851. She was the daughter of Leander and Mary (Cox) Davis, who had the following other children: Albert, Emma Montgomery, Clinton, Lucinda McClure, Florinda Ames, Forrest, Grant, Lincoln, Valina and Albin Davis, all living in Oregon, and Armilda Philbrick, who is dead. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have two children, Jessie Wright, born October 26, 1872, and Lavilla Hoxie, born January 18, 1881. Mr. McDonald is a Democrat. He has a fine ranch of one hundred and sixty acres under a high state of cultivation, much of which is devoted to grass. He is a prominent and prosperous farmer, well liked and highly respected.

GEORGE S. PRIEST, who was born in Littleton, Massachusetts, in 1833, is now engaged in farming two miles east of Cle-Elum, Washington. He is the son of Nathan and Mercy (Robbins) Priest, natives of the Bay state, both of whom passed away at the age of ninety-three years. His three sisters are: Lucy Johnston, of Troy, New York; Mrs. Sarah Gilson and Ellen Priest, of Massachusetts. Mr. Priest was educated in his native state and worked with his father until sixteen years old. He spent four years in the shoe business and then began to learn the trade of a machinist. After three years in the car shops of Troy, he went to California in 1858, by way of Panama. He spent six years mining in the Golden state and in Nevada, and in 1864 went to Montana with a pack-train. He then returned to California to look after the estate of his brother and next year went home by the steamer route. He later moved to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and bought a half-interest in a planing mill. He sold out after nine years, moved to Texas and engaged in the sheep business. He then came west to California once more, bought a schooner and went to Cocos Island in search of buried treasure, but without success. He returned to California, made some mining investments and lost his money. He then mined for three years in Arizona before moving to Grays Harbor, Washington, where he engaged in the sawmill business. He next moved to Ellensburg and ran a planer for the mills and in 1886 located the place that has been his home for over seventeen years.

He was married in 1867 to Miss Harriet Beers, who died nine years later. He was again married, in 1884, to Mrs. Ella Benjamin, a native of York state and daughter of Charles and Sarah (Groat) Perkins. His wife was a school teacher, and was the widow of L. J. Benjamin. She has two sisters, Jennie and Mary, both married. She has one child by her first marriage, Estella Harvey, born August 16, 1871. His child by his first marriage is Willie H. Priest, born November 5, 1871. Mr. Priest is a Mason, and politically, a Republican. Mrs. Priest belonged to the Presbyterian church. She died August 11, 1903. Mr. Priest has eighty acres of land in alfalfa, a modern home in Roslyn, and is highly spoken of by all.

J. C. O'CONNOR, a farmer, near Cle-Elum, Washington, is a native of New York, born October 18, 1846. His father, Chester O'Conner, came of Irish parents, but was himself a New Yorker by birth. He was a farmer and miller and lived and died in his native state. The mother, Laura (Parsons) O'Conner, died in New York when her son was but three years of age. Mr. O'Conner was reared in New York until he was seventeen, when he struck out for himself, going to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming for a year. He then enlisted and served in the Civil war until its close;

then returned to Wisconsin and the same year went to Minnesota, where he engaged in farming. He remained in the state seven years, then started for the west, landing in Seattle in 1872. He rented a farm on Lake Washington, and the next year pre-empted a tract of land on the same lake, where he also farmed for a brief period. He worked for the New Castle Coal Mining Company for a time, and then bought another farm on the lake, where he made his home for sixteen years. In the meantime, in 1884, he bought a steamer, which plied on the lake for a number of years. In 1893 he removed to Snohomish, where he continued steambotting until 1897. He then sold the steamer and built a shingle-mill, which was later destroyed by fire. After this disaster he returned once more to Lake Washington and three years later traded his farm for his present place near Cle-Elum, on which he settled in June, 1902.

He was married in Minnesota, September 19, 1869, to Miss Eva K. Tannehill, a native of Ohio, born February 8, 1850, and a resident of the state until seventeen years of age. Her father, William Tannehill, was a Virginian by birth, born in 1809. The mother, Sarah (Harner) Tannehill, was born in Ohio in 1816. Both parents are now dead. Mr. and Mrs. O'Conner have had eight children, five of whom are still living: George L., in Seattle, and Henry, Maude, Clarence and Catherine at home. Fraternally, Mr. O'Conner is affiliated with the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and Knights of Maccabees. Religiously, he is a Spiritualist, and politically, a staunch Republican. His diversified business pursuits have given him an extensive experimental education, and a wider conception of men and things than most men enjoy.

EDMUND TAYLOR, an Englishman by birth, but an American by choice, both in spirit and principle, is one of the well-to-do and respected farmers residing in the Cle-Elum country. He was born November 4, 1845. His father, Charles Taylor, who departed this life when our subject was but a small boy, was a farmer in England, which was also his birthplace. The mother, Sarah (Holt) Taylor, was likewise of English birth, and died in that country. Edmund resided in England until twenty-seven years of age. His education was acquired in his native country while he worked upon the home farm, where he continued until eighteen. At that time he engaged in railroading, which line of occupation he followed continuously for ten years, when he decided upon a change of scenes and occupation. In 1872 he took passage for the United States, located in Pennsylvania and engaged in farming, which he followed with success for some fifteen years. He then became possessed with the desire to try the much talked of Pacific coast country, and disposing of his holdings, he, in 1880, settled in the Puyallup valley, Washington, where he resided for

three years. In 1892 he came to Kittitas county, and after looking about for a time, purchased of the railroad company his present farm of two hundred and forty acres, located five miles east of Cle-Elum, on the Teanaway. Mr. Taylor has one brother, James, living in Pennsylvania.

He was married in England, January 2, 1868, to Miss Alice Woods, a native of England, in which country she was brought up. Her father, Charles Woods, was also of English birth, and died in his native land at the goodly age of seventy-seven. He was in the employ of one firm for fifty-two years. The mother, Ann (Pierpoint) Woods, was born and died in England, where she lived to see eighty-four summers come and go. Their other children are: Joseph, John, James, Elizabeth and Samuel, all residing in England. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have three children: Sadie A. Robar, born in England, November 2, 1871, now a resident of Colorado. She has two bright, winsome children, of whom their grandparents are justly proud: Alice, born in Cripple Creek, Colorado, February 28, 1897, and Grace I., born in same place, October 5, 1901. Charles W., the eldest of the children, was born in England, January 6, 1890, and now lives on the farm, and Kate H. Hall, the youngest, was born in Massachusetts, and is now a resident of Cle-Elum. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are connected with the Episcopal communion. The husband is an avowed Republican, and is at present serving his community as road supervisor. He is recognized as a public-spirited citizen, and an enterprising business man.

RICHARD WALSH, one of the prosperous farmers of Kittitas county, resides on his farm six miles east of Cle-Elum, where he owns six hundred and forty acres in a body. His father, Richard Walsh, Sr., was a native of Ireland, born in 1820. In early life he went to Liverpool, where he learned the trade of shipwright, and had the distinction of having assisted in building the first iron ship constructed in that place. He is now a resident of Philadelphia. Mary A. (Bovard) Walsh, his wife, was born in Scotland, and died when her son Richard, Jr., was but an infant. He was born in Liverpool, England, August 13, 1849, and after attending school, he, at the age of fourteen, engaged as solicitor on a newspaper, which position he held for two years. He then started to learn the trade of shipwright, at which he served four years. In 1869 he took passage for the United States. He landed at New York, and after working for a brief time in the shipyards of that city, went to Philadelphia, where he and his father engaged in the business for themselves, in which Richard, Jr., continued for three years. He then entered the employ of the great ship-building firm of Cramps, and continued with them for seven years. In 1889 he went to Texas, there built a cotton mill and gin, which he continued to operate for several years

with success. In 1889 he came to Washington, settling first in the town of Roslyn, where he remained for one year, and then purchased his present place. He has made this place his home continuously for thirteen years, improving and developing it, and, incidentally, prospering. He makes a specialty of alfalfa, of which he has some two hundred acres. His brothers and sisters are: William, Francis, Mary E. O'Brien, and Alice Walsh, all of whom make their homes in Philadelphia.

He was married in Philadelphia, May 20, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth Gibbs, a native of Chester, England, born June 17, 1839. She learned the dress-makers' trade at the age of fourteen and followed it for sixteen years. Her father, Thos. Gibbs, was a railroad man, and was in the employ of the London & Northwestern Railroad Company for thirty-six years. He died in 1901, at the age of seventy-three. Her mother, Fannie (Davis) Gibbs, was a native of England, where she died in 1877 at the age of fifty. Mrs. Walsh has one sister, Alice Hartley, living in Roslyn. Their living children are: Joseph E., Thomas A. and Richard J. The father of the family is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and his wife with the Rathbone Sisters. Politically, he is a Democrat; religiously, a Catholic. He is interested in educational matters and has held the office of school director for thirteen years continuously.

AUGUST HASSE is one of the pioneers of the Cle-Elum country, where he filed upon his present farm May 24, 1883, and has since made it his home. He is a native of Germany, born February 3, 1843. His father, Charles Hasse, was also a native of Germany, and a soldier in the German army, serving forty years and making a record unsurpassed for faithfulness and soldierly qualities. He died in that country at the age of sixty-five. The mother died when her son was quite young and he has a very indistinct remembrance of his maternal parent. Mr. Hasse started out for himself very early in life, and has continued to make his own living ever since, taking the ups and downs of life in a philosophical manner. At the age of fourteen he engaged to learn the harness maker's trade, at which he served four years' apprenticeship, and then started out on a three years' tour over the country, traveling almost constantly. At the end of this time he settled down and worked at his trade for seventeen years in his native land. The spirit of roving once more possessed him, and he this time crossed the ocean to the United States, landing in Buffalo, New York, in 1878. He here worked one year and then moved west to Denver, Colorado, where he worked at his trade for two years. In 1882 he went to Ellensburg, and one year later pre-empted his present farm. Mr. Hasse has one sister, Lena Hadden, who lives in Germany.

He was married in Germany in 1872, to Miss

Eliza Schultz, born in 1847, and a native of that country, where she was reared and educated. Her parents were John and Areka (Able) Schultz, her father being a German farmer. They were the parents of four children: Ernest, in Whitman county, Washington; Johanna Carstan, in Germany; Mary Cali, Germany, and Mrs. Hasse. His first wife died in 1877, and he was again married, in June, 1885, to Miss Louise Schlomann, a native of Germany. This wife passed away on December 20, 1902. To this second marriage were born the following children: Augusta Rosner, in Germany; Karl; Johanna; Ernest, and Mary (deceased). Mr. Hasse politically, is an ardent Republican, and he and his wife are connected with the Lutheran church.

EMERY L. TUBBS, owner and operator of a sawmill five miles east of Cle-Elum, was born in Pennsylvania, October 3, 1853. His parents, Hiram and Altheda (Segears) Tubbs, were also natives of the Quaker state. In 1862 the husband enlisted in the service of his country, and was killed at Petersburg, in the early part of the war. The widow and family moved to Minnesota, and here Emery grew to man's estate, receiving his education at the district school house. When he was eighteen his mother also passed away and he was left an orphan in the world. He continued to follow farming in the state until he was twenty-three. He then cut loose from the old moorings and started out to see the country, going first to Texas for one year, where he worked at carpentering; then to Kansas, and a year later he returned to Minnesota. Here he located and remained for ten years, working at the carpenter's trade and also operating a shingle-mill. He finally came west to Spokane and went to work in a sash and door factory, and later became foreman in the construction of various buildings in the city, at which he was employed two years. Seeing an opportunity to buy a sawmill in Mead, he took advantage of it and moved to that place, where he operated the mill for two years, then moved it to Cle-Elum, Washington, selling it shortly after getting it well established. He bought his present mill in 1894, has continued to run it ever since, and has built up a good business. Mr. Tubbs has one sister, Mrs. Nellie Cheesman, who resides in Pennsylvania, her native state.

He was married in Minnesota, December 19, 1876, to Miss Evaline Pace, who was born in Minnesota in 1861, and there grew to womanhood. Her father, William Pace, was a native of Ohio and a farmer by occupation. He served through the Civil war with credit, and at its close again took up his residence in Minnesota, where he continued to reside until his death in 1901. Mrs. Tubbs has two brothers, Charles and Newton, living in Minnesota, and two sisters, Elizabeth Nichols and Alice Skinner, living in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Tubbs have

the following children: Elma Taylor and Nellie Davidson, living near Cle-Elum; Hazel and Bertha, the latter deceased. Their father is an active Republican, and deeply interested in the success of the principles of his party, for which end he is ever ready to exert his influence. Fraternaly, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., and his people are members of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM H. H. KNIGHT, born in Harrison county, Ohio, March 8, 1841, is now a farmer residing nine miles east of Cle-Elum. His father, Immur L. Knight, born in Virginia in 1815, was by trade a farmer and miller. He was a pioneer in the state of Ohio, and from there removed to Missouri. From the latter named state he removed to Nebraska, where he was a frontiersman. In 1857 he made his home in Kansas, where he later died. He was of French descent, and his wife, Rachel (Ross) Knight, was also a native of Virginia, born in 1820, and married at the age of sixteen. Mr. Knight removed to Nebraska with his father while in his fourteenth year, and there received his education in the common schools. Until arriving at the age of twenty he worked on the parental farm, then enlisted November 20, 1861, in Company G, Kansas volunteer cavalry, under Captain A. W. Mathews. He fought with this company all through the Civil war, and was mustered out of service in Fort Leavenworth, January 13, 1866. He then returned to his Nebraska home and again followed farming until 1877, when he emigrated to Washington. After a year in the Evergreen state, he removed to Umatilla county, Oregon, where he took up land and remained four years. After selling his interests there, he came to Kittitas county, August 5, 1880, and located on the farm he now owns. He has his ranch in a high state of cultivation, has one hundred and twenty acres in grass, and his land is watered by six miles of irrigation ditch. In all, he has three hundred and twenty acres in one body. Mr. Knight has three brothers and one sister: Thomas P. of Kansas, born in Ohio, 1843; James, of Nebraska, born in Missouri; George, now of Oregon, born in Nebraska, 1851, and Milisa A., now living in Kansas, born in Nebraska. Besides these named, he had five brothers and two sisters who are now deceased. They were: Albert, born in Ohio, 1839; John, also in Ohio; Amos I., in Missouri; Amos, Martha J., Mary K., and Benjamin F., all born in Nebraska.

He was married in Nebraska, 1867, to Miss Mary B. Skeen, and to this union four children were born: Dora, March 24, 1868; Nellie J., June 2, 1870; Alexander L., January 5, 1873, and Lulu E. Vanwinkle, born in 1876, and now living in California. They were born in Nebraska, and only the latter two are now living. On Swauk Prairie, September 18, 1884, Mr. Knight was again married, his bride being Miss E. E. Kessler, daughter of Wil-

liam and Diantha (Sharp) Kessler. Her father was an architect, native of Virginia, and died in 1870. Her mother was born in Indiana and died in Tacoma, Washington. Mrs. Knight was born in Wabash county, Indiana, May 17, 1867, and received her education in various localities, owing to the roving nature of her step-father, by whom she was raised. Her parents came to Washington in 1883, and settled on Swauk Prairie, where she taught the first school to be held on the prairie. She was married at the age of seventeen. Mrs. Knight had one sister, Luella, born in Indiana, now deceased. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Knight, with dates of birth, are: Dora M., July 13, 1885; Edna, August 19, 1887; Edith, May 17, 1889; Bessie, February 22, 1891; Vesta Z., May 27, 1893; Glenn, July 25, 1895; Nellie K., January 3, 1898; Gertie, July 21, 1900, and Rachel D., February 27, 1903. All were born on Swauk Prairie, and are now living at home, with the exception of Vesta Z., who passed away January 6, 1900, of typhoid fever. The family are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Knight belongs to the Republican party. He is a prosperous farmer, and universally respected for his many sterling qualities.

JOHN HANSON. John Hanson is a prosperous farmer living ten miles east of Cle-Elum, Washington. He was born in Sweden, November 18, 1850, the son of Hans Peter and Johan (Stevens) Hanson, both natives of Sweden. His father was born in 1813, and died in the land of his birth. Until reaching his majority the son worked on his father's farm and attended common school. He came to the United States in 1872, locating in San Jose, California, where he worked in a tannery one year and in a paper-mill a year and one-half. He also farmed in the state for nearly eight years. In 1883 he came to Yakima county, took a pre-emption claim, upon which he resided for a year, and then came to the Teanaway district, in Kittitas county. He remained here four years, after which he purchased the farm upon which he still lives. When he became the owner of this farm but four acres were under cultivation, but he now has every acre in crop, and his land improved with the most modern and convenient buildings. Mr. Hanson has one brother, Nelson, living in Sweden, and two sisters: Ellna Jenson and Tilda Hanson, also living in the same country. Besides these, a sister, Christena Jenson, is dead. All were born in Sweden.

Mr. Hanson was married in Ellensburg, October 12, 1888, to Miss Sarah Piland, who was born in Missouri, March 20, 1867. She was educated in the common schools of her native state, came to Washington in 1888 with her brother, and located on Swauk Prairie. She is the daughter of Joseph and Nancie (Peden) Piland; the former born in North Carolina, 1828, and the latter in South Carolina, in the same year. Her father was a farmer,

and a veteran of the Civil War, dying in Missouri in 1884. Mrs. Piland preceded her husband to the grave in 1881. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Hanson are: Martha E. (deceased); Elisha T., of Missouri; James A., Yakima county; Samuel R., living in Missouri; Mary J. Clark (deceased); Perneccia B. Blankenship (deceased); Joseph P. and William H., twins, living in Missouri; John S. and Nancy A. (both deceased, the latter dying in infancy). All were born in Missouri. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are: Lillie C., born October 28, 1889; Walter C., September 29, 1891; Alfred J., January 28, 1884, and Beulah, March 31, 1896, all born in Kittitas county. Their father, politically, is a Republican. He is greatly interested in matters pertaining to education, and has held the office of school director almost continuously since coming to the county. He is a member of the Lutheran church, while Mrs. Hanson is a Baptist. He is one of the substantial and prominent citizens of his locality.

MARTHA A. PILAND. Mrs. Martha A. Piland, who lives on a farm ten miles east of Cle-Elum, was born in Virginia in 1844. She is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stiner) Rutherford. Mr. Rutherford, a native of Virginia, was a blacksmith by trade, and a veteran of the Indian wars of 1835 and of the Civil war. After the former struggle he assisted in putting the Indians in Indian territory. He was of English stock, his father having come from England, as a boy of seventeen, in company with General Howe, during the Revolutionary war. His father died in 1850. Mrs. Rutherford was born in Germany in 1822 and received her education in Berlin, marrying soon after completing her course, or to be more specific, in the year 1840. She passed away in 1864.

Mrs. Piland, whose life record forms the subject of this review, received her school training in Athens, Tennessee, whither her parents had taken her when she was one year old, and where she lived for thirteen years, going then to Missouri. In this state she lived for thirty-five years, and here she was married to Mr. Piland.

In 1890, Mrs. Piland came to Seattle, and the next year found her in Kittitas county, where she soon purchased her present home, consisting of a one hundred and sixty acre farm, one hundred and five acres of which are under cultivation. Besides this farm she has a house and lot in Springfield, Missouri.

Mrs. Piland's husband was born in Hopkins county, Kentucky, January 30, 1845. His father's family were from Windsor, North Carolina, whence they had moved to the Blue Grass state. Soon after his birth they again moved, going to Missouri, and here he gained his education, working betimes on the parental farm. When eighteen years old he enlisted for service in the Civil war, and from that

time until the close of hostilities he lived the life of a soldier in active conflict. He was mustered out of service May 12, 1865, and immediately returned home, where he died in 1871.

The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Piland are: John O. Rutherford, born in Tennessee, now living in Indian territory; William T. Rutherford, born in Missouri, now in Wyoming; Mrs. Malinda McCouhah, born in Tennessee, now in Missouri; Mrs. Sarah Bowls, born in Missouri, now in Texas; Mrs. Celia Pattie, born in Missouri, now a resident of Indian territory. The children of Mrs. Piland are Mrs. Mary Walker, born in Missouri, February 17, 1867, now living in Springfield, that state, and Mrs. Millie Manning, born in Missouri, April 18, 1869, and now in Seattle.

An active member of the Presbyterian church and a leader in the social life of her community, Mrs. Piland is well and favorably known in the neighborhood where her lot has been cast.

MARION J. EVENS is a farmer residing ten miles east of Cle-Elum, Washington. He was born in Arkansas, April 9, 1857, the son of William and Jane (Gray) Evens. His father is of English extraction, born in Tennessee, July 24, 1827. He is a farmer, now living in Ozark county, Missouri, and is a veteran of the Civil war. Jane (Gray) Evens was likewise born in Tennessee, 1834, and was married at the age of seventeen. Mr. and Mrs. Evens moved to Missouri in 1852, and there Marion was born and received his education in the common schools. He worked on his father's farm until he became twenty-two years of age; then commenced farming on his own account. He followed agriculture in his native state for three years; in 1882 came to Washington and settled in Kittitas county, taking a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, which farm is still his home. He now has the entire homestead under cultivation, and well improved. Besides his home place, Mr. Evens has six hundred and forty acres of grazing land, stocked with 800 head of sheep. He also has a sufficient number of horses to carry on the work about the farm. Mr. Evens has brothers and sisters as follows: Levi (deceased); William J., Martha Stone, Jamima, Mifford, Cynthia Scott, Wayne, Joby (deceased), Nancy E. Prim, and Everette (deceased), all living in Missouri; Edward and Silas, of Seattle, and Matilda George, living on Lookout mountain. The four first named were born in Arkansas; the others in Missouri.

Mr. Evens was married in Ozark county, Missouri, February 2, 1879, to Miss Nancy A. Evens, daughter of Jesse, a farmer of English extraction, born in North Carolina, 1815, and died in Washington; and Bartema (Welch) Evans, a native of Indiana, who was married when quite young and died in Missouri. Mrs. M. J. Evens was born in Ozark county, where she grew to womanhood, re-

ceiving her education in the common schools. Mrs. Evens had four brothers and one sister, all born in the state of Missouri. Their names, and present residences are: Robert, Missouri; Peter (deceased); Jane Piland, Washington; Simeon and James M., Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Evens have brought up seven children, all of whom are living at home. Their names, with state and date of birth in each instance, are: William J., Missouri, December 30, 1879; Thomas, Washington, October 3, 1882; Matilda J., Washington, September 9, 1885; Clara, Washington, August 8, 1887; Benjamin H., Washington, September 11, 1890; Mamie B., Washington, May 15, 1894, and Marion A., Washington, February 2, 1896. Politically, Mr. Evens is a Roosevelt Republican, and in religion he is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist denomination. He is regarded as being a man of sound financial standing, liberal hearted and of sterling integrity.

HARRY S. FIELDING, now deceased, was a progressive farmer residing twelve miles east of Cle-Elum, Washington. He was born in Ontario, January 9, 1859, and passed away September 3, 1903. His father was Thomas Fielding, also a native of Ontario, in turn a farmer and a hotel man, who crossed the Plains in the early days, and was a frontiersman all his life. Margaret (McCutcheon) Fielding, mother of Harry S., was born in Ontario, and is now living in British Columbia. Until arriving at the age of twelve, Mr. Fielding attended the common schools of his native country. At the age mentioned he began making his own way in the world, and one year later went to Manitoba. He remained but a short time, however, then returned to Ontario. He removed to Dakota later on, and there engaged in agriculture for a period of six years, when, in 1887, he pushed on to Seattle, where he engaged in teaming. After three years in that city he went to Westminster, British Columbia, and remained there twelve months, engaged in the same business he followed while in Seattle. He spent the four years following on a ranch near Blaine, Washington, at the expiration of which time he came to Swauk Prairie, Kittitas county, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land. On this farm he lived until his death; and succeeded in placing seventy-five acres of his land under cultivation. His ranch is well improved, and equipped with ample buildings. Mr. Fielding had three brothers and one sister, all born in Canada, whose names and present residences are: Thomas, British Columbia; Hugh and Stewart, Canada, and Mary Culbert, Dakota.

In Dakota, June 22, 1884, Mr. Fielding was married to Miss Laura Ryckman, daughter of Elija and Elizabeth (Wardell) Ryckman, both of whom were born and died in Canada. Her father was a carpenter by trade, and died in 1891. Mrs. Fielding was born in Canada, August 16, 1858. She received

her education, and also learned the trade of dress making, in her native country. She has one sister and two brothers, all born and still living in Canada; Frances Little, John and Thomas Ryckman. Mrs. Fielding is the mother of seven children, whose names and dates of birth are: Henry E., born in Dakota, May 3, 1885; Maud, in Dakota, October 9, 1886; Melvin F., in British Columbia, July 5, 1889; Edna, in British Columbia, April 14, 1891; Chester B., also in British Columbia, September 29, 1892; Claud L., in Washington, September 22, 1896; and Clarence, likewise in Washington, May 4, 1898. Mr. Fielding, during his life, was a member in good standing of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and politically, was a Democrat. The only office he ever held was that of road overseer, which position he filled for four years. Mrs. Fielding has a small herd of choice cattle, and a number of horses. Her husband was considered one of the substantial and prosperous farmers of his community, and was regarded as a man of honesty and integrity, which estimable qualities made him a man of prominence and prestige among his fellow citizens, and his loss is greatly to be regretted.

DAVID W. GRAVES, living on his farm, nine miles east of Cle-Elum, was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, January 21, 1845, the son of John P. and Maria (Glover) Graves, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. John P. Graves was born in 1824, and has been a farmer during his entire life. He crossed the Plains in 1849 by ox team conveyance, and took a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in Marion county, Oregon, where he is still living. Mrs. Graves, the mother of David W., was born in 1826, and was married at the age of sixteen. By a comparison of dates it will be seen that David was a lad of four years when his parents removed to Oregon. In this state he received his education in the common schools. At the age of eighteen he went into the mines near Baker City, where he worked for a period of seven years, and then removed to the Willamette valley. He there engaged in agriculture as a means of livelihood, and continued to reside in the Willamette valley for a period of seventeen years, at the end of which time he came to Kittitas county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land from the railroad company. He later sold this tract, and took an equally large tract as a homestead. This he also sold, and then purchased forty acres in the Teanaway valley, where he still makes his home. Mr. Graves' brothers and sisters are: Philip M., born in Missouri; Sarah J. Daily, born while crossing the Plains, en route to Oregon; Franklin T.; Edward; John M.; Flora Hobart; Wilbur, and Dolie Johnson, all born in Oregon, except the two first named. The brothers and sisters are all living in Oregon with the exceptions of John M., Wilbur and Mrs. Johnson, who reside in Montana, Spokane,

Washington, and Idaho, respectively. Besides these whose names are given, one brother, Lorenzo, born in Oregon, is deceased.

Mr. Graves was married in Salem, Oregon, 1870, to Amanda E. Shepherd, who was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, November 22, 1850, and as an infant crossed the Plains to Oregon with her parents. She was educated in the common schools of Oregon, and learned the dressmaker's trade, at which she worked five years, previous to her marriage, which event took place in her twentieth year. Her father was Andrew Shepherd, born in Illinois in 1815; a farmer by occupation. He was a veteran of the Indian war of 1855, having crossed the Plains in an ox wagon in 1852, and settled in Marion county, Oregon. He was of Scotch-German ancestry, and is now deceased. Clara (Lanham) Shepherd was her mother, and was born in Missouri in 1817, and married when seventeen years of age. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Graves are: Francis M. and Martha J. Dent, born in Illinois, and now residents of Oregon and Walla Walla, Washington, respectively; James B. and DeCalb, born in Missouri and residing in Oregon; Jasper and Newton, both born and now living in Oregon, and Mary L. Cooper, born in Oregon, 1860, now living in Kittitas county, Washington. Besides these named, Margaret A., Jacob and Lucinda, all born in Missouri, and Curtis, born in Oregon, are now deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Graves are: Florence Zeek, born in Marion county, Oregon, January 30, 1871; Jett, September 23, 1873, a seamstress and milliner of Spokane; George M., March 27, 1877; Burton, February 21, 1881; Clara G., March 13, 1885; and Ralph, October 21, 1886, all born in the Webfoot state. In religion, the parents are Seventh Day Adventists, and in politics, Mr. Graves affiliates with the Republican party. He owns a modern home, and his farm is well improved and amply stocked. He is prosperous and energetic, bears a good reputation and has a host of friends.

CHARLES R. BENSON, engaged in farming five miles south of Cle-Elum, Washington, was born in Hancock county, Maine, March 19, 1860. His father, Freeland H. Benson, was also a native of that state. His mother was Elizabeth H. (Sadler) Benson. Besides Charles, their children were: Edwin F., of Tacoma; Mrs. Mary E. Bettinger, of Seattle; Edna L. (deceased), and Harry C., of Seattle. Charles R. Benson was educated in Maine and graduated from the grammar school at the age of fourteen, at which time his parents moved to Lincoln county, Washington. He spent one year in the high school in Sprague, and when seventeen years old secured employment in the railroad shops located in that place. After one year of that work he returned to his father's farm for two years. He was then in the railway mail service one year; for

twelve months he was a fireman on the Seattle & Lake Shore road, and was engineer of the White Star steam laundry for a period of eight months. In 1892 he went to Yakima county, where he engaged in farming and contracting for four years. The succeeding two years were spent in Douglas county; he then returned to Yakima county, and for two years was in the fish business with his father. The following two years he was engaged as land examiner by the Northern Pacific Railway Company. In 1900 he bought his present farm and moved there in 1902. He was married in North Yakima, July 28, 1899, to Miss Leona Vandermost, who was born in Holland, October 7, 1879. She is the daughter of Frank and Anna J. (Bushman) Vandermost, both natives of Holland and now farming in Oregon. Her brothers, Cornelius and Henry, and sister, Marie C., live in Oregon; her brother Frank lives in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Benson have one child, Edna L., who was born in North Yakima, March 14, 1901. The father is a member of the Methodist church. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America fraternity. He is a prosperous and successful farmer, has 200 acres of hay and grazing land and 165 acres of range land.

SAMUEL L. BATES, one of the men who constructed the first irrigation ditch in Kittitas county, Washington, is now engaged in farming, three and one-quarter miles south of Cle-Elum. He was born in Jefferson county, Missouri, March 5, 1830, the son of James C. Bates, a native of Virginia, who went to Missouri at the age of four, when that territory was under Spanish control. He there lived and died. Samuel's grandfather, Elias Bates, was married to a Miss Austin, daughter of the Austins who had a Spanish concession at the site where Austin, Texas, is now located, and who built a smelter in the Missouri lead mines for the Spanish government. Mr. Bates is self educated. When fourteen he became an apprentice at the blacksmith trade and after three years moved to Keokuk, Iowa, and conducted a shop for a year and one-half. He then made the ocean trip to San Francisco, engaged in gold mining twelve years; in farming and teaming eight years, and with his brother ran a store at the mines for an additional four years. In 1873 he went to the Swauk mines in Kittitas county, Washington, where he remained two years and then located a ranch near Tanum creek, where, with others, he constructed the first irrigation ditch in the county. He lived there four years, running a blacksmith shop part of the time, then sold out and rented a farm a year. Later he bought railroad land, on which he lived nearly four years, trading it for property in Cle-Elum. After five years in the latter place, he bought his present farm from an Indian, where he has since made his home. His brothers and sisters

are: James (deceased), Clara A. Sanford, Mary C. Christy, Edward, William and Vincent (deceased).

He was married in Kittitas county in 1890, to Miss May Stewart, born in Maine, November 3, 1867, daughter of Hiram I. and Mary E. (Stewart) Stewart. Her mother is dead. Her sister is Mrs. Phedora C. Barnes. Her only brother, Hiram H. Stewart, is dead. Mr. and Mrs. Bates have one child, Lewis S., born June 30, 1894. Mr. Bates has been a faithful, active Odd Fellow since 1863. Politically, he is a Democrat, and served as county commissioner for one term. He has 161 acres of productive land.

ROBERT SIMPSON, outside foreman of the Cle-Elum coal mines, has worked in and about different mines ever since he came to the United States in 1881. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 1, 1871, his father, Alexander Simpson, having also been a miner. The father was born in 1829 and died in 1876. Mr. Simpson's mother, May (Little) Simpson, died about 1887. When Mr. Simpson was a boy of ten years he came to the United States with his uncle, Archie Reed, and went to Rockville, Colorado, ten miles from Canyon City, where both found employment in the coal mines. The boy went to work on top of the ground and the uncle down in the mine. He remained there five years and then went alone to Wyoming and secured employment in the mines at Rock Springs. There he remained three years, driving mules in the mines, when, in 1890, he moved to Roslyn, Washington, and went to work as a driver in the mines. After one year he went to Wellington, British Columbia, where he worked two years as driver in the mines. He returned to Roslyn a few months prior to the strike of 1894, and drove, as before. May 5, 1894, he began work sinking the first shaft on the Cle-Elum mines on ground which James, Smith, Hamer and Davis had leased from Thos. L. Gamble. At a depth of 240 feet a four and one-half foot vein of bituminous coal was struck, of the same grade as in the Roslyn mine—the best coal on the coast. He then went to digging coal in the mines and has since continued to work in the same properties. In 1898 he was promoted to fire boss, but later quit the job and engaged in track laying in the mines. After two years he was made outside foreman, a position he has since continued to fill admirably.

Mr. Simpson was married May 24, 1896, to Maud Tuttle, who was born in Illinois in 1874. Her father, William W. Tuttle, is engaged in the transfer business at Cle-Elum. Mrs. Simpson has three brothers and one sister, all of whom reside at Cle-Elum. They are William W., Roy, Mabel and Lyle Tuttle. Mr. Simpson has three sisters, all residing in Scotland. They are Mary Simpson, Annie Simpson and Maggie Simpson. He is the father of four children—Orra Simpson, Mabel Simpson, Margaret Simpson and Jennette Simpson. Mr. Simpson is a

member of the Foresters. He is a member of the Republican party, but does not take an active interest in politics.

CHARLES CONNELL, the weighmaster for the coal mines at Cle-Elum, Washington, was born in Ontario, Canada, April 13, 1872, and came to the United States with his parents when but a year old. His father, Edward Connell, was a native of Ireland, and was formerly engaged in the hotel business, but has now retired and is making his home at Cle-Elum. Mr. Connell's mother, Jennie (Geggie) Connell, is of Scotch descent. She was born in 1853 and still survives. When Mr. Connell was an infant, his parents moved from Canada to Wilbur, Nebraska, where the father engaged in the hotel business for fourteen years. There Charles attended common school and the high school. The family had relatives at Cle-Elum, and, after a visit to this state, they became much impressed with the country and moved to Cle-Elum, which has since been their home. The father engaged in the general merchandise business for three years. The subject of this sketch worked at the depot as car clerk for about five years and then was appointed to a position of clerk in the postoffice, when Mrs. Rebecca Smith was postmistress. He had charge of the office for some time after F. Seldon was appointed postmaster. Mr. Connell then began work with the Cle-Elum Coal Company as weighmaster, and continued in the same position when that company was absorbed by the Northwestern Improvement Company, his present employer. He was married in 1893 to Miss Maud Willis, daughter of Samuel and Mary Willis. Mrs. Connell was a native of Pennsylvania. Her father was formerly a telegraph operator, but is now engaged in farming near Cle-Elum. Her mother is dead. Mr. Connell has two brothers, Russell H. Connell, a plumber, and Frederick Connell, also a plumber, and one sister, Daisy M. Connell, all of whom reside at Cle-Elum. He has one child, Lester W. Connell, eight years old. While Mr. Connell was elected justice of the peace of Cle-Elum precinct on the Democratic ticket, succeeding Thomas Gamble, he does not believe in blindly voting a straight ticket. He always votes for whom he considers the best man, irrespective of party affiliations. Mr. Connell is a prominent and active member of the Knights of Pythias. He has been through all of the chairs and is now past chancellor. He owns considerable property at Cle-Elum and is an active and popular citizen.

JOSEPH T. CLARK, engineer at the Cle-Elum coal mines, Cle-Elum, is a native of Washington and learned engineering on Puget Sound. His father, Thomas J. V. Clark, a merchant, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1848, and died in his native state in 1892. The elder Clark was a pioneer on

Puget Sound, and in an early day owned twenty acres of land now in the heart of Seattle. He served during the Civil war and was wounded near the heart, but recovered. Later he served as a scout on the Plains for several years for the government. When he first went to Seattle it was a small village. He moved to North Yakima in 1884 and started the first store there, where he remained in business for a number of years. He was the first mayor of that city. Mr. Clark's mother, Maggie (Mann) Clark, was born in Pennsylvania in 1852, and is now a resident of Elgin, Illinois. Mr. Clark was born in Skagit county, Washington, September 2, 1876, and was six years old when his parents moved to Yakima county. He was educated in the common schools there until he was eighteen years old. Then he returned to the Sound and went to steambotting and learned engineering, which he followed at intervals until 1900, farming between times. He then moved to Cle-Elum and accepted the position he now fills so capably and well.

Mr. Clark was married July 10, 1899, to Jennie Lindsey, who was born in North Yakima, September, 1879. Her father, William Lindsey, who was born in Missouri in 1811, was one of the first settlers in the Yakima valley. He served in the Civil war and then moved to Yakima county in the late sixties, and is now engaged in farming there. Mrs. Clark's mother, Ada (Wright) Lindsey, was born in 1842 in Ohio and is still living. Mrs. Clark has two brothers and four sisters: Edward, Willis, Viola, Maud, Margaret and Della Lindsey. She is the mother of one child, Erman Clark, who was born in September, 1900. Mr. Clark's eldest brother, David Clark, is a brick mason and resides at Yakima, which is also the home of two married sisters, Grace Grant, wife of Sheriff Grant, and Mamie Simpson. Sarah McKivor, another sister, lives at Seattle. Ida Clark lives with her mother at Elgin, Illinois, and Anna Livingood, lives near Yakima City. Mr. Clark is a member of the Democratic party and takes an active interest in politics, attending all the conventions. He has been successful in business affairs and owns a nice home at Cle-Elum, and, in addition, has some property at Yakima.

JAMES C. BALL is engineer at the coal mines of the Northwestern Improvement Company at Cle-Elum, and is an experienced miner, having worked in the coal mines since he was eleven years old. His father, Robert Ball, born near Manchester, England, in 1843, was also a miner. The subject of this sketch was born in Manchester, England, July 22, 1865, and came to the United States with his parents in 1868. His mother, Eliza (Dale) Ball, was born in England in 1845 and still survives.

The family settled at Des Moines, Iowa, where the father found employment in the mines. The boy was the eldest child and secured but a limited education up to the time he was eleven years old, at which

time he started to work in the mines to help support the family. He continued to work there until 1894, when he moved to the Indian Territory. After he had been there a short time he began firing, and worked from that time on to become an engineer, which he followed for seven years at Coalgate, Indian Territory, and returned to Iowa, where he remained at Des Moines for three years. In 1899 he moved to Cle-Elum and took his present position.

Mr. Ball was married March 1, 1890, in the Indian Territory, to Retta V. Hicklin, who was born in Warren county, Iowa, in 1865. Her father, Francis M. Hicklin, a farmer, was born June 21, 1832, and died August 22, 1903. Her mother, Marion (Roberts) Hicklin, was born in Indiana, June 8, 1829, and died January 5, 1899. Mrs. Ball has three brothers, Nelson, a carpenter; Newton, who is engaged in the livery business, and Nathan, all of them living in Iowa. Mr. Ball was one of a family of eight—four boys and four girls. His sisters are Ida, Minnie, Frances and Mabel; his brothers Robert, an engineer; Samuel and Leonard, both farmers, all of whom live in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Ball have two children, Leonard L., born February 5, 1891, in the Indian Territory, and Uressa Pearl, born May 18, 1892.

Mr. Ball is a member of the Democratic party, but does not take an active interest in politics. He owns his home at Cle-Elum.

ELMER E. SIMPSON is engaged as engineer at the coal mines at Cle-Elum, Washington, and is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Pittsburg, December 7, 1864. He was educated in the common schools of his home city, and when about seventeen years old went to work in the rolling mills there. Later he went to the oil diggings and worked in the wells from 1888 until 1893. During that time he was a member of the state militia of Pennsylvania. He came west in 1893 and engaged in farming for three years and then went to work for the Cle-Elum Coal Company, and after the first year became engineer, which position he has continued to fill. When he first started there were but few improvements at the mines, and there was only one small engine used. The company now uses two large engines, in addition to the large electric plant. Mr. Simpson's father was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States in 1858. The ship in which he made the voyage was nearly wrecked, and consumed three months in making the passage. He located first in Philadelphia, where he lived two years. Then he moved to Pittsburg. He was a farmer, and in former years was an iron worker. He belonged to the Home Guards of Pennsylvania for a time. Mr. Simpson's mother, Louisa (Steiner) Simpson, was a native of Pittsburg and of German and Scotch descent. Her grandparents, on the mother's side belonged to the Robbins family, which trace their ancestry back to Mayflower days. Mr.

Simpson has one half-brother and three half-sisters, named, respectively, John, Hannah, Mary and Bessie, all of whom still reside in Pennsylvania. In 1890, at Camden, New Jersey, Mr. Simpson was married to Mollie A. Porter, who was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1872. Her father, William Porter, was a farmer and carpenter, and was born about 1851, and still resides in Pennsylvania, his native state. His wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, Rachel (Wilson) Porter, was born in Pennsylvania in 1850, and died in 1897. Her mother was Mary Ann Small, a descendant of a Revolutionary family. Mrs. Simpson has four sisters, named, respectively, Eudora, Estella, Elizabeth and Clara, all of whom reside in their native state, Pennsylvania. She is the mother of five children: Muriel, born at Mars, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1892; Walter, born at Teanaway, Washington, October 21, 1894; died December 24, 1901; Porter, born March 31, 1897, at Teanaway, Washington; James and Barbara, born, respectively, February 7, 1900, and September 4, 1902, at Cle-Elum, Washington.

Mr. Simpson is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his wife is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Mr. Simpson is a Republican, and takes great interest in party matters, attending all conventions. He owns forty acres of timber land and property at Cle-Elum. His parents are very well-to-do.

G. P. SHORT, a lawyer and notary public of Cle-Elum, Washington, drew the papers for the incorporation of that town, and was its first city attorney. He is a native of New York. He was born in Honeoye, October 8, 1875. His father, Spencer B. Short, was born in the Empire State in 1832 and comes of an old English family which settled in that state in the seventeenth century. His mother, Lorida (Pitts) Short, was born in Honeoye, New York, in 1842, and came from the old Pitts stock of that county. Her grandfather was the original owner of Pittstown, since changed to Honeoye, which was named after him. His brother, Captain Peter Pitts, was in the Revolutionary war. G. P. Short grew up to manhood in his native state. He was educated in the Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, New York, at Williams College, and at Cornell University and in the law schools. He graduated in 1899 and came West to the coast. He later went to Ellensburg, and was for two years with Kaufman & Frost. In 1902 he moved to Cle-Elum and engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Short was married at Seattle, Washington, November 16, 1900, to Mary Bostwick, also a native of Honeoye and a schoolmate of his. Her father, William Bostwick, was a farmer of New York State, of English descent. He died in 1865. His wife died when Mrs. Short was a small child. Mrs. Short was educated in the Gen-

esee Wesleyan academy and at Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts. She taught in New York and at St. Catherine's College in Canada, just across the line from Buffalo. She has two sisters and two brothers in New York. Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Short are the parents of two interesting children. The older, Spencer D., was born November 14, 1901; baby of the family, Catherine Short, was born December 4, 1902. Mrs. Short is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Short is a Republican, and takes a leading part in political matters, attending all conventions of his party. In addition to his law practice, he finds time to devote to the real estate business.

JOHN H. CASH, head blacksmith at the coal mines of the Northwestern Improvement Company at Cle-Elum, learned the trade with his father and brothers at Lone Jack, Missouri, his native state. He was born at Kansas City in 1861. His father, William Cash, a blacksmith, was born in North Carolina in 1832, and was raised in Kentucky. He died June 13, 1891. The mother, Elizabeth (Duncan) Cash, was born in Kentucky in 1841, and died November 5, 1891. Her ancestors were Kentucky pioneers, and her father, Thornton Duncan, was a veteran in the Mexican war. Mr. Cash was educated in the common schools of Missouri, and when seventeen years old began to learn his trade. The following year he became self-supporting, and added to his knowledge the trade of horseshoer. He worked at Kansas City and did track shoeing for a number of years. He continued to work near Kansas City and at Lone Jack until October, 1900, when he moved west and located at Cle-Elum, where his brother Oscar had previously settled. He opened up a shop and operated it for about eighteen months. Finding shoeing too hard on him, he engaged with the coal company, where he has since remained. December 17, 1895, at Wheatland, Missouri, Mr. Cash was married to Ella Shields, who was born in Hickory county, Missouri, July 16, 1869. Her father, Jacob Shields, a native of Illinois, was a stage driver in Missouri in early days, running between Springfield and Sedalia. He was born in 1845 and is still living in Missouri. Mrs. Cash's mother, Melissa (Bird) Shields, was born in Missouri in 1847 and died in 1894. Mr. Cash has one brother, Oscar Cash, now a resident of Portland, Oregon. He has two sisters, both of whom are married—Ella (Cash) Koons and Mollie (Cash) Sapp. Mrs. Cash's only brother, Edwin Shields, lives at Cle-Elum. Her married sisters, Jennie (Shields) McLean and Cora (Shields) Simms, reside in Missouri. Mrs. Cash is a member of the Baptist Church. She and Mr. Cash have an adopted daughter, Opal Cash. Mr. Cash is a member of the Modern Brotherhood of America. He is a thorough Democrat and takes an active interest in the success of his party and in matters political. He

has been quite successful and owns his home at Cle-Elum.

WILLIAM M. ADAM, now serving his third term as mayor of Roslyn, Washington, is a contractor and builder, and comes from a family of carpenters. It is worthy of note that during his fourteen years' residence at Roslyn, he has worked but fourteen days outside of his trade. He was born in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, January 6, 1859. His father, Christopher Adam, was born in Germany in 1825 and came to the United States when a young man to follow his trade of cabinet making. He served as a member of the Thirtieth Wisconsin regiment for three years and four months during the Civil war, and was wounded and later was granted a pension. The mother, Catherine (Deal) Adam, was a native of Germany, but came to the United States with her parents when she was a small child. Mr. Adam secured a good education in the common schools of his native state and when but a small boy began to work at the trade of carpenter and cabinet maker with his father, and virtually grew up in the business. He remained at home until he was twenty-one, but had begun taking outside work from the time he was nineteen years old. He worked more than two years at Burkhardt's on one job, putting in a dam and building a large flour-mill and elevator plant and planing-mill. He worked at St. Paul also for a long time, and in 1889 he moved West and opened up in the contracting business at Roslyn, which he has followed with marked success ever since. Mr. Adam was married in Wisconsin in 1882 to Mary E. Pakingham, who died in January, 1889. There were three children born to them: James H., who is following the trade of a carpenter; Jane G., living in St. Paul, and William T., who lives with his father at Roslyn. In February, 1893, Mr. Adam was married to Frances Alexander, who was born in Wisconsin in 1861. She was the daughter of Joseph and Bessie (Kelley) Alexander. Both of her parents are still living. By this marriage there is one child, Georgia, ten years old. Mr. Adam's brothers and sisters bear the following names: Helen, Louis, Mary, Charles, Jacob, Christopher, Lottie and Hattie. Three of the brothers are carpenters. Mr. Adam is an active Republican, and is county committeeman, a position he has filled for years. During his residence at Roslyn he served a term as city councilman. Then he was elected mayor for two consecutive terms. After a rest he consented that his name should be used again last fall, and he was chosen mayor for the third time over James Herron, a first class citizen, who had the endorsement of the coal company. Mr. Adam is a firm advocate of public ownership of public conveniences. He was instrumental as mayor in having the first water works system installed at Roslyn. The growth of the town having made further improvements necessary to the system,

these will be made under his directions. He has given this matter much thought and study, and his advice on water systems has been sought by other municipalities. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Adam has been very successful in his business undertakings. He is one of twelve men who own the property of the Sampson Mining Company in Skagit county. The mine is a copper, gold and silver proposition, and is considered one of the best in the Northwest. Mr. Adam owns considerable town property in Roslyn, and is a partner with A. Stoves in the undertaking business.

WILLIAM P. MORGAN, station agent at Roslyn, Washington, a position he has filled since July 3, 1891, was born in Brecon, south Wales, October 16, 1864. His father, William Morgan, was a farmer in that country, born in 1837, and came to the United States in 1876, locating in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. He died February 8, 1903. The mother, Annie (Parry) Morgan, was born in Wales in 1838 and died September 30, 1869. Mr. Morgan attended the national schools in Wales until he was sixteen years old. He took up the study of telegraphy when he was thirteen, and soon had charge of an office. He came to the United States, January 15, 1881, and found that he had to learn telegraphy all over again. He went to Pittsburg and secured employment under Andrew Carnegie, carrying pig iron, and was paid one dollar and twenty-five cents a day. He was also employed by the Pittsburg Steel Company and the Graft-Bennet Steel Company. Later he went to Wisconsin, where his brother, David E. Morgan, was employed. There he worked on a farm and learned telegraphy on the Milwaukee railroad at North Prairie. A few months afterward he secured regular employment as a telegraph operator. He was operator at Janesville, Wisconsin, for three years, and for two years at Darlington. In 1890 he came West and located at Easton, on the Northern Pacific, as operator. He moved to Roslyn that September and engaged as operator and bill clerk, from which he was promoted to his present position.

Mr. Morgan was married at Roslyn, August 21, 1900, to Emma W. Blunt, daughter of George and Ellen (Martin) Blunt. She was born in Maryland in 1877. Her father was a native of England and a coal miner. He is dead. Her mother was of Scotch parentage and still resides at Roslyn. Mr. Morgan has one brother and two sisters: Madge is wife of Thomas France; Ada M. and David E., the latter living in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have one child, Eleanor Louise, who was born June 5, 1901. Mr. Morgan was mayor of Roslyn for two terms, and his administration was most satisfactory. Three miles of sewers were put in, a road grader was purchased, and all the streets were graded, and other improvements were made during his terms. He is a staunch Republican. He is sec-

retary of and a stockholder in the Imperial Mining Company and has other mining interests. He is the chairman of the Roslyn board of education, which position he has held for three years. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1888. He is a genial, pleasant gentleman, and has a host of friends.

ELIJAH BROOKS is the fire boss at the Cle-Elum mine No. 2, and was born in England, September 14, 1865, where he lived until he was fourteen years old. His father, Samuel Brooks, was a railroad man, and was killed in 1871 while crossing a bridge at Lye, near Storbridge, when the subject was then but five years old. Two years later young Brooks went to work in a brickyard. In 1873 he started to work in the coal mines, and continued that employment until 1880, when with his mother, Elizabeth (Hill) Brooks, and the rest of the family, he came to the United States. The mother returned to England in 1894, and still lives there. Mr. Brooks secured employment in the mines at Knightsville, Indiana, where he remained until 1888. In that year he went to the Indian Territory coal mines at Cribbs for the Osage Coal Mining Company, and was in McAlester until 1891. At the time of the great explosion in No. 11 there were one hundred and five men killed and fatally injured. Mr. Brooks was one of the few who escaped by the exercise of coolness and presence of mind. He and the others who escaped made their way to safety through the old workings of the mine, after being imprisoned four and one-half hours after the explosion. Mr. Brooks then went to Coalgate, where he worked until 1898, when he moved to Vancouver Island, B. C., and worked in the mines there until March, 1901. Then he moved to Cle-Elum and worked for a time in the mines, until he took up the duties of fire boss. It is his duty to enter the mines and inspect them every morning before the workmen come, to see there are no gases or other threatening indications.

Mr. Brooks was married in 1887, at Knightsville, Indiana, to Mary A. Davison, who was born in England, July 16, 1869. She was the daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Proud) Davison. Her father, an English miner, came to the United States in 1881 and died in 1898 on Vancouver Island. Her mother is still living at Cle-Elum, Washington. Mrs. Brooks has two brothers and two sisters, named, respectively, Frank, Elizabeth A., Martin and Isabella. Mr. Brooks has two brothers, Samuel and Matthew, both of whom are miners. The former lives in Indiana and the latter in Indian Territory. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have three children: Elijah, born July 31, 1888; Martin, born August 8, 1891, and Frank, born October 12, 1893. Mr. Brooks is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican and has been twice nominated for membership in the city

council. He owns his own home and lot at Cle-Elum. The house is a neat one and well furnished. Mrs. Brooks attends the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE SLOAN, M. D., physician and surgeon at Roslyn, Washington, is of Scotch ancestry. He is the son of Alexander and Sarah (Percy) Sloan, both natives of Scotland. The elder Sloan was a mine owner and manager in Allegany county, Maryland. He traces his ancestry back to the sixteenth century. Dr. Sloan was born at Pompey Smash, Allegany county, Maryland, June 20, 1856. He worked in his father's coal office and attended the common schools in his native state. He finished the high school in 1875 and went to Bellevue Hospital and Medical College, New York City, where he was graduated in medicine in 1878, at the age of about twenty-one years. He first practiced his profession at Moingonia, Iowa, and then was appointed surgeon for the coal company at the Fort Dodge mines. After four years in that position he took a vacation of one year and settled at Des Moines, Iowa. In November, 1888, he moved to Roslyn, where he became surgeon for the employees of the Northern Pacific Coal Company, now a part of the mining department of the Northwestern Improvement Company, with offices and interests at other points of the state and elsewhere. His business is to look after the employees of the company and their families, supplying all medical and surgical attention they require.

Dr. Sloan superseded Dr. W. H. Harris as mine physician, and has filled the position ever since. Dr. J. H. Lyon was for a time associated with him, and later Dr. L. L. Porter and Dr. A. C. Simonton also became associated in the work.

Dr. Sloan was married in 1890, in Maryland, to Elizabeth A. Bell, who was born in Lonaconing, that state, in 1857. Her father, John Bell, was a native of Scotland, a mining engineer, and died in 1877 at the age of forty-seven years. Her mother, Margaret (Hutchinson) Bell, was a native of Nova Scotia. Dr. Sloan had five brothers and five sisters, as follows: Agnes Whelan, Duncan J., Margaret R., Sarah M., and Jean McF. Sloan, living in North Baltimore, Ohio; Matthew H., of Cumberland; Alexander D., of North Yakima, Washington; Edwin R., residing in Jackson, Mississippi; Judge D. W. Sloan, of Cumberland, now deceased, and Mrs. Helen P. Schaidt, who has also passed away.

JAMES LANE came to the United States from England when twenty-two years of age, believing that better opportunities were offered here than in his native country to men of ambition and energy whose success in life must depend upon their individual efforts and resources. Prior to coming to this country he received his education in English schools, and after the completion of his studies spent

a number of years in coal mining. After reaching the United States, he continued in the same occupation, settling in Braidwood, Illinois, July, 1879, whence he removed to Streator, Illinois, remaining there some ten years, or until his settlement in Roslyn, in 1880. Here he at once commenced to work in the mines, and continued in this employment until August 22, 1898, when he was appointed postmaster by President McKinley. In the past five years the office has advanced from fourth class to the presidential grade, the annual receipts now amounting to \$3,900, and the money order receipts being greater than those of any town in the state having a like population. Mr. Lane was born in Clearwell, Dean Forest, Gloucestershire, England, during November, 1857. He is the son of Emanuel and Mary (Jones) Lane, his father being a native of England, where he died in 1839. The mother was of Welsh descent; she died in May, 1864. Emanuel Lane was a metal miner, and at the time of his death was a contractor in the mines at Dean Forest. James Lane has one brother, Thomas, a farmer living in Iowa.

Mr. Lane was married in Wigane, Lancashire, England, in June, 1876, to Miss Anna N. Clark, daughter of Henry and Mary (Cole) Clark, both natives of England, born, respectively, in 1835 and 1839. Mrs. Lane's father was a miner in his native country; crossed the water in 1870, and engaged in mining for a time in Pennsylvania; he is now a resident of Roslyn. His wife died August 22, 1900. Mrs. Lane has two brothers, William H., of Roslyn, and Charles Clark, of Seattle. She also has two sisters, Agnes Ellis, a resident of Illinois, and Mary A. Doer, living in Roslyn. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lane are: James Lane, Junior, Florence Morrison and Cora McCulloch, all living in Roslyn. Mr. Lane is prominent in the I. O. O. F. society, having occupied all the chairs and being past grand of the order. He has been an active Republican ever since coming to this country; was nominee for county assessor in Kittitas county in 1896, but was defeated with his party, the entire ticket failing of election. Mr. Lane, however, came out second on the ticket. He has served here four years as a county central committeeman, and was last year a delegate to the Republican state convention; he was the first councilman at large in Roslyn and served four successive terms in this capacity. The city hall and city jail were built while he was a member of the council. Mr. Lane is regarded as one of the substantial and most successful citizens of Roslyn, and is an influential member of his political party. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

SIMON R. JUSTHAM, a painter and paper-hanger of Roslyn and deputy game warden of Kittitas county, Washington, is a native of Northumberland county, England, born February 5, 1868. He is the son of Samuel R. and Laura (Tipitt) Justham, both natives of England, his father, a

butcher, born in Devonshire, in 1834, now living in Pennsylvania, to which state he came from England in 1889. Simon R. Justham was educated in the schools of England and spent some time afterwards in the mines, coming to the United States at the age of eighteen, on account of an extensive strike among the miners of his locality. He was first employed in a tannery in Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, going at the end of six months to Ishpeming, Michigan, where he was employed a like period in the iron mines. Leaving this locality, he went to the Sound country, and worked eighteen months in the Black Diamond mines, coming at the end of this time, March, 1899, to Roslyn, where he has since made his home. After one year spent in the mines, he entered the painting establishment of J. H. Calhoun, remaining there three years, during which time he learned the trade. He then went into business for himself, and has been successful in building up an extensive trade; he has been longer in the business than any one now living in the town, and practically controls the local trade. Mr. Justham has two children, Frederick and Laura, now attending the Roslyn public schools. He has brothers and sisters living in the eastern states, as follows: Thomas, James, William, Grace, Charlotte, Susan and Malora. Mr. Justham holds membership in the Knights of Pythias fraternity and in the Painters' Union of Seattle. He is an active worker in the Democratic party and a leader in the local party organization as well as a member of the county central committee. In 1902, he was a candidate for county auditor, being defeated, with his party, by only seven votes. He is at present a bailiff and has also served as constable. An enthusiastic sportsman, he takes a deep interest in the work of preserving the game. He is interested in the "Huckleberry" and other quartz mines of this section, and is a successful business man, popular, and highly esteemed as one of the substantial citizens of Roslyn.

ARCHIBALD S. PATRICK has been a resident of Kittitas county, Washington, almost continuously since 1886, and the greater part of the time a citizen of Roslyn. In the year named, Mr. Patrick came here from Montana, where for three years he had been in the service of the Northern Pacific Coal Company, and during this period located some of the best coal veins in that state. In 1886, he was sent to Kittitas county by the same company, now known as the Northwestern Improvement Company, and located for them the Roslyn mines, the finest coal fields in the great Northwest. Until 1890, he remained with the company as a mining engineer, going at this time to British Columbia, where he made an unsuccessful effort to locate coal fields for another company. He returned later to Kittitas county, and until 1898 was variously employed, at first spending some time prospecting in his own interests, and afterwards entering the serv-

ice of the Roslyn water-works as a plumber, becoming at the same time general plumber for the city and looking after the city contracts. In 1898, Mr. Patrick and A.D. Hopper, of Spokane, organized the Roslyn Coal Company, now operating coal mines two miles northwest of the city. Mr. Patrick is an expert coal prospector and mining engineer, and has located and now owns extensive areas of coal lands in the Roslyn district, which are yearly becoming more valuable. Mr. Patrick was born in Lannerickshire, Scotland, October 28, 1862. He is the son of James and Jane (Stewart) Patrick, both natives of Scotland, and both born in 1827. His father came to Pennsylvania in 1868 and engaged in the mercantile business in the mining district about Pittsburg, also, at a later period, engaged in mining; he died in 1901. The subject of this biography came to the United States with his mother in 1869, his father having preceded them. He spent his early manhood in Trumbull county, Ohio, and here received his education in the common schools. He learned the trade of a machinist, and until 1881 spent his time at that trade and in mining in Ohio. In 1881, he began life on his own account, removing to Boone county, Iowa, and engaging in mining and the real estate business. His next move, in 1883, was to Montana, where he became associated with the Northern Pacific Coal Company, locating three years later in Kittitas county, as has been previously stated.

Mr. Patrick was married January 1, 1891, to Euphemia Simpson, who was born in Scotland in 1870, came to this country in 1871, and was educated in Ohio, where the marriage took place. She is the daughter of Henry and Jennie (Burrell) Simpson, both natives of Scotland; her father is a millwright. Both father and mother still live in Ohio. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick are: Jennie Burrell, Mary Stewart, Nellie Simpson, James and Harvey Simpson Stewart. Mr. Patrick is a prominent member of both the Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternities; is past master of the latter order in Roslyn. The family belongs to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Patrick is an enthusiastic Republican, attends local and state conventions, and has served as chairman of the local precinct committee. He takes considerable interest in school matters and was for several years a member of the school board, his term expiring in 1902. He is extensively interested both in Roslyn and in valley real estate, has one of the finest residences in Roslyn and takes special interest in the development of town and country. He is public spirited and progressive, holds the respect and confidence of all, and is known as one of the influential and substantial residents of central Washington.

ALLEN C. SIMONTON, M. D., the subject of this article, was born in Wabash county, Indiana, in 1841. His father, Jacob Simonton, was born

in Ohio in 1810. He followed merchandizing for years and died in Iowa in 1894 at the ripe old age of eighty-four. His mother, who was Leah Calhoun in maiden life, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1812, and died in 1851. Dr. Simonton grew to young manhood in the land of tall sycamores and acquired his education in the Wabash high school. It was at the time when the seething, boiling caldron of national politics was bubbling over with hate and murderous thought, and the young man had imbibed the spirit of the time. He was indoctrinated with pronounced anti-slavery views, and, having the courage of his convictions, it is not surprising that he promptly responded to the first call "to arms" of his government. He enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, April 19, 1861, and served until 1864, holding a commission as a lieutenant. At the expiration of his army service, he at once began the study of medicine, attending a course of lectures. He entered the Chicago Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1863, and for a time followed the practice of his profession amid the scenes of his boyhood in Wabash county, Indiana. He then migrated to Iowa, where he lived and practiced medicine for twenty-one years with excellent success. In 1890, the tidal wave westward loosed him from his old moorings and landed him on the Pacific Coast in the state of orange blossoms and gold. He resided in California seven years, following his profession; then removed to Seattle, where he practiced for two years. He established a permanent home in Seattle, where his family still resides. Four years ago he came to Roslyn, formed a partnership with Drs. Sloan and Porter, and has remained here since. The firm is known as the "company physicians," for the reason that they hold almost the exclusive practice among the mining men and their families. The doctor has brothers and sisters living, as follows: Robert, Huntington, Indiana; Martha Butler, Iowa; Jennie Ward, Iowa; Olive Moore, Missouri, and Alice Townsend, Texas.

He was married in Iowa in 1871 to Miss Lillian Brandt, a native of Huntington, Ind., born February 4, 1852, and educated in the city of her birth, being a graduate of the high school. Her father, Martin B. Brandt, was of German descent, born in Pennsylvania in 1808. He was a business man of ability, following merchandizing for years, and was a county official for sixteen years. He died in 1892. The mother, Nancy (Free) Brandt, was of German extraction, and died in Indiana at the age of fifty-two. Dr. and Mrs. Simonton's children are: Edith, born in Iowa, May 24, 1872, and Helen, also born in Iowa, May 29, 1882.

Fraternally, the doctor is affiliated with the Masonic, A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R. orders. Politically, he is an active Republican, and has rendered valuable assistance in the defense of the principles of his party in many a heated campaign, being an exceptionally good public speaker. In former years

he taught chemistry and physiology in eastern schools, and later held the chair of surgery in the Iowa College of Physicians, at Des Moines, Iowa. In the practice of his profession the doctor ranks high, but it is as a surgeon that he takes pre-eminence, and his counsel and advice are often called for in the consultation chamber of the professional brotherhood, and his conclusions are usually deferred to.

DR. ROSCOE N. JACKSON, of Spokane, is president of the Fortune Mining and Smelting Company, whose properties are located in Kittitas and Chelan counties, Washington. The valuable mines owned by this company are fully described in the portion of this volume devoted to the resources of Kittitas county.

Dr. Jackson is a native of Boonville, New York, born in 1856. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish and came to this country before the Revolutionary war; "Old Hickory" was one of the family. The doctor obtained his medical education in New York City, graduating in 1880. For twenty years, he had an extensive practice in New York and Minnesota, but for the last three years has devoted his time to the Fortune and to other mining interests, including the Gilt Edge mine, of which he is manager. Dr. Jackson is a man of method and energy, who believes in seeing things go, and is doing all in his power for the company he represents.

M. A. DEHUFF, a resident of Spokane, is secretary of the Fortune Mining and Smelting Company, whose properties are destined to add very materially to the wealth of Kittitas and Chelan counties, Washington, where they are located. A description of the mines belonging to this company will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Dehuff was born in Ottawa county, Ohio, in 1854. He is of German parentage and received his education in the German Wallace College, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1895, he came to Spokane, and was for several years principal of the Spokane School of Assaying, connected with the Spokane Business College. Graduates from this school are now in all the principal mining camps of the Northwest. Mr. Dehuff's connection with this institution afforded him unexcelled opportunities to acquaint himself with the mining region of the Northwest, and, as a natural consequence, his mining interests have compelled him to abandon school work. For a number of years his entire time has been devoted to the business of mining, and he is now actively and successfully connected with several large companies.

GEORGE W. DAINES, of Spokane, is treasurer and general manager of the Fortune Mining

and Smelting Company, which has large mining interests in Kittitas and Chelan counties, Washington; these are described in another portion of this volume.

Mr. Daines is a native of Indiana, born in 1846. His early education was received in the district schools of Indiana and Illinois. In later years he was for a time connected in a business way with the Standard Oil Company; afterwards building and operating large hominy mills at Danville, Illinois. During his school days he made a special study of the science of geology, and, being of an investigating turn of mind, he very naturally became interested in the mining business. In December, 1899, he connected himself with the Fortune Company, becoming one of the trustees. Since January 4, 1900, he has served as treasurer and general manager of this company. Besides his connection with the Fortune Company, he is actively associated with the Sure Thing and the Daines Companies.

CLARENCE E. CURTIS, D. D. S. Well up in the list of professional names accredited to the city of Roslyn is found that of Dr. Curtis, the young and popular dentist. While not an old resident of the city nor an old practitioner who has grown gray in his profession, he has, by his skill, tact and unflinching courtesy and gentlemanly bearing, won the confidence and esteem of the citizens of that community during his residence there; which regard, it is reasonable to predict, will continue to increase with the years.

Dr. Curtis was born September 16, 1875, in Menomonie, Wisconsin, and was there educated in the rudimentary branches, assisting a portion of the time in the mercantile establishment owned by his father. But not taking kindly to merchandizing, he determined to study dentistry and, with that decision well fixed in his mind, attended the Ann Arbor, Michigan, University, from which institution he was graduated with credit and, losing no time, he at once began the practice of the profession. He selected West Superior, Wisconsin, as the field of his labors; there opened an office and began work. He received much encouragement and his business prospered; but the Western fever was in his veins and he eventually, at the end of a year, 1902, determined to locate on the Pacific coast, and selected Roslyn as the point of venture, where he still resides.

WALTER STEELE is a mining man of Roslyn, Washington. Although he was born in Yorkshire, England, June 15, 1876, he has lived in the United States since he was three years old. He was educated in Illinois, where he did his first labor in the bottle works. In 1890 he came to

Washington and went to work for the Northern Pacific Coal Company, trapping and switch throwing. At the time of the dreadful explosion in 1892, in which his father and uncle were among the victims, he luckily happened to be outside and beyond danger. He worked in the yards two months following the accident and then began driving a mule in the mine. After a year at that work, he met with an accident and was placed on outside labor. In September, 1893, he went to work on the tippie. For the last two years he has been weighmaster.

His father, Winyard Steele, was born in England, April 17, 1850. His mother was Agnes (Hale) Steele. Both are dead. Their other children were Emily Mansel, of Castle Rock, Washington, born in England in 1878; Sarah Steele, born in Illinois September 17, 1883; Winyard, born in Illinois in 1884, and Albert, born in Illinois, February 28, 1886, all of Roslyn; Alice, of Castle Rock, born in Illinois April 16, 1897; Agnes, born in Illinois, October, 1889; Washington, born in Roslyn, September 11, 1891, and Roslyn, deceased. George and Claude Gaze are subject's half-brothers.

Mr. Steele was married at Pineridge, Washington, December 28, 1898, to Hattie Stevens, then nineteen years old, a native of Illinois. Her parents were John and Ruth (Deems) Stevens, born respectively in 1830 and 1838, both natives of Ohio, now residing near Ellensburg. Her brothers, Thomas, Edgar and Willard, are dead. Her half-sister and half-brothers are William Stevens, Charles Stevens, George Stevens and Alice Davidson. Mr. and Mrs. Steele have two children: Walter A., born December 18, 1899, and John W., born January 8, 1903. Mr. Steele is a member of the Foresters of America and of the Knights of Pythias. He is an active Republican and belongs to the Baptist church. He is a hard-working and well-liked man.

JOSEPH F. MENZIES is a mechanical engineer of Roslyn, Washington, born in Portland, Oregon, September 10, 1870. His father, James Menzies, was a Scottish navigator, and came to Portland in the fifties; he died in 1885. The mother, Lucy (Taylor) Menzies, was born in New York in 1830, and is still living in Portland. Her son, Joseph F., was educated in Portland and when seventeen years old, began work for the Albina Light and Water Company. Four years later, he was employed by the Portland General Electric Company, and when twenty-five years old was appointed receiver for the La Grande Electric Light and Power Company in La Grande, Oregon. He held that position three years, and was then appointed general erecting engineer in Oregon of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York. He remained

with that firm for three years and put in one year with the Cornucopia mines in Eastern Oregon. Since his arrival in Roslyn, in 1901, he has been master mechanic for the Northwestern Improvement Company. His brother, John W., lives in Lebanon, Oregon; his sister, Mrs. Harriet Davis, resides in Alaska.

Mr. Menzies was married in Portland, April 27, 1893, to Miss May Billings, born in the Evergreen state, January 1, 1870. Her father, Fred Billings, is a native of England, and has been sheriff of Thurston county, Washington, many years. His home is in Olympia. Her mother was Mary (Candle) Billings, a native of Ohio, and is deceased. Her brothers, William, Grant, Fred and Jake, reside in Olympia. Mr. and Mrs. Menzies have three children: Norman W., born in La Grande, January 28, 1898; Helen, born in La Grande, August 10, 1900, and Roderick, born in Roslyn, October 22, 1902. Mr. Menzies is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican, and during his residence in La Grande served two years as member of the city council. He and his wife attend the Methodist church. He is a thoroughly capable and experienced engineer and has acquired considerable property in Seattle and Portland.

IRA A. KAUTZ is a photographer of Roslyn, Washington, and was born in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1861. He is of German-Scotch ancestry. His parents, Peter and Louisa (Preston) Kautz, were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kautz was educated in the common schools and Corsica academy of his native state, and when nineteen years old became a teacher. He followed that profession four years in his native state and three years in Minnesota. During vacation periods, he studied photography, serving an apprenticeship in a gallery. In 1888 he established a studio in Winnebago, Minnesota, and remained there a year. In the fall of 1889 he went to Tacoma, Washington, and after six months' work in that city moved to Seattle. He was in business in the latter city until February, 1886. He then spent three years in travel, revisiting his Pennsylvania home. He returned to Seattle, went from there to Ellensburg, thence moved to Roslyn and established his present business.

He was married in Tacoma, June 8, 1899, to Mrs. Eva D. Everman, daughter of Dr. George B. and Frances (Poppleton) Dana. His wife was born in Iowa in 1860, was there educated, and after graduating from the normal school became a teacher for several years. By her first marriage, Mrs. Kautz had two children: Claud Everman, of Seattle, and Frank D., of Roslyn. Mr. and Mrs. Kautz have one child, Homer D. Kautz, born April 9, 1900. The husband is an Odd Fel-

low and Woodman of the World, and has been clerk if the W. O. W. camp two years. He is a Republican, politically, and was elected to the council to fill a vacancy. He owns stock in several mines, has a growing business and is considered one of the best photographers in the state.

JOHN H. O'NEIL is engaged in the diamond drill business in Roslyn, Washington. He was born in Ottawa, Illinois, August 11, 1865, and is the son of Peter and Rose (Reihel) O'Neil, both natives of Ireland. His father is dead and the mother still resides in Ottawa. Mr. O'Neil has two half-sisters: Lizzie Bories, who was educated at a convent and is teaching in Ottawa, and Mary Cooper, a resident of Jackson, Michigan. Mr. O'Neil was educated in the common schools of his native state, and when a boy learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed until he was twenty-one years old. He then took up diamond drilling, and opened a large field of coal at Tonica, Illinois. He moved to Vancouver Island, British Columbia, in 1888, where he prospected one year. In 1889, he moved to Roslyn, and has since made that place his headquarters. In 1902 he made a trip to South Africa, twelve months being consumed on the journey. He is at present engaged in drilling for the Northwestern Improvement Company.

Mr. O'Neil was married in Roslyn, September, 1891, to Miss Agnes Wilmot, who was born in Illinois in 1873. Her father, James Wilmot, was born in Louisiana, where he lost his parents when a young boy. They were killed by the Indians. An uncle took him to England, where he lived with his grandparents. He was there educated, and remained with them until arriving at manhood. He now resides in Seattle. Mrs. O'Neil's mother, Eliza (Brown) Wilmot, was born in England. Mrs. O'Neil has one brother and three sisters: Arthur and Grace, of Seattle; Mrs. Anna Lindth, of Seattle, and Mrs. Clara Bignay, of Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil have four children: Zeta, born July 26, 1892; John, born in 1896; Charles, born in 1897, and Helen, born in 1900. The father is a Catholic and his wife is an Episcopalian. He belongs to the A. O. U. W., and is a Roosevelt supporter. Mr. O'Neil is a well-posted and capable mining man, an expert in his peculiar calling. The family home is at Seattle.

ROBERT MONTAGUE is engaged in farming, one mile west of Roslyn, Washington. He was born August 16, 1840, in England, being the son of John and Jane (Quay) Montague, both now dead. His father was of English and his mother of Scotch parentage. Their other children were: James, John and Margaret, who are

dead; Hugh, living in Australia, and Mrs. Mary J. Kane of Roslyn. Robert was educated in the English schools, and when nineteen began work as a machinist. When twenty-one, he took up coal mining and worked in the coal mines of his native land until 1888, when he came to the United States and settled in Roslyn, Washington. He worked in the Roslyn mines five years, and then took up the farm upon which he has since made his home. He was married in England, October 21, 1873, to Miss Mary Ann Armstrong, who was born in Durham county, England, April 20, 1854. Her parents were James and Jane (Scott) Armstrong, and her father is dead. Her brothers and sisters are: Jane Hall and Isabella Smith, of Australia; Rachel Lonsdale, Jessie and William Armstrong, all of England. Mr. and Mrs. Montague have two children. John was born in England December 14, 1874, and lives in Roslyn. Mary J. Glynn, born March 25, 1876, lives near Roslyn. The father is a Red Man and a member of the Church of England. He is a supporter of President Roosevelt. He owns a productive farm of one hundred and forty-five acres, including some coal lands, and has about forty-five head of cattle. He is of high standing in the community as a man of good judgment and probity.

JERRY GLYNN is a native of Ohio, born March 24, 1868, and lives on a farm one mile west of Roslyn, Washington. His parents, Pat and Hanora (Crow) Glynn, were born in Ireland. Both are dead, the mother passing away when Jerry was but three years old. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and when a boy started to work in the coal mines. When he was nineteen years old, he came to Roslyn and worked some twelve years in the mines; then went to California for a year. On his return he located on his present farm. Mr. Glynn has four brothers: Dan and John, of Tennessee; Denny, of Ohio, and Pat, of Washington. He was married in Roslyn, June 3, 1902, to Mrs. Mary J. Justham, daughter of Robert and Mary (Armstrong) Montague. Mrs. Glynn was born March 25, 1876. She had two children by her first marriage: Fred, born February 21, 1892, and Laura, born October 18, 1894, both living with their mother. Her only brother, John Montague, lives in Roslyn. Mr. Glynn is a Catholic, and his wife belongs to the Episcopal church. He is a Democrat, politically. In addition to his farm, he has property in Tacoma and a timber claim in Kittitas county. He is a hard-working, industrious man, respected by his fellow citizens.

EDWIN L. SIMMONS, foreman of mine number five, in Roslyn, Washington, was born in Akron,

Ohio, April 15, 1863. His father, Adam L. Simmons, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a practicing physician for forty-three years. His mother, Margaret (Scheidler) Simmons, is deceased. His brothers and sisters are: James B., Erwin, Louise Wilson, Mary Weaver, Ellen Mathews and Effa B., all natives and residents of Ohio. After studying in the common schools and one year in the normal school of his native state, Mr. Simmons, when nineteen years old, went to Leadville, Colorado, where he found employment in the quartz mines. He later worked in the mines of Utah and Wyoming, and in 1888 came to Roslyn. After three months, he returned to Utah, where he remained until 1891; then came to Roslyn once more. He was employed in Roslyn one year and then spent eight months prospecting in Okanogan county. He then came back to the Roslyn mines and remained until April 15, 1896, at which time he returned to Park City, Utah, to develop a mine in which he was interested. In January, 1898, he again returned to Roslyn and has since engaged in his present work.

He was married in Grass Creek, Utah, in 1884, to Miss Flora Murchie, who was born in Scotland February 27, 1865, and there educated. She is the daughter of Daniel M. and Anna (Calderwood) Murchie, both Scotch, and now residents of Salt Lake. Her brother and sisters are: Thomas, Mary Jones and Lizzie, all living in Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have the following children: Anna, born May 6, 1886; Edwin A., May 31, 1890; Flora, August 23, 1892; Effie B., November 11, 1896, and Pearl, April 3, 1899. Mr. Simmons is a Mason of the blue lodge, and has been through all the chairs in the Odd Fellows order. He is an active Republican, has been fairly successful in his business undertakings and owns a nice home in Roslyn. He is a thorough mining man and is filling his present position successfully.

WILLIAM REES is a prosperous farmer of Roslyn, Washington. He was born in Wales, October 8, 1859, and he was educated in his native land, his instructor being his maternal grandfather. When fifteen years old, he engaged in mining and followed that until 1881, when he came to America. He engaged in mining, in turn, at Raton, New Mexico, in Indian Territory, Illinois and Texas, and in 1883 moved to Renton, Washington. From there, he went to the mines at Black Diamond, and in 1887 established himself in Roslyn. In 1893 he opened a paint and oil store, but continued at mining, adding to his stock from time to time, until 1899, when he purchased a complete line of stoves and hardware and gave his entire attention to his mercantile business. Mr. Rees is the son of John Rees, a native of England, born in 1827, now de-

ceased, and of Elizabeth (Bowen) Rees, who was born in England in 1830, and is also now dead. His brothers and sisters are: Katherine, who is married and living in England; Mary (Rees) Evans, of England, and David Rees and Jane Rees. Mr. Rees is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has gone through all the chairs, and was elected a representative to the Grand Lodge in 1807. He is very popular, as is evidenced by the fact that in 1883 he was elected to the council on the citizens' ticket and refused renomination. For five consecutive terms, he has been appointed water commissioner, a position he now fills most acceptably. He has been very successful in his business undertakings. One of his two stores is rented, the other well stocked. He owns twenty-seven lots in Seattle, and is a stockholder in the Pacific Paint and Oil Company of Tacoma, and in the Dutch Miller and the Yakima Canning Companies. He is also the owner of two lots in Ellensburg, and was one of the organizers of the Unity Hall Association, in which he is a heavy stockholder, and for fifteen years has been manager of the local opera house. In addition to these property interests he owns fourteen residences which are rented. As will be seen, Mr. Rees' property holdings are extensive, and to his credit it may be said that all has been accumulated largely through his energy and business ability.

EDWARD K. HERON is in the bakery, confectionery and ice cream business at Roslyn, Washington. He was born in Allegany county, Maryland, July 14, 1878. His father, James Heron, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1842, and has been in Kittitas county since 1886. He was for many years weigh-master at the coal mines, and is now deputy county assessor. Mr. Heron's mother, Mary C. (Michal) Heron, was born in Maryland of German parentage, November 15, 1852. She was the mother of the following children: John, Charles, George and the subject of this biography, all living in Roslyn. Edward K. Heron was educated in Kittitas county, and worked two years in the company store before taking a business course in college, which he completed in 1895. He then started for Butte, Montana, but met with an accident en route, by which he lost his right arm and left leg; they were crushed by a train of cars under which he fell. After a season in the hospital and some time spent at home, where he was tenderly cared for, he went East and secured artificial limbs. Returning to Roslyn, he engaged for a time in the printing business; then went to Alaska for a period, eventually returning to Roslyn, and starting his present business in which he has been very successful. A feature of his place of busi-

ness is an ice cream factory with a capacity of eighty gallons per day.

Mr. Heron was married in Tacoma July 8, 1899, to Miss Lavina Harrison, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Buxtom) Harrison. Her father was born in England May 1, 1850, and was drowned in Cle-Elum lake August 11, 1895. Her mother was born in England, July 1, 1851, and lives in Seattle. Her brothers and sisters are Florence (Harrison) Brown, of Tacoma; Hannah (Harrison) Smith, Jennie (Harrison) Goss, George and May, all residents of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Heron have one child, Clifford M., who was born in Roslyn September 22, 1900. Mr. Heron is a supporter of President Roosevelt, although a Democrat. He was reared a Methodist, and Mrs. Heron belongs to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Heron has established a fine business, which is rapidly growing.

ASHER ALLEN, engaged in the dairy business in Roslyn, Washington, was born in Yorkshire, England, August 18, 1847. His father, Thomas R. Allen, was born in England in 1820, and is now residing in Decatur county, Iowa. The mother, Betty (Hollows) Allen, was born in England about 1823, and is now dead. The other children include: Joseph Allen, who was killed during the Civil war; Hannah (Allen) Green, John R. Allen and Mrs. Mary (Allen) Taylor, all now residents in Iowa. Mr. Allen is self-educated, and has derived much of his knowledge from the perusal of newspapers and scientific publications. Though the benefits of higher education have been denied him, to his credit it may be said that he is able to converse intelligently upon almost any leading topic. At the early age of nine, he began work as a coal-miner in Illinois and worked in mines until he was thirty-two years old. By this time he had learned engineering and took charge of an engine in St. Clair county, Illinois. He followed that vocation until he came to Roslyn in June, 1889. After spending a year in the mines he went to Salt Lake and was employed as conductor and motorman on an electric road for four years. His last move was back to Roslyn, where he worked in the mines until March, 1899, then establishing himself in his present business.

On September 17, 1881, Mr. Allen married Miss Elizabeth Kinghorn, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 22, 1857. Her father, William Kinghorn, was born in Scotland, December 8, 1829, and died in 1903, at Roslyn. The mother, Margaret (Campbell) Kinghorn, was born in Scotland, November 22, 1833. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Allen are George, James, John and Isabell (Kinghorn) Grieve, and two sisters and three brothers who are dead. Mr.

and Mrs. Allen have two daughters, Mrs. Sarah J. (Allen) Fram, born in Illinois, October 15, 1883, and Mabel, born August 30, 1900. They also have an adopted son, William Kinghorn Allen, whom they have raised since infancy. Mr. Allen is a member of the Odd Fellows, and on all national issues is a thorough Democrat. In religion, Mrs. Allen is affiliated with the church of the Latter Day Saints. They have a fine home, have accumulated property which safely assures a livelihood to the family, and take a well-directed interest in social and business affairs of a public nature, which makes them valuable to the community in which they reside.

GEORGE FORSYTH, foreman at the Roslyn coal mine, is an Englishman, born in the old country, September 21, 1851. His father, George Forsyth, also native of England, was born in 1818, and is living in the land of his nativity. He is a farmer. The mother, Ellen (Thompson) Forsyth, was born in England in 1828, and is now deceased. Mr. Forsyth had three sisters and one brother, all now deceased. They were Job Forsyth, Mrs. Sarah (Forsyth) Gillia, Mrs. Mary (Forsyth) Atkinson, and Mrs. Ellen (Forsyth) Watson. When a lad of twelve, George left school and began work on his father's farm. This occupation he followed for two years. The following seven years he was employed in making fire-brick, and for the next ten years worked in a coal mine. After coming to the United States, he followed mining in Illinois for eight years, and in 1889 came to Roslyn, there for a time to act as superintendent of mine No. 3. He was one of the first to enter the mine after the great accident to help take out the forty-five dead.

Mr. Forsyth was married at New Castle, England, February 7, 1871, to Katherine Shipley, who was born in England, September 25, 1851. Her father, Edward Shipley, was born in England about 1823, and died in 1901. The mother, Mary (Mounsey) Shipley, was born in England about 1823, and now lives there. Mrs. Forsyth has two brothers, Edward and Robert, who are living in England. William, the other, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth have had two children, Mrs. Mary S. (Forsyth) Charlton, the one living, was born in England, December 21, 1871, and now resides there. Edward, the other, died in infancy. Fraternally, Mr. Forsyth is associated with the Masons and the Odd Fellows, and in politics, is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Episcopal church. He is energetic, and as follows when energy is well directed, is successful. Besides his interests in Roslyn, he owns three lots in Seattle, and has property interests in San Francisco.

WILLIAM MILBY was born in England, February 22, 1845, and is now a mining man of Roslyn, Washington. His father, James Milby, was born in England near the year 1824. He was killed by a mine explosion in England in 1848. The mother, Jane (Woodward) Milby, was born in England about 1825, and is now dead. There were but two children in the family, John and William, the former of whom is deceased. William, our subject left school when he was ten years old and for the subsequent ten years worked in an iron mine. He then came to Calumet, Michigan, and engaged in coal mining for four years, later working in the coal mines of Pennsylvania and Maryland for four years. He worked in Illinois a few years, and later spent eighteen months in lead mining in Missouri. He then went to England and mined for three years. Thence he returned to Ohio, and again went to England, from there to go to France, where he stayed for four years. Following this, he was employed for a year as a mining expert in Spain by an English company. When the year was up he rested for a year, and then came to the United States, remaining a short time in Illinois and in Iowa, thence coming to Roslyn. He mined here until 1900, and since has been engaged in prospecting, and has located claims on Swauk creek, which he intends to develop extensively.

Mr. Milby was married in England, October 4, 1871, to Miss Dinah Leece, who was born in England, February 5, 1850. Her father, John Leece, and her mother, Deborah (Head) Leece, are dead. Her brother and sisters are: Anthony, Mary, Anna, Jane and Hannah. Mr. and Mrs. Milby have six children. They are: Marion J. (Milby) Bowen, born July 31, 1872; William G., born October 3, 1874; Hannah D. (Milby) Booth, born July 3, 1877; Mary Ann (Milby) McDonald, born February 11, 1881; Samuel Milby, born July 24, 1882; and Fanny (Milby) Adams, born March 24, 1884. Mr. Milby is a member of the Federation of Labor and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a Democrat, and has served three terms as justice of the peace at Roslyn. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. His property consists of an elegant residence, and five houses and lots in Roslyn. Besides these holdings he owns four lots in Seattle. Wherever known, he is well spoken of, and by industry and good business judgment has accumulated property interests of no inconsiderable value.

JOHN W. HOLMES, a miner and blacksmith, whose home is in Roslyn, Washington, was born in Hartford City, West Virginia, March 10, 1864. His father, Richard Holmes, was born in England November 26, 1826, and his mother, Donna (Singer) Holmes, was born in England

March 21, 1835. He was the sixth of a family of twelve children. The others and the dates of their birth follow: Mary A., July 24, 1856; Barbara E., January 5, 1858; Ralph, January 7, 1860, now dead; Susan J., January 24, 1861, deceased; Thomas S., June 20, 1862; Ella M., March 26, 1866; Donna M., April 21, 1859; Enoch H., February 2, 1871, dead; James R., January 7, 1872; Edward F., October 3, 1876, and Etta L., March 22, 1880. After receiving an education in the schools of Illinois Mr. Holmes, when thirteen years old, began work in the mines. This he followed seven years. Then he went to Missouri and ran pumps, fired and mined about five years. From there he moved to Roslyn and entered the employ of the company as a miner, in which work he has since been engaged.

He was married in Rich Hill, Missouri, August 15, 1888, to Miss Mary D. Strokes, born in Michigan, May 9, 1866, and who died October 14, 1899. Her father was John Strokes, native of Germany. The first wife's brother and sisters were: Anna, Fred, Lena and Bessie Strokes. By the first marriage there was one child, J. Richard Holmes, who was born in Rich Hill, Missouri, June 4, 1889. Mr. Holmes was married again at Tacoma, June 24, 1901, to Aimee D. Cole, by whom he had one child, Edris F. Holmes, born February 28, 1902, who died in infancy. Mr. Holmes is a Democrat, and in religion supports the orthodoxy of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints. He is industrious and frugal, and has accumulated property interests which include a nice five-room house and a lot in Roslyn.

THOMAS G. McDOWELL, deceased, was postmaster at Ellensburg, Washington, for five years, up to within two years of his death, which occurred December 6, 1895. Mr. McDowell was born in Indiana September 4, 1840. His father, James McDowell, was born in Virginia in 1800, and served in the War of 1812. His mother, Sophia (Hall) McDowell, was a native of Virginia. Thomas G. attended school and worked on his father's farm until 1861, and then enlisted as a private in Company G, Twenty-sixth regiment of Indiana infantry. He served a little over three years, and was in active service throughout that time. Following his discharge he farmed in Indiana and Kansas for seventeen years, and in 1882 came overland to Kittitas county, taking six months to make the trip. Here he engaged in farming. When Harrison was elected president Mr. McDowell left his farm to become postmaster at Ellensburg, where he remained five years. Then he was stricken with ill health from which he never recovered. He was the youngest of a family of eleven. W. W., J. L., Mrs. Martha Wilson and Mrs. Anna Harland are those surviving.

Deceased was married in Springfield, Missouri, September 30, 1870, to Miss Mary A. Weaver, who was born in Indiana January 16, 1847. Her father, James Weaver, was born in Ohio August 15, 1822, and her mother, Anna (Hupp) Weaver, was also born in Ohio, May 19, 1822. Her brothers and sisters were William and Elizabeth, both dead; J. N., G. W., Charles W., James H., Amanda (dead), Joseph H., Alice Reynolds, Rhoda and Jane, both dead, and Franklin, also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell had seven children, as follows: Franklin E., William T., Archie H., and Elmer L., all dead; Harry M., born October 28, 1877, now a shoe clerk at Roslyn; Mable H., born in Kansas, September 16, 1881, a stenographer, and Martha A., born January 31, 1883, living at home. Deceased was a Republican and an Odd Fellow. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a well respected and honorable man.

ADOLPH LISKA, owner of the soda pop factory and bottling works at Roslyn, Washington, was born in Germany, June 15, 1855, and was educated there. At sixteen years of age he began learning the trade of machinist, which he afterward followed until 1885, at which time he came to America and located near Chicago. He engaged in mining in Michigan and Illinois, and in December, 1886, moved to Roslyn and accepted employment in the mines. In 1890 he was injured in a mine accident, and the year following conducted a confectionery business. In 1895 he established his present business. His father and mother, Fabian and Paulina (Bohalick) Liska, were natives of Germany, and are now deceased. Adolph, our subject, was the second child of a family of seven. The others are Paulina Lusz, Mary Gabel, Bronslina Baritzky, Franciska Fulton and Joseph. Another brother, Franz, is deceased.

Mr. Liska was married July 22, 1888, to Miss Emma Harmann, who was born in Russia, June 17, 1863. Her parents, Martin and Mollie (Barhardt) Harnann, were natives of Russia. Mr. and Mrs. Liska have two children, Martha, born in Roslyn, June 3, 1889, and Olga, born in Roslyn, September 17, 1892. Mr. Liska is a member of the Foresters of America and of the Improved Order of Red Men. In religion he belongs to the communion of the Catholic church, and on national issues is a Republican. Mrs. Liska is a member of the German Lutheran church. Besides his bottling works and soda pop factory, Mr. Liska owns an elegant residence in Roslyn. He has forty-one lots in Seattle, three in Fairhaven, and owns a half interest in the bottling works in Cle-Elum.

GEORGE SIDES, proprietor of the leading meat market at Roslyn, Washington, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born August 10, 1866. His father and mother, Jacob and Mary E. (McAllister) Sides, were natives of Pennsylvania. George attended school in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, but was taken out when thirteen years old, and engaged as clerk in a grocery and clothing store. When sixteen he began to learn the butcher business, which he has since followed. He came to Roslyn in 1887, and in 1898 entered into partnership with his brother and Frank Hartman. They have a profitable business now with a meat market, sausage factory and slaughter-house plant at Roslyn and a meat market at Cle-Elum. The plants are well equipped and they also do a large packing business.

Mr. Sides was married at Roslyn, Washington, November 5, 1895, to Miss May Bell, who was born in Pennsylvania May 5, 1879. Her father, Duncan Bell, was born in Scotland in 1851. Her mother, Sarah (Squires) Bell, was born in Illinois, September 25, 1855. Her brother, Duncan Bell, was born March 25, 1875. One other brother, James, is deceased. Mr. Sides' brothers and sisters were Mary Kohler, William, Alfred, John, Elizabeth Bell, Jacob. Mr. and Mrs. Sides have two children, Alfred, the eldest, was born March 11, 1898, and Sarah, was born September 21, 1902, and died July 22, 1903. Mr. Sides is a member of the Knights of Pythias and a Mason. He is an active Republican, but has refused to accept the nomination for Mayor. He is an honest, industrious and successful business man, and commands the respect of all who meet him.

JAMES J. FALKNER, a mine engineer, whose home is at Roslyn, was born at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, May 21, 1873, at which place he received his early education. He afterwards took a course in engineering at Scranton and in the Hawkins school, New York, and when eighteen years old entered the machine shops as apprentice. This occupation he followed for two years, and then went back to school for a year. He has since followed the engineering profession in Colorado and Old Mexico. On October 13, 1896, he enlisted at Mare Island, California, in the United States navy, and served in the Asiatic squadron as water tender. He engaged in battles against the Filipinos and served with the land forces part of the time. He received an honorable discharge, October 13, 1899, with a standing of 4.95 as against a maximum possible standing of five. Then he came to Roslyn and entered the employ of the Northwestern Improvement Company as engineer, a position he has since retained. James Falkner, the father of James J., was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1832, and, after coming to the United States, served during the Civil

war in the navy. The mother was Georgia (Moore) Falkner, who was born in Virginia in 1838, and is now dead. Besides James J., the other children were: John, a lawyer; Samuel, a farmer; Henry, a physician; William, a stock raiser; Fred, who is in South Africa; Mrs. Lizzie Fullingham, wife of a merchant; a half-brother, Frank, now living in South America, and a half-sister, Mrs. Ella Armit, living in Kentucky. Mr. Falkner was married at Ellensburg, June 2, 1881, to Miss Clara Morgan, who was born in Germany, November 10, 1881. Her father, Frank Morgan, was born in Germany, October 1, 1852, and was a farmer. The mother, Anna (Hoffman) Morgan was born in Germany, July 11, 1856, and is dead. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Falkner are Frank, Anna, Emma and William Morgan, all residents of Kittitas county. Mr. Falkner is a member of the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World, and in politics stands for the Democratic platform. He is well educated and is said to be a master of his profession. Besides his property in Roslyn, he has valuable holdings in California.

JOHN ADAMS is a well known miner of Roslyn, Washington. He was born in Iowa, February 24, 1882, and is of Scottish parentage. His father, Peter Adams, was born in Scotland in 1853, and is now a resident of Roslyn. The mother, Agnes (Mather) Adams, is also a native of Scotland, and now residing with her husband at Roslyn. They are the parents of ten children, of whom John is the fourth. When but five years of age, our subject came to Roslyn with his parents. Up to the age of twelve he attended school in Kittitas county, and at that age began to work in the mines. This vocation he has followed since with no deviation to any other line of employment. He was married at Roslyn, July 29, 1903, to Miss Fanny Milby, who was born in England, March 24, 1884. She is the daughter of William and Dinah (Leece) Milby. Her father was born in England in 1845, and is now engaged in mining at Roslyn. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Adams are Marion J. (Milby) Bowen, William G. Milby, Hannah D. (Milby) Booth, Mary Ann (Milby) McDonald and Samuel Milby. Mr. Adams is a young man, of energy, and has formed habits of industry which are certain to meet with commensurate reward, and wring from Dame Fortune more than ordinary success.

JAMES Y. PATON, a well known resident of Roslyn, Washington, is a miner. He was born at Mary Hill, Glasgow, Scotland, August 19, 1864. His father, George T. Paton, was a native of Scotland, born in Lennoxshire, September 13, 1841, and came to the United States March 7, 1868. He was a lineal descendant of Captain John Paton, who was executed in Edinburgh, May 8, 1684, and of Adam

Duncan, the famous Scotch admiral of the eighteenth century. His mother was Margaret L. (Wilson) Paton, who was born near Glasgow, April 24, 1838. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Paton are: Marion, now Mrs. John Notman, wife of a deputy sheriff at Joliet, Illinois; Jean, now Mrs. Henry Moneypenny; Elizabeth W., now Mrs. G. F. Howkly, and George, an adopted brother, who was born in Illinois in 1864. Mr. Paton was educated in the common schools at Streator, Illinois, and further took a course in mining in the International Correspondence school of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He came to Kittitas county, October 21, 1891, and went to work in the mines. He was made fire boss after several years of faithful work. He was married April 21, 1887, in Streator, to Miss Ruth Fram, who was born in Clopperhowel, Scotland, April 15, 1865. The bride's father, John Fram, and her mother, Matilda (Dunlop) Fram, were natives of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Paton now have two sons, Walter Grant Paton, born March 16, 1888, in Streator, and James Earl Paton, born in Roslyn, March 16, 1893. Both husband and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Paton is an Odd Fellow, and was for years secretary of the Roslyn lodge; he also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Paton has membership in the Rebekahs, and is Mistress of Correspondence of the Rathbone Sisters. Mr. Paton, by frugality and hard work and the able assistance of his wife, has accumulated considerable property, including a nice home in Roslyn. During his residence there he has served as night marshal. He is unassuming and well spoken of by all his acquaintances.

JAMES ASH, fire boss at shaft No. 4 in the Roslyn coal mine, was born near Albert mines, New Brunswick, Canada, in 1863. His father and mother, Peter and Sarah (McCann) Ash, were natives of Scotland. His father was a mine owner and was president of the co-operative mines at Neelyville, Illinois. Mr. Ash has two brothers and two sisters, Patrick and John Ash, who are coal miners at Roslyn. Ellen, now Mrs. W. Halpin, is wife of a railroad man, and Rose A. is the wife of William Marshall, of Mystic, Iowa. Mr. Ash was educated at Neelyville, and remained there until 1883, when he moved to Centerville, Iowa, where he mined coal five years. Then he moved to Roslyn, and after two months as nurse in the company hospital, accepted employment in the mines. In 1892 he engaged in the saloon business, but two years later resumed mining. After two years he went to Cokedale and was employed by the Skagit Coal and Coke Company for twenty-one months. In April, 1898, he returned to work as a miner for the company at Roslyn. In August, 1900, he was appointed timber man, and the following November was promoted to his present position of fire boss.

Mr. Ash was married in Centerville, Iowa, June

4, 1885, to Miss Minnie C. Norris, who was born in Tuscarora, Pennsylvania, March, 1866. Her parents, Samuel and Marcia (Lord) Norris, were natives of England, but came to the United States in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Ash have the following children: Simon H., born May 18, 1889; Mary C., born June 20, 1890; James E., born January 7, 1892; Annie M., born September 20, 1897, and Sarah E., born August 2, 1900. Annie was born in Cokedale and the others in Roslyn. Mr. Ash is one of the charter members of Roslyn Lodge, Foresters of America. He has served two terms as city councilman. He is enterprising and successful. He has taken a course in mine engineering in the Scranton, Pennsylvania, correspondence school, and has a diploma of graduation, dated December 17, 1901. His library is well stocked with works on mine engineering, written by standard authors. He has accumulated considerable property, including a fine home, and is well deserving of the success by which he is now favored.

JOHN GRAHAM, of Roslyn, holds the responsible position of fire boss in mine No. 2. He is a native of Cumberland county, England, born January 22, 1859, the son of John and Mary (Smallwood) Graham, both of England, where the elder Graham followed mining. John Graham, of whom we write, received a common school education in his native country, beginning his attendance in school at the age of twelve. Later, in 1883, coming to the United States, he entered the mines at Lucas, Iowa, remaining there for four years. He then came to Roslyn and accepted employment with the Northwestern Improvement Company. He has now been with this company for sixteen years, having held different positions in and about the mines, from night foreman up to his present station. His appointment to the latter dates from April 8, 1895. His service has invariably been satisfactory. During his tenure as fire boss, it has seldom been necessary to close any portion of the mine, and not an accident has occurred since his assuming the position. Robert Graham, brother of John, our subject, was lost in the memorable explosion of 1892. Mr. Graham was a member of the committee appointed to enter the mine after the explosion.

John Graham was married at Lucas, Iowa, April 25, 1885, to Miss Emily Howell, a native of Cumberland county, England, born January 27, 1861. She is the daughter of John C. Howell, native of London, a mine carpenter. Jane (Farrah) Howell, the mother, was also a native of Britain. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Graham are: Robert, born in Lucas, Iowa, January 26, 1886; Mary, born January 7, 1888; John C., born January 10, 1890; William, born April 22, 1892; and Beatrice E., born October 31, 1895. All save the first named, Robert, were born in Roslyn. Mr. Graham is a member of Welcome Lodge, No. 30, Knights of Pythias. Both

he and his wife were reared under the influence of the Church of England, though at the present time they claim membership in no particular denomination. They believe in education, and have given their children the advantage of the best the grammar school affords. Mary, the eldest daughter, was graduated from the Roslyn schools; she is at present the organist in the Presbyterian Sunday school of her home town. The family is one of the best known and worthiest of any in its community.

EDWARD HOLLAND is a resident of Roslyn, Washington, where he is employed as engineer in the coal mines, shaft No. 4. He was born in Yorkshire, England, July 29, 1858. When he was three years old his parents, John and Anna (Sligh-ton) Holland, moved to the United States and located in St. Clair county, Illinois, where Edward attended school. When he was fourteen years old he began to learn engineering under his father at Huntsville, Missouri. He remained there eight years, then removed to Alma, Illinois, where he engaged in general engineering for eleven years. His next move was to Rich Hill, Missouri, and there, for seven years, he was employed by the Rich Hill Mining Company. In 1890, he moved to Roslyn, and there accepted a position as engineer, which he has now filled without an accident for thirteen years.

Mr. Holland was married in Alma, Illinois, September 9, 1882, to Miss Ella M. Holmes, who was born in Hartford, West Virginia, March 26, 1866. Her parents were Richard Holmes of England, and Donney M. (Singer) Holmes, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Holland's brothers and sisters are: Mary, now Mrs. T. F. Richey; Barbara, now Mrs. F. Fitter, of Roslyn; Thomas S., of Snohomish county, Washington, a millman; John W., a miner at Roslyn; Donney M., wife of H. P. Hansen, a grocer; James R., a trackman in the Roslyn mines; E. Frank, mine driver at Roslyn, and Etta I., wife of Mr. Owens, a butcher. Mr. and Mrs. Holland have five children: Annie M., born September 20, 1883; Donna M., now Mrs. A. R. Smith, wife of a Roslyn miner and farmer; John E., born October 17, 1887, a graduate from the Roslyn grammar school; Barbara E., born December 10, 1892, and Selma M., born October 20, 1894. Mr. Holland is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He has occupied all the chairs in both lodges. He and his wife are members of the Rebekahs and Rathbone Sisters, and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Holland served four years as city councilman and resigned after another election. He is one of the most popular laboring men in Roslyn and is highly esteemed by his employers. His home is comfortable and well adapted to the needs of one of his calling. Besides owning his present dwelling, he has property holdings in Seattle, and considerable money now on deposit.

AUGUST KLAVON is a native of Prussia, Germany, born August 8, 1853. He is a blacksmith and resides in Roslyn, Washington. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Mehl) Klavon, were natives of Prussia. In the country of his birth Mr. Klavon attended school, and, when fourteen years old, began learning his trade, serving a four years' apprenticeship. He came to the United States in 1871, and for a time worked as a farm hand in Belleville, Illinois. Following this he worked at his trade until 1887, when he moved to Roslyn and engaged with the coal company. He now has nine men under his supervision, and with this force does all the work for the different mines, at Roslyn, Cle-Elum and Ravondale.

Mr. Klavon was married in Belleville, Illinois, November 8, 1877, to Annie Rockmann, who was born in Michigan, October 31, 1858, and who died at Roslyn, December 26, 1889. Her parents were Christopher and Annie Rockmann. Louisa D. Diener, a sister of the deceased wife of Mr. Klavon, is the wife of C. F. Diener, living near Easton, Washington. The two sisters of Mr. Klavon are Bertha (Klavon) Ross, of Belleville, Illinois, and Nellie (Klavon) Selna, of Milwaukee. Mr. Klavon has four children: Annie, now Mrs. Theo. Chadwick, of Lowell, Washington; Augusta, born October 5, 1880, who is keeping house for her father; Louisa, now Mrs. P. H. Adams, of Renton, Washington; August W., who is learning the trade of blacksmith under his father in the company shops, and Charlie, who was born in Roslyn, October 28, 1888. All the children have been educated in the Roslyn schools. Mr. Klavon was brought up as a member of the Lutheran church. During his sixteen years of continuous service with the company he has accumulated a comfortable home and landed property in Seattle, with a good bank account held in reserve.

SAMUEL E. CRAIG is a brickmason, who resides at Roslyn, Washington. He was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, September 6, 1861. His father, William H. Craig, was born in England, and came to the United States when young. He was just in time to serve in the Civil war, following which he fought against the Indians of the Southwest. The mother of Samuel E. Craig was Jane (Cox) Craig, a native of Pennsylvania. There were six children in the family, namely, Britton E., who now operates a ferry-boat on the Columbia river; Edward W., now farming in Yakima county; William H., a bricklayer of Spokane; Hortense, now Mrs. Arthur Sanford of South Dakota; Augusta, now Mrs. William Al-sop, wife of a contractor and builder; and Samuel E., of whom this article is written. Mr. Craig was educated in Webster City, Iowa, where he began to learn his trade when eighteen years old, under the instruction of his father. He moved

to Washington in 1888, and settled in Ellensburg, where he remained eight years, then helping to rebuild the city after the great fire of July 4, 1889. Thence he moved to Roslyn and has since worked with the coal company. He is mason for the camp and city, and has charge of the company brickyard. In 1883 he married Miss Agnes Rose, who died in 1888, leaving two children, Robert, born January 17, 1886, and Gertrude, born January 7, 1888. Robert is a graduate of the Ellensburg high school. He was again married in 1903 to Miss Carrie George, who was born in Little Rock, Iowa, February 23, 1872. She is a daughter of Ellis and Deboerah (Pickering) George, residents of Kittitas county, Washington. Her brothers and sisters are, John G., a miner; Julia, now Mrs. Charles Duark; Eva E., now Mrs. Thomas Early, of Ballard, Washington; Rachel E., wife of John C. Barton, a civil engineer with the Santa Fe railroad. This sister is now on the stage as Mrs. George. Two others, a brother and a sister, are Enos George, a farmer of this county, and Lucy J., now Mrs. Charles Bridgeham, of Kangley. Mr. Craig is a member of the Congregational church. He owns a neat home in Roslyn, and possesses other property in Cle-Elum. He is energetic and progressive, and said to be a master of his trade.

FRANK X. KARRER, of Roslyn, was born in Kufstein, Tyrol, Austria, in 1852, and was educated in his native land. Before coming to this country he served in Franz Joseph Empire regiment, of Austria. For two years he was a private, and the last year a sergeant. He took a two-year course in field telegraphy in Innsbruck, Tyrol. In 1878 he came to Bartow, Pennsylvania, and after staying a few years in that place moved to Weir City, Kansas. Later, in 1881, he married Miss Theresia Braun, who was born in Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois. Her parents were John and Theresia Braun, natives of Germany, who came to the United States when young. After marriage Mr. Karrer moved to Rich Hill, Missouri, in 1884, and thence to Kittitas county, in 1890, where he accepted employment with a coal company as carpenter. He is now carpenter boss for the Northwestern Improvement Company, at Roslyn. Mr. and Mrs. Karrer are now the parents of eight children, of whom they are deservedly proud. Anna M., the elder, was born October 16, 1883; Frank X., Jr., born November 27, 1884, and Matilda W., born January 31, 1886. Matilda graduated from the Ellensburg high school in 1902, and Frank, upon graduation, was valedictorian of his class. The two girls are now attending the State Normal School, at Ellensburg, and their brother, Frank, is taking a collegiate course in Seattle. The younger children are: Enoch, born May 23, 1887, Sebastian S., born April 10,

1889, both of whom are now in attendance at the Ellensburg high school; Clara Z., born November 25, 1892; Hannah V., born May 20, 1895, and Rosella, born August 9, 1897. Mr. Karrer is a member of the Foresters' court. He possesses a fine residence in Roslyn. He is giving his children every advantage of education and the results are most satisfactory to him. One and all, his children are studious and appreciative of the help he is giving them. Both he and his family are held in the highest esteem wherever known.

PETER BAGLEY, foreman in the Northwestern Improvement Company's coal mines at Roslyn, was born in the County of Armagh, Ireland, December 26, 1862. His father, James Bagley, was a native of Ireland, as was also his mother, Catherine. The father came with his family to the United States in 1863, and settled in Illinois. Thence he moved to New Castle, Washington Territory, there to engage in mining, and in 1869 sent for his family. He later met his death by an accident in the mines. Peter Bagley, of whom we write, after attending the public schools for a time, followed in the footsteps of his father, and at the age of sixteen began work in the mines near Seattle. After five years he engaged with a civil engineering corps in surveying lines for the railroads from Renton to Black Diamond, and, two years later, entered the Seattle bottling works, where he was employed for some time. He was engaged in the liquor business for a time at New Castle, but this not being to his liking, he returned to mining, engaging with the Northwestern Improvement Company, at Roslyn. Since then he has held steadily to this occupation, rising from a coal digger to the foremanship, which position he now holds. Mr. Bagley has brothers and sisters as follows: John, Mrs. Mary Wood, Rosa, Agnes and James, all living in Seattle; Mrs. Kate Cameron, Westminster, British Columbia; Thomas, Nellie and Lizzie, living in Alaska.

Mr. Bagley was married in 1887, at New Castle, Washington, to Mary Barrett, living near Renton, where her father is now engaged in farming. Mrs. Bagley has three sisters: Kate, wife of a railroad conductor, William McGuire, of Tacoma; Maggie, wife of William Wadham, Westminster, British Columbia, and Mrs. Ella King, of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Bagley have six children: Nellie, Maggie, Rosa, Katie, Mae and Edward J. Mr. Bagley is a member of Lake Valley Lodge No. 112, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Foresters of America. He was raised under Catholic influence in church matters. The position he holds in the mines is one of responsibility, and he is said never to have violated the confidence placed in him by his principals.

ISAAC M. SALLY, who has held a position of trust with the Northwestern Improvement Company for many years, having served the company as engineer in the mines since 1888, was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, June 16, 1852. He received his early education in his native state, and was then employed in a sawmill for two years. Afterwards, for a year he worked in the coal mines at Murphysboro, Illinois, and still later worked for a time on the river steamer A. J. White, plying on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Not liking this employment, he returned to the mines at St. Johns, Illinois, and there secured a position as fireman, which he held for eight years. He also worked at other points in Illinois mining districts until 1888, when he came to Roslyn, and engaged in the mines as coal loader. Being trustworthy, he was soon advanced to the position of fireman, and in January, 1889, to that of engineer. This position he has held ever since. Mr. Sally was married in 1889, at Roslyn, to Miss Lucy Clark, of Manchester, Kentucky, who was born in Clay county, that state, in 1858. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sally are members of the Baptist church. They own their home in Roslyn and have property holdings in Seattle. They suffered the loss of one house by fire since living in Roslyn, but by frugality and economy have since then quite recovered from this reverse. Mr. and Mrs. Sally are highly esteemed members of the community.

CARTER NICHOLAS, who holds the position of engineer in the Roslyn mines, was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, April 29, 1865, and was educated in the public schools of that state. Later, he went to Illinois and accepted employment in the roller mills at Joliet, where he remained for a number of years, and during which time he learned the trade of engineer. In 1889 he came to Roslyn and at once secured charge of an engine in the coal mines of the Northwestern Improvement Company, which position he has held continuously for fourteen years. He commenced working here at a wage of two dollars per day, but as a result of faithfulness and proficiency in his work, has had his salary materially increased. Mr. Nicholas was married in Illinois in 1883 to Miss Levia Jones, who was born in Manchester, Clay county, Kentucky. Five children have since been born to them: Bertha, Nettie, Marv, Estella and Albert. The father is a member of the Masonic Order, and also, with his family, has membership in the Baptist church. He has been honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of city councilman, which position he now holds. He owns property in Roslyn, and takes a patriotic interest in the upbuilding of the city.

MATT. COLLET, employed in the Roslyn coal mines as a "shot-lighter," is a native of Germany,

where he was born in 1876. When he was nine years old he came with his mother to the United States, and the two took up their residence in Fayette, Missouri. Here young Collet grew to manhood, during the period attending the public schools of that town. After a residence there of twelve years he, in 1897, decided to try his fortune in the far Northwest and made Roslyn, the great coal-mining center, his objective point. At this place he secured employment in the company mines, and has since been given the position of shot-lighter. His duty is to fire the charges of powder set by the miners, and examine whether or not gas has accumulated in the mine before the shots are fired, thus by care avoiding a general explosion. He was married in Roslyn, January 21, 1902, to Margaret Renton, daughter of William Renton, a Roslyn miner, and Martha (Watson) Renton. They have one child, Mildred Ione, born November 15, 1902. Two brothers of Mr. Collet are now living, John in Renton, and Frank in Montana; both are miners. Mrs. Collet has one brother, George W., who is now living in Roslyn. The subject of this biography was raised under the influence of the Catholic church. He owns a home in Roslyn, and though a young man, is making good progress in life.

WILLIAM HARRISON, a Roslyn miner, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Mansfield, that state, November 17, 1868. His father, Ralph Harrison, miner and horticulturist, was born in England and came to the United States in 1861. His mother, Mary Harrison, also a native of England, came to this country with her husband. She died at Cle-Elum, July 12, 1903. William Harrison received his education in the public schools of Illinois, where his parents moved when he was six years old. He made that state his home until 1883, at which time he and his parents moved to Dakota. He engaged in mining at Sims, for what is now known as the Northwestern Improvement Company. Later he went into Montana and was employed in the company's mines in that state. In 1885 he moved to Roslyn and began work in the mines at that place, where he has continued ever since. He has now been with the company at various places for almost twenty years. He has five brothers, namely: Ralph, Edward, Robert, James J. and George, all now residing at Cle-Elum, Washington. His only sister, Mrs. Annie Graham, is living in Bellingham.

Mr. Harrison was married at Roslyn, in 1894, to Mrs. Mary (Turner) Wright, whose husband lost his life in the Roslyn mine explosion in 1892. Mrs. Harrison is a native of England. Her father, William Turner, died there several years ago. Her mother, now Mrs. Elizabeth Cloughlyn, of Silver Plume, Colorado, is also of English nativity. By her first marriage Mrs. Harrison had three children: Sidney H., Willie and Albert. Children by

her second marriage are Robert W., Frank E., Nettie E., Edward A. and Bertha F. Fraternally, Mr. Harrison is affiliated with Welcome Lodge No. 30, Knights of Pythias, and with the Improved Order of Red Men. He was raised under the influence of the Church of England. He owns town property both in Roslyn and in Cle-Elum, and is a respected citizen of the former town.

ARTHUR W. HODDER, connected with the Roslyn coal mines in the capacity of fire boss, is a native of England, born October 3, 1868. One year after his birth his parents immigrated to the United States, and thus young Hodder grew up on American soil. He has imbibed the ideas and principles of this country completely, since he knows nothing of his birthplace excepting such knowledge as he has acquired by reading, and through family traditions. His father, Jacob Hodder, and his mother, Anna (Barnes) Hodder, were born in England, and came to the United States in 1869, settling in Iowa, where the father is now engaged in the coal business. Arthur Hodder grew to young manhood in Iowa, where he received his education in the public schools of Oskaloosa. At the age of sixteen he began work in the coal mines of that state, and this occupation he followed for a number of years. In 1898, hearing of the attractive opportunities offered to coal-miners in the great Northwest, he came to Roslyn and accepted employment with the coal company of that place in the capacity of a common miner. He has since been promoted to his present position of fire boss, one duty of which is to daily inspect the portion of the mine under his supervision to see that there is no accumulation of gases or other unfavorable condition existing, endangering the lives of the miners. He has one sister, Elsie, who is living in Norris, Illinois.

On June 24, 1903, at Roslyn, Mr. Hodder was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart, both natives of England and now residing at Roslyn, where Mr. Stewart is engaged in mining. Mrs. Hodder, the bride's mother, was born in Deerham, England, July 17, 1877, and came to this country with her parents when she was but four years of age. She has three sisters: Eliza, living in Roslyn; Maggie and Mary, in Streator, Illinois; a brother, Joseph, also lives in Streator. Mr. Hodder is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men. While he has followed mining for a number of years he has met with none of the accidents common to those of his calling, which exemption is due largely to his proficiency and good judgment. He owns property in Roslyn, acquired through the industry and careful management characteristic of the man. He is one of the trusted employees of the mining company and a respected citizen of the town.

JOSEPH J. HARTLEY was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, in 1857, where he grew to manhood and was educated. He served his apprenticeship as a printer and worked at that trade until he left England. His father, Joseph Hartford Hartley, was a printer and a dealer in stationery. His mother, Sarah (Gill) Hartley, was a native of England. After arriving at manhood's estate the younger Hartley decided to leave the tight little island of his nativity and seek a wider field of action. Accordingly he took passage to the United States. In June, 1881, he reached this country and settled in Bandera county, Texas. Here he engaged in the stock business until 1890, when he determined to try the Pacific coast country. After one year in Oregon he came to Kittitas county, settling on Teanaway creek, where he bought a half-interest in one hundred and sixty acres of land. After one year he sold and homesteaded another quarter in the same vicinity. This he improved and farmed for five years. An opening then offered itself with the Northwestern Improvement Company, which he accepted, and later became stock boss at the company stables, having the management of all the stock used in and about the mines. This position he now holds, having several helpers under him. He has one sister, living in Bandera county, Texas.

Mr. Hartley was married in Kittitas county, November 22, 1891, to Alice Gibb, daughter of Thomas and Fannie (Davis) Gibb, both natives of England. Mrs. Hartley has one sister, Mrs. Richard Walsh, living in Kittitas county. Husband and wife are of the Episcopal communion. Mr. Hartley is an active member of Welcome lodge, No. 30, Knights of Pythias, in which he now holds the office of treasurer. Mrs. Hartley is a prominent member of the Rathbone Sisters, having passed through all the chairs of that order. Mr. Hartley owns a home in Roslyn and while, for the time being, he has abandoned agricultural pursuits, he still owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on the Yakima river. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

CHRISTOPHER F. DIENER is a retired carpenter, now engaged in farming about three and one-half miles east of Easton, Washington. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 7, 1849. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Schiverle) Diener, were both Germans and are dead. Mr. Diener was educated and learned his trade in Germany, and in 1868 came to the United States and located in Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, working as gardener. Later he worked at his trade at Pittsburg for five years; then resided for a time in Youngstown, Ohio, and in St. Clair county, Illinois. He was in the mines at the latter place and also in Kentucky. Later he revisited Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and located again in Illinois for nine years. From Illinois he moved to Roslyn, and for

sixteen months was employed by the coal company, quitting at the end of this period and locating on his present farm, which he took up as a homestead in 1888. He was married November 13, 1880, at Belleville, Illinois, to Miss Louisa Rockmann, who was born in Michigan, April 25, 1863. Her parents were Christian and Annie (Dressler) Rockmann. Her brothers and sisters are: Frank, of St. Louis; August, Mrs. Caroline Herr, Mrs. Minnie Walter and William Rockmann, the last five named all living in Belleville, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Diener have four children: John H., born March 25, 1883; Fred, born December 26, 1890; Susie E., born November 10, 1895, and Maudie, born September 26, 1901. Mr. Diener is a Knight of Pythias. He was brought up under the influence of the Lutheran church. He has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres and as much more pasture lands. He is a well posted and prosperous farmer, well esteemed by his neighbors.

CARL ENENKEL is the manager and part owner of the Swack Creek Mining & Development Company. His home is one mile east of Liberty, Kittitas county, Washington. He was born in Vienna, Austria, June 8, 1864. His father, Carl Enenkel, was also a native of Vienna, born May 10, 1834. The elder Enenkel served eleven years in the Austrian army as a corporal, and took part in the battles of Mantua, Badna and Solferino, receiving a very bad wound in the chin and breast from shrapnel, which would have killed him instantly had it not been for the protection afforded by a breast-plate that he wore. This wound prevented his further service and he received an honorable discharge. Mr. Enenkel's mother, Julia (Schindler) Enenkel, was born in Austria, February 20, 1845. Her father has been engaged in the manufacture of woolen, linen and tapestry for the past thirty years. Mr. Enenkel received his early education in Vienna, and took a three years' course in the textile branch, at Gumpendorf Textile Institute. He graduated in 1884 and afterwards took charge of the factory of Phillip Haas & Sons. He served one year in the Austrian army and December 20, 1885, received an honorable discharge. He then moved to the United States with the intention of following his profession, but found so much competition that he abandoned that idea. He, with a fellow countryman, then started a spinning and weaving establishment in Baltimore, Maryland, but met with poor success. Mr. Enenkel sold his interests in the business to his partner and moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in designing for tapestry and upholstery. In 1898, he received the appointment of assistant manager for the mining company with which he is now connected, and moved to Washington. Buying a group of quartz and placer claims and locating another group, the company operated the placer properties for about three years and then

sold them to Hans Weniger, a member of the company. Since this sale he has been in charge as manager and part owner. Mr. Enenkel has a brother and sister, both natives of Austria, where they reside. The brother, Herman, born November 29, 1868, is manager of a factory. The sister, Julia, was born in May, 1880.

Mr. Enenkel was married in Philadelphia, November 30, 1890, to Miss Eva Krupp, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Hens) Krupp. Her father, born in Germany in 1843, was a butcher. Her mother was born in Bavaria. Mrs. Enenkel was born in Bavaria, May 12, 1873, and was educated in that country. She was one of four children, and her eldest brother, Jacob, was born in Bavaria, in 1868. Her other brother, William, born in Bavaria in 1870, is now a resident of Philadelphia, as is also her sister, Mrs. Barbara Muhler, born in Bavaria in 1878. Mr. Enenkel was brought up in the Catholic church, of which his wife is also a member. In matters of politics, he is a Democrat. He is achieving success as manager of the mining interests under his control, and is a well known and respected citizen.

THOMAS CADWELL, until recently engaged in business in Roslyn, Washington, as a jeweler and watchmaker, was born in England, February 6, 1850, and received his early education there. He worked in the mines until he was twenty-three years old, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at Durham, England, in the trade of jeweler and watchmaker. He later opened a store in Leadgate, England, which he conducted until 1881, when he came to the United States. He found employment in the mines at Riverton and Barton, Illinois, and Rich Hill, Missouri, for about two years, and moved then to Roslyn, Washington. In 1890 he opened a jewelry store here and conducted it until 1903, when he retired from the business. He is now devoting his attention to his farm on the Yakima river, near Cle-Elum. Thomas Cadwell is the son of Joseph and Jane H. (Thompson) Cadwell, both natives of England, and both deceased. He is the fourth in a family of eight children.

Mr. Cadwell was married in England, April 19, 1873, to Miss Mary Ann Burrill, who was born in England, November 4, 1851. Her parents were Francis and Jane (Gaines) Burrill, both natives of England. Her only brother, Thomas Burrill, is an English farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Cadwell have the following children: Joseph Cadwell, born April 17, 1876; Thomas Henry, born October 1, 1880; Jane Hannah Cadwell, born December 22, 1886; John G. Cadwell, born December 17, 1889, and Laura M. Cadwell, born April 20, 1891. Husband and wife attend the Episcopal church. Mr. Cadwell is an ardent Republican. For thirteen years he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an industrious, capable and successful busi-

ness man and has accumulated considerable property. He owns two business blocks in Roslyn in addition to his residence, and has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-two and seven-tenths acres on the Yakima river.

GEORGE D. VIRDEN is a farmer and mining man, who lives at Liberty postoffice, twelve miles east of Cle-Elum, Washington. He was born in Illinois, February 23, 1847. His father, Oscar Virden, was born in Kentucky, June 19, 1819, and is now farming in Iowa. The mother, Love C. (Powel) Virden, was born in Vermont in 1821, and is still living. In addition to the son George, there are in the family one son and two daughters: Charles Virden, an Iowa farmer; Lizzie (Virden) Blye and Emily (Virden) Coons, wives of Minnesota farmers. George D. Virden, of whom we write, attended the schools of Black Hawk county, Iowa, until he was nineteen years old, and then spent two years on his father's farm. He afterwards moved to Kansas and engaged in farming for himself for five years, but, on account of drought and grasshoppers, again moved, this time to Washington. He arrived in Kittitas county in September, 1876, and two years later moved on his present farm.

Mr. Virden was married in Iowa, April 9, 1868, to Miss Rebecca Walker, who was born in Ohio, April 20, 1849. Her father and mother, David and Leah (Mohl) Walker, were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent; both are now deceased. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Virden are as follows: Sarah (Walker) Wakeman and Lizzie (Walker) Zartman, both deceased; John Walker, a farmer, now residing at Frederick, Kansas; Frank Walker, a Kansas carpenter; Josiah Walker, Hattie (Walker) Rugg, and Jennie (Walker) Saunders, the three last named now deceased; David Walker, of Kansas City, Missouri; Clara (Walker) Rugg (deceased) and Milton Walker, a farmer of Kansas. Another sister, Mrs. Johanna (Walker) Schuffell, is now residing in Ohio, and a brother, Byron Walker, is a music teacher at Hutchinson, Kansas. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Virden. Mabel, the first child, died. The others are: William, born November 6, 1871; Della (Virden) Piland, born September 17, 1873, both of Kittitas county; Leah (Virden) Crowley, born March 24, 1875, of Ellensburg; Ida (Virden) Lundberg, born April 10, 1880 (deceased); George Virden, born May 15, 1883; Norman Virden, born September 18, 1887, and Chester Virden, born September 7, 1892. Mr. Virden was intimately associated with pioneer mining in the county. He took out the first sack of coal from Roslyn, and brought it to Ellensburg, where a blacksmith test showed its value. He located

one hundred and sixty acres of coal land and intended to file on it, but found the land was unsurveyed, so let it go. He now has one of the most valuable coal deposits in the county. He also hauled the first wagon load of coal from the Roslyn mine for use in his own blacksmith shop. He was one of the early locaters in the Swauk Creek gold district, where he now has three mines, the Gold Hill, Summit and Gold Bug. He has three hundred and twenty acres of land, of which one-third is under cultivation. His farm is equipped with stock and machinery necessary for its proper cultivation, and in addition, with a good barn, machinery sheds, and a comfortable nine-room dwelling house. Mr. Virden is one of the leading farmers of the county, and has a wide circle of friends.

GUSTAF NILSON is a mining man, living four and one-half miles southwest of Liberty, Washington. He was born in Sweden, April 5, 1830. His parents, Nils Nilson and Engebord (Gro) Nilson, were born in Sweden in 1817 and 1818, respectively, and are now both deceased. Mr. Nilson attended school in his native land until he was seventeen years old. He then engaged in railroad work and mining, which occupations he followed until he was twenty-two years old. Next, he followed a seafaring life for two years and a half. When the life of a sailor was no longer to his liking he came to the United States, where, in Illinois, he engaged in farming. Later, feeling a revival of nautical tendencies, he worked on a Mississippi river steamboat, after which he railroaded until 1880, since which time he has devoted most of his attention to mining. He has been a resident of Washington since 1870. He was the first postmaster at Liberty, and took out the first copper and silver ore from the Fish Lake country. He located placer claims on Liberty bar and took out \$19,000 before selling his holdings in 1899. He now owns quartz properties in the Swauk district. Mr. Nilson has two sisters and two brothers. The sisters are Mrs. Engelborg (Nilson) Swanson, of Cle-Elum, and Mrs. Anna (Nilson) Anderson, of Klickitat county; the brothers are Axel Nilson, a minister in Sweden, and Olaf Nilson, a manufacturer, also in the old country. Mr. Nilson is the owner of about four hundred acres of farm land, upon which is a good house and a large barn. He has plenty of live stock and farming implements. Fraternaly, he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, and, in religion, he is an adherent of the German Lutheran church. He is a prosperous and well-informed mining man whose success is fully merited.

THOMAS LIVINGSTON is a native of the state of Washington, born in Seattle, March 1, 1874. He is engaged in mining, and resides a half mile southeast of Liberty, Washington. He is a son of

Jacob Livingston, one of the pioneers of the state. His mother, Elizabeth (Brown) Livingston, was born in Washington, in 1853, and died when Thomas was but two years old. The father is of Holland Dutch and Scotch descent, and was born in Pennsylvania, June 22, 1837. Thomas Livingston studied in the common schools of Ellensburg until he was eighteen years old. He then engaged in prospecting and placer mining, which he has since followed with considerable success. His two brothers reside in this state. They are James Livingston, born in Seattle, June, 1876, now engaged in mining in Kittitas county, and George W., born at Liberty, March 23, 1881. Mr. Livingston was married in Everett, Washington, November 17, 1898, to Miss Estella King, who was born in Illinois, February 18, 1883. The parents of the bride were William and Alice King, who, with their three other children, Robert, Rosie and Mary, now reside in Loomis, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston have one child, Ruby M., born in Neighborsville, Washington, October 2, 1901. Mr. Livingston is a Republican. He is said to be one of the best posted mining men of the county in which he resides, and is the owner of a number of paying mining properties. He is one of the progressive citizens of the county.

TORKEL TWEET is a mining man whose home is one mile north of Liberty, Washington. He was born in Norway, February 14, 1855, and has been in the United States since he was thirteen years old. His parents were John and Anna (Frolin) Tweet, both born in Norway about the year 1812. The elder Tweet is now deceased. Torkel Tweet attended school in his native land and later finished his education in the common schools of Minnesota and Wisconsin. When seventeen years of age he engaged in farming in Minnesota, and was thus employed ten years. Then he took up railroad contracting in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Montana. From 1883 to 1885 he prospected in the Coeur d'Alene mining district of Idaho. Thence he moved to the Liberty district, where he has since prospected and mined, excepting two years, during which time he was in Alaska. He is now operating the Selma mine, which is owned by Mr. Jenzer and himself. The two partners have extracted about \$14,000 worth of ore from other mining property they own, which claims are the Phoenix and Little York. Mr. Tweet has two brothers and one sister, natives of Norway. The brothers are Thomas and John Tweet, and the sister is Mrs. Borney (Tweet) Knutson. The two last named reside in Minnesota. Mr. Tweet is a Republican, and in religion, is connected with the German Lutheran church. His mining properties are considered among the best in the state, and he handles them to the best advantage, being thor-

oughly skilled in mining. He is well-to-do and popular, a substantial citizen.

JOHN JENZER is a mining man living at Liberty, Washington. He is a native of Switzerland, born in Melchman, Canton Berne, August 15, 1860, and is the son of Andreas and Elizabeth Jenzer, natives of Switzerland, both born in the year 1831. The parents are dead. The son John spent his youth and early manhood in his native country, coming to the United States in 1887, in his twenty-seventh year. Upon arrival in this country he located first in California, where he followed mining in various parts of the state for a number of years. He went to Alaska prior to the rush of miners to that place, and while there met with fair success, facing the dangers and enduring the hardships of the earliest pioneer days. He also spent seven winters and eight summers in the Yukon country. Returning to the states in the fall of 1902, he settled at Liberty, Kittitas county, Washington. Since that time he has purchased a half interest with Torkel Tweet in five mines which promise excellent returns when thoroughly developed. Like all prospectors and miners, he has experienced many "ups and downs" in the search for the hidden treasures of the earth, but with the true grit and determination of the native mountaineer, he has persevered, has faced many dangers and overcome many difficulties, and has faith that the future will yet crown his efforts with success. Born among the mountains of his native country, he is nowhere more at home than among the mountains of his adopted land. Mr. Jenzer was third in a family of five children, two of whom have passed away. In political matters, he adheres to the principles of the Republican party and takes an active interest in political campaigns. He was reared in the German Lutheran church. He is energetic and ambitious, and is working hard to make his mining properties take rank with the great producers of the Northwest. He is a man highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN BLOMQUIST, a mining man and miller of Liberty, Washington, was born in Sweden, June 12, 1840. He is the son of Carl and Elizabeth Blomquist, both born in Sweden, where his father, a farmer by occupation, died. Mr. Blomquist's career has been one of work and activity, during which, as a sailor, he managed to see a goodly portion of the world. He worked on his father's farm and attended the common schools of his native country until seventeen years of age. In 1858 he came to the United States, landed at Boston, and from that port shipped as a sailor on a vessel bound for China. During the voyage his ship was wrecked, her cargo lost, and it was with difficulty that the crew were saved from watery graves. After four years spent as a seaman, he came to California, in 1861. Deter-

mined to leave the sea, he secured employment in a shipbuilding yard, where he remained four years, at the expiration of which time he again shipped for China. In that country he remained three years, then came to Puget Sound and again took work in a shipbuilding yard. In 1871 he came to Kittitas county and took up a ranch eight miles from Ellensburg. He was the first settler to make filings on a homestead in the Yakima land office. He lived on this claim for a number of years, a portion of which time he also ran a brewery. In 1873 he removed to Swauk Prairie and opened a mine near the Discovery claim. Seven years ago he established a sawmill on the prairie, and has made this his home up to the present time. His firm is styled the Blomquist Mining & Milling Company.

Mr. Blomquist was married in Seattle, in 1871, to Miss Eliza Jordan, to which union four children were born: Gustave, August 28, 1875; Emma White, July 6, 1877; Charley, June, 1879, and Frank, April, 1882; all were born in Kittitas county, and are still living, with the exception of the last named. Mr. Blomquist's first wife died sixteen years ago, and ten years subsequent to her death Mr. Blomquist was married to Mrs. Mortsen, who was born in Norway in 1863, and educated in that country. To this union, also, four children have been born: Francis, Victor, Cisciel and Helmer, all natives of Kittitas county, and born in 1897, 1899, 1900 and 1902, respectively. Mr. Blomquist is a Democrat in politics, but not a rabid partisan. He has a sawmill on Williams creek, which is doing a profitable business. He is also interested in a number of mines, and is opening up some promising quartz properties in the vicinity of his home. He is one of the well-to-do business men of his county, and one of the most popular citizens, both in business and social circles.

R. A. BARRY lives one and one-half miles north of Liberty, Washington, where he is engaged in mining. He was born in Olympia, Washington, April 18, 1875, being the son of Jerome and Hellen (Merced) Barry. Both of his parents were natives of Maine, where the father was born in 1829 and the mother in 1848. Mr. Barry is now deceased. R. A. Barry, of whom we write, attended the common schools and high school at Olympia until he was seventeen years old. Then in July, 1892, he moved to Liberty and engaged in prospecting and mining. He has charge of mining work for several companies. The Getchell Mining Company was organized to develop some of his prospects in July, 1901, and Mr. Barry is now in charge of the work as manager, and is also one of the heaviest stockholders of the company. The company has four claims on a contact lead, and four on a fissure vein, the prospects in view being most flattering. Thus far about twenty thousand dollars has been expended in development work, and it is claimed

there are ten million dollars in ore in sight in the main tunnel. This tunnel taps the ledge at a depth of two hundred feet. The ledge is sixty feet wide.

Mr. Barry was married in Olympia, January 5, 1902, to Miss Fanny Early, who was born in Kansas City, July 21, 1882. Her father is William Early; the mother died when Mrs. Barry was three years of age. She has but one brother, Robert, born in 1880. Mr. Barry also has but one brother, Earl, now residing at Olympia. Mr. and Mrs. Barry have one child, Wallace, born August 7, 1903. Politically, Mr. Barry affiliates with the Republican party, and fraternally, with the Modern Woodmen of America. By economy he has accumulated considerable property in addition to his mining interests. The Getchell mine was located in 1900. A complete two-stamp mill has been erected and will start steady operation this year. Mr. Barry is president and general manager of the company, which is capitalized at one million dollars. He is one of the successful and respected citizens of the county.

EDGAR McCALLUM is a farmer who lives five and one-half miles south of Liberty, Washington. He was born in Iowa, September 7, 1878. He is the son of Peter and Sarah B. (Harrison) McCallum. His father, born in Scotland, January 12, 1849, is at present located at Cle-Elum, Washington. The elder McCallum was the son of Robert and Annie (McKay) McCallum, both natives of Scotland. Robert McCallum was foreman ship carpenter for Dewey Brothers for twenty-one years. He died in 1863. Peter McCallum accompanied his parents to Canada when he was an infant. His father died there and his mother then moved to Iowa, where Peter was educated, and where he worked on farms, thus supporting his mother until 1872, when he went to California. After two years spent in farming and mining, he returned to Iowa, where he was married, in 1874, to Sarah B. Harrison, daughter of W. H. and Milla (Strowbridge) Harrison. He lived in Iowa six years, going at the end of this period to Olympia, Washington, where for nine months he engaged in logging. In August, 1882, he moved to Kittitas county, took up one hundred and sixty acres of land as a homestead, and bought as much more railroad land eighteen miles north of Ellensburg. He lived on this place fifteen years and brought the land into a high state of cultivation. He still owns this land, as well as one hundred and sixty acres adjoining, which he purchased in 1891. In 1897 he went to Seattle and engaged in the grocery business. In February, 1902, he sold out and returned to Cle-Elum, which has since been his home. His first wife died after they had lived together many years. His second wife is Julia Eldred, daughter of Henry W. and Julia (Ryan) Eldred, now of Ellensburg. Mrs. McCallum was born in Wisconsin, and was edu-

cated there and in Iowa. She was twenty-two years of age at the time of her marriage to Mr. McCallum. A brother, George, lives in Ellensburg, and Leslie, another brother, is dead. Mr. McCallum's brothers and sisters are: Mrs. Anna Shaw, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Margaret McConnell, of St. Louis; Catherine and Rebecca, both of Dakota; of the two brothers, Lewis resides in Dakota, and Robert has passed away. By his first wife Peter McCallum had five children: Edgar, the subject of this article; Jessie (McCallum) Dunford, Lewis, Peter and William. He is a Democrat. For sixteen years he was postmaster at McCallum, Washington, and for two years was county commissioner. He is an active member of the Presbyterian church. In addition to his four hundred and eighty acres of farm land, he owns a large amount of valuable property in Cle-Elum.

Edgar McCallum was educated in Kittitas county, and when nineteen years old began farm work, which he has since followed. He was married in Ellensburg, April 12, 1890, to Miss Jessie Lundberg, who was born in Wisconsin, March 8, 1878. He has been working his father's farm, which he has leased for five years, and has been very successful. He has some live stock and all needed farming implements, and is recognized as one of the most competent young farmers of his locality.

ELLING OLSEN, a farmer living six miles south of Liberty, Washington, was born in Norway, October 6, 1851. His parents were Ole and Ingebor (Johnson) Elefson, both natives of Norway. The father is now dead, and the mother resides in this country. Mr. Olsen was educated in Norway, and when twenty-two years old came to the United States and located in Michigan. There he worked in the iron mines for three years. Later he visited Wisconsin for a short time, and then came to Washington, arriving at Tacoma in the fall of 1876. There he stayed for two years, and in July, 1878, came to Kittitas county. After a few years spent in prospecting and mining he bought the farm where he now lives. He moved on the place in 1886, and has since cultivated it. His brothers and sisters are: John Olsen, of this state; Martin Olsen, of Norway; Gus; and Lasse, twins, who are farmers; Mrs. Cecelia (Olsen) Johnson, of Minnesota, and Julia Olsen, of this county. Politically, Mr. Olsen affiliates with the Republican party, and in religion, with the German Lutheran church. He has eighty acres of land, sixty acres of which are well cultivated. In addition to this, jointly with his three brothers, he owns a section of grazing land. He has a good house and barn, and of cattle and horses about thirty-five head. He is doing well, is a capable farmer, progressive in his ideas and well esteemed by his fellow citizens.

GUST and LASSE OLSEN, living six miles south of Liberty, Washington, are twin brothers, born in Norway, September 9, 1859. They are the sons of Ole and Ingebor (Jensen) Elefson, both natives of Norway, Mr. Elefson having been a farmer. The father died in Norway, while the mother is still living with her sons. She was born August 6, 1827, and was married when twenty-one years of age. Until their tenth year, Gust and Lasse Olsen attended the common schools of Norway. At the age mentioned they were hired out to herd sheep and cattle, and continued in that vocation until fifteen years old. At sixteen they took men's places in the field and followed agriculture until their twenty-second year, when they came to the United States. Arriving in this country, they went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where they worked in a sawmill for seven years. They then removed to Blewett, Chelan county, Washington, where for a period of three years they worked in the mines of that region. In the fall of 1893 they purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Kittitas county, where they are now living, and afterwards added, by purchase, three hundred and eighty acres to their holdings. Since 1893 they have been farming; their land is in a high state of cultivation and at the present time they have eighty acres in grain. Elling and John Olsen, living in this state, are their brothers, and Julia, living at the home place, is a sister. There is also a brother, Jens, and a sister, Cecelia Johnson, living in Minnesota, and another brother, Martimus, resides in Norway. All were born in Norway. Gust and Lasse Olsen are Republicans in politics, and members of the Lutheran church. Their farm is one of the best in the county, being well stocked with blooded Durham cattle and with a sufficient number of horses to carry on their work successfully. The brothers are doing exceptionally well in a business way, they enjoy the esteem and confidence of all, and are surrounded by a large circle of social and business friends.

SAMUEL I. RHODES, a mining man living two and one-half miles north of Liberty, Washington, was born in Pennsylvania, January 7, 1863. He is the son of Christ C. and Elizabeth (Uping) Rhodes, both born in Pennsylvania, 1831 and 1834, respectively. Mr. Rhodes' father is a lumberman in business life. He is of English descent, and is still living in the state of his birth, as is also the mother. Until arriving at the age of twenty, Samuel worked on the home farm and attended the public schools of Pennsylvania. He then went to work running a sawmill, doing contract work, following this vocation until the fall of 1889, when he came to Washington. In this state he located in Gray's Harbor, where he followed the lumbering business for two years. His next move was to

Prosser, where he engaged in ditch work, which he followed until the spring of 1896, at which time he came to the Swauk mining region, where he came into possession of a promising placer and quartz claim. On one of his claims, the Red Jacket, he has about seven hundred feet of tunnel and shaft work completed, and the group is one of great promise, and has been bonded for a large sum. Mr. Rhodes has three brothers, all born and still living in Pennsylvania. Their names are: Evert H., Nathan T. and Wilbert E. Rhodes.

In Ellensburg, August 28, 1902, Mr. Rhodes was married to Mrs. May B. Haas, daughter of Emery and Kathren (Patterson) Carter. The father of Mrs. Rhodes, born in Kentucky, was a railroad man, and died in 1872. Mrs. Carter was born in Ohio, in 1837, and is now living in Batavia,

Illinois. Mrs. Rhodes was born in Springfield, Ohio, August 4, 1865. She received a finished education in the Ohio schools and later took a musical course in Oberlin conservatory. She taught music for eight years, and in 1881 was married to C. Haas. By this union three children were born. Mr. Haas died in 1893, and in 1902 Mrs. Haas was married to her present husband. She has one brother, John P. Carter, born in Ohio, 1858, now living in Chicago. Fraternally, Mr. Rhodes is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and his wife belong to the Protestant church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes are social leaders in their locality. Her husband is doing well in business, and is rated as being one of the leading business men of Kittitas county.











